PARTNERSHIP SNAPSHOTS

Annex to the OECD report
City-to-City Partnerships to Localise
the Sustainable Development Goals

OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

ABOUT THE OECD

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ABOUT THE CFE

The OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities provides comparative statistics, analysis and capacity building for local and national actors to work together to unleash the potential of entrepreneurs and small and medium-sized enterprises, promote inclusive and sustainable regions and cities, boost local job creation, and support sound tourism policies.

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Foreword

Global sustainable development agendas increasingly recognise the crucial role of local and regional governments and partnerships at the subnational level. Two thirds of the 169 SDG targets will not be achieved without cities and regions deploying their policy and investment prerogatives in areas such as housing, mobility, energy, climate, waste and drinking water and sanitation, among others. *Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11)* and *Partnerships for the Goals* (SDG 17) in particular are key vehicles to localise the 2030 Agenda, and development co-operation at large. International agendas such as the Paris Climate Agreement underline the importance of the subnational level in advancing international co-operation. Subnational governments have been on the frontline of global response efforts vis-à-vis recent humanitarian, health and climate shocks. Through their international development co-operation activities, subnational governments help drive the localisation of such global agendas, notably by sharing knowledge and good practices with their peers.

Since 2017, the OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities (CFE) and the OECD Directorate for Development Co-operation (DCD) have carried out joint work on Decentralised Development Co-operation (DDC) to assess key trends and innovative mechanisms on how cities and regions design, finance, implement, monitor and evaluate their DDC activities with partner countries. This stream of joint work has also provided recommendations on DDC policies, data and reporting, capacity building, multi-level co-ordination and partnerships.

The new OECD report on *City-to-City Partnerships to Localise the Sustainable Development Goals* adds to this stream of work and seeks to contribute to the sustainability and effectiveness of city-to-city partnerships. It discusses the framework conditions for effective city-to-city partnerships and takes stock of existing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. It proposes a systemic monitoring and evaluation framework for city-to-city partnerships to localise the SDGs, combining a self-assessment and a set of SDG indicators that aims to bridge the gap in terms of measuring the progress of cities engaged in partnerships on the 2030 Agenda and their compliance with the G20 Rome High-Level Principles on city-to-city partnerships for localising the SDGs. The report also presents lessons learned from a pilot-testing of this new framework with partnerships supported by the European Commission.

This brochure complements the report by presenting a selection of 16 partnerships between cities in the EU and the Global South supported by the European Commission as part of its *Partnership for sustainable cities* programme. The aim of these snapshots is to highlight how city-to-city partnerships can contribute to the SDGs and provide inspiration for cities around the world to shape their partnerships. The 2-pager snapshots provide an overview of the objectives of the partnerships and the implementation modalities. Furthermore, they showcase monitoring and evaluation tools, best practices and key innovations as well as the framework conditions for DDC in the EU countries. They cover a broad spectrum of geographic areas across all continents and different topics ranging from urban governance, social inclusion, resilience and greening of cities to prosperity and innovation in cities.

Partnership snapshots ▶

Partnership between Asunción (Paraguay), Braga (Portugal) and Villa Maria (Argentina)

Promotion of integrated, inclusive, resilient and environmental urban development of the city of Villa Maria
Fomento del desarollo urbano integrado, inclusive, resiliente y ecológico de la ciudad de la Villa María

Main sectoral focus: Innovation, economic development, waste management, water

Targeted SDGs: (1 NO POVERTY) (4 QUALITY EDUCATION) (8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH) (9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE) (11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES) (13 CLIMATE ACTION) (14 LIFE BELOW WATER) (15 LIFE ON LAND) (17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS)

Objectives of the partnership

The project seeks to respond to social and ecological disparities in Villa Maria through education and awareness raising about sustainable mobility, while fostering the innovation culture.

Implementation modality of the partnership

Promoter:
City of Braga (Portugal)

Partner:
Municipality of Villa María (Argentina)
Municipality of Asunción (Paraguay)

Third implementing institutions:
Department for Regional Development, University Federation of Villa María; Meurociudades Network Association of Entrepreneurs of the Central Region of Argentina, Association of Traders of Villa María, Impulso Tecnológico Villa María

Focus of the actions:
Strengthen political dialogue

Exchange of best-practices

Key actions

1) Enhancing multi-level governance in Argentina between Villa Maria, the province of Córdoba and the national government through knowledge exchange and peer-to-peer learning with the cities of Asunción and Braga on issues of urban governance, resilience and green cities

2) Developing infrastructure that promotes the use of environmentally friendly, accessible and inclusive transportation, including a cycle lane expansion plan

3) Improving Villa Maria's environmental quality and resilience through the development of a comprehensive management system for water resources, urban solid waste and air quality

4) Strengthening the entrepreneurial ecosystem by providing trainings for local firms on the sustainable and ecological transition and the implementation of a circular economy action plan

SDGs addressed in the partnership

(1 NO POVERTY) Restoration and reconversion of the railway office into a community centre for the inclusion of the most vulnerable population in Villa María.

(11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES) Update of local environmental regulations and integration of the local urban solid waste management system in line with environmental policies at provincial and national level.

(17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS) Creation of a council for sustainable development and management to improve national, regional and local co-ordination and sectoral dialogue, increasing the level of participation and broadening access to decision-making processes in the city of Villa María and its surrounding areas.

Monitoring and evaluation of the partnership

What? Overview of the project's logical framework:

Impact Indicators	Specific objectives (outcomes)	Outcome Indicators	Outputs	Output Indicators
2	4	4	16	16

Examples of indicators to measure impact:

- Number of local governments that promote territorial development for the activities of the project in general and local governments that are part of the Council for the Development and Sustainable Management of the Territory.

- Execution of the activities planned in the project.

Impact indicators

Outcome indicators

Output indicators

- Planet
- Prosperity
- People
- Peace & partnerships
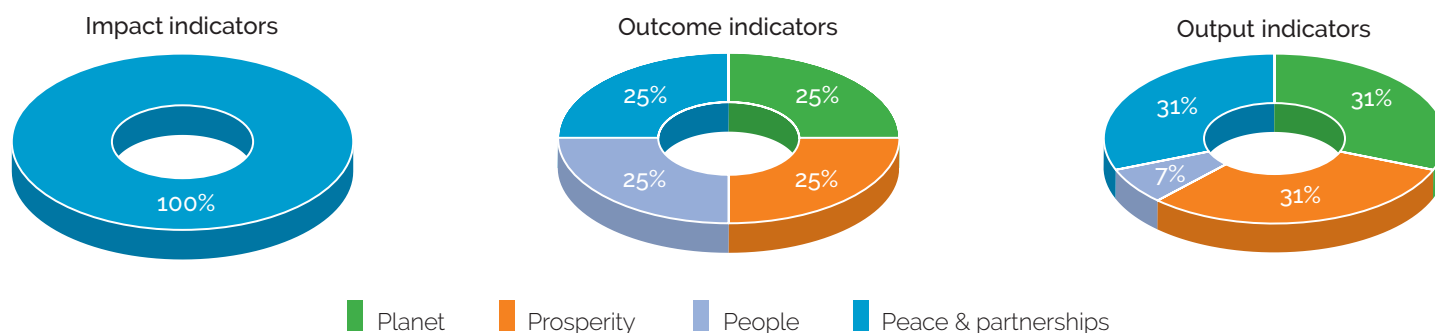
How? Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms put in place:

- An external audit will be conducted to evaluate the project.

Selected good practice: Boosting an innovative entrepreneurial ecosystem

The project will engage local entrepreneurs to contribute to the innovative business ecosystem of Villa María. As part of the initiative, a programme will be developed to co-ordinate the activities of different actors that promote entrepreneurship and innovation, such as universities, the local government and business associations. This initiative also features a platform for the support and training of selected entrepreneurs as well as the participation in bootcamps of the project incubator and accelerator of the city of Braga, Portugal (Startup Braga).

Framework conditions for DDC in promoter countries

Portugal:

DDC Definition: Development co-operation financed and/or managed by the decentralised public institutions, being these the autonomous communities and local authorities (provinces and municipalities).

Legal framework: National law and specific frameworks recognising DDC in many communities at the local level.

Trends in official Portuguese DDC (USD million): + 198.3% (2017-21)

- Total DDC
- In % of total bilateral ODA
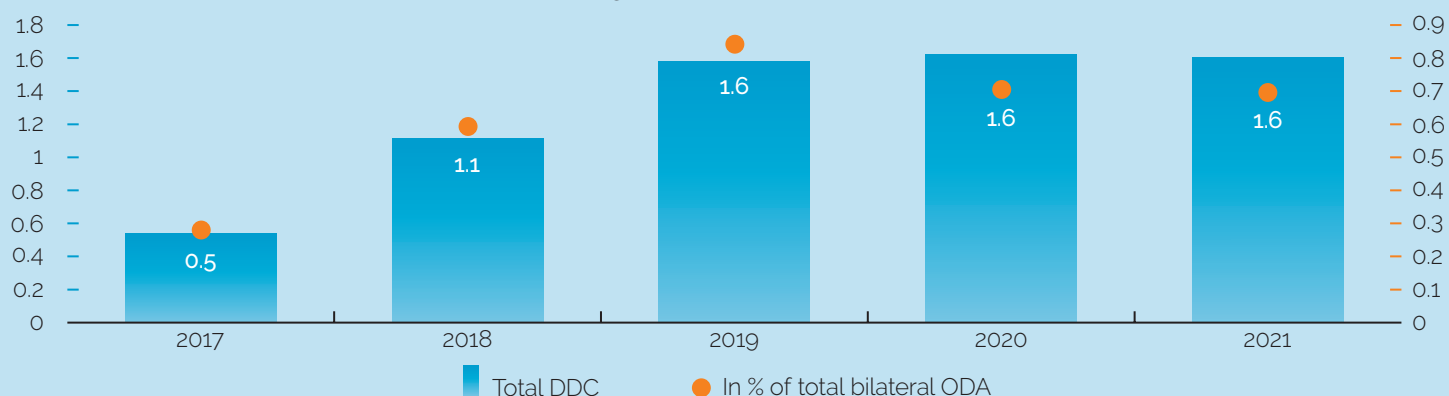
Partnership between Banjul (Gambia) and Ostend (Belgium)

City Link Ostend-Banjul – Partnership for sustainable development

Main sectoral focus: Education, health, land management, waste management

Targeted SDGs:

Objectives of the partnership

The overall objective of the partnership is to promote a resilient and livable city of Banjul as a hub of commerce, prosperity, sustainability, and good governance. In particular, the partnership aims to create impact on capacity building and change management for the city administration, ensure the improve of public services delivery, encourage economic growth, innovation and facilitate investments in a green and livable environment.

Implementation modality of the partnership

Promoter:

Municipality of Ostend (Belgium)

Partner:

City of Banjul (Gambia)

Third implementing institutions:

Focus of the actions:

Peer-to-peer learning

Capacity building

Awareness raising

Key actions

1) Facilitating the implementation of good governance in Banjul: Good governance capacity building and peer-to-peer learning for staff of the Banjul City Council; implementation of IT policies, tools and strategies for the public administration
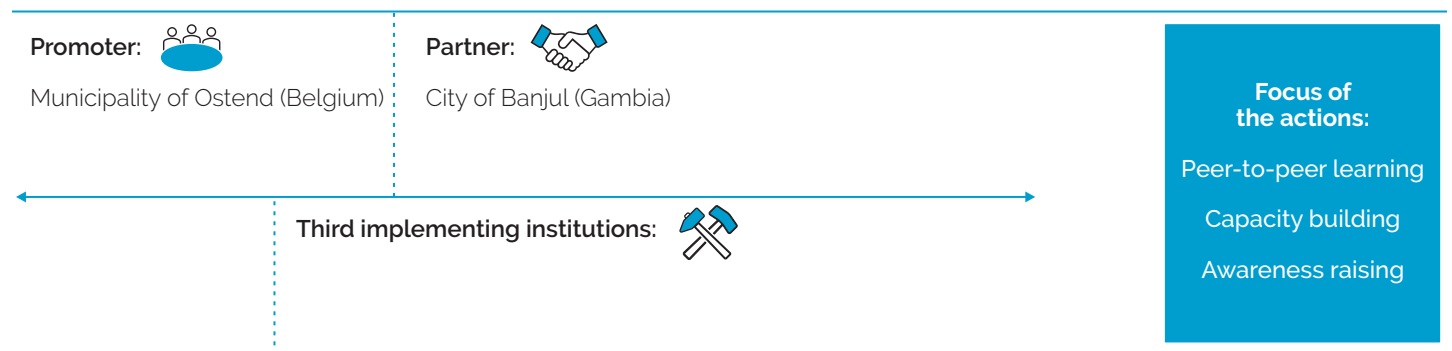2) Enabling the creation of a sustainable development centre in Crab Island (Banjul): Renovation of the abandoned Crab Island site for technical and vocational training; creation of spaces for start-ups and training centres; set up of a radio station, a music recording studio and a multi-purpose event hall
3) Supporting an effective and environmentally friendly city waste management: Awareness raising campaigns to point out the importance of waste recycling; identifying waste recycling opportunities investments in heavy lifting equipment, trucks and garbage waste bins
4) Sustainably greening the city by using local resources: Prevention of coastal erosion and desertification and capture of CO2 through planting of coconut trees on the beach of Banjul; restoration of the ecological function of the Tanbi Wetland Mangroves; capacity building programmes for local administration on physical and spatial planning
5) Improved access to specialised healthcare: Set up hospital hygiene education programmes, COVID-19 sensitisation campaigns and first aid courses; scientific studies to explore the treatment of burn wounds with Aloe Vera

SDGs addressed in the partnership

In co-operation with hospitals in Ostend over 300 mechanic-hydraulic hospital beds and matrasses were shipped to the Edward Francis Small Teaching Hospital in Banjul. 10 students per academic year can partake in an internship of 8 weeks at the hospital.

The city of Banjul has installed signboards in the streets that show messages regarding the use of storm drains and anti-littering alongside investments in equipment such as waste bins and trucks to sensitise the population for responsible consumption.

The planting of 5 000 coconut trees alongside the beach in Banjul aims to prevent further coastal erosion in Banjul to become more resilient towards sea level rise, create a cooler environment and transfer the harvested coconuts into an engine for economic growth and food security.
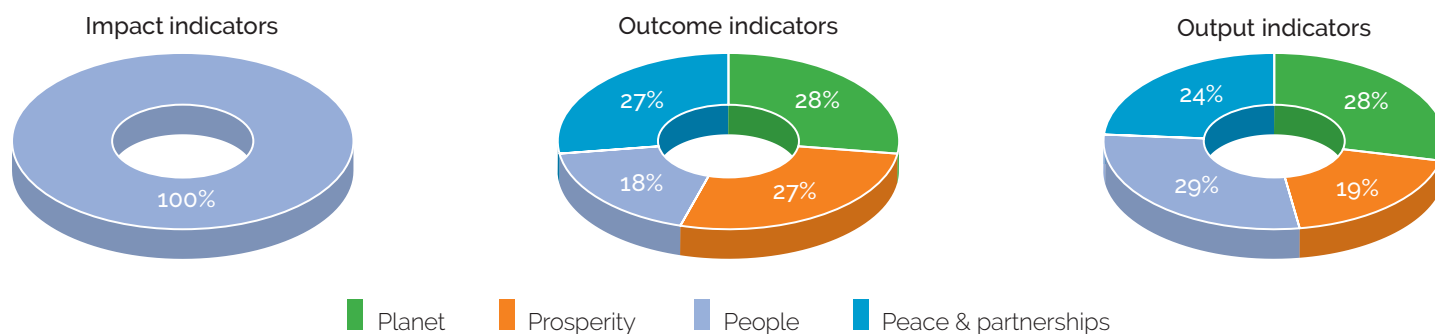
Monitoring and evaluation of the partnership

What? Overview of the project's logical framework:

Impact Indicators	Specific objectives (outcomes)	Outcome Indicators	Outputs	Output Indicators
1	6	11	12	42

Example of indicators to measure impact:

▮ Status of satisfaction among people living and working in Banjul and local organisation.

Impact indicators

100%

Outcome indicators

27% | 28% | 18% | 27%

Output indicators

24% | 28% | 29% | 19%

▮ Planet ▮ Prosperity ▮ People ▮ Peace & partnerships

How? Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms put in place:

▮ A Steering Committee has been established to provide guidance and monitor project implementation. It consists of the CEO and directors of the Banjul's City Council, the Mayor's advisor and the Banjul city link co-ordinator.

▮ External auditing to follow up with the outputs, outcomes and financial justification of the overall action and different project activities.

Selected good practice: Long-standing partnership

This project builds on a long-standing partnership between the cities of Banjul and Ostend that started in the early 2000s. Several of the staff in the public administration in both cities having been working together since the beginning of the partnership, which facilitates the continuity of the actions and creates mutual trust. Furthermore, as a result, the partners have gained a high level of mutual understanding, which enhances future projects and collaboration.

Framework conditions for DDC in promoter countries

Belgium:

DDC Definition: International co-operation exercised by Belgium municipalities to support municipalities in developing countries.

Legal framework: National level: Recognition of the role and competences of regions and municipalities in international co-operation was designated by the 4th State Reform in 1993. In Flanders, DDC is shaped by an International Co-operation Decree and an International Co-operation Framework Decree.

Trends in official Belgian DDC (USD million): -0.7% (2017-21)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total DDC	86.5	89.4	79.1	106.9	85.9

▮ Total DDC ● In % of total bilateral ODA
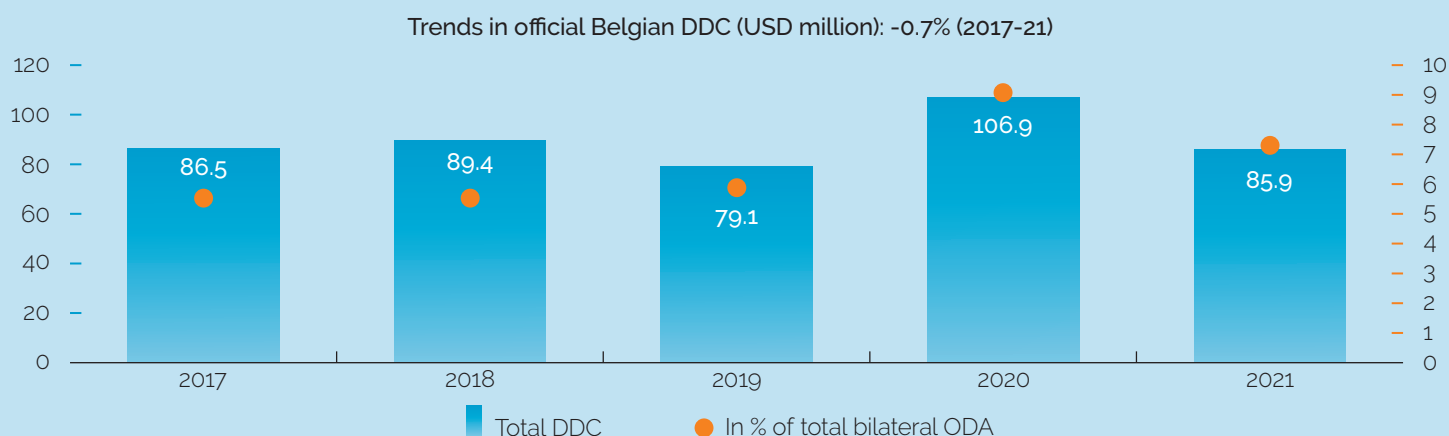
Partnership between Barcelona (Spain) and Havana (Cuba)

The Historic Centre of Havana
El Centro Historico de la Habana

Main sectoral focus: Smart cities, creative economy

Targeted SDGs:

Objectives of the partnership

The overall goal of the partnership is to develop a smart city pilot model that promotes the creative economy, contributes to the safeguarding and protection of cultural heritage, and improves public services.

Implementation modality of the partnership

Promoter:

City of Havana (Cuba)

Partner:

Union of Iberic-American Capital Cities
Barcelona City Council (Spain)

Third implementing institutions:

Iberic-American Center for Strategic Urban Development

Focus of the actions:

Capacity building

Key actions

1) Foster the development of a smart and creative city model by developing an international co-operation framework that promotes the transfer of knowledge and good practices, including:
   - A strategic agenda and action plan for the Historic Centre of Havana as part of a smart and creative city model
   - A digital platform to transfer knowledge and information on the use of advanced technologies between cities
   - Professional technical training programmes on management models for smart cities and the creative economy
2) Use the pilot model to enhance cultural and creative industries and guarantee universal access to public and cultural services in the Historic Centre of Havana, including:
   - Diagnosis of the technological infrastructure of public services and study of cultural industries in the historic city centre
   - Provision of technological equipment and supplies to implement a smart city pilot model
   - Implementation of technological solutions to promote citizen participation, and accessibility to public services

SDGs addressed in the partnership

A professional technical training programme will be provided for the staff of the Office of Historians of Havana on management models for smart cities and creative economies.

A strategic agenda and action plan for the historic centre of Havana will be developed as part of the smart and creative city model, including initiatives to protect and safeguard cultural and natural heritage.

An exchange of international knowledge and good practices will be organised on the development and management of smart and creative cities.
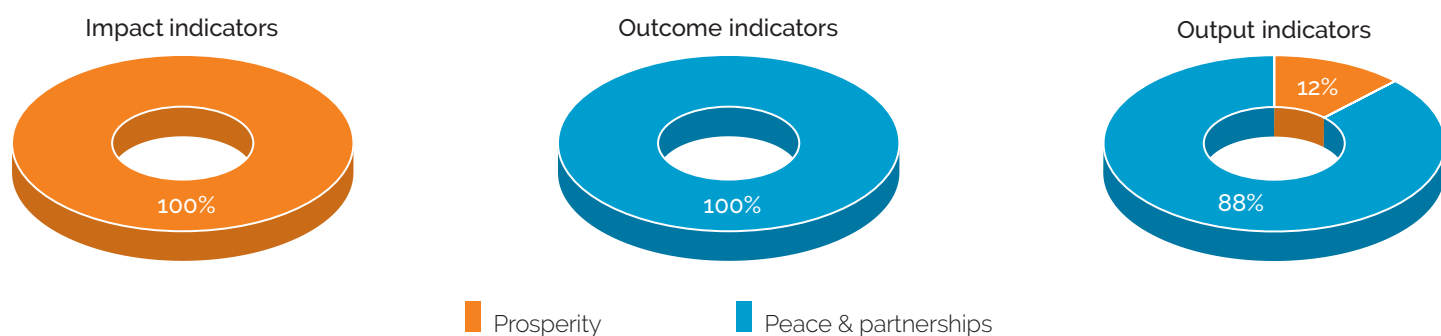
Monitoring and evaluation of the partnership

What? Overview of the project's logical framework:

Impact Indicators	Specific objectives (outcomes)	Outcome Indicators	Outputs	Output Indicators
2	2	4	8	8

Examples of indicators to measure impact:

- Update the digitalisation strategy of the Office of Historians of Havana (OHCH).
- New creative projects driving the creative economy in the territory.

Impact indicators

100%

Outcome indicators

100%

Output indicators

12%

88%

■ Prosperity ■ Peace & partnerships

How? Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms put in place:

- A co-ordination committee monitors the implementation of actions and evaluates if follow-up measures are needed. It is responsible for checking the planned activities, anticipating bottlenecks, developing measures to mitigate potential risks, adjusting the actions if needed, and evaluating the project's impact on the partners.
- Regular reporting will be based on the monitoring and evaluation system. It is designed to monitor the implementation of the project and includes quantitative and qualitative indicators.
- An external evaluation will assess the project's efficiency, efficacy, impact, and sustainability and provide recommendations for future actions.

Selected good practice: Facilitating mobility through smart technology

The partnership will develop a mobile application that informs users about the location of public bicycle points and facilitates the calculation of optimal routes within the Historic Centre. The objective is to ensure sustainable and responsible mobility and make it more accessible and safer. The project also aims to create a user-friendly website that provides access to information on available public transport systems, as well as updates on road regulations and the status of ongoing road repair.

Framework conditions for DDC in promoter countries

Spain:

DDC Definition: Development co-operation financed and/or managed by the decentralised public institutions, being these the autonomous communities and local authorities (provinces and municipalities).

Legal framework: National law and specific frameworks recognising DDC in many communities at the local level.

Trends in official Spanish DDC (USD million): + 29.0% (2017-21)

Year	Total DDC
2017	301.3
2018	346.3
2019	381.1
2020	368.8
2021	388.7

■ Total DDC ● In % of total bilateral ODA
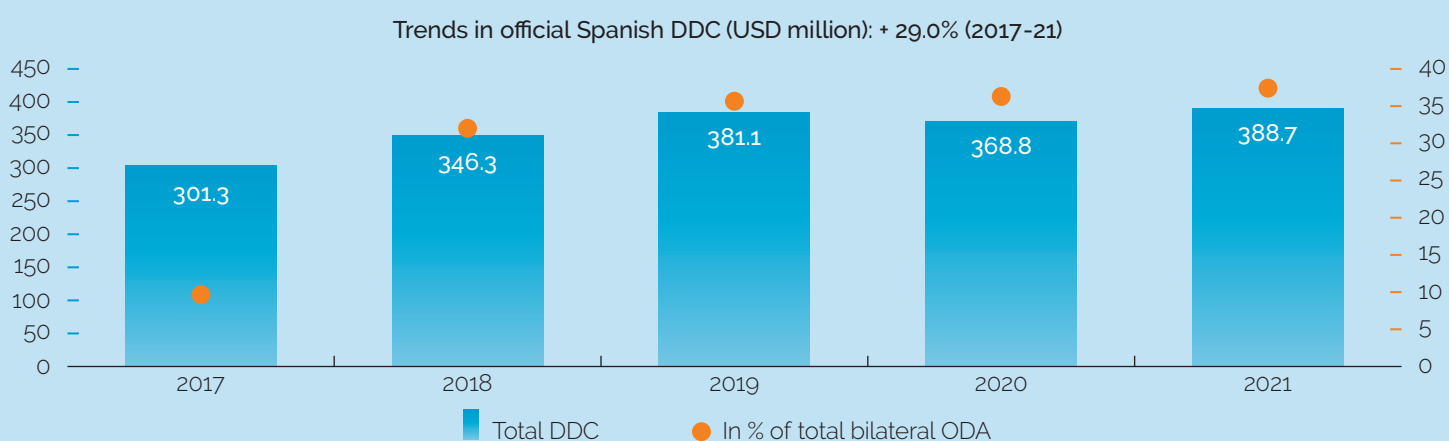
Partnership between Barcelona (Spain) and San Salvador (El Salvador)

Strengthened governance of the metropolitan area of San Salvador, for the adoption and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals
Fortalecida la gobernanza del Área Metropolitana de San Salvador para la Adopción e Implementación de los Objectivos de Desarrollo Sostenible

Main sectoral focus: Urban governance, territorial management, economic development

Targeted SDGs:

Objectives of the partnership

The general objective is to promote a comprehensive, equitable and sustainable territorial management of San Salvador in line with the 2030 Agenda. More specifically, the project aims for three specific outcomes: i) updating the Metropolit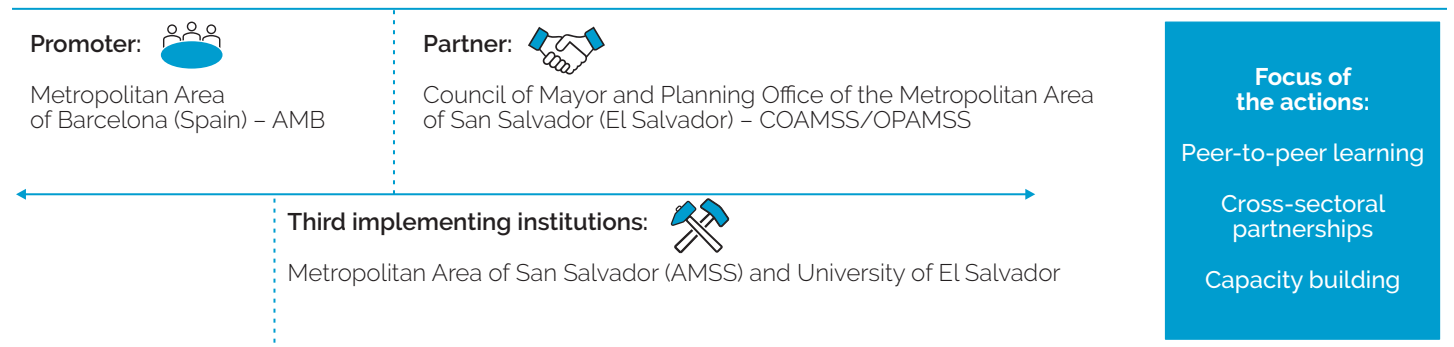an normative, regulatory and institutional framework; ii) improving the institutional, technical, financial and administrative capacities of the Council of Mayor and Planning Office of the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador and iii) strengthening the capacities of municipalities and local authorities to design and implement inclusive, sustainable public policies.

Implementation modality of the partnership

Promoter:

Metropolitan Area of Barcelona (Spain) – AMB

Partner:

Council of Mayor and Planning Office of the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador (El Salvador) – COAMSS/OPAMSS

Third implementing institutions:

Metropolitan Area of San Salvador (AMSS) and University of El Salvador

Focus of the actions:

Peer-to-peer learning

Cross-sectoral partnerships

Capacity building

Key actions

1) Proposal for a legislative reform on Territorial Development in the Metropolitan region of San Salvador and neighboring municipalities, which includes a modification of the institutional framework and of the planning instruments
2) Improvements to the Metropolitan Information System, an integrated institutional platform to better provide transport services and promote transparency
3) Elaboration of a Strategic Institutional Plan by COAMSS/OPAMSS for the 2021-2025 period, and update of the metropolitan policies on public space and mobility to include the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs

SDGs addressed in the partnership

A training programme was developed to strengthen the skills of local entrepreneurs and help them seek out new business opportunities.

Three urban intervention pilot projects have been launched to develop ideas for public policies for a transition towards an inclusive, fair and sustainable metropolis with technical support from the AMB.

A multi-stakeholder dialogue involving different levels of government and sectors will support the revision of the current regulatory and institutional framework to better tackle urban challenges in El Salvador.
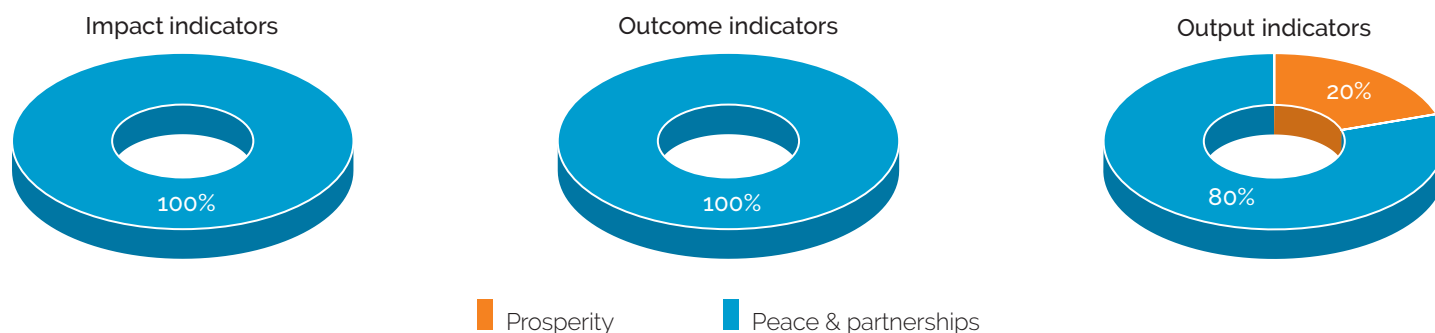
Monitoring and evaluation of the partnership

What? Overview of the project's logical framework:

Impact Indicators	Specific objectives (outcomes)	Outcome Indicators	Outputs	Output Indicators
1	1	2	5	5

Example of indicators to measure impact:

▮ An updated legal and regulatory framework at the metropolitan level aligned with the SDGs, New Urban Agenda and National Corporation for Development with the active participation of municipalities.

Impact indicators

100%

Outcome indicators

100%

Output indicators

20%

80%

▮ Prosperity   ▮ Peace & partnerships

How? Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms put in place:

▮ The mid-term activity report presents a plan of action for future activities. The plan allows to cross-check the preparation and execution of each action of the partnership and specifies who the implementation actors are.

Selected good practice: A Strategic Institutional Plan (2021-25)

As part of the partnership, the COAMSS/OPAMSS developed the Strategic Institutional Plan for the period 2021-2025, which is extendable to 2030. The first five years are intended to allow for a progressive transition in the development and management of the metropolitan area of San Salvador. As a long-term vision, it is seen as an essential step in San Salvador's sustainable development strategy-building.

Framework conditions for DDC in promoter countries

Spain:

DDC Definition: Development co-operation financed and/or managed by the decentralised public institutions, being these the autonomous communities and local authorities (provinces and municipalities).

Legal framework: National law and specific frameworks recognising DDC in many communities at the local level.

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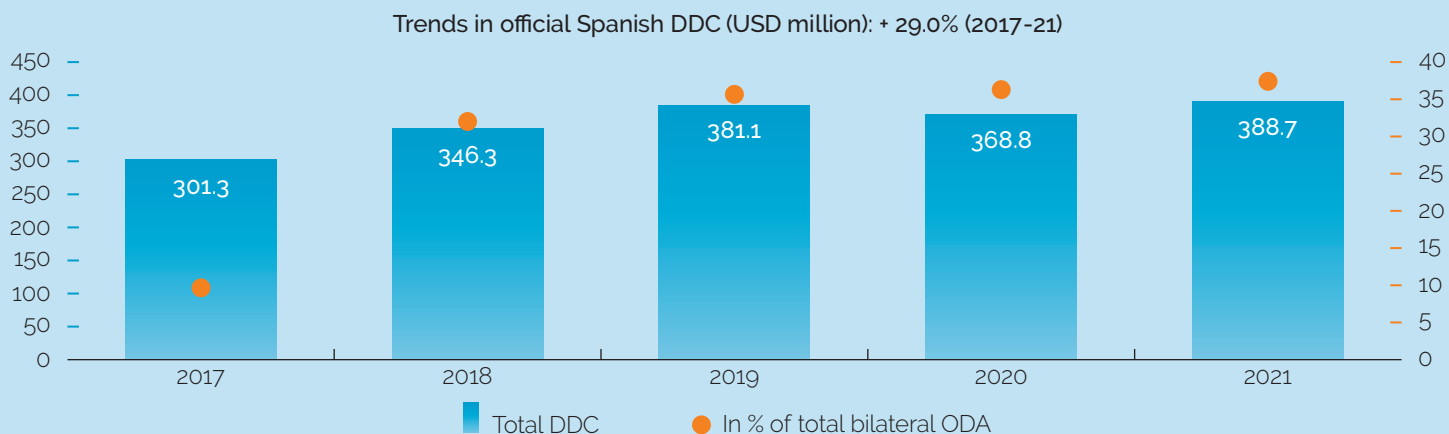
Partnership between Berlin (Germany) and Jakarta (Indonesia)

Smart change - strengthening urban governance, prosperity and innovation in Jakarta

Main sectoral focus: Smart cities, entrepreneurship, innovation

Targeted SDGs: [8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH] [9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE] [11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES] [17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS]

Objectives of the partnership

The partnership aims to strengthen capacities for good urban governance of Jakarta with regard to digitalisation and urban innovation and to improve the start-up ecosystem to enable economic growth in Jakarta through a triangular cooperation between Berlin, Jakarta and Bangkok.

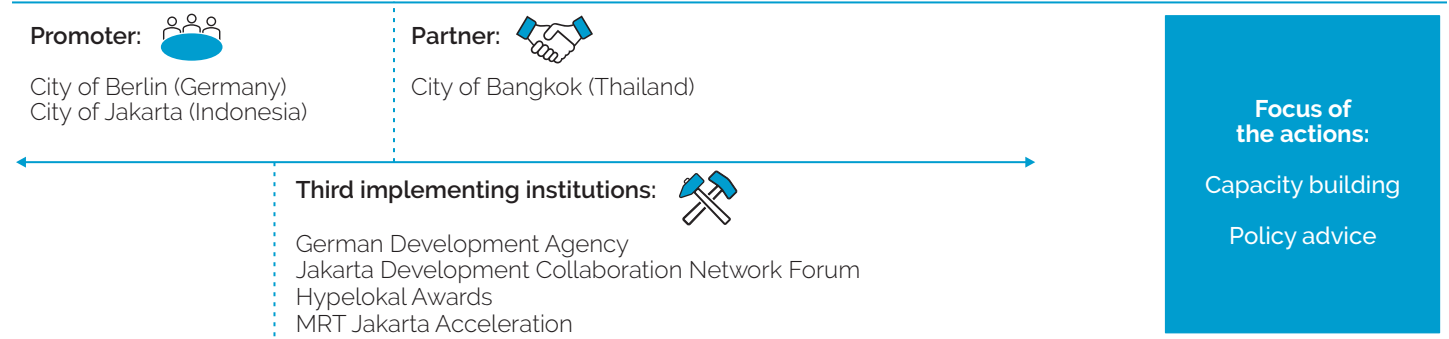## Implementation modality of the partnership

Promoter:

City of Berlin (Germany)
City of Jakarta (Indonesia)

Partner:

City of Bangkok (Thailand)

Third implementing institutions:

German Development Agency
Jakarta Development Collaboration Network Forum
Hypelokal Awards
MRT Jakarta Acceleration

Focus of the actions:

Capacity building

Policy advice

Key actions

Pillar 1: Strengthen Good Urban Governance and Capacities for Efficient Administration of Local Authorities
- Smart-city related multi-stakeholder policy dialogues between relevant stakeholders in Jakarta
- Peer-to-peer learning activities between Berlin, Jakarta and Bangkok to create opportunities to plan new collaborations and cross-city projects and strengthen the visibility of the Smart Change project
- Creation of an online dialogue platform for good practice exchange and consultation on good governance and innovation including smart city-related online conferences between Berlin, Jakarta and Bangkok
- Elaboration of smart city studies to assess the status quo of smart city implementation in Jakarta and the development of policy recommendations

Pillar 2: Support Jakarta's Entrepreneurial Ecosystem, Foster Systemic Innovation, Economic Resilience and Job Creation
- Creation of the Jakarta Future City Hub, an entrepreneurship & innovation hub in Jakarta in the form of a community, work, and event space for start-ups, urban innovators, and ecosystem builders promoting smart city innovation
- Set up of a future city accelerator to foster collaboration and co-creation between entrepreneurs, businesses and government institutions by facilitating joint business opportunities between Berlin and Jakarta
- Development and operation of an online entrepreneurial education and learning platform for entrepreneurs and set up of a designers lab – a startup support training and certification programme
- Elaboration of a study on entrepreneurship policies in Jakarta, incl. assessment of status quo and development of policy recommendations

SDGs addressed in the partnership

[8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH] An entrepreneurial ecosystem strategy for Jakarta was provided by involving more than 300 stakeholders from the private sector to support Micro-Small-Medium enterprises, digitally empower economic growth and foster technological skills to meet industry demand.

[9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE] 43 start-ups and 150 participants have participated in activities of the Future City Accelerator to acquire knowledge in the areas of smart mobility, sustainable business model development and using public facilities to improve citizen's quality of life.

[17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS] The projects uses trilateral exchanges between Berlin, Jakarta, and Bangkok including a series of delegation visits to facilitate mutual exchange between the cities on project activities thereby introducing the respective local ecosystem to foster possible future collaboration.

Monitoring and evaluation of the partnership

What? Overview of the project's logical framework:

Impact Indicators	Specific objectives (outcomes)	Outcome Indicators	Outputs	Output Indicators
6	2	9	2	12

Examples of indicators to measure impact:

- Level of fulfilment of SDG 11: number of local policies for Jakarta that align with national policies for sustainable urban development.
- Rate of prosperity of Jakarta City measured through the City Prosperity Index.
- Rate of entrepreneurial friendliness of Jakarta city illustrating economic growth.

Impact indicators
33%
67%

Outcome indicators
44%
56%

Output indicators
42%
58%

■ Prosperity   ■ Peace & partnerships
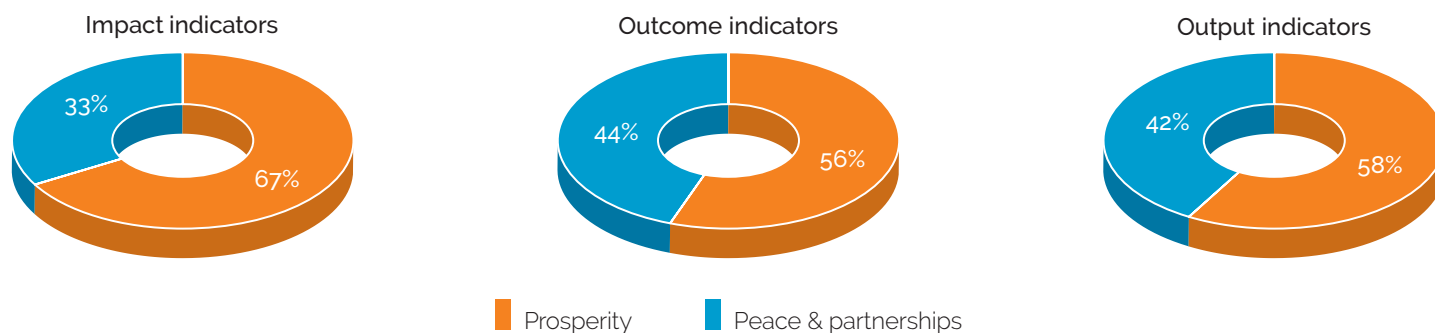
How? Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms put in place:

- An interview-based study with urban stakeholders and city officials has generated a solid understanding of smart city governance challenges in Jakarta emphasizing the need of policy alignment across departments and should provide the base for a periodical infrastructure and governance monitoring.
- Complementary policy dialogues were used to define smart city indicators to assess gaps in the current smart city policy framework. These support the monitoring of policies and inform policy recommendations.

Selected good practice: Online Learning and Exchange Platform on smart cities

The partnership has established an interactive online platform that serves as a one-stop shop for knowledge exchange, trainings and events in the framework of the Jakarta Smart City project. Training modules consist of more than 30 courses that provide participants with comprehensive theoretical knowledge and training materials related to entrepreneurship, smart city and urban innovation. The platform also provides opportunities for networking between different users and contains updates about the partnership's outcomes.

Framework conditions for DDC in promoter countries

Germany:

DDC Definition: Type of inter-municipal cooperation, implying that the international relations lie essentially within the competence of the respective central governments.

Legal framework: Art 32 (1) GG of foreign affairs law; the Constitution art. 28.

Trends in official German DDC (USD million): + 51.1% (2017-21)

Year	Total DDC
2017	1 258.5
2018	1 382.7
2019	1 579.9
2020	1 757.4
2021	1 901.3

■ Total DDC   ● In % of total bilateral ODA
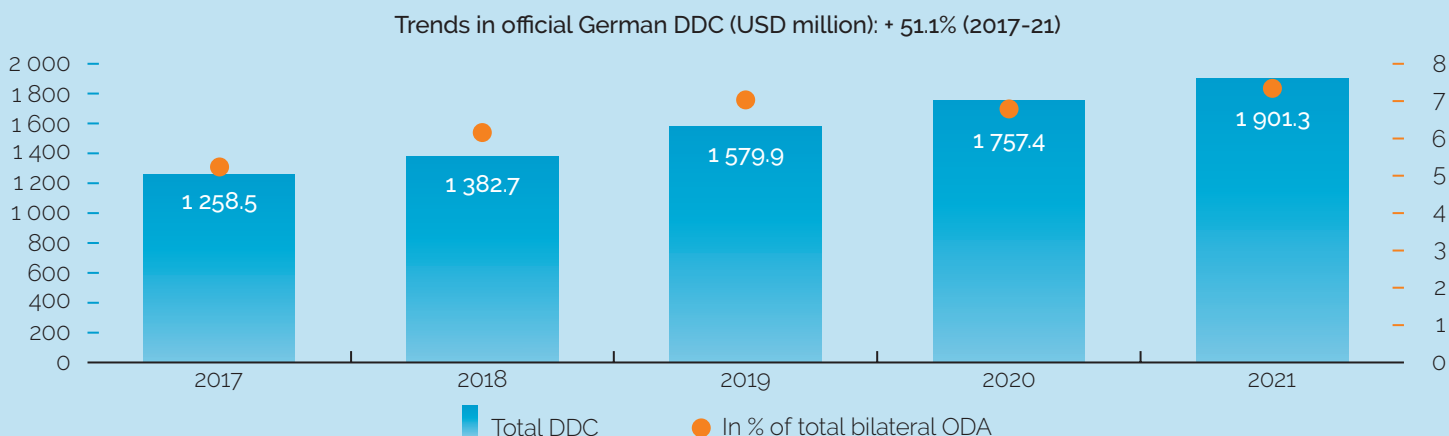
Partnership between Bremen (Germany) and Windhoek (Namibia)

Improving Solid Waste Management in Windhoek-Namibia

Main sectoral focus: Waste management, circular economy

Targeted SDGs:

Objectives of the partnership

This project targets the field of waste education, recycling and circular economy in the City of Windhoek. Its objectives are to increase environmental awar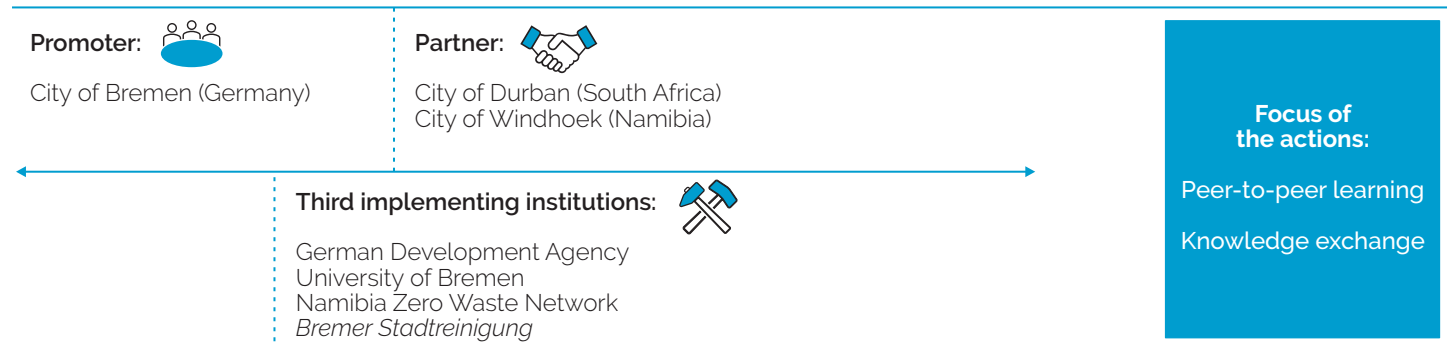eness and contribute to the creation of income opportunities and promotion of start-ups in partnership with Bremen. At the same time the project aims to enhance the exchange of lessons learned with Durban in South Africa.

Implementation modality of the partnership

Promoter:

City of Bremen (Germany)

Partner:

City of Durban (South Africa)
City of Windhoek (Namibia)

Third implementing institutions:

German Development Agency
University of Bremen
Namibia Zero Waste Network
Bremer Stadtreinigung

Focus of the actions:

Peer-to-peer learning

Knowledge exchange

Key actions

1) Increase knowledge and professional capacities in waste recycling of staff and elected officials in Windhoek through peer-to-peer learning with Bremen and Durban and work placements

2) Develop new business models in waste recycling and re-use in Windhoek and increase the amount of recycled waste, e.g. trough the establishment of two buyback centres and a circular economy start-up incubator

3) Activate the population of Windhoek and generate positive attitudes towards waste recycling through waste education and awareness raising programmes for school children and households in low-income areas

4) Capacity-building of the project team and relevant staff between Bremen and Windhoek on project management, monitoring and evaluation

SDGs addressed in the partnership

Activities towards reduction, reuse and recycling of waste are geared to create income opportunities within two newly established waste buyback centres as well as with innovative start-up enterprises for waste re-use and recycling of the waste collected.

Urban governance in the City of Windhoek gets strengthened through dialogues and peer-to-peer exchanges on policy, legal frameworks and methods of solid waste management with the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen and the city of Durban in South Africa.

By promoting the proper handling, re-use and recycling of waste and materials, the project contributes to the goal of raising environmental awareness and reducing the consumption of resources as well as supporting the trend towards an urban circular economy.

Monitoring and evaluation of the partnership

**What?** Overview of the project's logical framework:

Impact Indicators	Specific objectives (outcomes)	Outcome Indicators	Outputs	Output Indicators
2	1	4	3	6

Examples of indicators to measure impact:

- Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated in the City of Windhoek.

- Monthly amount of urban solid waste in tonnes ending in landfill in the City of Windhoek.

Impact indicators

100%

Outcome indicators

25%

75%

Output indicators

33%

34%

33%

■ Planet   ■ Prosperity   ■ People   ■ Peace & partnerships
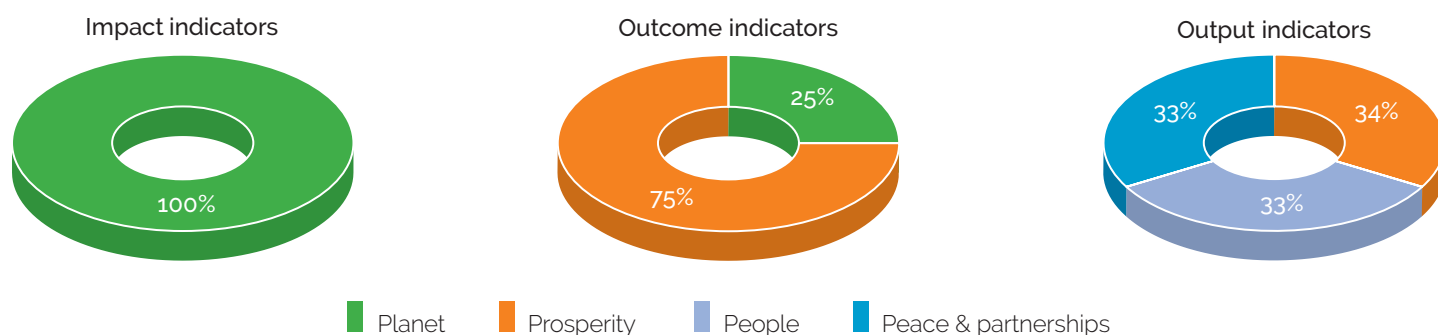
How? Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms put in place:

- Annual monitoring trips by the project manager in Bremen to their counterpart in Windhoek. Joint evaluation of the action assessing the degree of execution of the activities as well as monitoring of data.

- A monthly project report and project meetings are held with the Solid Waste Management Division in Windhoek.

- On a day-to-day basis, monitoring is included in the weekly Divisional Planning Meetings and reporting of the Solid Waste Management Division.

- At the end of the project, an external evaluation will be commissioned to report on the attainment of the goals set within the action.

Selected good practice: Triangular co-operation on waste management

The main method of implementation of the partnership is peer-to-peer learning, which has already been used in previous activities between Bremen and Windhoek. To enrich the peer-to-peer learning experience for participants from Windhoek, the partnership integrates an additional element of triangular co-operation, namely South-South exchange with the City of Durban in South Africa that builds on previous cooperation projects between the three cities. As Durban has a comparable regional context as Windhoek and similar cultural, technical and administrative preconditions, such exchange has proven to be useful for actors from Windhoek and Durban.

Framework conditions for DDC in promoter countries

Germany:

DDC Definition: Type of inter-municipal cooperation, implying that the international relations lie essentially within the competence of the respective central governments.

Legal framework: Art 32 (1) GG of foreign affairs law; the Constitution art. 28.

Trends in official German DDC (USD million): + 51.1% (2017-21)

Year	Total DDC
2017	1 258.5
2018	1 382.7
2019	1 579.9
2020	1 757.4
2021	1 901.3

■ Total DDC   ● In % of total bilateral ODA
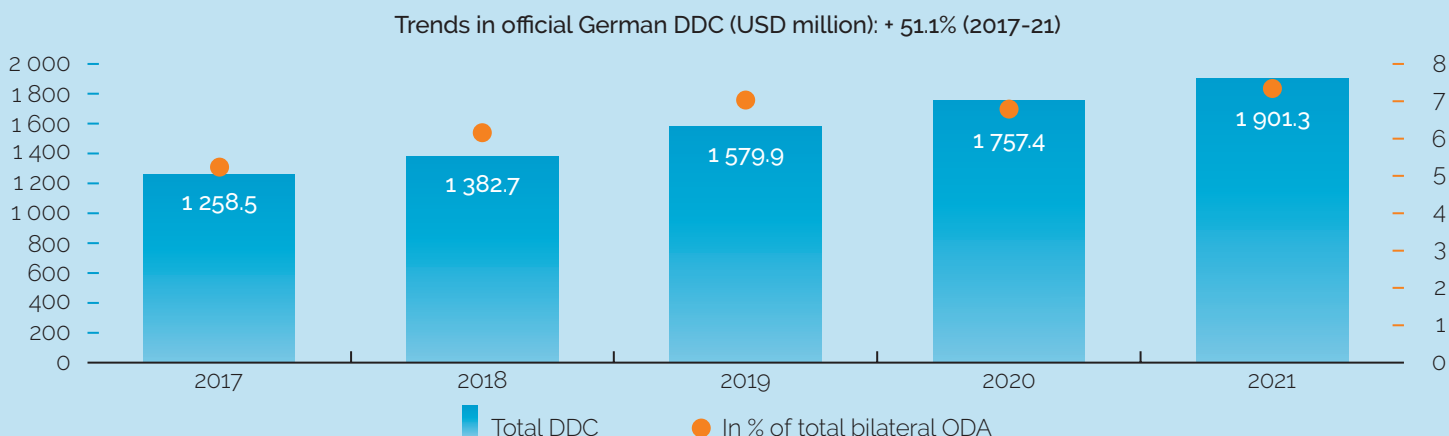
Partnership between Gabès (Tunisia) and Taranto (Italy)

BEST TAG - Blue Economy for the Sustainable Towns of Taranto and Gabès

Main sectoral focus: Water

Targeted SDGs: [SDG 3 Good Health and Well-being] [SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation] [SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities] [SDG 14 Life Below Water] [SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals]
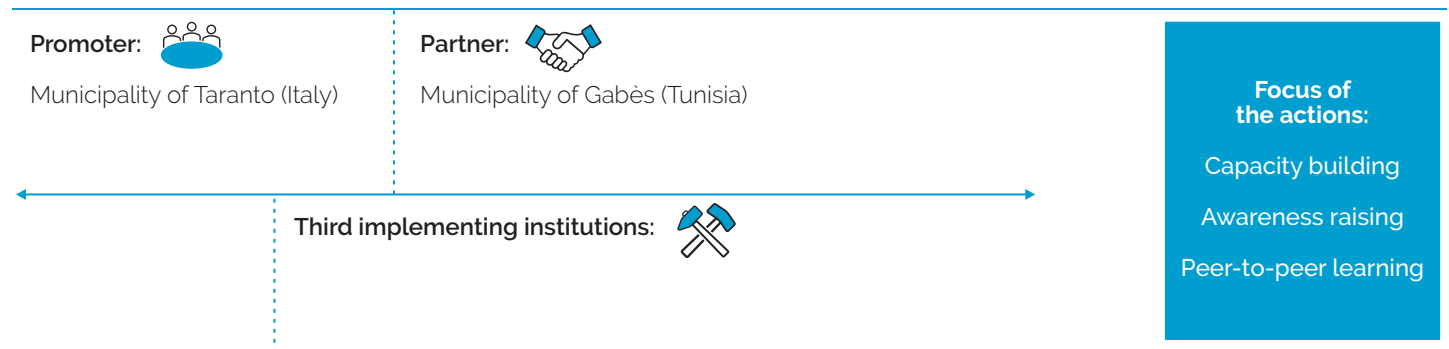
Objectives of the partnership

The partnership between Gabès and Taranto aims to build and enhance a co-operation between the coastal cities, enabling them to design and implement urban development plans around the opportunities offered by the Blue Economy.

Implementation modality of the partnership

Promoter:
Municipality of Taranto (Italy)

Partner:
Municipality of Gabès (Tunisia)

Third implementing institutions:

Focus of the actions:

Capacity building

Awareness raising

Peer-to-peer learning

Key actions

1) Mainstreaming national urban policies into integrated and blue-economy oriented urban planning
   - Enhance urban planning skills and teamworking through peer-to-peer exchange
   - Capacity building for municipal technicians in the area of water and economic opportunities of the blue economy; foster participatory democracy through the organisation of monthly citizen forums
2) Foster environmental sustainability of Gabès and Taranto
   - Set up a microalgae farming demonstration facility; expanding artisanal fishing with low biodiversity impact; implementation of mitigation activities to reduce and solve marine litter and plastic pollution
   - Capacity building on urban environmental monitoring between the two cities; set up an observatory on marine and coastal sustainability in Gabès
3) Design and implementation of blue economy actions
   - Creation of a transnational innovation-based incubator for the blue economy and funding for start-ups
   - Promotion of fishing economy products through the set-up of a dedicated agency

SDGs addressed in the partnership

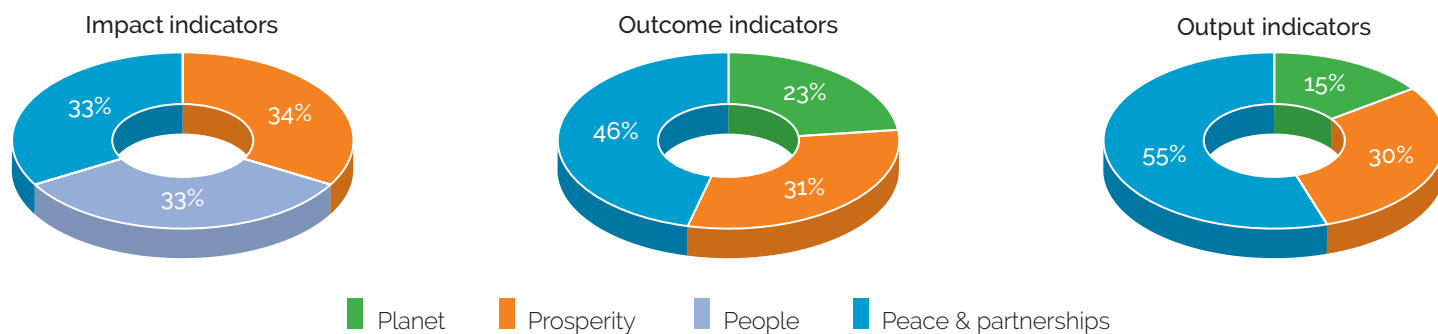|	
[SDG 14 Life Below Water]	In the framework of the artisanal fishing activities, fishery products are promoted locally towards a short and integrated supply and consumption chain, through the linkage of fishermen to local restaurants and shops to exalt the territorial gastronomic heritage.
[SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities]	Peer-to-peer learning seminars on the blue economy present international experiences and help define a methodology, strategy and projects on how to foster business ideas for water-related projects in Gabès and Taranto.
[SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals]	"99-minute City Forums" are carried out monthly in Gabès with live feed transmission with Taranto, that bring together public administrators, academics and prominent public figures to discuss current local issues, while allowing the public to participate in Q&A sessions.

Monitoring and evaluation of the partnership

What? Overview of the project's logical framework:

Impact Indicators	Specific objectives (outcomes)	Outcome Indicators	Outputs	Output Indicators
3	3	13	13	21

Examples of indicators to measure impact:

▮ Number of local fishermen and entrepreneurs accessing new opportunities offered by the Blue Economy.

▮ Number of target population developing adaptive capacity to deal with a sustainable future.

▮ Number of public officers, technicians and local stakeholders developing adaptive capacity to deal with the future.

Impact indicators
33% 34% 33%

Outcome indicators
23% 31% 46%

Output indicators
15% 30% 55%

■ Planet ■ Prosperity ■ People ■ Peace & partnerships

How? Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms put in place:

▮ A revision system is active throughout the duration of the partnership, evaluating and adapting activities to the specificities of the participating cities based on their feedback.

▮ Capacity building activities target the upgrade of municipal skills in managing and monitoring environmental data linked to the project.

Selected good practice: Peer-to-peer learning for a better understanding of common challenges
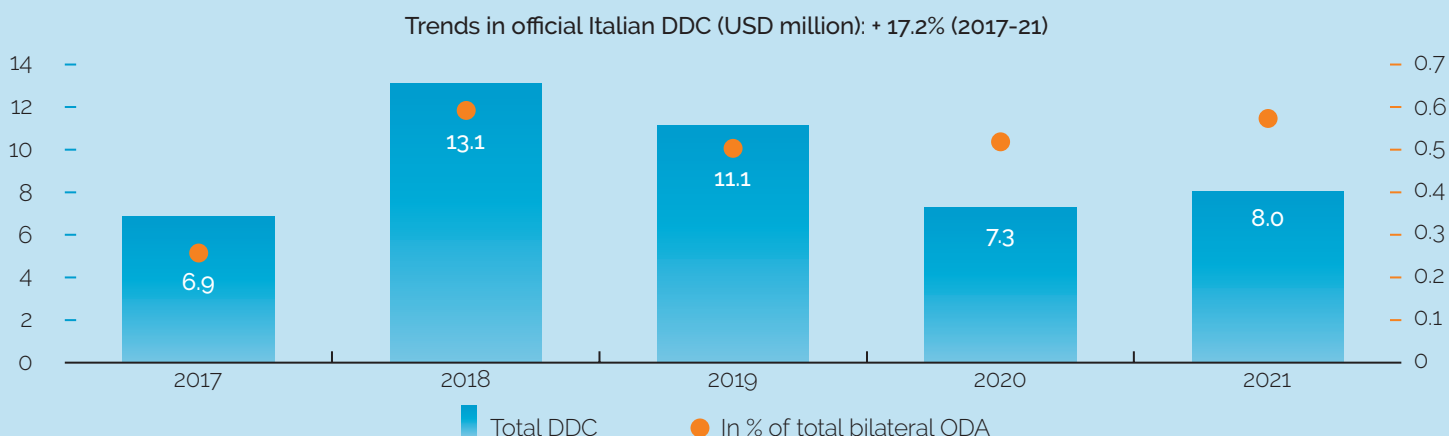
To better understand common local challenges, Gabès and Taranto organised several seminars during the project conception phase. These aimed in particular at becoming familiar with the environmental, social and economic context of Gabès and Taranto and comparing them with other international experiences with blue economy projects, defining priorities and designing the next steps for the implementation of the project. These seminars also featured activities to strengthen teamworking skills to facilitate co-operation between the two cities.

Framework conditions for DDC in promoter countries

Italy:

DDC Definition: Co-operation actions for development carried out by local authorities in partnership with counterpart organisation in developing countries and with the participation of the respective territories.

Legal framework: Recognition of the competences of regions, provinces and municipalities in DDC and favourable fiscal framework (e.g. Law 63/93) allowing subnational authorities to allocate 0.8% of their budgets to development co-operation.

Trends in official Italian DDC (USD million): + 17.2% (2017-21)

Year	Total DDC
2017	6.9
2018	13.1
2019	11.1
2020	7.3
2021	8.0

■ Total DDC ● In % of total bilateral ODA

Partnership between Grand Paris Sud (France) and Nouakchott (Mauritania)

Support to the Nouakchott region for a Resilient and Equitable Sustainable Development

Appui à la région de Nouakchott pour un Développement Durable Résilient et équitable (ARENDDRE)

Main sectoral focus: Transportation and mobility

Targeted SDGs:

Objectives of the partnership

The partnership focuses on the issue of urban transport and safety in the public space. Its objective is to ensure the integration of peripheral neighborhoods in Nouakchott by improving travel conditions and security in marginalised areas of the city. Focusing on transport and urban safety shall enable the Region of Nouakchott to effectively fight against socio-spatial segregation and undertake actions that directly affect vulnerable populations living in the outskirts of Nouakchott, particularly young people and women.

Implementation modality of the partnership

Promoter:

Nouakchott (Mauritania)

Partner:

Grand Paris Sud (France)

Third implementing institutions:

World Urban Development Fund (FMDV)
International Centre for Local Development Studies (CIEDEL)

Focus of the actions:

Capacity building

Participatory planning

Knowledge exchange

Key actions

1) Develop a participatory sustainable urban mobility plan to improve the accessibility of urban areas and provide citizens with sustainable mobility offers, integrating different modes of urban transport
2) Improve urban safety in Nouakchott by organising participatory planning workshops on public lighting
3) Promote the integration of equitable and sustainable urban development in Nouakchott's peripheral districts by developing a participatory study on street lighting and testing its application along public transport routes
4) Foster the development of urban transport and safety actions in the agglomeration of Nouakchott by establishing an Urban Transport and Solar Street Lighting Unit within the regional administration
5) Strengthen and disseminate sustainable urban development good practices by promoting exchanges between departments from Grand Paris Sud and the Nouakchott Regional Council

SDGs addressed in the partnership

Women's mobility is improved by making transportation safer by developing a safe, affordable and less polluting urban transport model, including new bus routes.

Greenhouse gas emissions are reduced by putting in place a regional planning scheme for the installation of solar street lighting.

Organisation and implementation of exchange meetings between elected representatives of Greater Paris South and the Nouakchott Region, including peer-to-peer processes to monitor the progress of the project and adjust actions if necessary.
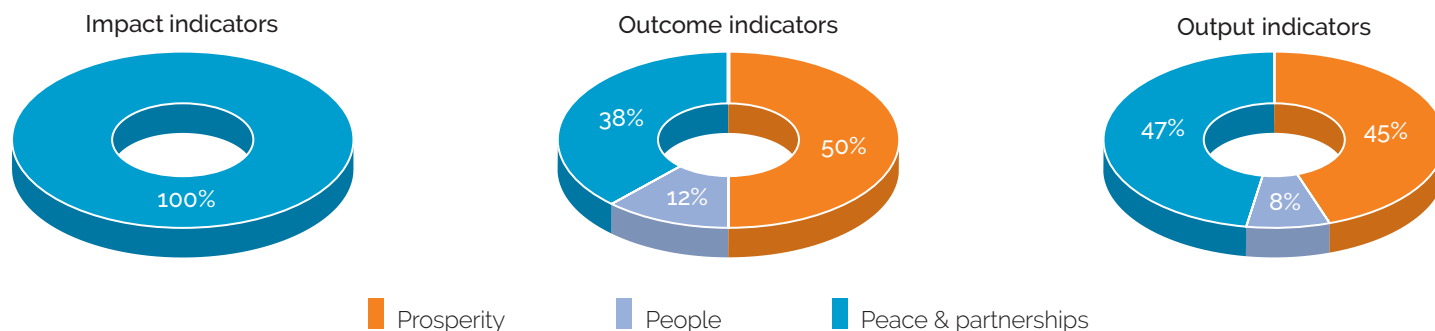
Monitoring and evaluation of the partnership

What? Overview of the project's logical framework:

Impact Indicators	Specific objectives (outcomes)	Outcome Indicators	Outputs	Output Indicators
1	4	8	8	30

Example of indicators to measure impact:

▮ Level of satisfaction with public services among residents of the outskirts of Nouakchott.

Impact indicators

100%

Outcome indicators

38% 50% 12%

Output indicators

47% 45% 8%

▮ Prosperity ▮ People ▮ Peace & partnerships

How? Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms put in place:

▮ A project co-ordinator is responsible for the supervision of project supported by the co-applicants to ensure a precise monitoring based on objectively verifiable indicators defined in the logical framework.

▮ In addition to regular meetings of the project team, several monitoring tools will be created to facilitate monitoring (e.g. action management tools; project and technical monitoring committees, and a steering committee).

▮ Two external evaluations are planned to ensure that the action is running smoothly and to scale it up.

Selected good practice: Green transition of the transport sector

Improvements in energy efficiency and the urban public transport sector will help strengthen the resilience of the urban environment and promote sustainable urban development in Nouakchott. An efficient public transport service shall make it possible to reduce pollution and traffic congestion by expanding the public bus network. Transport will also be improved by implementing a new sustainable urban mobility plan. Implementing low-energy solar light will allow to reduce energy consumption and thus reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Framework conditions for DDC in promoter countries

France:

DDC Definition: Any form of co-operation developed by French «territorial collectivities» (local governments) and their institutions with other authorities and/or local governments in partner countries.

Legal framework: Recognition of DDC (Title XII on the territorial units of the state of the Constitutions, and the General Code of Territorial Units (Chapter V); Act 2004-758 of 29 July 2004, Act 2005-95 of 9 February 2005. Oudin-Santini Law gives important role and competences to Water agencies in DDC.

Trends in official French DDC (USD million): + 19.9% (2017-21)

Year	Total DDC
2017	119.3
2018	137.3
2019	141.8
2020	139.4
2021	143.1

▮ Total DDC ● In % of total bilateral ODA
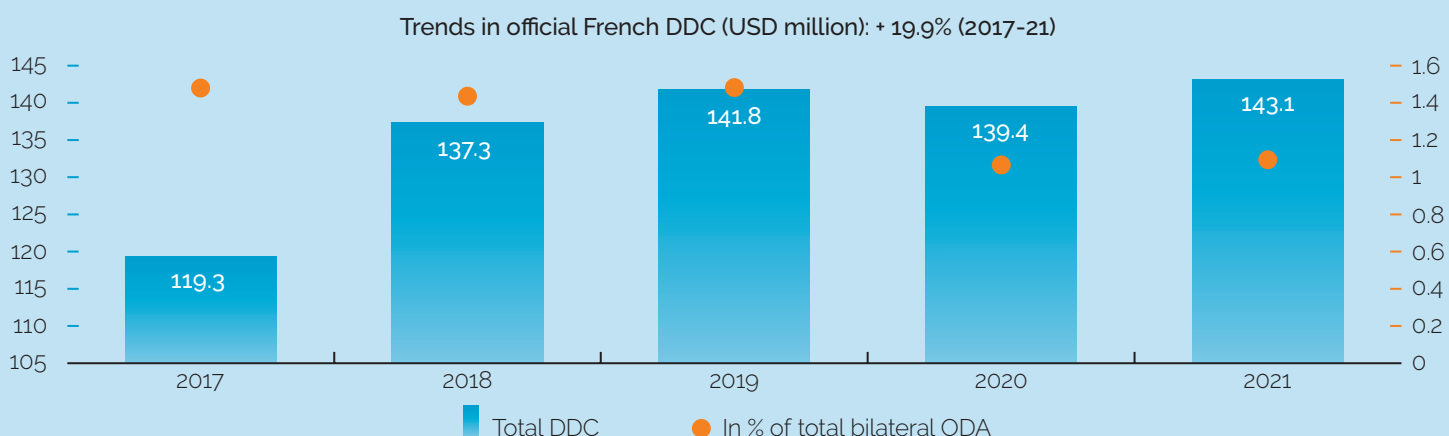
Partnership between Kairouan (Tunisia), Mahdia (Tunisia) and Strasbourg (France)

Urban development to reinvent mobility and involve Tunesians

AUTREMENT - Aménagement urbain du territoire pour réinventer les mobilités et engager les Tunésiens

Main sectoral focus: Transportation and mobility

Targeted SDGs: [3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING] [4 QUALITY EDUCATION] [7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY] [8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH] [11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES] [12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION] [17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS]

Objectives of the partnership

The partnership aims to promote soft and active modes of mobility, mainly cycling, via the set up of dedicated urban facilities, and citizen participation in local governance thereby improving the quality of life of their inhabitants and the economic and tourist attractiveness in Kairouan and Mahdia.

Implementation modality of the partnership

Promoter:

City of Strasbourg (France)

Partner:

Municipality of Kairouan (Tunisia)
Municipality of Mahdia (Tunisia)

Third implementing institutions:

European Association for Local Democracy
Centre for Studies on Risks, the Environment, Mobility and Urban Planning

Focus of the actions:

Capacity building

Awareness raising

Infrastructure projects

Key actions

1) Development of a training programme for elected officials and agents on local governance and mobility; elaboration of a sustainable urban mobility plan in Kairouan; preparation of a guide to strengthen citizen participation
2) Implementation of micro-projects for the development of active mobility in Kairouan and Mahdia; establishment of bicycle services; research study on the touristic potential of an oriental market in Kairouan
3) Organisation of multi-stakeholder workshops to raise awareness and educate participants about active modes of urban mobility; organisation of public events and consultations to strengthen citizen involvement in the project
4) Organisation of an inter-regional forum on active mobility, participation in international knowledge exchange events

SDGs addressed in the partnership

[11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES] In order to foster soft mobility in the Tunisian municipalities, one of the activities foresees the establishment of a pedestrian circuit around the marine cemetery of Mahdia to facilitate the access for the local population and tourists.

[11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES] Bike parades are organised in Kairouan and Mahdia with participants from different social backgrounds to promote the use of bicycles and reclaim public space for soft urban mobility.

[17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS] To promote the exchange of practices and experiences of the project, the partnership foresees the organisation of an inter-regional forum on the role of active mobility with international experts and participants from Tunisia working in the field of mobility.
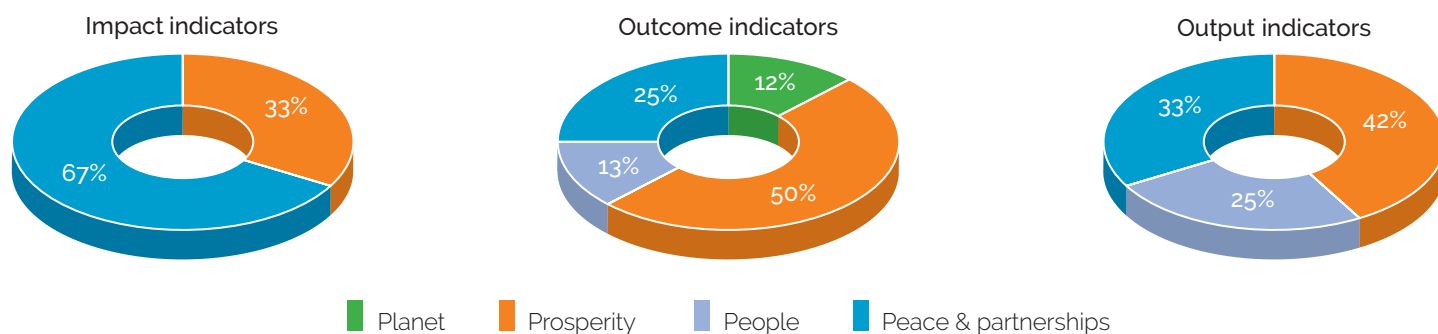
Monitoring and evaluation of the partnership

What? Overview of the project's logical framework:

Impact Indicators	Specific objectives (outcomes)	Outcome Indicators	Outputs	Output Indicators
3	13	13	13	20

Examples of indicators to measure impact:

- Modal share of soft mobility (sex, age, socio-economic background, neighborhoods, disability).
- Public confidence in institutions.

- Number of public amenities taking into account all dimensions of sustainable development.

Impact indicators

33%

67%

Outcome indicators

12%

25%

13%

50%

Output indicators

33%

42%

25%

■ Planet ■ Prosperity ■ People ■ Peace & partnerships

How? Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms put in place:

- Monthly reports drawn up by the coordination office.
- Final evaluation of the project's activities and results by an external evaluator.
- External auditing of the various project expenditures.

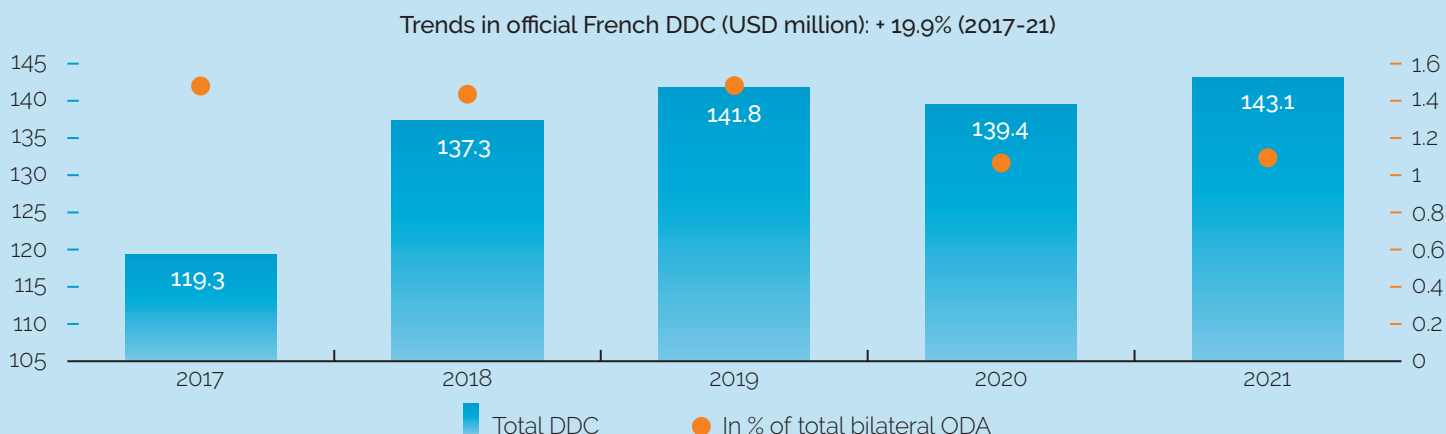## Selected good practice: Development of a communication and awareness-raising plan

To promote its activities, one of the key actions of the partnership is the development of a communication and visibility plan. It aims to create a visual identity for the project, facilitate access to information about the projects and raise awareness among the public about sustainable urban development, soft mobility and local democracy. Particular attention is paid to the communication through social networks to expand outreach and to the integration of the local civil society in the development of the communication plan.

Framework conditions for DDC in promoter countries

France:

DDC Definition: Any form of co-operation developed by French «territorial collectivities» (local governments) and their institutions with other authorities and/or local governments in partner countries.

Legal framework: Recognition of DDC (Title XII on the territorial units of the state of the Constitutions, and the General Code of Territorial Units (Chapter V); Act 2004-758 of 29 July 2004, Act 2005-95 of 9 February 2005. Oudin-Santini Law gives important role and competences to Water agencies in DDC.

Trends in official French DDC (USD million): + 19.9% (2017-21)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total DDC	119.3	137.3	141.8	139.4	143.1

■ Total DDC ● In % of total bilateral ODA

Partnership between Madrid (Spain) and Praia (Cape Verde)

Adapting Local Integrated Urban Development Plans to the SDGs
through multi-stakeholder and multi-governance approaches

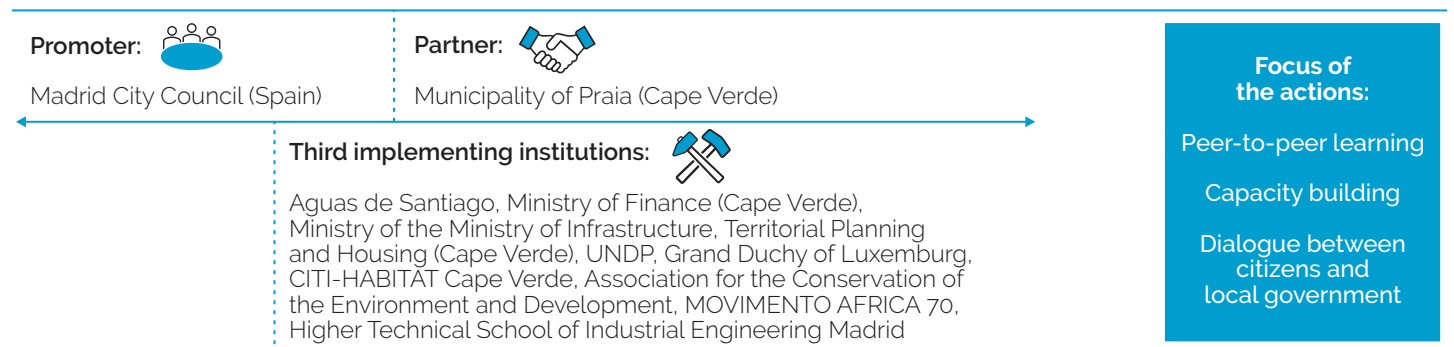**Main sectoral focus:** Water, sanitation, social inclusion

Targeted SDGs:

Objectives of the partnership

The partnership aims to improve access to water and sanitation and contribute to the inclusion of disadvantaged or under-represented parts of the population in Praia. It also aims to set the pre-requisites for additional projects in the future in other key areas such as municipal waste management and recycling.

Implementation modality of the partnership

Promoter:
Madrid City Council (Spain)

Partner:
Municipality of Praia (Cape Verde)

Third implementing institutions:
Aguas de Santiago, Ministry of Finance (Cape Verde), Ministry of the Ministry of Infrastructure, Territorial Planning and Housing (Cape Verde), UNDP, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, CITI-HABITAT Cape Verde, Association for the Conservation of the Environment and Development, MOVIMENTO AFRICA 70, Higher Technical School of Industrial Engineering Madrid

Focus of the actions:

Peer-to-peer learning

Capacity building

Dialogue between citizens and local government

Key actions

1) Provide quality and equitable access to water distribution and sewage networks to ensure social inclusiveness
2) Strengthen urban governance by providing capacity building for public officials, particularly on the alignment of national and local strategies with the 2030 Agenda to design and implement inclusive public policies
3) Improve prosperity and innovation by strengthening mechanisms for co-operation among stakeholders and promoting public-private partnerships at the local level around water and sanitation infrastructure
4) Introduce ICT tools to foster smart participation of the vulnerable population of Praia in designing the Local Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development and SDG Action

SDGs addressed in the partnership

Foster gender equality through programmes that improve access to clear water, specifically targeting households that are women-led, over 8 with children under 5 years of age, elderly women, disabled or chronically ill.

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water for all through technical exchanges and workshops between technicians from Madrid and Praia and raise awareness about the progress of safe water access and its importance to the local population.

Foster inclusive, secure, resilient and sustainable cities through a multi-governance action group and peer-to-peer exchange between Madrid and Praia that reviews the implementation of the national strategic framework for adapting local policies to the SDGs.

Monitoring and evaluation of the partnership

What? Overview of the project's logical framework:

Impact Indicators	Specific objectives (outcomes)	Outcome Indicators	Outputs	Output Indicators
1	4	6	11	11

Example of indicators to measure impact:

- Number of inhabitants in Praia benefitting from the project activities.

Impact indicators

100%

Outcome indicators

33% 67%

Output indicators

18% 18% 64%

■ Prosperity ■ People ■ Peace & partnerships
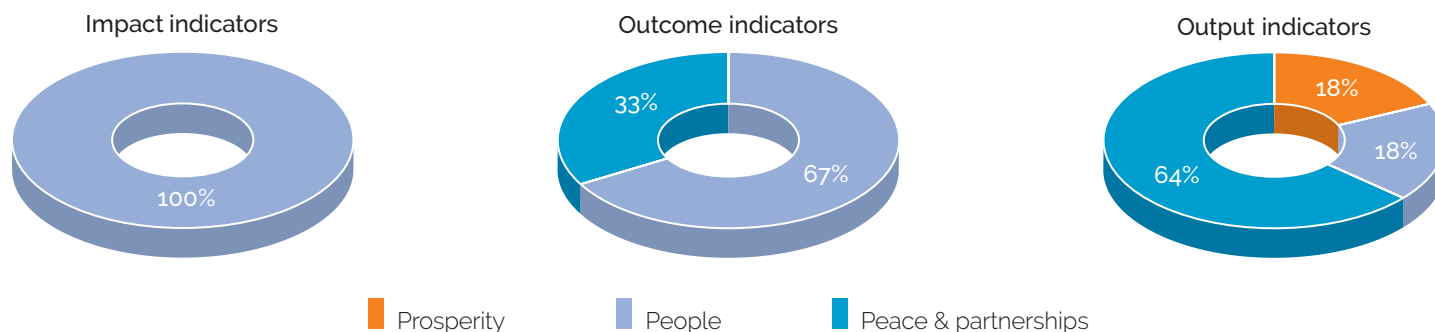
How? Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms put in place:

- Project leaders will conduct internal evaluation process on a regular basis, which are presented to the Project Steering Committee during bi-annual project meetings.

- An external evaluation process will analyse the effectiveness of the project activities in relation to the achievement of the objectives and indicators that were initially established, including the activities carried out, results achieved and any deviations from the project plan.

Selected good practice: Technology as a means for citizen engagement

Praia will implement an open software platform developed by the city of Madrid to improve citizen participation and transparency. The new citizen participation tool will help to support public participation in the design and implementation of Praia's Local Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development and SDGs. Local NGOs and associations in Praia will benefit from a training to learn how to engage in an open dialogue on the localisation of the SDGs. It will also help to raise awareness of the SDGs and the role of citizens in their achievement through capacity building in collaboration with NGOs and associations.

Framework conditions for DDC in promoter countries

Spain:

DDC Definition: Development co-operation financed and/or managed by the decentralised public institutions, being these the autonomous communities and local authorities (provinces and municipalities).

Legal framework: National law and specific frameworks recognising DDC in many communities at the local level.

Trends in official Spanish DDC (USD million): + 29.0% (2017-21)

Year	Total DDC
2017	301.3
2018	346.3
2019	381.1
2020	368.8
2021	388.7

■ Total DDC ● In % of total bilateral ODA
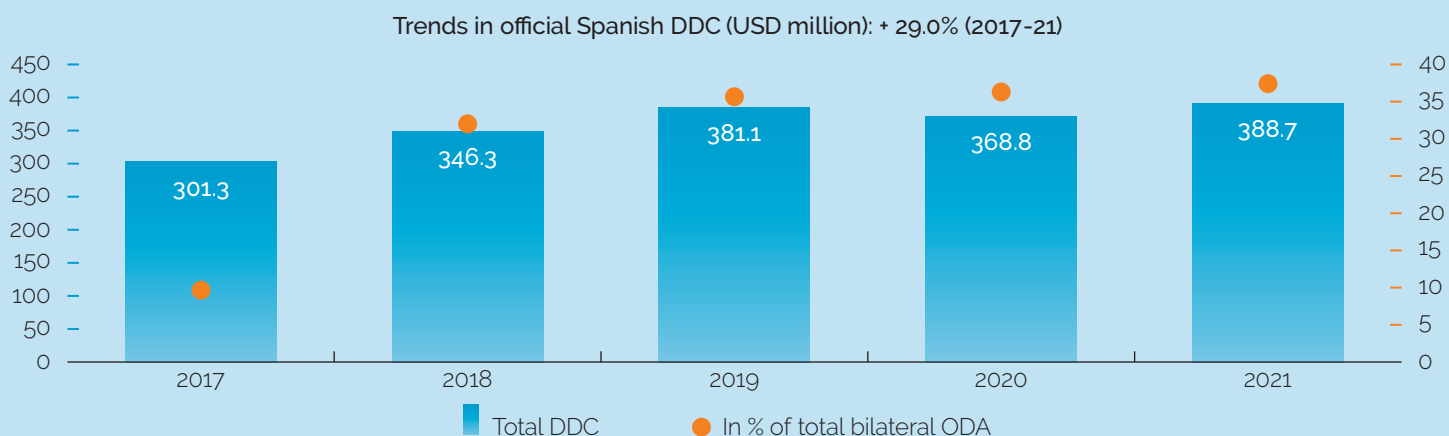
Partnership between Mira (Ecuador), Muntúfar (Ecuador) and La Palma del Condado (Spain)

Empowerment of Rural Communities and Governments through Sustainable Tourism in El Carchi, Ecuador
Empoderamiento de Comunidades y Gobiernos Rurales a través del Turismo Sostenible en El Carchi, Ecuador (ECoGobTur)

Main sectoral focus: Sustainable Tourism, Social Inclusion

Targeted SDGs: [SDG 4 Quality Education] [SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure] [SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities] [SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities] [SDG 15 Life on Land] [SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals]

Objectives of the partnership

The aim of the partnership is to strengthen local governance and the role of civil society organisations in the protection of rural tourism in order to foster integrated local development in Mira and Montúfar and the province of Carchi where the two Ecuadorian cities are located. The project uses sustainable tourism as a tool for social inclusion and improved quality of life. It also aims at increasing citizens' knowledge and their participation in public decision-making to promote the biodiversity and cultural heritage.

Implementation modality of the partnership

Promoter:
Municipality of La Palma del Condado (Spain)

Partner:
Municipalities of Montúfar and Mira (Ecuador)
Province of Carchi (Ecuador)

Third implementing institutions:
Business Development Centre
Provincial Tourist Information Centre

Focus of the actions:

Capacity building

Awareness raising

Citizen participation

Key actions

1) Boosting the local economy by identifying champion local assets and socio-cultural projects
2) Strengthening local governance capacities on entrepreneurial projects in the areas of social integration, urban governance and environment and training on managing community projects in the field of tourism
3) Raising awareness of environmental issues through environmental education, citizen participation and the design of a community communication plan on the local environment

SDGs addressed in the partnership

|	
[SDG 9]	Workshops on urban governance and environmental projects will contribute to enhance creativity and preserve the historical, artistic and cultural heritage of the Ecuadorian cities by raising awareness on these issues with the support of public institutions
[SDG 10]	The creation of safe recreational spaces and access to digital resources (e.g. information and communication technologies) will enable young people in vulnerable situations in Montúfar and Mira to develop their skills to foster new opportunities in the labour market.
[SDG 17]	The "Centres for the Greening the Sustainable Management of the Territory", which are to be set up, will be a place of dialogue for local communities and better engage the civil society and local in Montúfar and Mira.

Monitoring and evaluation of the partnership

What? Overview of the project's logical framework:

Impact Indicators	Specific objectives (outcomes)	Outcome Indicators	Outputs	Output Indicators
1	3	3	9	9

Example of indicators to measure impact:

- 2 new specific plans for the development of tourism and sustainability in the municipalities of Montúfar and Mira.

Impact indicators	Outcome indicators	Output indicators
100%	33% / 34% / 33%	33% / 34% / 33%

■ Planet   ■ Prosperity   ■ Peace & partnerships
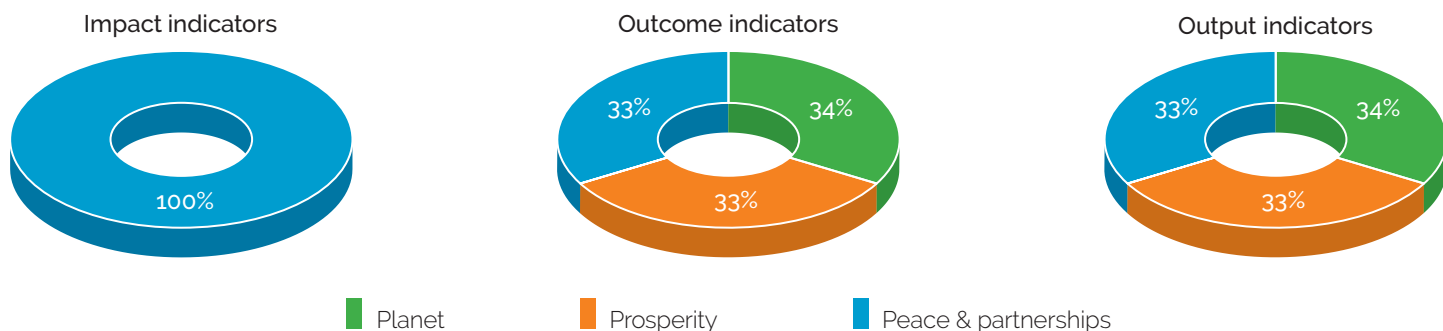
How? Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms put in place:

- Monitoring and evaluation is undertaken by applying results-based management tools as well as participatory monitoring and evaluation.

- An external evaluation will analyse to what extent the objectives, results and expected outputs and impact have been achieved, pointing out difficulties, as well as the relevance and sustainability of the intervention and provide recommendations for future projects.

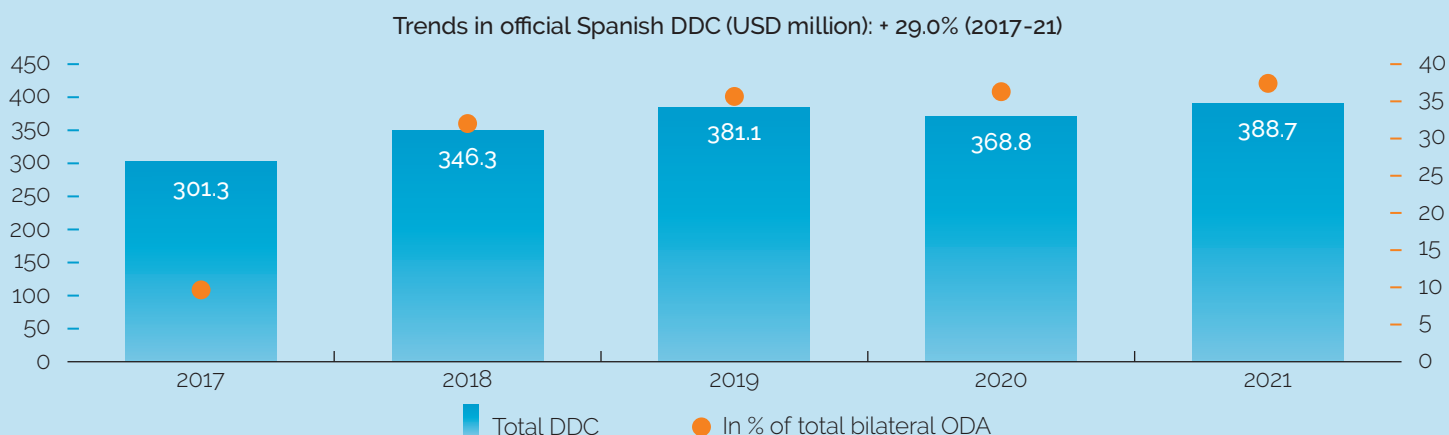## Selected good practice: Strengthening rural economy

The Province of Carchi aims to boost economic development through a project named "living schools" (*escuelas vivas*). This project has the objective of identifying natural, cultural and historical resources that could be used by local associations as a source of revenue. It also aims to improve the population's quality of life by strengthening technical knowledge, skills, technology and employment opportunities. The implementation of this project will incorporate activities in the field of sustainable tourism to increase cities' attractiveness and economic competitiveness.

Framework conditions for DDC in promoter countries

Spain:

DDC Definition: Development co-operation financed and/or managed by the decentralised public institutions, being these the autonomous communities and local authorities (provinces and municipalities).

Legal framework: National law and specific frameworks recognising DDC in many communities at the local level.

Trends in official Spanish DDC (USD million): + 29.0% (2017-21)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total DDC	301.3	346.3	381.1	368.8	388.7

■ Total DDC   ● In % of total bilateral ODA

Partnership between municipalities in Brazil, Italy and Spain

AccessoCidades: more accessible and connected cities
AcessoCidades: cidades mais acessíveis e conectadas

Main sectoral focus: Mobility and accessibility

Targeted SDGs:

Objectives of the partnership

The project aims to contribute to the enhancement of urban mobility policies in Brazilian municipalities in order to foster sustainable urban development and reduce inequalities. By expanding the project across the country, the partnership has the objective to strengthen advocacy and co-ordination capacity of networks of municipalities and their ability to design evidence-based sustainable urban development, accessibility solutions and knowledge-sharing activities.

Implementation modality of the partnership

Promoter:

Frente Nacional de Prefeitos
(National Front of Mayors, Brazil)

Partner:

National Association of Italian Municipalities
Confederation of Cooperation and Solidarity Funds (Spain)

Third implementing institutions:

National Association of Public Transport (Brazil)
Institute for Applied Economic Research (Brazil)

Focus of the actions:

Capacity building

Peer-to-peer learning

Policy dialogue

Key actions

1) Expand the advocacy and co-ordination capacity of networks of municipalities by:
   - Mapping and studying good urban mobility practices, including potential replicability
   - Organising workshops and technical visits on sustainable urban development involving municipal representatives from cities in Brazil and Europe
2) Improve the technical capacity of 50 Brazilian municipalities with more than 80 000 inhabitants to design evidence-based sustainable urban development and urban accessibility solutions by:
   - Mapping the use of open data for the management of public transport in at least 25 Brazilian municipalities
   - Providing online training workshops on open data for public transport management
3) Support 10 Brazilian municipalities to develop urban mobility policies aimed at reducing social, racial and gender inequalities
   - Quantitative and qualitative analysis of accessibility and mobility in the different municipalities
   - Conducting workshops to raise awareness and engage policy makers, civil society and citizens in reducing inequalities

SDGs addressed in the partnership

Municipal planning instruments are being developed for 10 Brazilian cities to improve urban accessibility as well as gender, race and income inequalities.

Training sessions are dedicated to structuring mobility plans and help manage the public transport systems in 62 municipalities through the use of three operational data sources (electronic ticketing, GPS and General Transit Feed Specification).

Multi-sector events were organised with Brazilian municipalities and the cities of Barcelona, Milan, Maputo and Parma to exchange on issues such as COVID-19, funding, data usage and the role of gender in urban mobility.

Monitoring and evaluation of the partnership

What? Overview of the project's logical framework:

Impact Indicators	Specific objectives (outcomes)	Outcome Indicators	Outputs	Output Indicators
1	2	8	3	22

Example of indicators to measure impact:

▮ Number of municipalities participating in the project that implement urban mobility policies planned based on evidence.

Impact indicators

100%

Outcome indicators

38%
12%
50%

Output indicators

14%
27%
59%

▮ Prosperity   ▮ People   ▮ Peace & partnerships
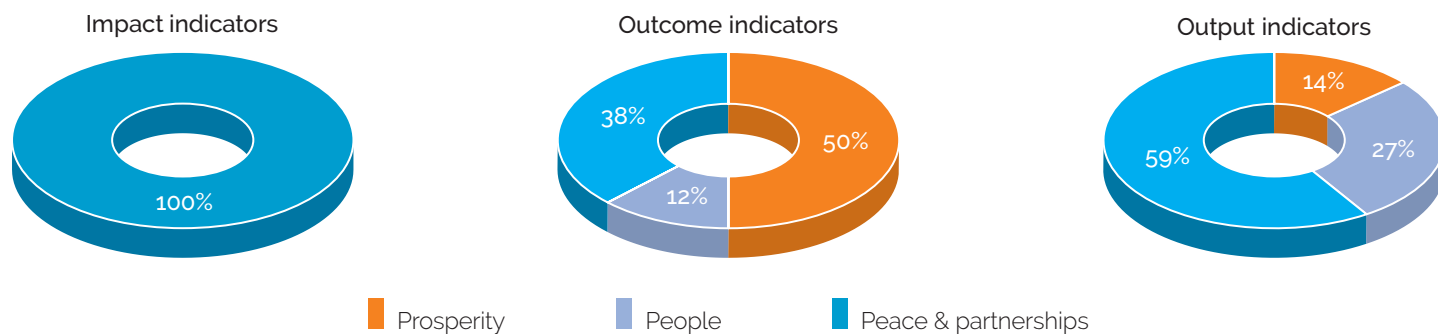
How? Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms put in place:

▮ Monthly meetings to monitor the project implementation are being conducted with the project management committee

▮ Evaluation surveys are used to assess the trainings and capacity building activities

▮ Mid-term evaluation to assess the project's performance are conducted by an external consultancy

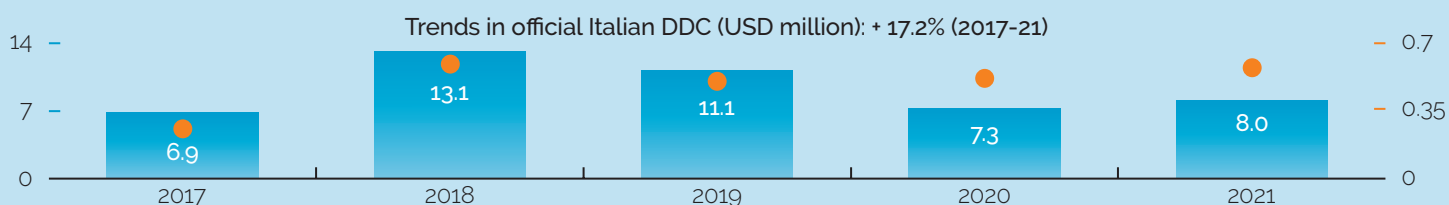## Selected good practice: Holistic capacity building

The project puts emphasis on improving capacities and co-ordination between municipalities through trainings. This is notably achieved through assessing the challenges of the different municipalities by engaging directly with technical and municipal staff. Furthermore, the project addresses inclusive and accessible transportation topics in a holistic way through its interlinked priorities of financial sustainability, management models, crisis context, additional alternatives to the public transport system, active mobility, and territorial integration. The final stage of the project gives well-performing municipalities the possibility to receive additional support to implement mobility and accessibility policies.

Framework conditions for DDC in promoter countries

Italy:

DDC Definition: Co-operation actions for development carried out by local authorities in partnership with counterpart organisation in developing countries and with the participation of the respective territories.

Legal framework: Recognition of the competences of regions, provinces and municipalities in DDC and favourable fiscal framework (e.g. Law 63/93) allowing subnational authorities to allocate 0.8% of their budgets to development co-operation

Trends in official Italian DDC (USD million): + 17.2% (2017-21)

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
6.9	13.1	11.1	7.3	8.0

Spain:

DDC Definition: Development co-operation financed and/or managed by the decentralised public institutions, being these the autonomous communities and local authorities (provinces and municipalities).

Legal framework: National law and specific frameworks recognising DDC in many communities at the local level.

Trends in official Spanish DDC (USD million): + 29.0% (2017-21)

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
301.3	346.3	381.1	368.8	388.7

▮ Total DDC   ● In % of total bilateral ODA

Partnership between municipalities in Indonesia and UCLG

Climate Resilient and Inclusive Cities

Main sectoral focus: Climate, environment, water and sanitation

Targeted SDGs:

Objectives of the partnership

The objective is to develop a long-lasting co-operation between cities and research centres in Europe and 10 Indonesian pilot cities to contribute to sustainable integrated urban development, good governance and climate change adaptation and mitigation, including through tools such as sustainable local action plans targeting water and sanitation policies and early warning systems.

Implementation modality of the partnership

Promoter:

United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific (UCLG-ASPAC)

Partner:

Cirebon, Bandar Lampung, Banjarmasin, Gorontalo, Kupang, Mataram, Pekanbaru, Pangkalpinang, Samarinda, Ternate (10 Indonesian pilot cities), additional municipalities from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines and Vietnam

Third implementing institutions:

Pilot4dev, All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG, India), Association of Cities and Regions for Sustainable Resources Management (ACR+, Belgium), ECOLISE (Belgium), Gustave Eiffel University (France)

Focus of the actions:

Capacity building

Peer-to-peer exchange

Key actions

Pillar 1: Knowledge production and exchange on climate resilient and inclusive cities
- Strengthen policy dialogue on urban policies, urban challenges and climate change through expert panels involving local governments and researchers
- Improve knowledge exchange by preparing studies on climate, resilience, inclusiveness and SDGs implementation and sharing good practices guides in cities and provinces

Pillar 2: Local action plans for climate resilient and inclusive cities
- Improve the design and implementation of inclusive policies around the use of resources, including water and sanitation policies, by developing local action plans for climate and sustainable development in Gorontalo, Jayapura, Cirebon, Medan and Pangkal Pinang
- Strengthen the management of disaster risks and promote shock-responsive and resilient infrastructure and services by developing early warning systems in Lampung, Kupang, Palangkaraya, Ambon, and Pekanbaru

Pillar 3: Communication and capacity building
- Strengthen mechanisms for consultation, co-ordination and co-operation in urban development policies by using new digital tools, including an interactive website
- Improve local authorities' urban governance capacity through peer-to-peer learning with New Delhi and Mumbai (India), Kathmandu (Nepal), Ho Chi Minh, Hanoi and Da Nang (Vietnam), Manila (the Philippines), Kuala Lumpur and Iskandar (Malaysia) and Dhaka (Bangladesh)

SDGs addressed in the partnership

|	
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Specific action plans for water, sanitation, air pollution and sustainable use of resources
13 CLIMATE ACTION	Development of early warning systems and mapping of GHG emissions
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Policy dialogues between local governments and researchers to strengthen urban policy and better tackle urban challenges

Monitoring and evaluation of the partnership

What? Overview of the project's logical framework:

Impact Indicators	Specific objectives (outcomes)	Outcome Indicators	Outputs	Output Indicators
13	6	12	16	16

Examples of indicators to measure impact:

- The number of women beneficiary of programmes
- GHG emissions
- Number of consultation events - number of people reached

Impact indicators

18%
27%
55%

Outcome indicators

25%
75%

Output indicators

19%
31%
50%

- Prosperity
- People
- Peace & partnerships
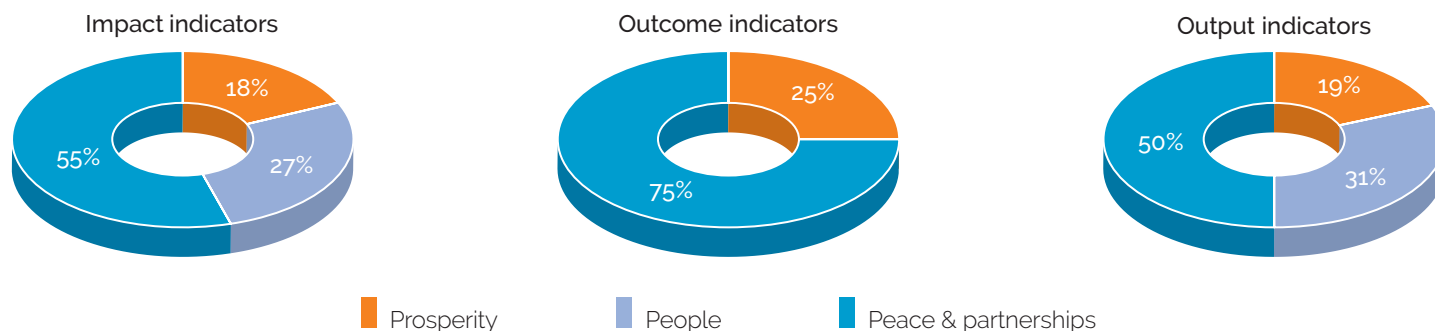
How? Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms put in place:

- A consortium set up quarterly milestones and a roadmap, including indicators to assess progress of the project's implementation
- An independent evaluation will monitor and evaluate the project's implementation and include mid-term and final evaluation reports

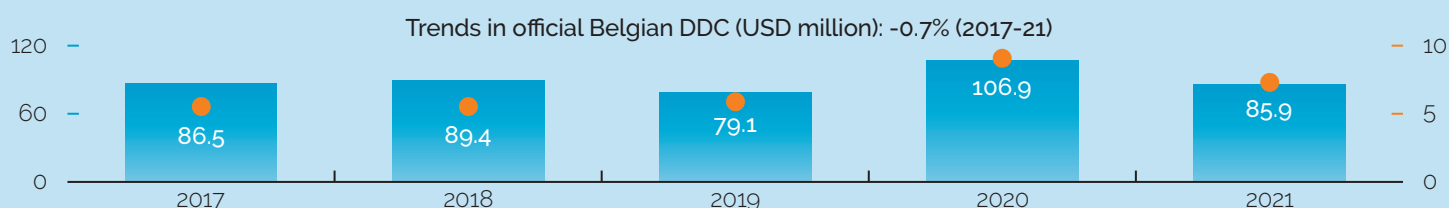## Selected good practice: Building winning partnerships for climate resilient and inclusive cities

The partners have set up a joint platform to share content, regularly post information, and gather reports and presentations about the 10 pilot cities. Task allocation is based on each partner's expertise regarding climate resilient and inclusive cities. The platform will contribute to building a long-lasting partnership and to develop and share new plans and tools such as sustainable local action plans targeting water and sanitation policies, early warning mechanisms and expert panels.

Framework conditions for DDC in promoter countries

Belgium:

DDC Definition: International co-operation exercised by Belgium municipalities to support municipalities in developing countries.
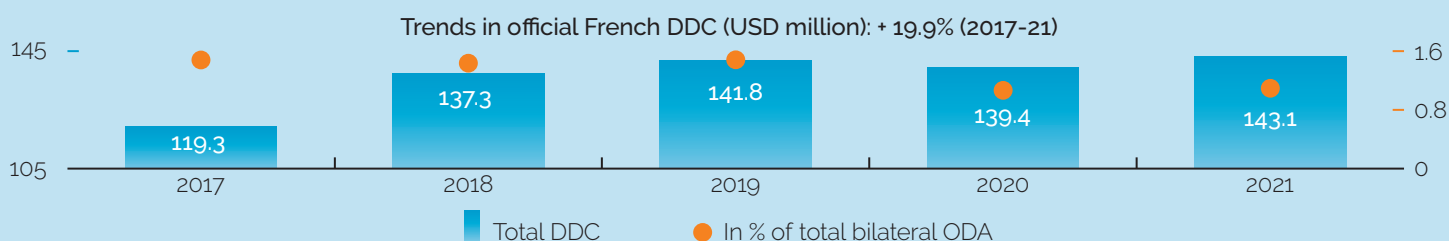
Legal framework: National level: Recognition of the role and competences of regions and municipalities in international co-operation was designated by the 4th State Reform in 1993. In Flanders, DDC is shaped by an International Co-operation Decree and an International Co-operation Framework Decree.

Trends in official Belgian DDC (USD million): -0.7% (2017-21)

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
86.5	89.4	79.1	106.9	85.9

France:

DDC Definition: Any form of co-operation developed by French «territorial collectivities» (local governments) and their institutions with other authorities and/or local governments in partner countries.

Legal framework: Recognition of DDC (Title XII on the territorial units of the state of the Constitutions, and the General Code of Territorial Units (Chapter V); Act 2004-758 of 29 July 2004, Act 2005-95 of 9 February 2005. Oudin-Santini Law gives important role and competences to Water agencies in DDC.

Trends in official French DDC (USD million): + 19.9% (2017-21)

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
119.3	137.3	141.8	139.4	143.1

- Total DDC
- In % of total bilateral ODA

Partnership between municipalities in Libya, Friuli-Venezia Giulia (Italy) and the Autonomous Province of Trento (Italy)

Research and education building urban institutions for local development (REBUILD)

Main sectoral focus: Waste management, renewable energy, circular economy

Targeted SDGs: (2 Zero Hunger, 7 Affordable and Clean Energy, 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth, 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities, 12 Responsible Consumption and Production, 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, 17 Partnerships for the Goals)

Objectives of the partnership

The partnership aims to improve the living conditions of the population in Libyan municipalities through pilot activities in the fields of fishery, energy, economic development and waste management and strengthen local public services by setting a sustainable learning framework for local governance.

Implementation modality of the partnership

Promoter:
Autonomous Province of Trento (Italy)

Partner:
Autonomous Region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia (Italy), Municipalities of Benghazi, Beni Walid, Gharyan, Sabha, Sirte, Tobruk, Tripoli, Zintan, Zliten and Zawiya (Libya)

Third implementing institutions:
Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Local Governance (Libya)
International Cooperation Centre in Trento (Italy)
Universities in the 10 Libyan municipalities

Focus of the actions:
Capacity building
Peer-to-peer learning

Key actions

1) Organisation of trainings by universities for municipal staff to promote urban planning, job creation, circular economy, services delivery, sustainable economic development, transparency, accountability and project management

2) Capacity building activities on fishery, waste management and renewable energy through summer schools, peer-to-peer exchange and building of a community of practice between municipalities and universities

3) Implementation of pilot projects on fishery, renewable energy and waste management incl. trainings, awareness raising actions, infrastructure and equipment upgrades as well as research activities

SDGs addressed in the partnership

2 ZERO HUNGER A fishery pilot project aims to put the necessary measures in place to ensure that fishing practices comply with EU rules and regulations to obtain the certification to export fish to EU countries, e.g. via the preparation of manuals, guidelines and infrastructure updates

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Universities provide trainings on sustainable and inclusive development, services delivery, leadership and human resources management in the 10 Libyan municipalities, incl. the participation of foreign elected officials or technicians

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS The organisation of capacity building sessions and field visits between different municipalities facilitates the establishment of a community of practices and strengthens the international network of Libyan municipalities with EU and MENA countries.

## Monitoring and evaluation of the partnership

What? Overview of the project's logical framework:

Impact Indicators	Specific objectives (outcomes)	Outcome Indicators	Outputs	Output Indicators
2	1	1	4	12

Examples of indicators to measure impact:

- % of citizens accessing new or improved municipal services in the targeted municipalities, disaggregated by gender and age (where feasible)

- % of youth employment in targeted municipalities, disaggregated by gender (where feasible)

Impact indicators

50% 50%

Outcome indicators

100%

Output indicators

50% 50%

■ People   ■ Peace & partnerships
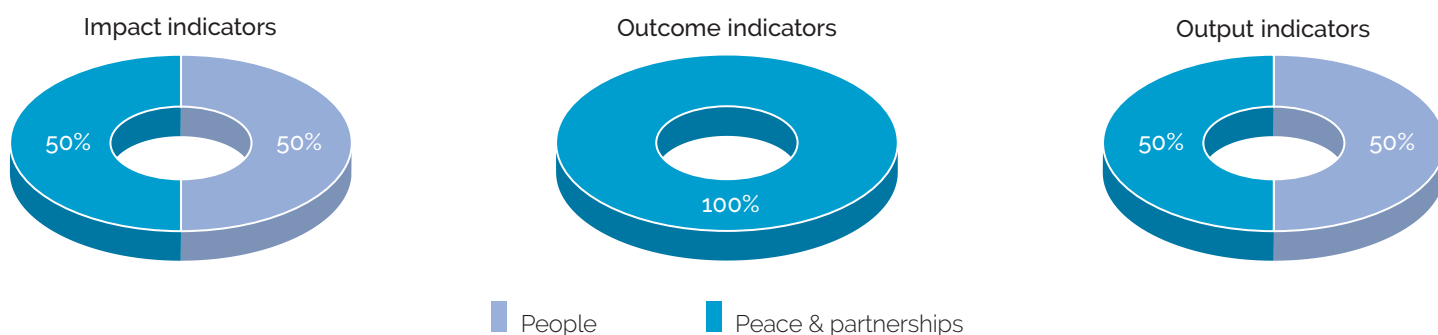
How? Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms put in place:

- The annual action plan includes a monitoring section applying an M&E matrix, indicators and risk analysis and is reviewed periodically to integrate feedback from the ground

- Monitoring is undertaken on the annual action plan via interim reports

- A co-ordination team is established in each municipality composed of staff of the municipality and universities. The teams meet regularly to monitor activities at local level and within the community of practice

- Two external evaluations are undertaken to ensure that the action is running smoothly, to make necessary readjustments during the implementation and to move toward the follow-up phase

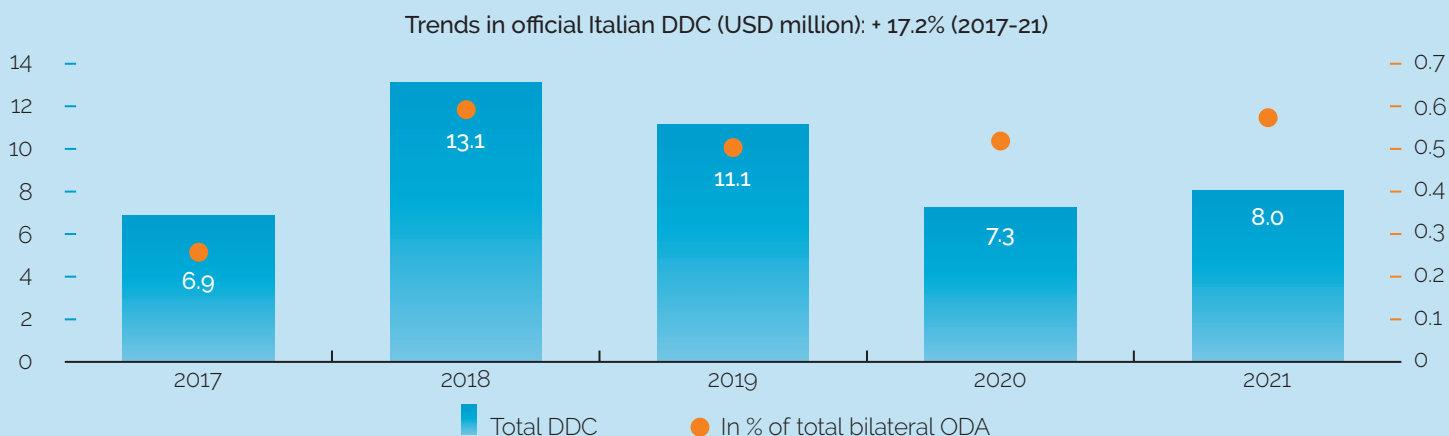## Selected good practice: Creation of a community of practice on sustainable territorial development

The partnership establishes a community of practices on sustainable territorial development in Libya based on an exchange programme among Libyan municipalities and universities and with the regions of Friuli-Venezia Giulia (Italy) and Trento (Italy). The knowledge exchange within Libya and with international partners on topics such as waste management, public transport and energy efficiency amongst other topics shall allow Libyan municipalities to strengthen their urban governance capacities in the medium-term and to be able to address their territorial development challenges more successfully.

Framework conditions for DDC in promoter countries

Italy:

DDC Definition: Co-operation actions for development carried out by local authorities in partnership with counterpart organisation in developing countries and with the participation of the respective territories.

Legal framework: Recognition of the competences of regions, provinces and municipalities in DDC and favourable fiscal framework (e.g. Law 63/93) allowing subnational authorities to allocate 0.8% of their budgets to development co-operation.

Trends in official Italian DDC (USD million): + 17.2% (2017-21)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total DDC	6.9	13.1	11.1	7.3	8.0

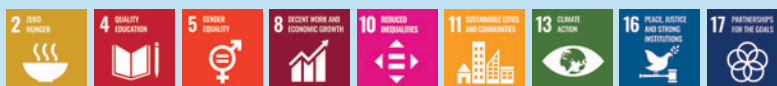■ Total DDC   ● In % of total bilateral ODA

Partnership between Pemba (Mozambique) and Reggio Emilia (Italy)

MAISPEMBA - A city-to-city and multi-stakeholder approach for an integrated, sustainable, and inclusive urban development of the city of Pemba

Main sectoral focus: Urban planning and regeneration, climate resilience, education

Targeted SDGs:

Objectives of the partnership

The overall objective is to promote urban development in the municipality of Pemba, Mozambique, through the exchange of experiences with Reggio Emilia and Milan, Italy. The partnership aims to tackle critical challenges, including a growing population and increasing climate change consequences affecting particularly vulnerable populations, in Pemba by strengthening urban governance, ensuring social inclusiveness, and improving resilience.

Implementation modality of the partnership

Promoter:

Reggio Emilia Municipality (Italy)

Partner:

City of Pemba (Mozambique) and City of Milan (Italy)

Third implementing institutions:

E-35 Foundation; National Council of Architects, Planners, Landscapers and Conservators (Italian Order of Architects) and Eduardo Mondlane University; IREN Spa and MM Spa; the National Association of Mozambican Municipalities – ANAMM; Quelimane and Mandhlakazi Municipalities (Mozambique); UNICEF and UN-HABITAT

Focus of the actions:

Awareness raising

Capacity building

Key actions

1) Strengthen urban governance by improving policy design, technical, financial and co-ordination capacities, and developing an integrated urban development plan, a multi-stakeholder dialogue, and a multi-governance framework
2) Enhance urban climate resilience and adaptation capacity by putting in place green infrastructure, water management interventions and innovative and smart tools
3) Strengthen environmental sustainability by improving staff's capacity in planning and implementing waste management systems
4) Ensure social inclusiveness by improving the quality, delivery, integration, and co-ordination of early childhood education services
5) Improve the sustainability of urban development interventions through pilot actions to connect and integrate local interventions

SDGs addressed in the partnership

The project helps to put in place policies to improve the food safety of minors in the municipality of Pemba and increase access to formal and non-formal education services for children of primary school age

The project supports professional training and youth employment, notably business planning and self-employment opportunities for women and young people

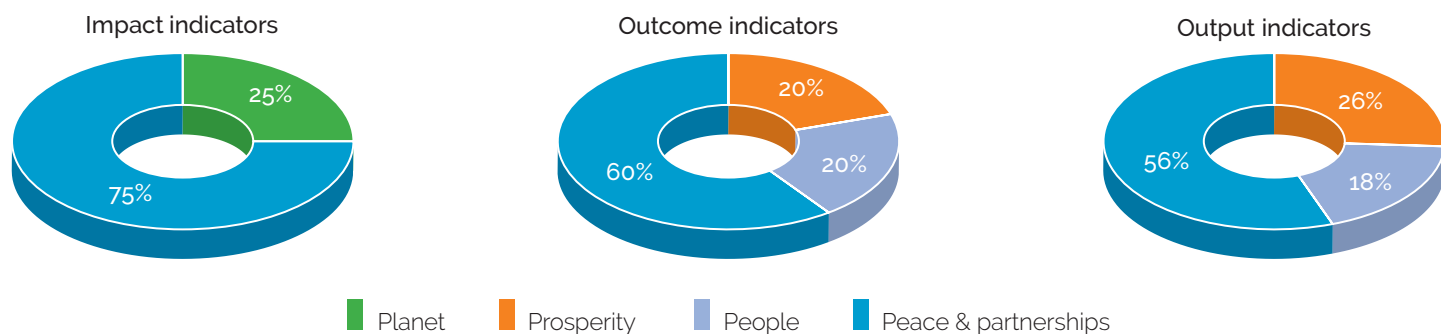The Pemba Integrated Urban Development Plan fosters inclusion, sustainability and resilience

Monitoring and evaluation of the partnership

What? Overview of the project's logical framework:

Impact Indicators	Specific objectives (outcomes)	Outcome Indicators	Outputs	Output Indicators
4	4	5	23	24

Examples of indicators to measure impact:

- 1 Pilot intervention on green regeneration of the city through a reforesting campaign thanks to the municipal tree nursery
- 1 Integrated urban solid waste management plan for the city of Pemba created, approved and disseminated
- 1 local public policy on qualitative, inclusive and innovative early childhood and primary education elaborated, approved and disseminated

Impact indicators

25%
75%

Outcome indicators

20%
20%
60%

Output indicators

26%
18%
56%

■ Planet   ■ Prosperity   ■ People   ■ Peace & partnerships

How? Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms put in place:

- A steering committee will monitor the implementation of the project actions supported by a local co-ordination group and a technical working group
- A dedicated mobile application will be developed in order to measure and monitor the implementation of the project actions, the involvement of stakeholders and beneficiaries and their level of satisfaction
- An external evaluation process will use five monitoring and evaluation criteria (relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and impact) to evaluate the outcomes achieved and produce two mid-term reports
- An external financial audit will assess the management of the economic resources allocated to the project

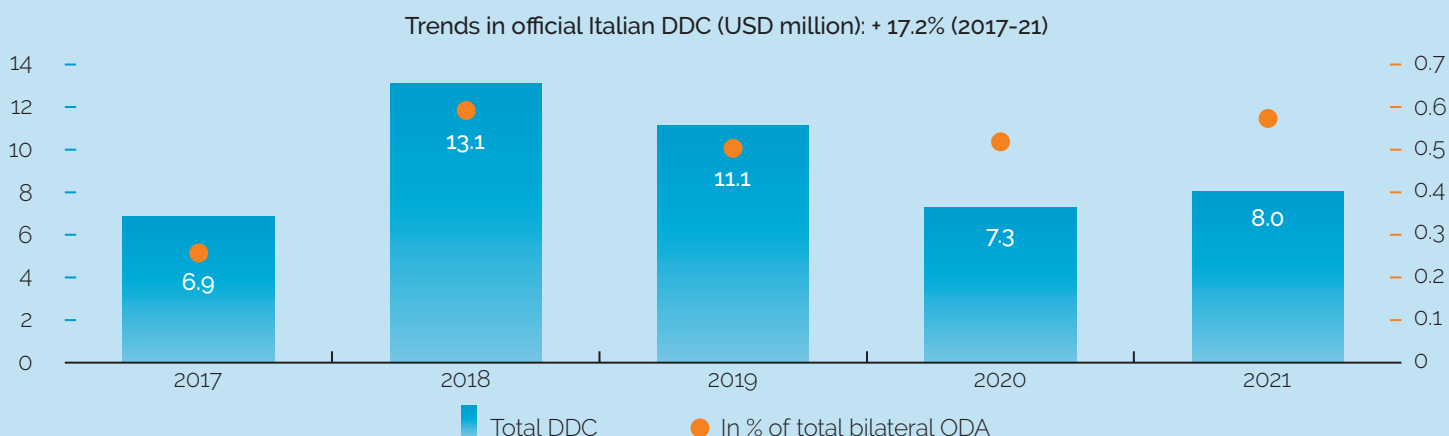## Selected good practice: Development of new community services

The Municipal Council of Pemba will promote at least 3 new start-up community services. The municipality will open them in the three pilot neighbourhoods and engage local and international expertise to design and support new services. The community services will enlarge the services network in Pemba by offering opportunities to improve quality education and well-being and leverage innovation and local development.

Framework conditions for DDC in promoter countries

Italy:

DDC Definition: Co-operation actions for development carried out by local authorities in partnership with counterpart organisation in developing countries and with the participation of the respective territories.

Legal framework: Recognition of the competences of regions, provinces and municipalities in DDC and favourable fiscal framework (e.g. Law 63/93) allowing subnational authorities to allocate 0.8% of their budgets to development co-operation.

Trends in official Italian DDC (USD million): + 17.2% (2017-21)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total DDC	6.9	13.1	11.1	7.3	8.0

■ Total DDC   ● In % of total bilateral ODA

Partnership between Pereira (Colombia), San José (Costa Rica), San Sebastián (Spain) and West Betuwe (Netherlands)

Sustainable Mobility, Urban Planning, Equipment, Public Space, Greening and Equity
mUEve: Movilidad Sostenible, Urbanismo, Equipamiento, Valoración del Espacio Público, y Enverdecimiento y Equidad

Main sectoral focus: Transportation and mobility

Targeted SDGs: 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Objectives of the partnership

The partnership's objective is to set up an electric metropolitan passenger train to address the need for more public transport deriving from the rapid urban expansion of San José. It aims to contribute to an enhanced life quality and economic opportunities for the population, with the overall goal to promote integrated urban development in line with the 2030 Agenda.

Implementation modality of the partnership

Promoter:
Union Nacional de Gobiernos Locales Costa Rica

Partner:
City of Pereira (Colombia)
City of San José (Costa Rica)
City of San Sebastián (Spain)
Municipality of West Betuwe (The Netherlands)

Third implementing institutions:
VNG International, Formento San Sebastián

Focus of the actions:

Peer-to-peer learning

Multi-stakeholder engagement

Citizen participation

Key actions

1) Set up a subregional urban development plan with a focus on transportation and implementation of 15 urban renewal project plans for areas surrounding the train line
2) Ensure the inclusion of vulnerable populations and respect for gender equity in the management of transport-oriented urban development through participatory planning
3) Improve access to public transportation to contribute to economic development, prosperity and urban innovation in the areas surrounding the metropolitan train line
4) Improve environmental quality and resilience through complementary infrastructure including sidewalks, public spaces, pedestrian and bicycle paths and guidelines on afforestation and urban greening to improve biodiversity around the train line

SDGs addressed in the partnership

5 GENDER EQUALITY — The creation of a Citizen Participation Strategy allows for the inclusion of vulnerable people in the project, especially the sensibilisation for gender inclusive management.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES — In the municipality of Heredia, Costa Rica, a citizen consultation led to the set-up of "parklets", which are temporary sidewalk extensions that replace parking spaces to provide more public space to the citizens.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH — Training sessions for technical staff and municipal authorities are foreseen on business engagement in urban development, to carve out opportunities for public-private partnerships.
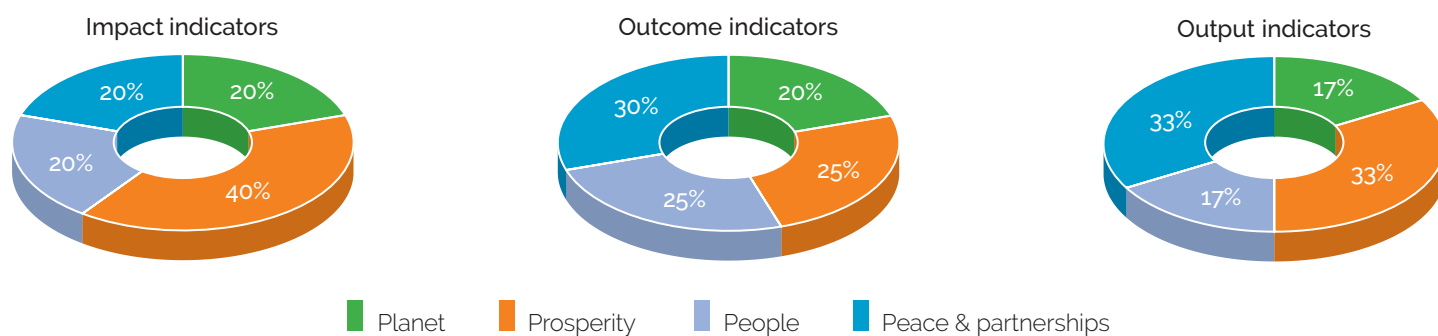
Monitoring and evaluation of the partnership

What? Overview of the project's logical framework:

Impact Indicators	Specific objectives (outcomes)	Outcome Indicators	Outputs	Output Indicators
1 with 5 sub-indicators	5	20	6	12

Examples of indicators to measure impact:

- Sub-index Transportation-Oriented Urban Design and Planning
- Sub-index Equity and Inclusion
- Sub-index Environmental Quality and Resilience
- Sub-index Intermunicipal Urban Governance
- Sub-index Economic Reactivation

Impact indicators

Planet 20%	Peace & partnerships 20%
People 20%	Prosperity 40%

Outcome indicators

Planet 20%	Peace & partnerships 30%
Prosperity 25%	People 25%

Output indicators

Planet 17%	Peace & partnerships 33%
Prosperity 33%	People 17%

🟩 Planet   🟧 Prosperity   🟦 People   🟦 Peace & partnerships

How? Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms put in place:

- Internal evaluations are conducted by the project's technical assistance team on an annual basis
- Two external annual results evaluations aligned with EU manuals and Costa Rican governmental practices
- A steering committee consisting of various local authorities and technical experts to update and exchange experiences with the municipalities of Pereira (Colombia) and San Sebastián (Spain)
- A working group composed of elected municipal deputies has been set up to address effective multi-level, horizontal, and vertical governance of similar future projects that go beyond the scope of this partnership

Selected good practice: Multi-stakeholder engagement

The project puts emphasis on improving capacities and co-ordination between different municipalities. This is notably achieved via cross-municipal working groups that assess success criteria and consensus-building on the different actions implemented as part of the partnership. In addition, the project has a strong focus on multi-stakeholder engagement and collaboration. The project integrates both citizen participation and the consultation of private sector in the pre-implementation phase of the partnerships to ensure holistic project management, while considering future project co-ordination and implementation.

Framework conditions for DDC in promoter countries
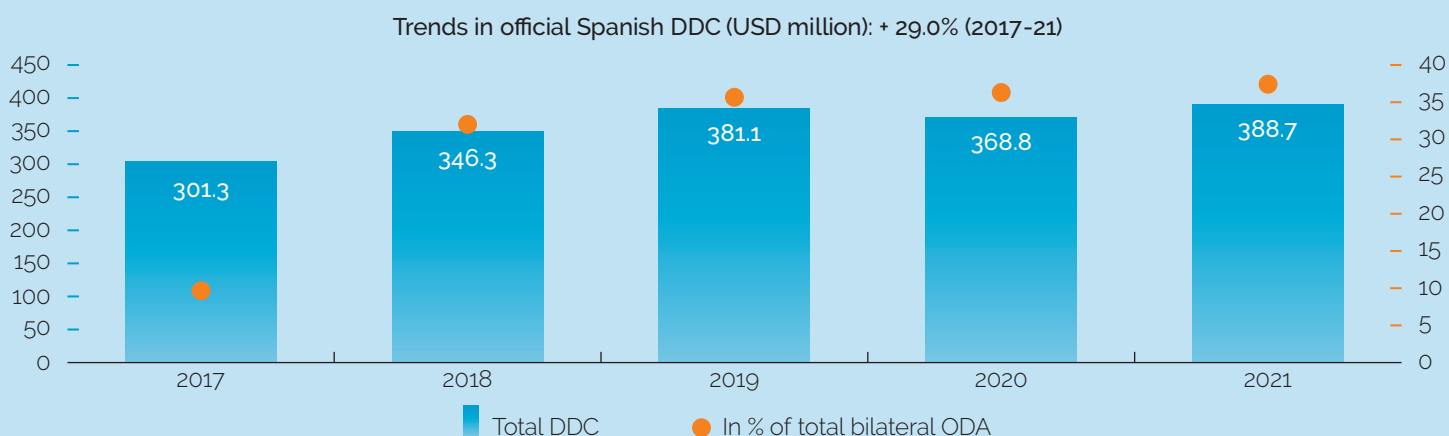
Netherlands:

DDC Definition: Collaborative relationships between subnational governments from different countries, aiming at sustainable local development, implying some of exchange or support carried out by these institutions or other locally based actors.

**Legal framework:** No specific law applies.

Spain:

DDC Definition: Development co-operation financed and/or managed by the decentralised public institutions, being these the autonomous communities and local authorities (provinces and municipalities).

Legal framework: National law and specific frameworks recognising DDC in many communities at the local level.

Trends in official Spanish DDC (USD million): + 29.0% (2017-21)

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total DDC	301.3	346.3	381.1	368.8	388.7

🟦 Total DDC   🟠 In % of total bilateral ODA

PARTNERSHIP SNAPSHOTS

Annex to the OECD report
City-to-City Partnerships to Localise
the Sustainable Development Goals
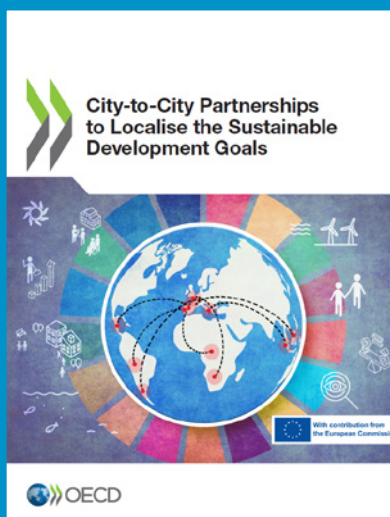
You can find the OECD report City-to-City Partnerships
to Localise the Sustainable Development Goals here:

oe.cd/pub/c2c

For more information, please contact:

cfecities@oecd.org

OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities

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OECD