

# JSF

# Sustainable Cities



**2022-2026**

**Belgian Non-Governmental Actors**

February 2021 (update 2023)



Union des Villes  
et Communes  
de Wallonie asbl



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of contents.....	3
Abbreviations .....	5
1 Introduction.....	6
2 General context and risk analysis.....	9
2.1 Introduction.....	9
2.2 Planetary urbanisation and governance transformations .....	11
2.3 The changing role of local authorities in urbanisation and governance transformations.....	13
2.4 Stakeholder analysis of the international and Belgian development sector in the field of urbanisation and decentralisation .....	15
2.5 Risks and opportunities .....	17
3 Theory of Change .....	19
4 Strategic goals .....	23
4.1 Strategic goal 1: Co-creation of the sustainable city.....	24
1 Specific context analysis.....	24
2 Approaches.....	27
3 Specific risk analysis.....	27
4.2 Strategic goal 2: Capacities for contributing to the sustainable city.....	28
1 Specific context analysis.....	28
2 Approaches.....	32
3 Specific risk analysis.....	33
4.3 Strategic goal 3: Sustainable and inclusive business models for the sustainable city .....	33
1 Specific context analysis.....	34
2 Approaches.....	38
3 Specific risk analysis.....	39
5 Relationship with other JSFs.....	40
6 Synergy and complementarity .....	49
6.1 Introduction.....	49
6.2 Cross-cutting opportunities for synergy and complementarity .....	50
6.3 Opportunities for synergy and complementarity on goal 1 (co-creation of policies).....	51
6.4 Opportunities for synergy and complementarity on goal 2 (capacity building) .....	52
6.5 Opportunities for synergy and complementarity on goal 3 (sustainable and inclusive business models).....	52
6.6 Summary.....	52
7 Collective learning processes .....	54

Annex 1 - key moments in the drafting process.....	56
Annex 2 - overview of countries and themes.....	57
Annex 3 - notes for other JSFs.....	58
Annex 4 - list of references.....	130
1 General context and risk analysis.....	130
2 Strategic goals .....	132
Annex 5 - contact details of BNGA members.....	135
Annex 6 – Detailed risk analysis .....	136
Annex 7 – Activity plan of the JSF Sustainable Cities (version January 2023).....	142
1. Engagements.....	147
2. Learning questions .....	148
3. Activities of the JSF Sustainable Cities 2022-2026 .....	149
1. Survey of partners of JSF members.....	150
2. Digital seminars .....	153
3. Event around Sustainable Cities.....	154
4. PowerPoint presentation on the JSF Sustainable Cities.....	155
5. Web page.....	156
6. Cartography.....	157
7. Periodic communication on Sustainable Cities .....	159
8. Collecting & sharing good practices & expertise.....	160
9. Study & thematic practices around learning questions .....	161
10. Joint representation at international events .....	162
11. Country-specific synergies between some JSF members.....	163
12. Other ideas .....	164

## ABBREVIATIONS

BNGA	Belgian Non-Governmental Actors
CEMR	Council of European Municipalities and Regions
CIB	Capacity and Institutional Building Working Group (UCLG)
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DeLoG	Decentralisation and Local Governance
ECDPM	European Centre for Development Policy Management
FLACMA	Federación Latinoamericana de Ciudades, Municipios y Asociaciones de Gobiernos Locales
DGD	Directorate-general Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid
DG INTPA	Directorate General International Partnerships (EC)
DG NEAR	Directorate General Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (EC)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
JSF	Joint Strategic Framework
HLPF	High Level Political Forum on the SDGs
IA	Institutional Actors
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
MUFPP	Milan Urban Food Policy Pact
NPM	New Public Management
NUA	New Urban Agenda
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
TOC	Theory of Change
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UCLG ASPAC	The United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific
UNACLA	United Nations Advisory Committee on Local Authorities
UNDESA	United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UVCW	Union des Villes et Communes de Wallonie
VNG	Association of Netherlands Municipalities
VVSG	Association of Flemish Cities and Municipalities
WUF	World Urban Forum

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## Context

The legal basis for Joint Strategic Frameworks (JSFs) is laid down in the Royal Decree of 11 September 2016 on non-governmental development cooperation. In a JSF, the Belgian Non-Governmental Actors (BNGAs) establish strategic goals that they work on jointly or in complementary ways, based on a common context analysis of a country or theme. The participants in a JSF are recognised BNGAs, so in principle only Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Institutional Actors (IAs). The objectives of the JSFs are:

1. To promote coordination and consultation on and of the strategies between the actors;
2. To achieve complementarity or synergy within the non-governmental cooperation;
3. To ensure collective learning on strategies and risks;
4. To have a strategic dialogue with the government.

The present JSF covers a period of 5 years, i.e. from 2022 to 2026. The JSF is the overarching framework to which BNGA's inscribe their DGD-subsidised programmes'.

## Introduction to the JSF Sustainable Cities

The thematic JSF Sustainable Cities connects BNGAs working on the processes of **urbanisation, decentralisation and good (local) governance**. The JSF links the Belgian development cooperation policy on sustainable cities to international frameworks, such as the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The JSF Sustainable Cities has **seven active members**: Brulocalis, Echos Communication, Rikolto, Union des Villes et Communes de Wallonie (UVCW) and the Vereniging van Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten (VVSG). Although a number of organisations already knew each other and worked together on an ad hoc basis, the intense cooperation between the seven members is a new and very instructive process. Four organisations are registered as observers within the JSF Sustainable Cities: ARES, Bos+, Iles de Paix and Join For Water. The VVSG took on the role of editor-in-chief for the creation of the JSF.

The actors of the JSF Sustainable Cities want to contribute to **one common goal** with the JSF and its development programmes: *Promote sustainable cities around the globe, with a particular emphasis on cities, municipalities or defined territories within which the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are realised. The sustainable city always remains within the ecological limits of the planet and, at the same time, guarantees that the minimum social standards required for the well-being of its citizens are met.*

More specifically, the actors describe the **sustainable city** as follows: *Sustainable cities are well-governed cities, towns and villages, democratically co-produced by accountable elected officials, transparent administrations, constructive communities and citizens, and a responsible private sector. They are capable of developing ecologically sound regenerative urban-rural relations and addressing the broadly and socially defined needs of all citizens, including underprivileged and vulnerable ones, without jeopardising the needs of future generations. Sustainable cities are economically diverse and financially stable. They support hybrid, multi-layered and uncorrupted decision-making mechanisms, give access to a diversity of forms of citizenship and empowerment, and allow for rich and diverse cultural expression. They are networked within broader governance dynamics of the state, region and neighbouring settlements. Well-governed cities also take a rights-based approach, seeking a balance*

*between responsible duty-bearers creating conditions and respecting, protecting and realising rights, and rights-holders actively pursuing and claiming their rights.*

## **The drafting process**

The active JSF members worked on the drafting of the JSF Sustainable Cities from October 2020 to February 2021. Due to COVID-19, it was impossible to meet physically during this period, which did place certain constraints on the process. The JSF members **met** digitally **once a month** during the drafting period, bringing the total number of meetings of the steering group to five. Meanwhile, digital consultations were scheduled with ‘subgroups’ and exchanges were provided through email and a SharePoint folder. For workshops and brainstorming, the online tool *Miro* was used.

The drafting of the JSF was initiated and guided by the **editor-in-chief** VVSG. To help steer the process in the right direction, the editor-in-chief called on Steff Deprez of Voices that Count. As **process supervisor**, he and the editor-in-chief supervised several workshops and moments of reflection with the members, and he was responsible for the development of an overall Theory of Change (TOC).

For the **general context and risk analysis**, the editor-in-chief worked together with experts from the *Department of Architecture, Urban Design, Landscape and Planning Division* of KU Leuven, namely Prof. Pieter Van den Broeck, Dr. Clara Medina García and Dr. Jeroen Stevens. A draft version of the context analysis was also submitted and commented on by a number of (inter)national experts, namely Edgardo Bilsky (UCLG), Jean Bossuyt (ECDPM), Jessie Post (VNG), Joëlle Piraux (Enabel), Marlène Simeon (PLATFORMA) and Sarah Bentz (CEMR).

The drafting of the **strategic goals** was undertaken with one initiator per goal, namely COTA for goal 1, VVSG for goal 2 and Rikolto for goal 3. For each goal, exchanges were organised with the relevant JSF members.

The **partners of the JSF actors** were involved at different times. The partners are both geographically widely spread (Belgium, Africa, Asia and Latin America) and diverse in type of actor (local government, umbrella association of local authorities, partner NGO, etc.). Each JSF actor involved its own partners first and foremost, partly by means of emails, digital consultations and requests for feedback. Moreover, on Tuesday 26 January, a common digital workshop was organised for partners of all JSF members (with simultaneous translation) in which the general context analysis and strategic goals were discussed. The participating partners came from Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Morocco, Senegal, Tanzania and South Africa.

Annex 1 contains a more detailed overview of the different steps and timing in the drafting process.

## **Terminology in the JSF**

The **city** is a metropolis, town, municipality or defined territory. Within the JSF, the term ‘city’ is used for any form of human settlement, regardless of its size.

Within the JSF, a distinction is made between two types of actors operating in the city:

- **Local government or local authority:** decentralised governance level with a political and administrative layer.

- **Local actors:** all actors at local level, except the local government. They include civil society, the private sector, academia, schools, associations, producer organisations, families, individual citizens, etc.



## 2 GENERAL CONTEXT AND RISK ANALYSIS

### 2.1 Introduction

With 55% of the world's population currently living in urban areas, a number expected to rise to 70% by 2050, **rapid urbanisation** has become one of the most significant trends of the 21st century. Cities are understood here as human settlements in their manifold manifestations, ranging from small municipalities and secondary towns, to megacities and vast metropolitan areas. As cities generate 80% of the world's economy, rapid urbanisation brings increased wealth, but also leads to multifarious development questions, both for cities and their surrounding peri-urban and rural areas. Urban expansion thus simultaneously brings new opportunities and new challenges to populations worldwide.

International forums have already largely discussed the impact of rapid urbanisation, designed international agendas and committed to international objectives, such as those set by the **UN 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development (SDGs), the UN Habitat New Urban Agenda (NUA) and the Climate Agreements**. These agendas, however, highlight major implementation challenges to all countries: although urbanisation has brought unprecedented opportunities for life-improvement, more interventions are urgently needed to structure the urban transition in the fields of urban and regional regeneration and development, neighbourhood planning, urban ecology, post-disaster reconstruction, democratic participation, and a more genuine 'right to the city' for all. Such urban interventions should help in developing strategies to guide urbanisation processes by integrating ecological, socio-economic, socio-political and cultural agendas, while fostering more co-production between stakeholders from civil society, government, the private sector, and their hybrids.

Ongoing urbanisation is paralleled by continuous **governance transformations**, shifting competences and resources between layers of government, affecting the relationships between these layers, the private sector and civil society and influencing the ways in which urbanisation challenges are addressed. SDGs 11 "Sustainable cities and Communities", 16 "Peace, justice and strong institutions" and 17 "Partnerships for the goals," and more specifically the NUA, among others, stress the role of local authorities in tackling societal challenges. The importance of cities as governance entities and the good governance of human settlements are crucial for tackling the challenges of urbanisation and the overall implementation of the SDGs. Sustainable cities are well governed cities, towns and villages, democratically co-produced by accountable elected officials, transparent administrations, constructive communities and citizens, and a responsible private sector. They are capable of developing ecologically sound regenerative urban-rural relations and addressing the broadly and socially defined needs of all citizens, including underprivileged and vulnerable ones, without jeopardising the needs of future generations. Sustainable cities are economically diverse and financially stable. They support hybrid, multi-layered and uncorrupted decision-making mechanisms, give access to a diversity of forms of citizenship and empowerment, and allow for rich and diverse cultural expression. They are networked within broader governance dynamics of the state, region and neighbouring settlements. Well governed cities also take a rights-based approach, seeking a balance between responsible duty-bearers creating conditions and respecting, protecting and realising rights, and rights-holders actively pursuing and claiming their rights.



Figure 1. Word-cloud of the dimensions covered by sustainable and well-governed cities.

To explore and address the governance dynamics and challenges related to urbanisation, a **broad perspective** is needed, in which urbanisation is seen as a mix of ecological, material, technological, social, socio-economic, cognitive, socio-political, socio-cultural, and discursive transformations. Such a perspective is socio-ecological, and stresses the interdependency of human settlements and the natural ecosystems in which they are embedded. It helps considering the socio-economic drivers of urbanisation and the embeddedness of power and inequity, but also the fact that people are capable of socio-environmental innovation and transformation. It supports analysing governance as the hybrid, multi-level and multi-actor ways in which social relations are organised and decisions are taken. These include hierarchical, market-based, networked, and solidarity-based logics. The multiple interactions between governmental, private and civil society actors and how these interactions are structured by institutionalised arrangements at different levels, need to be taken into account.

## 2.2 Planetary urbanisation and governance transformations

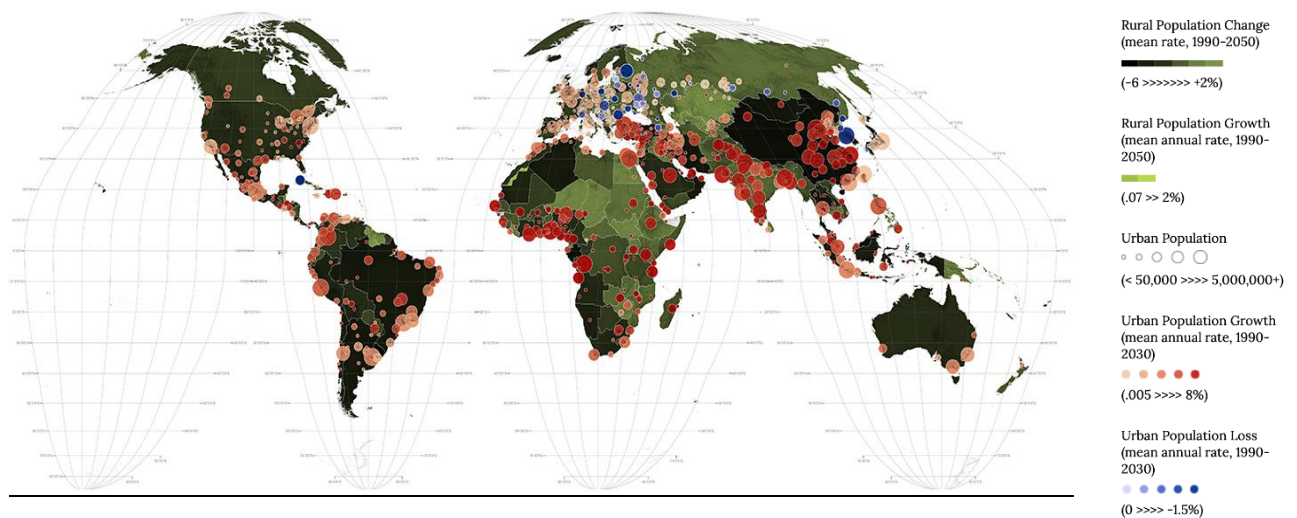


Figure 2. Rural-urban population change 1990-2050. Source: *Atlas of the end of the World*

**Urbanisation, in its broadest sense, has taken planetary proportions.** In the so-called ‘Anthropocene’ epoch, human presence is now affecting the entire planetary ecosystem, through land consumption, the growth of urban settlements, the intensification of agriculture, deforestation, the humanisation and management of nature, and the overall commodification of the commons. In this urbanised world, clear distinctions and borders between rural and urban ways of life are blurred in vast networks of extraction, production, consumption and exchange. This inevitably brings a range of new socio-ecological opportunities and challenges. Cities propel economic prosperity, social inclusion, cultural innovation, progressive forms of governance and direct democracy, and ecological advancements, but also accumulate crises of ecological degradation, political conflict, social exclusion and displacement. The process of urbanisation transforms urban-rural relations. This includes food networks, producing global food commodity chains and markets based on industrialised agriculture. In response, reactions through land restoration, high-tech precision farming, family-farming, urban agriculture initiatives and urban food policies, among many others, create alternative approaches.

Global urbanisation went hand in hand with **ongoing governance transformations**. After centuries of emerging centralised nation-states, globalisation has brought further upscaling in global political and trade organisations, global urban networks and multinational corporations, but also devolutions of power towards regions, metropolitan areas, cities, towns and urban and rural local authorities. At the same time, state-private-civil society relations have changed. Management approaches and neo-liberal ‘global city’ models through public-private partnerships were introduced, but also local, regional, national and global citizens movements were triggered. Some of the latter are, although extremely diverse, world-famous, including occupy movements in Barcelona and New York, indigenous reactions in La Paz, Lima and Quito, political protest in Istanbul, Hong Kong and Bangkok, people’s movements in Santiago and Bogota and the Arab spring in Cairo and Beirut. Similarly, (socially) innovative commoning practices, e.g., community land trusts, housing cooperatives, local exchange trade systems and urban agriculture cooperatives, among many others, are mushrooming in small and medium-sized towns all over the world.

Urbanisation and governance transformation are **geographically (and socially, economically, politically, culturally, etc.) diverse**. After colonial times, Latin America has seen steady urbanisation in the 19th and especially 20th century, fed by mining and extractive industries, agri-business types of farming and monocrops, deforestation, and mass-migration and slavery or cheap labour. Large-scale

resource extraction, widespread import substitution, industrialisation and vast rural-urban migration gave birth to some of the world's most segregated megacities such as Buenos Aires, Mexico City and São Paulo. The continent has seen oligarchism, populism and democratisation and a long tradition of social movements. It still has some weak elitist and clientelist states, but also saw the rise of civil society movements changing the governance of large (e.g., Medellín, Santiago, Quito, Curitiba) and more peripheral smaller cities, and even national democracies (Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile, Costa Rica). In Asia, Chinese, Indian and South and South-East Asian cities are at the contemporary top of fastest growing urban agglomerations, some of which have turned into the world's highest-growth economies due to high export rates, exploitation of low-income job markets, and unprecedented surplus accumulation in real estate. Although urbanised earlier, Tokyo is still among the world's largest urban areas ever since the mid-20th century, counting today an estimated population of 38 million inhabitants. Also, urban opportunities and challenges in lesser-known secondary cities are increasing. Asian countries further have highly diverse governance systems, at first sight sometimes highly centralised, but when looked at more carefully, they often appear to be hybrids of national-regional-local state-civil society and urban-rural interactions. Africa is still the global epicentre of colonial and neo-colonial extraction, and cities as Nairobi, Kinshasa, Greater Johannesburg, Dakar, Cairo and Lagos are now growing to become the urbanisation centres of the continent, resulting in fast growing megacities, mounting peri-urbanisation and far-reaching rural transformation. Rather than industrialisation, services and low productivity (informal) activities are important drivers. It is projected that 55% of the global population growth in the coming decades will concentrate in Africa, the urban population of which is projected to triple by 2050. National states are often weak, others highly centralised, but experiments of decentralisation of power to regions and cities are ongoing. Although there is still a structural imbalance in Africa's urban structure, thousands of secondary cities and towns are gaining importance, a trend that is expected to continue in the near future and increase socio-ecological challenges for these cities. Some are within reach of metropolitan centres, but also new urban agglomerations emerge through rural demographic transformations. The impact of the private sector is in general high, as can for example be seen in the role of international real estate developers in many capital cities.

As a particular case in Europe, and an example of millennium-old urbanisation and various stages of de- and re-urbanisation, **Belgium** went through its idiosyncratic mode of urban expansion. Following a remarkable mix of multi-layered urban networking, agricultural intensification and urban-rural transformations, two thirds of the country are now covered by urban sprawl, showing a gradual evaporation of urban and non-urban boundaries. In the last decades, brownfield recovery, strategic spatial planning and the 'urban project mode' brought renewed attention to many cities, while simultaneously bearing risks of real estate speculation, touristification and gentrification, paralleled by continued land consumption. Centuries of urbanisation equally saw continuous governance transformations, producing a specific state-private-civil society hybrid. Devolution of power to the regions has now considerably restructured the state, but also empowered local authorities, though resources have not always followed. Outsourcing of public services to the private sector, growing inequalities and pressure on democracy have caused a restructuring of the middle ground of social partners and triggered new civil society reactions in search of new public-civil partnerships. Decentralisation of decision-making has allowed municipalities to experiment with new alliances between the public, private and civil sectors to pave the way for more co-productive and co-creative modes of city making.

## 2.3 The changing role of local authorities in urbanisation and governance transformations

Urbanisation and governance transformations directly affect the role and performance of local authorities and their relation with other actors. These roles and relations are also continuously evolving and reacting to contextual circumstances and global governance trends.

**Calls for decentralisation and subsidiarity** have recently followed tendencies of state centralisation and the application of market and business logics propagated by the New Public Management (NPM) approach. These claims, as e.g., part of recommendations by the EU and the world umbrella organisation United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), are built on the assumption that local governments are the closest to people, their needs and their knowledge. According to them, the local is the best level to deal with challenges, respond to people’s needs, innovate in ways of allocating resources, and collaborate with people affected by various issues (see table 1). The local level can “democratise” sustainable development through developing local agendas and is necessary for increasing the feasibility and effectiveness of decentralisation, and dealing with the complex and often trans-sectoral issues faced by cities. However, also contradictions between the rhetoric of democracy as a key dimension of good governance and increasingly authoritarian modes of governance, should be taken into account.

Table 1. Tasks for all levels of government. Source: UN report “Challenges and way forward in the urban sector. Sustainable Development in the 21st century (SD21)”, 2012.

	LAND USE	BUILDINGS / REGULATION	PUBLIC BUILDINGS; leading by example	ENERGY / INFRASTRUCTURE	ENERGY / PRODUCTION; leading by example	MOBILITY / INFRASTRUCTURE	MOBILITY / PUBLIC TRANSPORT	FINANCING
<b>National government</b>	National land use priorities	National land use & building act, guidelines, specifications	Parliament building, ministries, universities hospitals, ...	National and supra-national grid	National policies, taxation	National & supra-national networks, possibly airports, railroads	Possibly nationally owned railways and airlines	Income & business tax, VAT, etc. Sovereign bonds & loans from markets
<b>Metropolitan / regional government</b>	Regional plan, land use principles, e.g. densities		Educational facilities, regional utilities, hospitals, ...	Fixed areas for wind farms	Large scale energy production; areas for biomass production	Tram, BRT and metro lines, pedestrian and cycle routes, roads	Regional public transport, pricing	Subsidies from national government, Share of local income tax, fees for service
<b>Local government, cities</b>	Zoning & detail plan, real estate policies for city-owned land,	Local building ordinance, building control	City Hall, schools, fire stations, daycare centres, ...		Local, publicly owned energy production	Tram, BRT & metro lines, walkways, cycle routes, roads, parking	Municipal public transport, pricing	Local income & real estate tax; fees, possibly municipal bonds & loans
<b>Citizen, other stake-holders</b>	Participatory urban planning	Petitions for building preservation and right to comment permits	User feedback, right to comment project proposals	(Local, neighborhood scale infra for renewable energy)	Local, cooperative renewable energy production	(Private roads)	User feedback	Taxpayers, participatory budgeting

Notwithstanding emerging tendencies of decentralisation around the globe, concerns remain regarding the availability of stable and sufficient legal and governance frameworks and both financial and human resources for local authorities and administrations to support local institution-building. State and regional governments are called upon to provide local governments with resources and competences, while local authorities are still held responsible for effective provision of public services and safeguarding and supporting democracy. This includes claims to ensure access to financing for cities, reverse privatisation and retrenchment of public administrations that followed NPM reforms,

and recover good governance principles related to bureaucracy such as transparency, accountability and inclusivity. It also encompasses digitalisation of public administrations and services to increase inclusivity, efficiency and close connections between local governments and citizens. Further, tendencies emerge paying attention to multi-level governance, aiming to align and ensure greater complementarity of policies and strategies between the different layers of governments and administrations, sharing of public resources among layers of government and rebalancing social and territorial inequalities.

**Intermunicipal collaboration** is a longstanding and widespread phenomenon, aimed at coordinating efforts among different municipalities to deal with issues like water, energy, transport, segregation, waste, housing or food provision, articulate urban policies with other levels of government, and achieve integral and coherent approaches. In this context, also planning at the metropolitan level (i.e., strategies and policies developed for the Kortrijk-Lille area or the Ghent canal region in Belgium, the city regions of Rotterdam, Geneva and Barcelona in Europe, or the Metropolitan regions of São Paulo, north-eastern Illinois or Nairobi globally) has emerged as an intermediate scale, sometimes formalised in specific metropolitan planning agencies. Finally, city networks and exchange of experiences, enabling mutual learning among cities in different contexts, are spreading over the world. Sometimes they cover specific issues, sometimes they are under the umbrella of supra-municipal international programmes and organisations, such as those of the UN and the EU. The trend towards inter-municipal collaboration and networking is also transforming global governance, with municipalities lobbying to be included in decision-making processes and implementing national, European and international agendas.

Regarding the relations between local authorities and other urban actors, the era of public-private partnerships globally continues, but is also challenged by many **experiments aiming to broaden the scope of partnerships and involve all urban actors in local governance and decision-making**. These experiments try to trigger collective intelligence and see non-public actors as smart partners to co-define urban problems, co-create solutions and services, and collaboratively implement policies and programmes. The emergence of socially innovative multi-actor collaborations that not only involve private actors (e.g., participatory processes of policy-making and implementation, shared management of public resources, urban labs or advisory councils), depends on the established institutional governance frameworks at the local level, but also contributes to the transformation of the latter. Multi-actor collaboration and co-creation in urban governance further depends and builds on previous relationships between local authorities and civil organisations and citizens and on the civic capacity of the different actors. This is linked to the evolution and transformation of welfare systems and public service provision in each geographical context, and to the transformation of institutional frameworks and policies relating to public service provision and participation. Yet, not only institutional frameworks are being transformed. Also, efforts emerge to update and strengthen skills and capacities, both of public authorities and administrations and civil actors, to be able to communicate their perspectives and interests and to participate in multi-actor coalitions and policy co-creations.

The management of the COVID-19 pandemic since 2020 is bringing several examples that evidence the important **role of the local level, local governments and actors, in building resilience and addressing emergencies and crises**. In some cases, rapid action was possible because of pre-existing institutional frameworks and strong networks of actors that could be activated and rearticulated in view of the new emergency. But also the availability of public resources and the strength of local administrations was a decisive factor. Some local governments were able to reactivate existing welfare state mechanisms, as was the case in multiple Belgian and Dutch cities and New York, or to innovate in service provision

and the coordination of actors to address the emergency, as local authorities in Latin-America (e.g., Quito) and Africa (e.g. Kampala) did. Alternatively, in weaker state situations civil society and social movements largely took up the fight against COVID-19 through vast sensibilisation actions, protection of workers' rights, health-care material distribution, alimentation, shelter, and the like, often in support of and by local municipalities and regions. This was for example the case in Brazil or many cities in the USA. COVID-19 has also challenged the relations and mutual support among governmental and administrative layers, showing processes both of recentralisation of decision-making related to the management of the crisis, for instance when some sort of "emergency state" was installed, increasing the competences of national governments in detriment of regions and/or municipalities. Alternatively, also decentralisation and devolution of additional competences and resources to regions and local authorities occurred, with or without the appropriate financing.

Current urban challenges are also pushing towards **transversality and integrated territorial approaches in policy-making and in the work and performance of public authorities and administrations**. In this regard, spatial planning can be a key lever for more integrated, participatory and coordinated approaches towards sustainable development. Indeed, more and more strong connections exist between various policy fields and territorial dimensions and levels. Rapid urbanisation is not only producing ecological and governance transformations. It also affects social relations as a whole, impacting people's psychologies, health, food systems, labour markets, economic systems, education and knowledge production, gender relations and inequalities, mechanisms of poverty, etc. Inter-sectoral work in the urban sphere has already been highlighted during the development of the UN 2030 Agenda, which acknowledge that 65% of the targets cannot be realised without active involvement of local authorities. This is affecting how local policies and programmes are designed and implemented, and is triggering innovations in the way of working of local authorities. Although these often tend to work in rather disconnected silos, the localisation of the SDGs and the NUA is stimulating transversal and trans-sectoral long-term strategies and plans. Sometimes national policies and programmes are indeed translated into concrete actions at the local level, but often local authorities take initiative to fill in gaps left by national governments, driving "bottom-up" action. During this process, the role of local authorities and administrations is evolving into that of a coordinator of efforts, skills, resources and interests of all urban actors and articulating the relations among the local and other governmental levels.

Addressing the issues raised in the SDGs most closely linked to sustainable cities and governance transformations (i.e. SDGs 11, 16 and 17) will actually contribute to and interfere with the efforts to tackle many other SDGs that pertain to the urban context and to achieve the desired systemic changes. Indeed, "sustainable urbanisation" is also regarded by UCLG as the dimension that "embodies the **interlinkages and interactions between the different dimensions of the SDGs and other agendas**", namely to "leave no one behind", to address the mechanisms that lead to exclusion, and to provide access to services for all. This will ensure sustainable and inclusive urban economies, and stimulate interconnectedness through multi-stakeholder partnerships.

## **2.4 Stakeholder analysis of the international and Belgian development sector in the field of urbanisation and decentralisation**

As introduced in the previous section, local authorities are represented worldwide by **associations of cities and municipalities**. These umbrella organisations exist at sub-national, national, regional, continental and global level. They aim to **strengthen the quality of local policy and enhance local democracy**. They advocate for the interests of their members towards other levels of government and

institutions, provide them with information, advice and training, as well as ensure networking and exchange. They also make the bridge with international agendas by, for example, focusing on the local translation of the SDGs or giving the international climate agenda a local dimension in a 'covenant of mayors' for climate & energy. UCLG is the world umbrella organisation of local and regional authorities and their associations, working in regional sections, including UCLG-Africa (Africa), FLACMA (Latin America), CEMR (Europe) and UCLG ASPAC (Asia). Several working groups and departments within these networks focus on decentralised cooperation and localising the SDGs, including the CIB working group (Capacity and Institution Building) within the UCLG world umbrella organisation and PLATFORMA within the European association CEMR.

In parallel to the quest for a more meaningful representation and influence of the local level in global and international agendas, **multiple international institutions underscore the role of local actors, including local authorities, in building a more sustainable society**. For example, the OECD is actively working on a territorial approach to the SDGs and decentralised development cooperation, and local actors and authorities are given a prominent role within the United Nations (including through UN Habitat, UNECE, UNITAR, UNDESA, UNACLA, FAO and UNDP), the European Commission (e.g. DG INTPA, DG NEAR) and other international networks (e.g. ICLEI, Cities Alliance, DeLoG, Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, C40, Resilient Cities Network, etc.).

Decentralisation and local governance have been at the heart of Belgian development cooperation since the beginning, as mentioned in the “Conceptual Framework for Belgian Support to Decentralisation and Local Governance” (2008). The Belgian strategy has evolved over the years from a more technical and institutional approach (focusing mainly on local governments) to a more political and multi-actor approach (focusing on local governance) through which territorial development is supported, e.g. private-sector engagement in local economic development dynamics or citizen participation and co-creation of public action. A multi-level governance approach has also guided Belgium’s cooperation strategy from 2008 until now. Relying on this multi-level and multi-actor local governance approach, various development cooperation actors acknowledge the importance of the local level in the transition to a sustainable world. These include NGOs, institutional actors, DGD, Enabel and other civil society actors. Moreover, one of Enabel’s global challenges in its *Strategy 2030* concerns urbanisation, from which the link to the other challenges on peace and security, climate change, human mobility and social and economic inequality is also established. The human rights approach, one of the pillars of Belgian development cooperation, is given a specific interpretation within the governance and decentralisation field. The actors often work in complementary ways in supporting duty-bearers (often local authorities) and rights-holders (citizens, private sector, CSOs etc.), with attention to marginalised and vulnerable groups.

To date, bilateral and project-related partnerships exist between several of the Belgian development actors. Nevertheless, the conceptual framework for supporting Belgian partner countries in decentralisation and local governance transformations is still relevant. This framework emphasises the **need for more coherence between the various Belgian actors**, acknowledging that coordination and harmonisation among them can facilitate the exchange of information and promote joint actions and complementarities. Furthermore, to improve Belgium’s development policy on sustainable cities and the coherence and effectiveness of actions in the field of urbanisation and local governance, it must be able to count on coherent, specialised expertise. The conceptual framework further emphasises that “Belgium has a place to take in the forums, networks and international bodies on decentralisation and local governance”. At present, the various Belgian actors already play an active role in international networks, but often still on an individual basis. Coordinated participation from the Belgian sector as a whole is limited (with the exception of CEMR, PLATFORMA and UCLG). A joint profiling and targeted



lobbying of the Belgian sector on sustainable cities can increase recognition and impact, both within Belgium, and towards authorities in partner countries, private actors, and international institutions (e.g., UN, EU).

Finally, not only does the Belgian development sector play an important role in supporting decentralisation and sustainable urbanisation in the Global South, but **also in their programmes implemented in Belgium, these actors support the transition towards Belgian sustainable cities from a global perspective.** On the one hand, Belgian actors work directly with local actors such as schools, citizens, associations, private companies, to make the transition to a sustainable society. On the other hand, development actors support Belgian cities and municipalities in taking up their exemplary role as authorities closest to the citizen (e.g. sustainable procurement policy, fair-trade principles, commitment to renewable energy, international development programmes, or attention to gender equality). In addition, Belgian cities and municipalities are important players in working on development education and raising awareness among citizens. They also make resources available for other actors (e.g., NGOs and fourth-pillar organisations) targeting similar sustainable objectives.

## 2.5 Risks and opportunities

From the ideas introduced in the previous sections, we identify the following risks and opportunities in the context of sustainable cities, urbanisation and decentralisation. Some elements, such as centralisation, have been considered both as risks or opportunities, since their potential impact depends on the socio-political contexts in which this framework can be applied.

Risks	Opportunities
<p><b>Centralisation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tendencies to recentralise in certain countries (e.g., as a seen while addressing COVID crisis)</li> <li>nationalisation without decentralisation</li> <li>slowing down decentralisation processes</li> <li>decentralisation of tasks without financial/fiscal/legal decentralisation</li> </ul> <p><b>Sectarianism and silos</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cities caught within national bureaucracies and vertical decision-making</li> <li>internal silos, hierarchies and inefficiencies</li> <li>missing the opportunity to learn from previous experiences or efforts from other administrative layers, fields or geographical contexts.</li> </ul> <p><b>Sustainability challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ongoing land consumption through urbanisation/urban sprawl, rural transformation, infringement of natural ecologies (leading e.g. to higher pandemic</li> </ul>	<p><b>Centralisation and multi-level governance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>greater coordination among administrative layers</li> <li>development of trans-sectoral common frameworks to guide municipal efforts</li> </ul> <p><b>Devolution and governance restructuring</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cities taking the lead, within pluralist and enabling national and regional frameworks</li> <li>trans sectoral and interdisciplinary approaches to complex urban issues crosscutting different administrative “silos”, supported by strong political impetus</li> </ul> <p><b>Multi-actor collaboration</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>experiments with new public-civil partnerships/relations</li> <li>repositioning of cities in governance transformations facilitating more impact at EU level and worldwide</li> <li>tendencies of decentralisation showing devolution to regions and cities</li> <li>hybrid governance stimulating rich decision making, pluralist citizenship etc.</li> </ul>

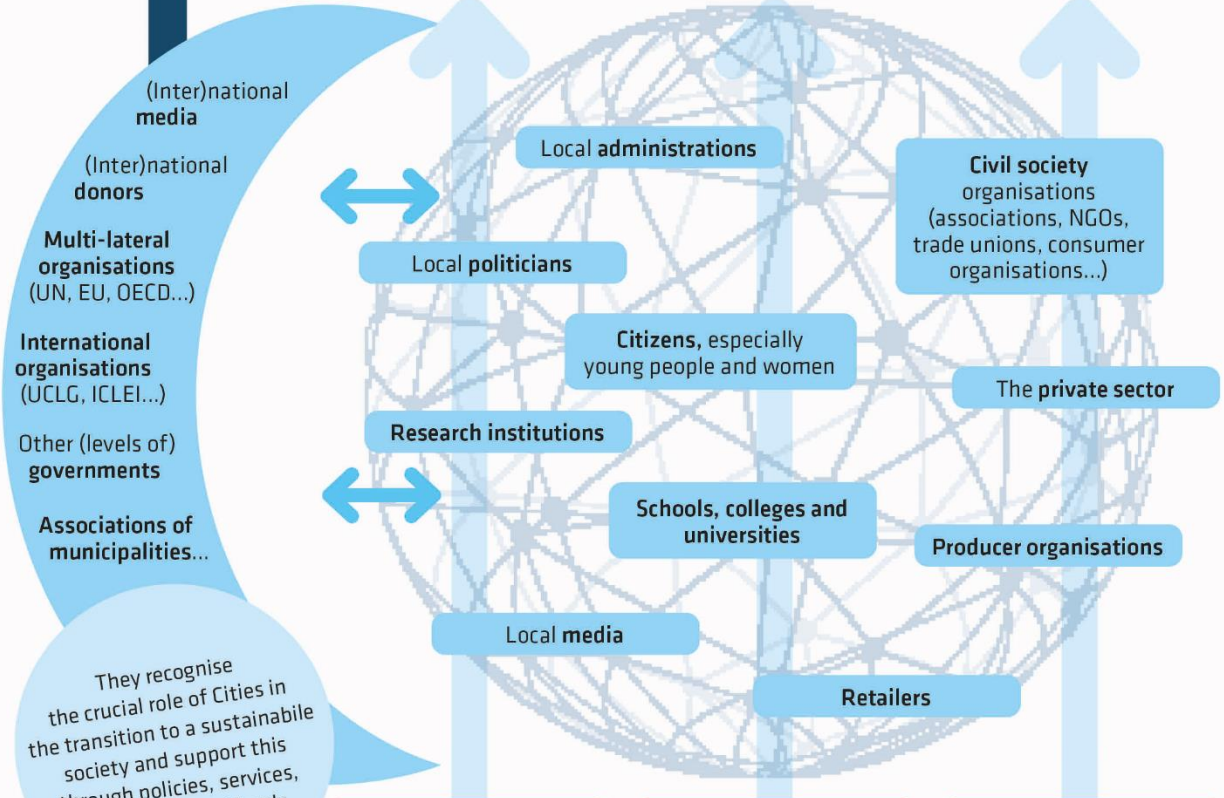
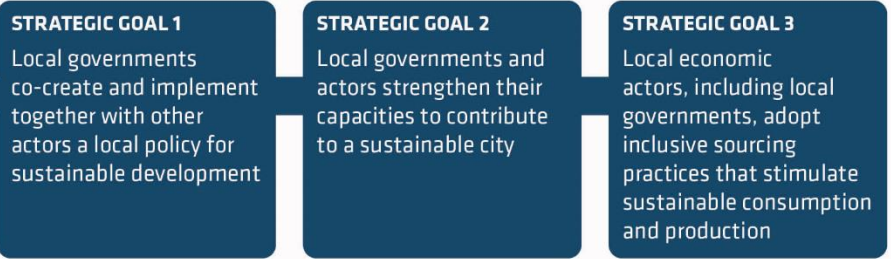
<p>risks) and increasing socio-spatial segregation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• higher socio-ecological pressure in fast-growing cities with exponential population growth and limited space</li> <li>• addressing challenges one by one missing the opportunity to find synergies among efforts</li> <li>• monofunctional land use conceptions</li> <li>• SDGs used for greenwashing by governments</li> <li>• shifted focus of local authorities' resources and attention due to COVID-19, making sustainability a lower priority</li> </ul> <p><b>Focus on protectionism and growth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• continued growth fetish stimulating protectionism, competition and polarisation</li> <li>• pressure on Belgian development cooperation actors to focus on technical interventions</li> </ul> <p><b>Opaque and authoritarian government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lack of transparency and engagement of other urban actors in management of sustainable objectives</li> <li>• lack of accountability and misuse of resources (corruption)</li> <li>• partocratic and clientelist allegiance hindering self-government</li> </ul> <p><b>Inappropriate skills and resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• not enough resources allocated to local governments, administrations and other civil and public actors dealing with these issues</li> <li>• global and urban transformations rendering the existing role, capacities and methods of urban actors obsolete</li> <li>• new governance mechanisms, multi-actor collaboration and civil participation not supported by specific communication, facilitation, coordination and technical skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increasing quality and feasibility of policies and programmes by integrating skills, resources, interests and experience of different urban actors</li> <li>• increasing impact of policies and programmes by engaging different urban actors in their definition, planning and implementation</li> <li>• policy coherence</li> </ul> <p><b>Sustainability transformations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• growing attention for sustainability issues: green cities, new rural-urban relations, reinventing the rural, nature conservation, sustainable city region food systems, climate change adaptation and mitigation</li> <li>• pandemics and risks as drivers of change</li> <li>• increased availability of previous experiences to inform new actions, policies and programmes</li> <li>• growing experience in sustainable and participatory urban and regional planning</li> </ul> <p><b>Towards solidarity and territorial development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• governments, regions and cities building solidarity relations across continents</li> <li>• Belgian development cooperation reaching out to cities worldwide</li> </ul>
---	---

# 3 THEORY OF CHANGE



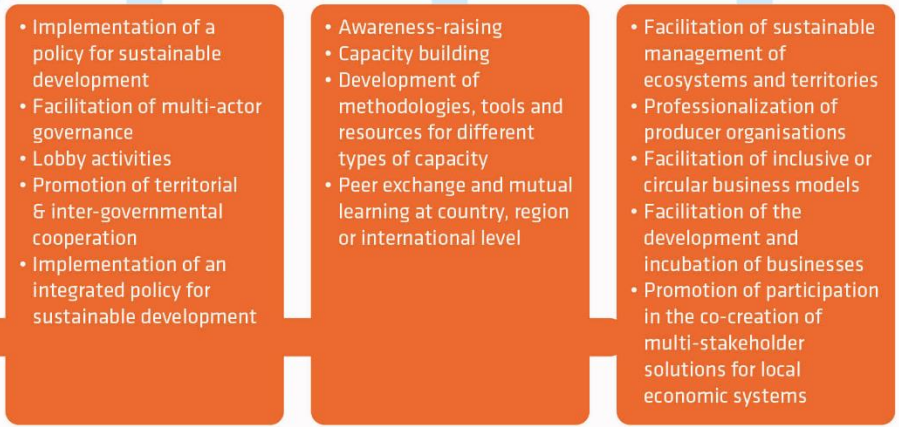
## VISION SUSTAINABLE CITIES

Sphere of interest



Sphere of influence

They recognise the crucial role of Cities in the transition to a sustainable society and support this through policies, services, instruments and funds.



Sphere of control

KEY STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES MEMBERS & PARTNERS JSF 'SUSTAINABLE CITIES'

## VISION SUSTAINABLE CITIES

Sustainable cities are well governed cities, towns and villages, democratically co-produced by accountable elected officials, transparent administrations, constructive communities and citizens, and a responsible private sector. They are capable of developing ecologically sound regenerative urban-rural relations and addressing the broadly and socially defined needs of all citizens, including underprivileged and vulnerable ones, without jeopardizing the needs of future generations. Sustainable Cities are economically diverse and financially stable. They support hybrid, multi-layered and uncorrupted decision-making mechanisms, give access to a diversity of forms of citizenship and empowerment, and allow for rich and diverse cultural expression. They are networked within broader governance dynamics of the state, region and neighbouring settlements. Well governed cities also take a rights-based approach, seeking a balance between responsible duty holders creating conditions and respecting, protecting and realising rights, and rights holders actively pursuing and claiming their rights.

## OUTCOME STATEMENTS FOR ACTORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE CITY

- **Local administrations** pursue a policy at city-level that is focused on sustainability. They take an exemplary role on sustainability matters and have an open view of the world and engage in international partnerships
- **Local politicians** have a long-term vision & strategy on sustainable cities and provide the necessary financial resources
- **Citizens** are actively involved in sustainable urban development and change their own behavior and practice. Especially **young people and women** show commitment in the transition to a sustainable city
- **Civil society organisations** (associations, NGOs, trade unions, consumer organisations...) represent the priorities of citizens & consumers to the local government. They initiate innovative and sustainable solutions for the city and actively participate in the development and implementation of a sustainable policy
- **Schools, colleges and universities** educate future city residents on sustainability issues and integrate sustainable and responsible behavior into the culture of the educational / academic institutions and their programs
- **Producer organisations** adapt their production systems to meet the demand for sustainable and healthy food in cities
- **The private sector** such as companies, SMEs and financial institutions set up sustainable business models and develop accessible products and services that contribute to a sustainable city
- **Retailers** are installing sustainable purchasing strategies and making sustainable consumption choices easier
- **Research institutions** collaborate with companies, local governments and non-profit organisations on innovative and sustainable solutions and form the scientific basis for informed decision-making about the transition to a sustainable city
- **Local media** consciously and actively pays attention to innovative practices in the transition to a sustainable city and supports awareness-raising and campaigns on sustainability initiatives & themes

Figure 3. Visualisation of the Theory of Change of the JSF Sustainable Cities.

Through their respective programmes, the actors involved in the JSF Sustainable Cities are contributing with their respective programmes to the creation of sustainable cities. We define the **vision for a sustainable City** as *‘Sustainable cities are well governed cities, towns and villages, democratically co-produced by accountable elected officials, transparent administrations, constructive communities and citizens, and a responsible private sector. They are capable of developing ecologically sound regenerative urban-rural relations and addressing the broadly and socially defined needs of all citizens, including underprivileged and vulnerable ones, without jeopardising the needs of future generations. Sustainable cities are economically diverse and financially stable. They support hybrid, multi-layered and uncorrupted decision-making mechanisms, give access to a diversity of forms of citizenship and empowerment, and allow for rich and diverse cultural expression. They are networked within broader governance dynamics of the state, region and neighbouring settlements. Well governed cities also take a rights-based approach, seeking a balance between responsible duty holders creating conditions and respecting, protecting and realising rights, and rights holders actively pursuing and claiming their rights’*. The vision is an ideal statement and is situated in the **sphere of interest** of the actors involved in the JSF. The vision reflects the core aspects of sustainable cities and provides **direction to the interventions** of the JSF members and their partners. Through their DGD programmes, the members of the JSF Sustainable Cities contribute to a single, common goal: *promoting sustainable cities around the globe, with a particular emphasis on cities, municipalities, or defined territories within which the sustainable development goals (SDGs) are realised. The sustainable city will always remain within the ecological limits of the planet and, at the same time, guarantees that the minimum social standards required for the well-being of its citizens are met.*

The JSF actors are not the only supporters in the transition towards a sustainable city. There are many factors and actors at play in the complex system of a city. Based on their mandates, expertise and capacities, the actors involved in the **JSF Sustainable Cities** decided to focus on **three strategic goals**:

- *Local governments co-create and implement together with other actors a local policy for sustainable development*
- *Local governments and actors strengthen their capacities to contribute to a sustainable city*
- *Local economic actors, including local governments, adopt inclusive sourcing practices that stimulate sustainable consumption and production*

The strategic goals can be seen as the part to which the JSF members can realistically contribute in the different cities that are involved in the programmes.

A transition towards a sustainable city requires a complex, multi-layered and long-term intervention in the city. In a city, there is a **variety of societal actors** at play. Their (inter)actions, practices, attitudes and policies constitute to a large extent the social and environmental conditions in the city. All those actors act as a **complex adaptive system** in which the JSF members and their partners intervene with their programmes. Each actor has a role to play. For the actors in the city, an ideal formulation of the role and desired behavioural change is stated by the **outcome statements**. When the actors move into the direction of these ideal outcomes, they are optimally contributing to the vision of becoming a sustainable city. In addition to the actors in the city, a wide range of **other (external) actors support and influence the cities** through their policies, services, instruments and funds.

The different programmes of the JSF members contribute their part in the achievement of the outcomes for the different societal actors. These actors and any changes at their level as a result from

the actions of the respective programmes, are situated in the **sphere of influence** of the JSF members. These are of course different for each member involved and are reflected in the respective individual programmes.

For each strategic goal, the respective JSF actors defined the **key strategies and approaches** they will apply in support of the desired changes. It reflects the mechanisms the members and their partners will apply to affect change as well as the type of interventions and actions they will put in place. These actions are situated within the **sphere of control** of the JSF members.

## 4 STRATEGIC GOALS

Building further on the information from the overall context and risk analysis and the expertise of the JSF members, three strategic goals were identified. Gender, environment and digitalisation were included as cross-cutting themes in the goals.

The actors of the JSF Sustainable Cities work on the identified goals and approaches from different angles. In their programme linked to the JSF Sustainable Cities, the associations of cities and municipalities (Brulocalis, UVCW and VVSG) work primarily with local authorities (duty-bearers) and link these with all other local actors such as schools, businesses, households, etc. Other JSF actors, such as Echos Communication and Rikolto, work directly with local actors (rights-holders) and local governments. In addition, both groups also work on the interplay between local authorities and other local actors.

<b>General objective</b>	Promote sustainable cities around the globe, with a particular emphasis on cities, municipalities or defined territories within which the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are realised. The sustainable city always remains within the ecological limits of the planet and, at the same time, guarantees that the minimum social standards required for the well-being of its citizens are met.
<b>Strategic goal 1:</b> co-creation of the sustainable city	Local governments co-create and implement together with other actors a local policy for sustainable development
<b>Strategic goal 2:</b> capacities for contributing to the sustainable city	Local governments and actors strengthen their capacities to contribute to a sustainable city
<b>Strategic goal 3:</b> sustainable and inclusive business models for the sustainable city	Local economic actors, including local governments, adopt inclusive sourcing practices that stimulate sustainable consumption and production

## 4.1 Strategic goal 1: Co-creation of the sustainable city

*Theme of the strategic goal: Co-creation of the sustainable city*

*Strategic goal: Local governments co-create and implement together with other actors a local policy for sustainable development.*

*Introduction: Local governments develop and implement, in partnership with all local actors, a local policy for sustainable development based on the rule of law. The implementation of the sustainable city by local governments requires a review of management methods, tools and policy governance. It is a question of taking a cross-cutting and integrated approach to problems, of bringing together and mobilising all the actors of the urban territory (citizens, associations, businesses, schools) and of working in close collaboration with a set of peripheral actors (national government, international and supranational organisations, associations of cities and municipalities, research centres). This requires the establishment of multi-actor and multi-level governance.*

### 1 Specific context analysis

Cities and municipalities around the world are increasingly taking the lead in the transition to a sustainable society. However, a number of challenges are hampering or delaying the development and implementation of a well-supported local policy for sustainable development. This requires a rethinking and review of existing policy practices and forms of governance.

In order to promote the realisation of a sustainable society at local level, local authorities call upon a range of **soft and hard (policy) instruments, tools and investments**. Soft instruments are communicative, non-mandatory measures such as awareness-raising campaigns, participation and subsidies. Hard instruments, on the other hand, have an obligatory character, for example through regulations or taxes. Peter Tom Jones's 4E model puts forward 4 domains on which a government must act simultaneously to implement a sustainable transition. In the first place, local governments should enable and facilitate sustainable choices by all actors in its city, for example by focusing on the expansion and improvement of the transport and mobility offer or sustainable housing options ('enable'). In addition, the public authorities have a number of instruments at their disposal to encourage local actors (such as the private sector, associations, schools, etc.) to move towards a sustainable society, such as awareness-raising, subsidies or technical support for business development ('encourage'). Thirdly, the local government should closely involve other stakeholders and individuals in the development and elaboration of the sustainable policy, for instance through participation mechanisms or the establishment of partnerships ('engage'). Finally, the transition to the sustainable city requires the local government to look within itself by setting an example and making its own sustainable choices, including through well-considered internal investments in human capital and sustainable public procurement ('exemplify'). However, there is no one-size-fits-all approach to building the sustainable city, and therefore to the tools, resources and processes required for this. Sustainable development requires a commitment **to experiment and innovate**. In the sustainable city, local governments, but also other levels of government and stakeholders, make space for urban pilot projects on sustainability. By designing inclusive, context-dependent and practice-based experiments, with a focus on digital solutions, local governments can address social, environmental and economic challenges in cooperation with local actors.

The involvement of different actors on the urban territory (citizens, private companies, knowledge institutions, etc.) is an essential condition for sustainable development. However, **the co-creation and**



**co-management** of cities and territories by the people who live in them is also one of the challenges of the sustainable city. The 'right to the city' requires a collective space in which residents, individually or organised (e.g. organisations, interest groups, private companies, etc.), can participate directly in the creation of the city for which they are striving. In the sustainable city, the local government itself develops top-down mechanisms for dialogue and participation to jointly develop and implement the policy for sustainable development. This can range from 'light' forms of participation, such as information sharing and advice, through consultation and cooperation, to real empowerment and co-production of sustainable policies and society. In addition, local governments should pay attention to bottom-up co-creation, whereby the initiative starts from the other local actors present in the city. The residents and stakeholders of the sustainable city should ideally be partners in every phase of the decision-making process, from planning and formulation to the implementation and follow-up of sustainable policies. One important concern for local authorities is the diversity of local actors in the sustainable city. Think of differences in class, age, gender and livelihood, but also different or competing visions and interests and differences in knowledge, skills and resources. Local governments need to be aware of this diversity and pay constant attention to **inclusiveness and representativeness** in the co-creation of sustainable policies.




Sustainable development requires a different way of working. There must be more coherence between different policy areas and themes in the development and implementation of policies. The importance of an **integral, cross-cutting or multi-sectoral approach** and avoiding to work in silos is widely recognised in local development policy. However, various strategies, plans and policy measures are still insufficiently designed in a holistic way, and when it comes to implementation, a sectoral approach often prevails. Different departments of a local administration need to be brought together, as well as local actors active in social, environmental and economic fields. Cross-sectoral cooperation in the development and implementation of strategies and policies should be strengthened in order to shape a coherent policy for sustainable development. For example, challenges in the sustainable city should be addressed by taking into account social, environmental and economic aspects simultaneously. Economic progress must be cautious of ecological constraints and vulnerable population groups must be taken into account when tackling environmental problems.

The design and implementation of the sustainable city is not limited to the interaction of the local government with local actors and stakeholders. Sustainable urban development requires **multi-level governance** that promotes coordination and cooperation, both vertically across administrative levels and horizontally between regions, other decentralised governments and urban and rural areas. The call to promote policy coherence between different layers of government, to align priorities and to rethink sustainable development through a bottom-up approach is becoming louder. Sustainable urban development also requires a **territorial approach** that looks beyond the administrative boundaries of local governments. The ecosystem of the city is not limited to administrative boundaries, but is a broader aspect within which the interaction between core cities and the surrounding zones, between rural and urban areas, must be addressed. Promoting sustainable development requires analysing the challenges and finding policy solutions not only on an administrative scale, but also on a territorial scale. Effective policies and strategies should be coordinated across administrative boundaries where necessary to cover the extended territory, for instance through inter-municipal cooperation. For example, a territorial approach allows for better analysis and provision of policy solutions for issues such as transport, waste management, climate change adaptation and labour market dynamics that cross the administrative boundaries of a city.

A final point to consider is the risk of ‘greenwashing’, whereby sustainability and international frameworks are used as mere window dressing by local governments, and by extension by all actors involved in the development and implementation of sustainable policies.

### Links with the SDGs

Agenda 2030 fully recognises the importance of cities in achieving the SDGs. SDG 11 is therefore devoted to sustainable cities and communities. On the other hand, cities are expected to play a key role in achieving the other SDGs. Depending on the competences assigned and fulfilled by local authorities in a given country or region, certain SDGs will be achieved at local level to a greater or lesser extent.

Priority SDGs	Target	Explanation
	11.3, 11.a, 11.b	Working towards participatory, integrated and sustainable planning and management. Strengthening economic, social and environmental ties between urban and rural areas.
	16.3, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.b	Strengthening inclusive, transparent and participatory governance.
	17.6, 17.14, 17.16, 17.17, 17.8	Encourage North-South and South-South cooperation, triangular, regional and international cooperation to foster the exchange of experiences and good practices. Strengthening multi-actor and multi-level governance.
Other SDGs	Target	Explanation
All SDGs: SDG 1 to 17	All	The development and implementation of sustainable development policies at local level will contribute significantly to the achievement of all the SDGs: the fight against poverty, the reduction of inequalities, sustainable consumption and production, gender equality, sustainable resource management, etc.
Principles of the SDGs	Explanation	
Leaving no one behind	The co-creation of a sustainable policy requires permanent attention to the involvement of all stakeholders in the sustainable city. Special attention is paid to the participation of women, young people and marginalised populations. In developing and implementing a sustainable policy, specific actions and mainstreaming ensure that existing exclusion mechanisms are counteracted.	
Interlinkages	In a sustainable city, all aspects of sustainability come together. Work on one SDG has an impact on other policy themes and SDGs.	
Multi-actor partnerships	Multi-actor partnerships (across sectors) underpin policy development and implementation in the sustainable city.	

## 2 Approaches

<b>Strategic goal 1:</b> Co-creation of the sustainable city		<i>Local governments co-create and implement together with other actors a local policy for sustainable development</i>
<b>Approaches</b>		<b>BNGA</b>
<b>A</b>	Develop and implement <b>requirements, tools and resources for a policy for sustainable development</b> , paying special attention to environmental challenges and the inclusion of women, young people and marginalised groups.	Brulocalis, Echos Communication, Rikolto, UVCW, VVSG
<b>B</b>	Define and implement efficient processes and tools that facilitate <b>dialogue, co-ordination and collaboration between actors and with local authorities</b> to encourage co-creation and implementation of local policies for sustainable development (multi-actor governance).	Brulocalis, Echos Communication, Rikolto, UVCW, VVSG
<b>C</b>	Conduct <b>lobbying</b> activities aimed at various levels of government and other institutions (EU, United Nations...) to improve the (judicial, legal, political...) context in which local governments and actors operate.	Brulocalis, UVCW, VVSG
<b>D</b>	Promote <b>cooperation between territories and/or governments at different levels</b> .	Brulocalis, Echos Communication, Rikolto, UVCW, VVSG
<b>E</b>	Develop and implement <b>an integrated policy</b> for sustainable development (cross-cutting policy)	VVSG

## 3 Specific risk analysis

Opportunities	Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International recognition of the role of local authorities in the transition to a more sustainable society (e.g. adoption of SDGs with a specific goal for sustainable cities)</li> <li>• Tools developed by umbrella organisations (UCLG, CEMR, etc.) to help local authorities wishing to engage in an integrated and sustainable urban development process</li> <li>• Technical and financial assistance offered by national governments, donors and international organisations (EU, FAO, etc.) to help cities implement SDGs</li> <li>• Consideration of local governance issues in the geographical JSFs, enabling an integrated approach at local level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of a political vision within governments at different levels for the construction of the sustainable city</li> <li>• Precedence of partisan interests over the general interest</li> <li>• Little coherence between national and local policies, lack of cooperation between different levels of government</li> <li>• Destructuring of territorial dynamics in the face of shocks (pandemic, climatic disasters)</li> <li>• Priority given to the short term (health crisis, economic recovery) to the detriment of sustainability issues</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commitments made by local governments to sustainable development (New Urban Agenda, Glasgow Food and Climate Declaration, Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, etc.)</li> <li>• Strengthening of decentralisation processes in several countries</li> <li>• Existence of associations of cities and municipalities that support municipalities to implement a local sustainable development policy and advocate with national governments and other bodies to improve the general framework in which municipalities work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The economic downturn caused by COVID-19 has put sustainability issues on the background</li> <li>• Insufficient or unrepresentative representation of citizens or their needs</li> <li>• Adoption of the citizens' movement by part of the constituency not aiming at the common good</li> </ul>
--	--

## 4.2 Strategic goal 2: Capacities for contributing to the sustainable city

*Theme of the strategic goal: Capacities for contributing to the sustainable city*

*Strategic goal: Local governments and actors strengthen their capacities to contribute to a sustainable city.*

*Introduction: The 'capacities' of local authorities and actors are interpreted broadly. This concerns the willingness, knowledge, skills, attitudes, processes and (human, financial, decree-based and material) resources to contribute to the sustainable city.*

### 1 Specific context analysis

For more than five decades, the international development sector has recognised **capacity building as one of the critical pillars of sustainable development**. Capacity building is considered essential to accelerate progress towards the urban dimensions of the Agenda 2030 and to enable the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (NUA). *"We recognise that the realisation of the transformative commitments set out in the New Urban Agenda will require "... efforts in capacity development, including the sharing of best practices, policies and programs "... (NUA paragraph 81 [and] to "support strengthening the capacity of subnational and local governments to implement effective local and metropolitan multilevel governance, across administrative borders, and based on functional territories, ensuring the involvement of subnational and local governments in decision-making and working to provide them with the necessary authority and resources to manage critical urban, metropolitan and territorial concerns" (NUA paragraph 90).*

### Capacity building

Within the UN, capacity building is defined as a process of change through which individuals, institutions and communities develop and acquire the necessary knowledge, skills, attitudes, processes and resources to intervene, transform and improve effectively, and strengthen the environment in which they operate.

According to an OECD study, the lack of sufficient administrative, technical or strategic capacities is one of the biggest challenges associated with decentralisation and urbanisation. By focusing on capacity building, the actors of the JSF Sustainable Cities want to make optimal use of the opportunities that decentralisation and urbanisation offer in terms of sustainable development. The capacity building of the members of the JSF is aimed at 2 levels. On the one hand, **strengthening the capacity of governments**, with a focus on local governments, taking into account the diversity, complexity and different layers of territorial and urban administration. Capacity building focuses on the institutions and their framework, the political level (decision-makers and policy-makers) and the administration in charge of planning, designing, managing and implementing sustainable urban development policies, programmes and projects.

On the other hand, the transformation to the sustainable city requires, in addition to the involvement of the local government, the implication of all other stakeholders in a city, who will be further referred to as the **local actors**. The capacities of, among others, the private sector, knowledge institutions, the community, individual citizens and civil society must be strengthened so that they can make a qualitative and critical contribution to sustainable urbanisation and sufficiently take up their role in the co-creation of the sustainable city.

### **Challenges related to capacity building of local authorities and local actors**

Several challenges are listed below that complicate or may hinder the capacities and capacity building of local governments and actors. However, each local actor, government, country or region is different, so challenges may arise to a greater or lesser extent in a particular context.

The capacity of local governments is related to the **mission** that a local government fulfils. Tasks, duties or powers are often imposed by higher authorities, but local governments can also determine their own policy priorities to respond to local needs. Both the mission and the capacity of a local government are dynamic and vary over time. Municipalities receive new powers, social challenges change or citizens' expectations alter (cf. mission). The financial resources of administrations also fluctuate, staff numbers change and administration models evolve (cf. capacity). Because the mission and the capacity of local authorities are dynamic, the relation between both is constantly changing and capacities need to be strengthened in response to changing tasks or powers.

One of the biggest challenges local governments face worldwide is the **limited access to decree-based and financial resources** in relation to their mission of planning and implementing sustainable development at the local level. A clear transfer of powers from other levels of government must give local governments the decree-based power to work on the sustainable city. This explicit decentralisation and subsidiarity of powers must go hand in hand with an increase in financial resources, so that local governments have the financial strength to fulfil their mission effectively.

Local governments' need for capacity building to manage urbanisation is greatest in two types of city. On the one hand, governments in **secondary cities and municipalities** face the highest rates of urbanisation and a scarcity of financial and human resources to cope with the challenges involved. On the other hand, local governments in **fragile environments** experience greater capacity shortages. A fragile context is characterised by conflict, serious failures of state authority and a lack of legitimacy. Often the degree of urbanisation is particularly high and further fuelled by displacement, a lack of necessary systems, weak institutions and the absence of specialised human resources. In secondary cities, as well as in fragile environments, the lack of adequate policies and systems, well-trained staff

and limited skills of the public administration prevent effective progress towards well-managed urbanisation.

**Crisis situations**, ranging from financial, economic, climatic, social to health crises, appear to have an enormous impact on the capacities of local governments. On the one hand, the global COVID-19 pandemic shows that the capacities and resources of national and local governments are strained during crises. The importance of capacity building by local governments, attuned to the changing needs and demands of society, proves essential to cope better with possible future shocks. On the other hand, the corona crisis shows that, in some contexts, the capacities of local authorities are insufficient to respond to the crisis. In such cases, humanitarian organisations and civil society often play a leading role in the crisis response. It therefore appears necessary to strengthen the capacity of local and regional authorities further, so that they can take on a genuine governing role in crisis situations in interaction with NGOs, humanitarian organisations, the private sector and academia.

Within the rights-based approach, the relationship between duty-bearers and rights-holders is central. Duty-bearers are those who have an obligation or responsibility to respect, protect and fulfil rights. This is primarily, but not exclusively, the government. Rights-holders are those who have to know their rights, (can) claim and realise them. **Local actors and stakeholders** (citizens, families, associations, companies, educational institutions, etc.) are often rights-holders involved in the co-creation of the sustainable city. However, the **level of capacities** of the different local actors **varies widely**, so that capacity building must always be adapted to the target group. Often, capacity building must first focus on empowering the individuals and institutions in an accessible way. Even if they have been given significant rights, they must learn how to take the initiative to exercise these rights, to assume their democratic role (cf. rights-based approach) and to contribute actively to the sustainable city. Moreover, the diversity of actors leads to different visions of successful sustainable development. In the sustainable city, actors should acquire the competences to interact with each other, reconcile competing views and commit to joint action, sharing the benefits and costs of the sustainable city fairly among local stakeholders. Local actors should also be given time and support to learn how to integrate inclusivity broadly into their operations and develop the skills to provide adequate space for traditionally excluded groups such as women and ethnic minorities.

Local actors, and not especially local civil society, take on the **role of watchdog**. They must have sufficient capacity to supervise (among other things) public institutions so that they assume their duties and contribute correctly to sustainable policies. In addition, both governments and local actors must be vigilant about the 'shrinking' of space for civil society, activists and citizens in some countries or regions. Governments and private actors may put pressure on or exclude (parts of) civil society from the public stage. Given the importance of a healthy civil society for all purposes, these attacks are a threat to inclusive and sustainable development.


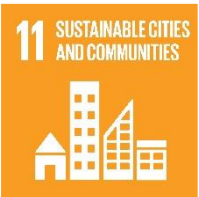



The transformation of the model of governance, society and therefore the transition to sustainable cities, municipalities and demarcated territories can provoke **resistance** from individuals and groups, both in local authorities and in other stakeholders in the city. After all, the transition to a sustainable society requires a different way of thinking and acting, in which ingrained working methods and established practices are questioned. This resistance manifests itself within society, but within government there also is a need to switch to a more cross-cutting, comprehensive vision and approach, where people dare to think ahead in the long term.

Another challenge concerns the **cultural gap** that the members of the JSF Sustainable Cities may experience in their capacity-building activities in the field. Linked to the discussion on decolonisation, development actors must continue to reflect on the extent to which peer-to-peer exchanges (e.g.

between local administrations and actors from Belgium and the partner countries), training courses and manuals sufficiently challenge Western concepts. Capacity-building activities should always be tailor-made and developed in mutual consultation with the partners, with due consideration for urban solutions from the local context itself. Peer-to-peer exchanges (including North-South interaction) should pay sufficient attention to equality and reciprocity. All those involved or ‘peers’ can learn from each other’s visions, opinions and practices, regardless of their country of origin or degree of development.

Finally, capacity-building programmes require constant **attention to the sustainability of the capacities built**. Elections, staff changes, altered mandates for local governments, new expectations, etc. ensure that capacities need to be continuously strengthened and updated in order to make the transition to sustainable cities. The lack of local structures that can continue building capacities even after the end of the BNGA programmes is one of the major challenges related to this.

**Links with the SDGs**

Priority SDGs	Target	Explanation
	16.6, 16.5, 16.7	The members of the JSF Sustainable Cities engage in capacity building to ensure that effective, accountable, transparent institutions contribute to the sustainable city (16.6). To this end, they eliminate corruption and bribery (16.5) and strengthen capacities around responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making (16.7).
	11.b	In general, JSF members focus on capacity building for local governments and actors to contribute to the sustainable city. BNGAs support cities and human settlements to adopt and implement integrated policies and plans on inclusion, resource efficiency, climate change mitigation and adaptation, disaster resilience, etc. (11.b).
	4.7	BNGAs strengthen the capacities of local authorities and actors so that they have all the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development (4.7).
Other relevant SDGs	Target	Explanation
	17.6, 17.9	The BNGAs are committed to increasing the SDG capacities of local governments and actors in Belgium, but also in developing countries (17.9). The capacities are strengthened via North-South, South-South, (North-North) and triangular cooperation (e.g. peer-to-peer learning within city-to-city partnerships or learning between civil society organisations) (17.6).
	5.5	By strengthening the capacities of institutions and women, actors ensure the full and effective participation of women at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life (5.5).

Principles of the SDGs	Explanation
Leaving no one behind	The strategic goal pays specific attention to the capacity building of minority groups so that they can contribute optimally to the sustainable city. On the other hand, the capacities of local authorities and actors are strengthened so that they themselves always bring an inclusive perspective (cf. mainstreaming) to the construction of a sustainable society.
Interlinkages	Working on the capacities to contribute to the sustainable city is automatically working on theme-specific capacities needed to build the sustainable society, with which links can be made to all the other SDGs (e.g. capacities for spatial planning, a sustainable food system, climate mitigation and adaptation, quality education, etc.).
Multi-stakeholder partnerships	The capacities of local authorities and actors are strengthened so that they can cooperate to develop and contribute to the sustainable city. Moreover, sustainable cities are realised worldwide, so that supra-local and international exchange can also be an asset to strengthen capacities.

## 2 Approaches

Strategic goal 2: Capacities for contributing to the sustainable city		Local governments and actors strengthen their capacities to contribute to a sustainable city.
Approaches		BNGA
A	<b>Raise</b> local governments' and actors' <b>awareness</b> of the principles, concepts and relevance of a sustainable city.	Brulocalis, Echos Communication, UVCW, VVSG
B	<b>Strengthen capacities</b> of <u>local governments</u> to contribute to a sustainable city and fulfil their role as duty-bearer. Amongst other things, this includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen technical and leadership capacities with regards to the principles of good governance (effective, competent and responsible governments).</li> <li>Strengthen digital capacities.</li> <li>Strengthen capacities to pursue participatory, inclusive, evidence-based policies, paying special attention to vulnerable groups.</li> <li>Strengthen capacities to develop and implement a multidisciplinary, integrated and territorial policy to apply the vision of a sustainable city.</li> <li>Strengthen capacities to support multi-actor participation processes.</li> <li>Strengthen capacities to measure the impact of various initiatives that contribute to a sustainable city.</li> <li>Strengthen (joint) lobbying capacities.</li> <li>Improve and make more effective use of financing available to local authorities for implementing sustainable development.</li> </ul>	Brulocalis, Echos Communication, UVCW, VVSG
C	<b>Strengthen capacities</b> of <u>local actors</u> (civil society, private sector, schools, associations, citizens, etc.) to contribute to a sustainable city and fulfil their role as rights-holder. Amongst other things, this includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen (technical, including digital) capacities to actively participate in the sustainable city.</li> <li>Strengthen capacities to engage and dialogue with local governments.</li> </ul>	Echos Communication, Rikolto, VVSG



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen citizens' awareness of their rights and duties (especially women, young people and vulnerable groups).</li> <li>Strengthen the necessary capacities so that local actors can optimally take up their role as a watchdog towards the (local) government.</li> <li>Strengthen capacities to measure the impact of various initiatives that contribute to a sustainable city.</li> <li>Strengthen (joint) lobbying capacities.</li> <li>Improve and make more effective use of financing available to local actors for implementing sustainable development.</li> </ul>	
<b>D</b>	<b>Develop and share methodologies, tools and resources</b> for the various types of capacity.	Brulocalis, Echos Communication, Rikolto, UVCW, VVSG
<b>E</b>	<b>Set up mechanisms for peer-exchange and mutual learning</b> between local governments and actors within a country, region or internationally.	Brulocalis, Echos Communication, Rikolto, UVCW, VVSG

### 3 Specific risk analysis

Opportunities	Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An existing network within the BNGAs of solid &amp; reliable local partners to work on capacity building</li> <li>Use of (sub)national associations of cities and municipalities in local governments' capacity building</li> <li>Sharing of capacity-building practices at the level of JSF members and in international networks</li> <li>Existence of (inter)national networks that create favourable dynamics for capacity building for sustainable cities (e.g. urgency regarding local governments' capacity building is put forward by UCLG in times of COVID-19)</li> <li>Similar powers and competences of local authorities and actors worldwide, facilitating the possibility of cross-border peer-to-peer capacity building</li> <li>Deployment of available thematic expertise ('front-runners') within the BNGA network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited access to financial resources for local actors to contribute to a sustainable society</li> <li>Political climate in which long-term thinking is insufficiently stimulated</li> <li>High turnover in public administrations and risk of loss of newly acquired skills</li> <li>Unclear transfer of tasks between competent levels of government or central control to local authorities</li> <li>Influence of external (global) crises &amp; trends (e.g. economic climate, climate change, health crises, populism, social media, etc.) on the task of local authorities and local actors according to their capacities</li> <li>Cultural gap &amp; difference in capacities between local authorities and actors and international development programmes that do not take the different context sufficiently into account</li> <li>Reduction of space for civil society</li> </ul>

## 4.3 Strategic goal 3: Sustainable and inclusive business models for the sustainable city

*Theme of the strategic goal: Sustainable and inclusive business models for the sustainable city*

**Strategic goal:** Local economic actors, including local governments, adopt inclusive sourcing practices that stimulate sustainable consumption and production.

**Introduction:** The strategic goal aims to **operationalise** the vision and objectives established through multi-actor governance processes (goal no. 1), and builds on the strengthened capacities of local governments and actors (goal no. 2) to support the transition towards sustainable cities. Goal no. 3 covers mainly economic aspects and contains 3 sub-objectives:

- The development of **supply chains** that are compatible with the protection of ecosystems and the fight against climate change, and which fairly remunerate all economic actors in the chain, including small-scale producers and SMEs. In order to maintain the affordability of these products, emphasis is placed on short supply circuits.
- The strengthening of **sustainable and functional links between cities and the countryside** based on efficient flows of resources, services and information. Integrated territorial perspectives encompassing both cities and their sub-regions will be favoured in the development of approaches in order to take into account their interdependencies.
- The establishment of **multi-actor partnerships** involving the private sector, the public sector, academia and citizens in order to co-create new ways of sourcing and thus of consuming and producing sustainably in cities. The members of the JSF will mainly play an initial facilitating role in these processes.

The main **hypothesis** underlying this strategic goal is that an increase in the demand for sustainable products from cities, coupled with improved access to various services (financial, commercial, technical etc.) and fairer trade relations (better prices, terms of payment, transparency etc.), will encourage changes in production practices and thus contribute to reducing the environmental and social impact of urban consumption. The goal therefore aims to support urban economic actors (municipalities, consumers, catering and processing companies, market vendors, distributors, retailers etc.) towards a more sustainable supply.

## 1 Specific context analysis

Globally, 85% of the population lives in or within 3 hours of an urban centre of more than 50,000 people. Rural and urban communities do not live in isolation from each other. Flows of people, transport, information, goods and services, and money move in both directions, creating **strong interdependencies between urban and rural areas**.

The impact of urban populations on natural resources and global supply chains is particularly acute in the area of food. Although cities occupy only 3% of the Earth's surface, they consume up to 70% of the food, even in countries with large rural populations. It is estimated that, by 2050, 80% of our food will be consumed in cities. Around 60% of irrigated cropland and 35% of rain-fed cropland is located within 20 km of urban areas.

As the FAO mentions in its “Urban Food Agenda”, urban areas offer strategic entry points for reconfiguring socio-economic and environmental processes towards greater resilience, equity and sustainability. Cities manage vast public infrastructures, skills and resources. At the same time, they are home to many actors at the heart of economic, political and cultural innovation.

## Main challenges

Despite the many interconnections between cities and the countryside, **territorial inequalities** persist. Decision-makers often find it difficult to coordinate and apply a **coherent and integrated approach to the territory** beyond the strictly urban perimeter. Stronger capacities and services, better infrastructure and more resources, including financial resources, are needed for the development of functional territories that connect cities and the countryside in a coherent way.

The era of **public-private partnerships** continues globally, but more and more voices are being raised to call for the widening of the field of partners and the involvement of all urban actors, including citizens, in governance and the co-construction of local solutions, based on collective intelligence. The **effective participation** of citizens, academics and private companies in these processes remains a challenge, particularly in their implementation.

As we saw during the COVID-19 pandemic, the dependence of cities on external markets makes them vulnerable to shocks in supply chains, a situation that is expected to worsen further with climate change. To address this situation, the **relocation of supply chains** has been widely advocated. However, this would require **the strengthening of local infrastructure and the supply of commercial and financial services** to enable SMEs and local producers to play their role in this transition. A strong **local economy** also contributes to the local circulation of wealth while limiting emissions linked to the transport of products.

In terms of diet, urbanisation has led to a **drastic change in the lifestyles and eating habits** of city dwellers, characterised by an increased consumption of (ultra-)processed products with a low nutritional value. Women living in cities are up to three times more likely to be overweight or obese than rural women due to poverty, sedentary lifestyles and exposure to food marketing and modern retail outlets. Strengthening local supply chains must therefore be accompanied by measures to protect vulnerable urban populations by ensuring **access to quality products (from a health, social and environmental perspective) at affordable prices**.






The hope for a better life in the city is leading many young people to migrate to urban centres in search of new economic opportunities. However, the high cost of living, poor-quality housing and limited employment opportunities often lead to disillusionment. Supporting **youth entrepreneurship** can offer young people a chance to emancipate themselves while contributing to the development of innovative solutions to the challenges of cities. To support the transition towards a just and safe space for humanity, we must move away from the status quo and allow young people to play their full role in this transition by relying on their entrepreneurial spirit, curiosity and sense of innovation.

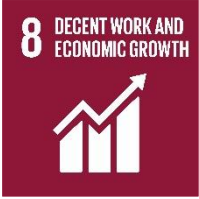

Cities depend on a complex set of supply chains serving a wide range of economic activities in a variety of sectors: food, construction, information and communication technologies, clothing to name but a few. **Their sustainability is therefore a precursor to the sustainability of cities**. The 96 cities in the C40 group, representing a quarter of the global economy and 8% of the world's population, together account for 10% of global greenhouse gas emissions when consumption-related emissions are taken into account. Urban action on consumption can significantly reduce emissions from key consumption categories such as buildings and infrastructure (26% by 2030), food (36% by 2030), and clothing and textiles (39% by 2030). Efficient, inclusive and sustainable supply chains are doubly essential: on the one hand to ensure that city dwellers have access to the products they need to cover their basic needs, for example in terms of food or clothing, at an affordable cost; and on the other hand to reduce the environmental and social impact of urban consumption.

Companies play a key role in this change. Through more inclusive purchasing policies, fairer prices and greater support for their suppliers, they can encourage them to change their practices in favour of greater sustainability. But without a **business model** that encourages sustainable production, supply

chains are unlikely to become sustainable themselves. This is why the approaches below focus on co-creating inclusive business models that adequately remunerate all actors in the chain, supporting sustainable entrepreneurship and strengthening business and producer development services that have sustainability at their core. They also aim to encourage urban institutional buyers to “green up” their purchasing through fair and sustainable public procurement and to foster dialogues between citizens and the private sector in order to better meet their needs. The **capitalisation of good practices** and **peer learning** will be systematised in order to promote their replication. The approaches are partly inspired by the UN-Habitat guidelines on Urban-Rural Linkages.

**Links with the SDGs**

Priority SDGs	Targets	Explanation
	11.6, 11.a	Reduce the environmental impact of cities and foster positive social, economic and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas.
	12.1, 12.3, 12.7, 12.8	Promote sustainable consumption in cities (including through waste reduction and institutional purchasing) to encourage sustainable production.
Secondary SDGs	Targets	Explanation
	1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5	Contribute to the eradication of poverty in urban and rural areas and ensure access to basic services.
	2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a	Ensure access for all urban dwellers, including vulnerable populations, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food, by promoting sustainable and inclusive territorial food systems.
	5.1, 5.5, 5.a	Guarantee equal access for women to productive resources and their full and effective participation in economic life, including through equal access to managerial positions.

	8.3, 8.5, 8.10	Promote innovation and sustainable entrepreneurship, particularly of SMEs that contribute to sustainable cities, including through better access to financial and business development services.
	17.16, 17.17	Co-create inclusive business models for sustainable urban procurement through public-private-citizen and multi-actor partnerships.
<b>Principles of the SDGs</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	
Leaving no one behind	JSF members implement approaches that aim to benefit all urban dwellers, particularly marginalised groups, rather than wealthy populations with the means to pay more for sustainable products. Members work to facilitate the development of new economic opportunities for young people, women and small-scale producers.	
Interlinkages	Progress on economic issues must go hand in hand with a positive impact on other aspects of the sustainable city. Just as the vision of the doughnut model describes, actors must remain vigilant so that economic progress does not have a negative impact on the realisation of other SDGs within the city (degradation of ecosystems, limiting climate change, etc.).	
Multi-actor partnerships	JSF members will play an initial facilitating role in the processes of establishing multi-actor partnerships involving the private sector, the public sector, academia and citizens to co-create new ways of sourcing and thus consuming and producing sustainably in cities.	

## 2 Approaches

<b>Strategic goal 3:</b> Sustainable and inclusive business models for the sustainable city		<i>Local economic actors, including local governments, adopt inclusive sourcing practices that stimulate sustainable consumption and production.</i>
<b>Approaches</b>		<b>BNGA</b>
<b>A</b>	Facilitate the sustainable management of the ecosystems and territories in which the goods consumed in cities are produced, including the resilience of local actors (producers, SMEs, etc.) that depend on these ecosystems.	Rikolto, VVSG
<b>B</b>	Professionalise producer organisations and strengthen service providers to ensure producers and entrepreneurs' equitable access to the services and resources (including financial) that they need to develop their sustainable business activity, regardless of their gender or age.	Rikolto, VVSG
<b>C</b>	Facilitate the development of inclusive and/or circular business models that connect sustainable producers and enterprises to urban markets under fair trade conditions, including through institutional purchasing by local governments and local actors (school canteens, public procurement, etc.).	Rikolto, VVSG
<b>D</b>	Facilitate the development and incubation of businesses contributing to sustainable territorial production and consumption and strengthen local ecosystems in support of sustainable SMEs.	Rikolto
<b>E</b>	Encourage the participation of citizens in the co-creation of multi-actor solutions for more sustainable territorial economic systems (e.g. through "citizen science" initiatives, donut labs, exchange workshops with the private sector and academia, strengthening civil society organisations, organisation of awareness campaigns, etc.).	Rikolto, VVSG
<b>F</b>	Document approaches, results and lessons learned and mobilise them in order to encourage local and national actors, including governments, to invest in replicating the approaches.	Rikolto

### 3 Specific risk analysis

Opportunities	Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The COVID-19 crisis has demonstrated the importance of relocating supply chains</li> <li>- The United Nations Food System Summit, to be held in the autumn of 2021, contains a specific action component aimed at stimulating consumer demand for sustainable food and strengthening local food chains. This will be a pivotal moment for international cooperation</li> <li>- The existence of “pioneer” territories and cities in each region provides a source of inspiration and opportunities for peer learning</li> <li>- Many international networks are active on the themes of sustainable supply chains to cities (MUFPP, CITYFOOD, ICLEI, Eurocities, C40, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Attention of actors and local governments focused on an urgent response to COVID-19 rather than long-term improvements</li> <li>- Difficulty in finding a compromise between the needs of city dwellers (quality products at affordable prices) and producers (sufficient income)</li> <li>- The economic signals sent by city dwellers are not sufficient to inspire more sustainable changes in the countryside</li> <li>- Insufficient business cases for the different models and approaches tested and promoted by JSF members</li> </ul>

## 5 RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER JSFS

The programmes of the members of the thematic JSF Sustainable Cities will (to a large extent) be rolled out within a certain geographical context. Therefore, there are interfaces with the geographical JSFs both in terms of content and of opportunities for synergies and complementarities. In addition, the members of the JSF Sustainable Cities also see interfaces with two other thematic JSFs, namely the JSF Resilience and the JSF Higher Education and Science for Sustainable Development (HES4SD). Members of the JSF Sustainable Cities therefore drafted short notes in consultation with the relevant geographical and thematic JSFs, which were integrated within the related JSFs. An overview of which JSF Sustainable Cities members are active in which countries and on which themes, as well as the notes that have been integrated into the other JSFs, can be found in Annexes 2 and 3.

The JSF members Brulocalis, Echos Communication and UVCW have chosen to be active members of both the thematic JSF Sustainable Cities and some geographical JSFs for the countries in which they operate (for their programmes on urbanisation and decentralisation). The commitment to this double leg can be seen as a kind of experiment from which all actors can learn. Through active participation in the geographical JSFs, these actors can also better monitor the interaction between the two JSFs and put it to the benefit of the other JSF members.

The JSF Resilience and the JSF HES4SD also developed notes linking to the JSF Sustainable Cities. These notes are presented below.

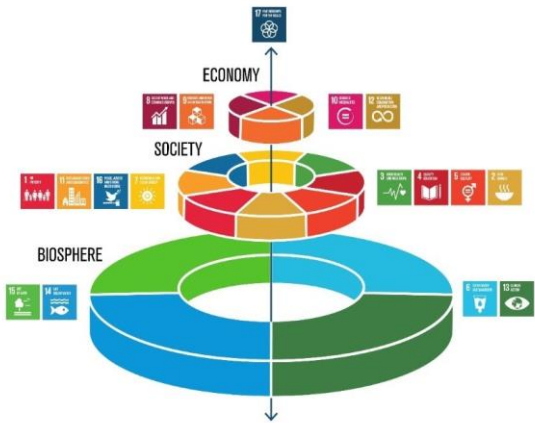


# Link JSF Sustainable Cities and JSF resilience

## Short content of the JSF on resilient social-ecological systems

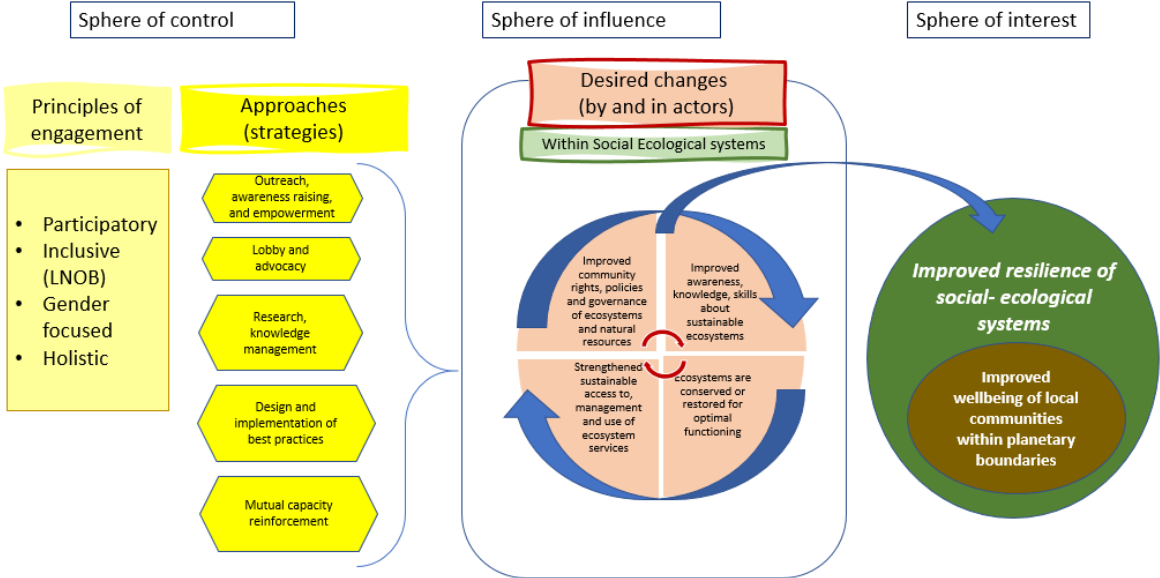
The focus of this JSF is on the resilience of social-ecological systems and the sustainable use of ecosystem services. Better ecosystems and the sustainable use of ecosystem services will contribute to an improved well-being of local communities.

This framework is based on 4 SDG (sustainable development goals): n° 6 (clean water and sanitation), n° 13 (climate action), n° 14 (life below water) and n° 15 (life on land). These 4 SDGs are considered by the Stockholm Resilience centre as the basis of all other SDGs. A healthy biosphere is a precondition for sustainable social and economic development.



(© Azote Images for Stockholm Resilience Centre, 2016)

The Theory of Change is presented below. Changes in and by 10 types of actors are foreseen: indigenous people and local communities; individual consumers; civil society; primary, secondary, and vocational schools; research, universities, and higher education; cooperation and development actors; local authorities; national authorities; international policy level; and private sector.



## Common strategic goals in the thematic JSF

1. Improved rights, policies and governance of ecosystems and natural resources
2. Improved awareness, knowledge and skills about sustainable ecosystems
3. Strengthened sustainable access to, management and use of ecosystem services
4. Ecosystems are conserved or restored for optimal functioning

## Members of JSF resilience

The members are BOS+, CEBioS, Join For Water and WWF. Especially BOS+ and Join For Water have a more in-depth collaboration with local authorities. Join For Water has a long history of working with local authorities in drinking water and sanitation. BOS+ works in Flanders on importance of trees and green spaces in cities for mental health and to reduce the heat island effect. Moreover, cities are importers of timber and non-timber forest products (d.g. charcoal in many African countries).

## Priority challenges for thematic JSF regarding local authorities

Cities often depend on ecosystem services generated by natural and or protected areas and trees (drinking water, micro-climate, carbon sink). In that sense, it is advised that the T-CSC Cities remains in exchange with the T-CSC Resilience, to link up SDGs 6, 13, 14, 15 with SDG 11 and try to link up with UN Habitat, see <https://unhabitat.org/about-us/sustainable-development-goals>

The entry points of the thematic JSFs on resilience and sustainable cities are different, but they also have tangent places. The entry point of the JSF 'resilience' is the ecosystem, a physical/natural unity that can cover (parts) of several municipalities or cities. The entry point of the JSF Sustainable Cities is an administrative delimitation of a municipality or city and its territory can belong to different ecosystems. In the JSF 'resilience', cities are not actors. However, local authorities (the local political and official level of these cities) and local communities living in these cities are also important actors regarding the fulfilment of the 4 strategic goals of this JSF.

The ultimate change we expect (level of impact) for local authorities is that they design and enforce relevant policies, linked to social-ecological resilience, and sustainable use of ecosystem resources/services to improve well-being of local communities. As for local communities, the ultimate change is described as follows: exercise their rights and privileges to access ecosystems and their resources in a sustainable way.

Changes are also defined at the level of each strategic goal.

Strategic goals	Expected changes: local authorities ...	Expected changes: local communities ...
1. Rights, policies, and governance	... act as a responsible duty bearer at local level; develop local policies; support acquisition of clear land titles and land use planning for IPLC; respect and protect the right for water for IPLC; maintain contacts with higher authorities and defend the rights of the local level to higher authorities; approve local legislations for CBOs	... participate in decision making at local, communal, and national levels; have rights to access land/territories and resources; can defend their rights toward the duty bearers; participate in government planning processes at community level; are beneficiaries of actions linked to Nagoya Protocol
2. Awareness, skills, and knowledge	... are aware and have knowledge about the importance of resilient ecosystems and the sustainable use of ecosystem services; share this knowledge between actors at local level; join forces with scientists to tackle biodiversity issues, resilience of ecosystems and sustainable use of ecosystem services (capable to develop science-based policy; co-produce policy briefs and other tools; open to support by scientists)	... are aware and have knowledge about the importance of resilient ecosystems; are aware of threats about their local ecosystems and value of it for local and global ecosystem services; have the skills and knowledge to sustainably manage, monitor, and use ecosystems (services); transfer (traditional) knowledge to academics and authorities, and future generations, change behaviour and attitudes, in favour of conservation and sustainability

3. Access, use and management of services	... integrate the sustainable use of ecosystem resources/services in their development plans; carry out actions that are in line with their development plans, taking (the development) of ecosystem services into account; sensitize, exchange, and collaborate with their population on sustainable use of ecosystems	... use and manage ecosystem services in a sustainable way; apply good agricultural and animal husbandry practices; benefit One Health approach
4. Conservation and restoration of ecosystems	... integrate the protection of ecosystems in their development plans; carry out actions that are in line with their development plans; sensitize, exchange, and collaborate with their population on resilient ecosystems	... protect natural resources and manage ecosystems in a sustainable way

In a city, other actors are of course also active: individual consumers, schools, private sector, etc. They also have a role in the resilience of social ecological systems. Changes at their level are described more in detail in the full text of the JSF resilience.

## Key approaches for thematic JSF

Related to local authorities, all 5 main approaches will apply: (a) outreach, awareness raising and empowerment; (b) lobbying and advocacy; (c) research, knowledge management; (d) designing and implementing best practices; (e) mutual capacity reinforcement.

This JSF intends to have programs in the following countries:

- ◆ Latin-America: Bolivia, Ecuador, Haiti, Peru
- ◆ Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso (\*), Burundi, DRC, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenia (\*), Madagascar, Mali, Morocco (\*), Mozambique (\*), Niger (\*), Rwanda (\*), Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda
- ◆ Asia: Cambodia, Palestinian Territory (\*), Vietnam
- ◆ Europe: Belgium

(\* ) These countries have only a limited program of CEBioS

## Relation between thematic JSF resilience and sustainable cities

The JSF Sustainable Cities focusses on 2 SDGs: 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and 16 (related to strong public services at local level). Sustainable ecosystems and social-ecological systems cannot be separated from sustainable cities and communities. there is a mutual influence: communities and cities are part of ecosystems; they profit from ecosystems and ecosystem services. They also influence (in a positive or negative way) ecosystems and the use/management of their services. Local authorities and local communities are the main actors as described above. Their interaction is essential for a good functioning city and a good functioning ecosystem.

Both JSFs can exchange on how to link ecosystems and sustainable cities, on how to improve interaction between local authorities and local communities, and on how to improve the sustainable access, use and management of ecosystem services.

## Thematic JSF Higher Education and Science for Sustainable Development (HES4SD)

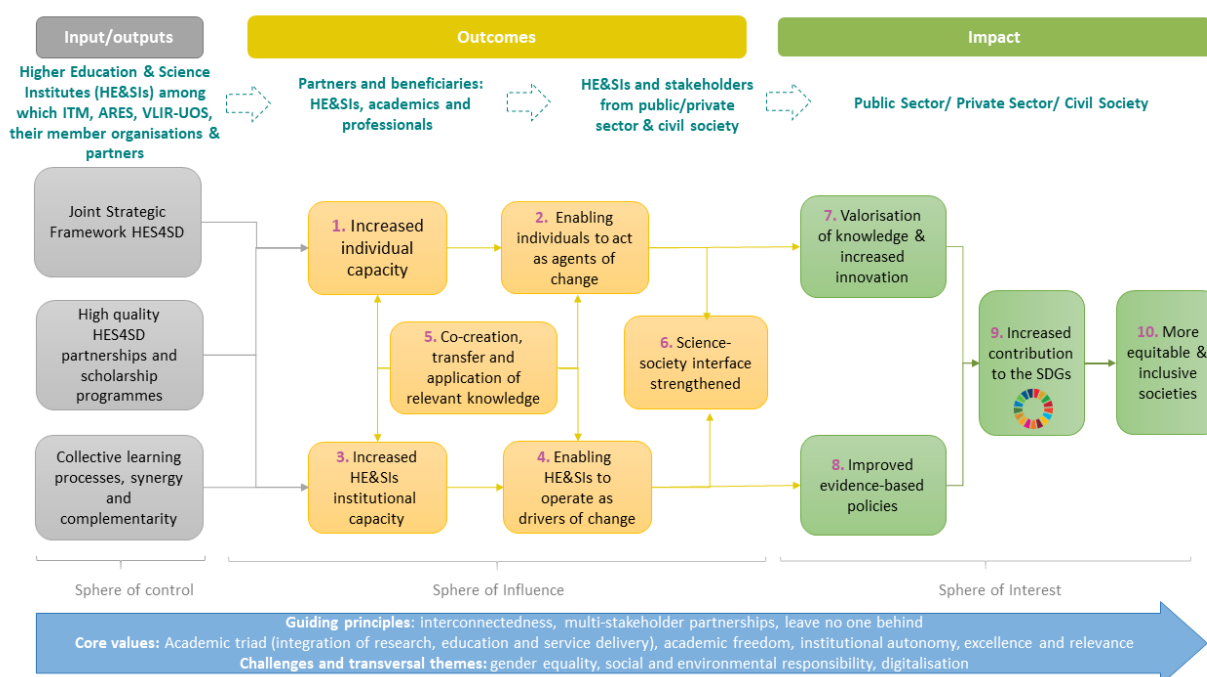
### 1. Higher Education and Science for Sustainable Development and actors.

Making use of their autonomy and right to initiate and innovate, two umbrella organisations (ARES and VLIR-UOS) and the Institute of Tropical Medicine (ITM) put forward the thematic JSF Higher Education and Science for Sustainable Development (JSF HES4SD). Drawing upon their longstanding common history, the JSF initiators aim to further unlock the huge developmental potential of higher education and science cooperation for sustainable development and make it accessible to other Belgian, local and international partners, in different ways: as partner in a multi-actor partnership, as scientific advisor to other partners' projects, partners or policy bodies, as a platform for sharing state of the art scientific results, information, expertise and experience and for exploration of possibilities for synergy and complementarity.

Together, the three JSF initiators represent 60 Belgian higher education institutions (HEIs), being 11 universities, 32 university colleges, 16 school of arts, and ITM. The partners they collaborate with in the selected 30 countries (see annex) are mainly universities, university colleges, school of arts, polytechnics, research and reference laboratories, scientific centres (including e.g. disease control programmes and public health institutes). All these institutions, including the three initiators, will be referred to as Higher Education and Science Institutes (HE&SIs). Through cooperation with civil society, private and public sector, HE&SIs contribute to the development of many sectors in society.

ARES and VLIR-UOS as umbrella organizations with a wide variety of member institutions cover all academic and scientific fields. As they make use of competitive calls for several types of interventions they contribute to the full spectrum of SDGs. ITM is a key actor in Tropical Medicine and Public Health and will directly, but not only, contribute to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages).

### 2. Visualisation of Theory of Change (ToC)



### 3. The common Strategic Goals of the JSF HES4SD

The long-term general objective of the JSF HES4SD is to significantly contribute to the achievement of the 17 SDGs and ultimately “increasingly equitable and inclusive societies”. To achieve this objective and starting from the specific expertise of the partners, the following six strategic objectives have been identified and will guide the specific interventions.

**Strategic Goal 1: Increased individual capacity.** The increased individual capacity should be considered as the result of education or research activities of/by individuals mainly through scholarship programmes. It includes training on transversal competencies such as global citizenship, critical thinking, leadership skills, enabling scholars to become critical world citizens capacitated and motivated to actively engage in global society.

**Strategic Goal 2: Enabling individuals to act as change agents.** This strategic goal expands on the knowledge that individuals embedded in organizations (private sector or public sector or civil society) have increased their potential to be change agents.

**Strategic Goal 3: Increased capacity at Higher Education and Science Institutions.** Strengthening capacities of the HE&SIs in the following fields:

1. Increased research, education and service delivery capacity
2. Increased information, infrastructural and technological structures
3. Increased management capacity (governance, administration, finance)
4. Increased collaborative and networking capacity.

**Strategic Goal 4: Enabling Higher Education and Science Institutions to operate as drivers of change.** The HE&SIs activate their improved performance allowing them to operate as drivers of change aiming at a meaningful impact in society. This can be realized via both the co-creation, transfer and application of relevant knowledge (SG5), and/or via the science-society interface (SG6).

**Strategic Goal 5: Co-creation, transfer and application of relevant knowledge.** The first four strategic goals significantly contribute to this key strategic goal. By putting strengths together and operating in synergy, the JSF enhances the creation and dissemination of relevant and state of the art knowledge across the HE&SIs worldwide, their local communities and international networks.

**Strategic Goal 6: Science-society interface strengthened.** Information sharing and concerted actions amongst HE&SIs aim at cross-fertilisation between science and society. This can be facilitated through networks and platforms as connecting hub of knowledge, expertise and experience, and demand & supply interactions in view of applied solutions and evidence-based policies. Society is understood in its broader sense, namely all public, private and civil society actors beyond HE&SIs (e.g., enterprises, public decision makers, NGOs, the community at large).

### 4. Key approaches

1. **Joint strategic framework HES4SD.** The framework focuses on joining forces among Belgian academic actors and partners to contribute to academic inspired and science driven societal change linking HE&SIs with the broader society. This framework will gradually develop and remain dynamic to be responsive to opportunities and policy priorities.
2. **High quality HES4SD partnerships and scholarship programmes.** The respective actor programmes will include interventions such as: individual scholarship programmes; building research, teaching & training and service delivery capacity; strengthening information, infrastructural and technological structures; building management capacity; strengthening

national and international academic and science-society interfaces and networking; policy support, ... The country list in annex shows an indicative list of the countries where the three initiators envision to develop scholarship programmes only, or broader institutional programmes/projects.

3. **Collective learning processes and synergy and complementarity.** The JSF initiators will build and strengthen synergies and complementarities beyond the HE&SI partnerships and will define operational mechanisms to that purpose. The JSF initiators anticipate that the process of collective learning, synergy and complementary will be instrumental in achieving the outcomes and impact as defined in the ToC, in a more efficient and innovative way.

## 5. Opportunities for complementarity and synergy

Firstly, complementarity and synergy will be explored and realized among the initiators and their members organisations and partners. They might cooperate and reinforce each other in the fields of joint research, teaching and management topics. Synergy might be created by the collaboration of several HE&SIs in specific project and programmes, as it happens in many current programmes. Secondly, the JSF HES4SD will explicitly seek for complementarities and synergies, beyond HE&SIs, with other governmental and non-governmental actors, both nationally and internationally. Active participation of these actors will be sought in specific projects and programmes to reinforce common objectives (complementarity) or to stimulate collaboration between academics/scientists and actors in the broader society (synergy). In the selection of possible partners for future projects and collaboration, synergy and complementarity will be considered.






## 6. Interaction with other JSF (geographical and thematic)

The JSF initiators envisage to jointly organise at least three strategic dialogues in a partner country in consultation with the local partner HE&SIs, embassy and DGD. The initiators will consider hybrid modalities allowing global participation with minimal environmental impact. On this occasion an event open to Belgian and local development actors can be organized, focusing on the exchange of project results, networking among alumni and scholarship holders, identification of potential synergies and complementarities. The JSF initiators will further develop mechanisms to systematically share information on ongoing projects and the launch and results of calls for scholarships and project proposals. We invite the actors of other JSFs to actively participate, make use of the platforms made available and come forward with specific requests for scientific advice, capacity building and collaboration with academic actors. We will also build on existing relations between the actors of the HES4SD thematic JSF and individual ANGCs. Representatives and partners of the JSF HES4SD will participate in the strategic dialogues of other thematic and geographic JSFs according to requirements. The JSF initiators will actively support stakeholder and partner identification and engagement by facilitating contacts between HE&SIs and the Belgian, local and international development actors (incl. ENABEL, BIO, ...) working in the country or region. The HES4SD JSF also puts forward primary point(s) of contact (see annex 2) to facilitate continued communication on the suggested approaches to synergy and complementarity in the future.

## Annex 1: Indicative country list

	Country	VLIR-UOS	ARES	ITM	Geographic ISEs	Decent work	Sustainable Cities	Resilience
1	Belgium							
2	Benin							
3	Bolivia							
4	Burkina Faso							
5	Burundi							
6	Cambodia							
7	Cameroon							
8	Cuba							
9	DR Congo							
10	Ecuador							
11	Ethiopia							
12	Guinea							
13	Haiti							
14	Indonesia							
15	Kenya							
16	Madagascar							
17	Morocco							
18	Mozambique							
19	Nepal							
20	Niger							
21	Peru							
22	Philippines							
23	Rwanda							
24	Senegal							
25	South Africa							
26	Tanzania							
27	Tunisia							
28	Uganda							
29	Vietnam							
30	Zimbabwe							
Total		28	30	30	23	20	15	22

### Indicative list (2022-2026)

	Scholarship + project country
	Scholarship (+ potential future project country)
	Scholarship country
	Actor not active in this country
	JSF in this country

## Annex 2: Primary point(s) of contact for tJSF HES4SD

		Indicative primary point of contact for tJSF HES4SD	
		Organisation(s)	Email
Geographic JSFs	Belgium	ARES VLIR-UOS	<a href="mailto:camille.roegiers@ares-ac.be">camille.roegiers@ares-ac.be</a> <a href="mailto:steven.schoofs@vliruos.be">steven.schoofs@vliruos.be</a>
	Benin	ARES	<a href="mailto:amelie.schnock@ares-ac.be">amelie.schnock@ares-ac.be</a>
	Bolivia	VLIR-UOS	<a href="mailto:Wannes.verbeeck@vliruos.be">Wannes.verbeeck@vliruos.be</a>
	Burkina Faso	ARES	<a href="mailto:fanny.bernard@ares-ac.be">fanny.bernard@ares-ac.be</a>
	Burundi	ARES	<a href="mailto:christine.leroy@ares-ac.be">christine.leroy@ares-ac.be</a>
	Cambodia	ITM	<a href="mailto:JCoenen@itg.be">JCoenen@itg.be</a>
	DR Congo	ARES ITM VLIR-UOS	<a href="mailto:simon.hemptinne@ares-ac.be">simon.hemptinne@ares-ac.be</a> <a href="mailto:JCoenen@itg.be">JCoenen@itg.be</a> <a href="mailto:kathleen.wuytack@vliruos.be">kathleen.wuytack@vliruos.be</a>
	Ecuador	ARES	<a href="mailto:pierre.martinot@ares-ac.be">pierre.martinot@ares-ac.be</a>
	Guinea	ITM	<a href="mailto:JCoenen@itg.be">JCoenen@itg.be</a>
	Haiti	ARES	<a href="mailto:christine.leroy@ares-ac.be">christine.leroy@ares-ac.be</a>
	Indonesia	VLIR-UOS	<a href="mailto:annelien.gansemans@vliruos.be">annelien.gansemans@vliruos.be</a>
	Kenya	VLIR-UOS	<a href="mailto:annelien.gansemans@vliruos.be">annelien.gansemans@vliruos.be</a>
	Madagascar	ARES	<a href="mailto:pierre.martinot@ares-ac.be">pierre.martinot@ares-ac.be</a>
	Morocco	VLIR-UOS	<a href="mailto:kathleen.wuytack@vliruos.be">kathleen.wuytack@vliruos.be</a>
	Mozambique	VLIR-UOS	<a href="mailto:christophe.goossens@vliruos.be">christophe.goossens@vliruos.be</a>
	Niger	ARES	<a href="mailto:christine.leroy@ares-ac.be">christine.leroy@ares-ac.be</a>
	Peru	ITM	<a href="mailto:JCoenen@itg.be">JCoenen@itg.be</a>
	Philippines	VLIR-UOS	<a href="mailto:steven.schoofs@vliruos.be">steven.schoofs@vliruos.be</a>
	Rwanda	ARES	<a href="mailto:christine.leroy@ares-ac.be">christine.leroy@ares-ac.be</a>
	Senegal	ARES	<a href="mailto:veronique.schmit@ares-ac.be">veronique.schmit@ares-ac.be</a>
Tanzania	VLIR-UOS	<a href="mailto:ragna.frans@vliruos.be">ragna.frans@vliruos.be</a>	
Uganda	VLIR-UOS	<a href="mailto:kathleen.wuytack@vliruos.be">kathleen.wuytack@vliruos.be</a>	
Vietnam	ARES	<a href="mailto:amelie.schnock@ares-ac.be">amelie.schnock@ares-ac.be</a>	
Thematic JSFs	Decent Work	VLIR-UOS	<a href="mailto:lisa.popelier@vliruos.be">lisa.popelier@vliruos.be</a>
	Resilience	ITM	<a href="mailto:JCoenen@itg.be">JCoenen@itg.be</a>
	Sustainable Cities	VLIR-UOS	<a href="mailto:lisa.popelier@vliruos.be">lisa.popelier@vliruos.be</a>
No geographic JSF	Cameroon	ARES	<a href="mailto:veronique.schmit@ares-ac.be">veronique.schmit@ares-ac.be</a>
	Cuba	VLIR-UOS	<a href="mailto:peter.delannoy@vliruos.be">peter.delannoy@vliruos.be</a>
	Ethiopia	VLIR-UOS	<a href="mailto:Wannes.verbeeck@vliruos.be">Wannes.verbeeck@vliruos.be</a>
	Nepal	ITM	<a href="mailto:JCoenen@itg.be">JCoenen@itg.be</a>
	South Africa	VLIR-UOS	<a href="mailto:christophe.goossens@vliruos.be">christophe.goossens@vliruos.be</a>
	Tunisia	ARES	<a href="mailto:selma.mitri@ares-ac.be">selma.mitri@ares-ac.be</a>
	Zimbabwe	ITM	<a href="mailto:JCoenen@itg.be">JCoenen@itg.be</a>



## 6 SYNERGY AND COMPLEMENTARITY

### 6.1 Introduction

With the JSF Sustainable Cities, the members primarily want to promote **cooperation among themselves**. Several members already cooperate bilaterally or trilaterally, both within and outside the framework of the DGD programmes, but this is still often linked to a specific geographical context. The thematic JSF offers members a structural framework to further engage in cooperation, not only within certain countries, but also supranationally and around ‘overarching’ themes such as urbanisation, governance and decentralisation.

However, the actors do not close themselves off within the JSF Sustainable Cities. The previous programme periods have shown that cooperation with BNGAs that are not members of the thematic JSF is highly relevant and effective. This is partly because the programmes of other BNGAs around themes such as health, water, agriculture, children's rights or education also take place within a local context. Their work often touches on governance and urbanisation, and makes connections with local administrations and urban actors. Therefore, the actors of the JSF continue to focus on cooperation **with other JSFs and BNGAs**.

**Enabel** is also an important partner for the members of the JSF Sustainable Cities. Enabel has more than 15 years experience in the field, supporting decentralisation processes, local governments, local public services, urban and regional economic development and citizen participation. Urbanisation was recently named as one of the global challenges around which Enabel will work in the coming years. By focusing on territorial and urban governance, Enabel will contribute to climate challenges, access to public services, socio-economic development and social cohesion within the city. Bilateral contacts and framework agreements between the individual JSF members and Enabel already exist, but by working together with Enabel in a more coordinated way from within the framework of the JSF, all parties involved want to develop a shared Belgian expertise and representation regarding urbanisation and decentralisation.

Cooperation with other **(international) actors** also remains at the top of the members’ list of priorities.

What follows is an overview of the **opportunities** for synergy and complementarity that the JSF members and partners have identified. These opportunities for collaboration will be further refined in the coming months and years. However, the implementation of some of the identified synergies will ultimately depend on the approved budgets for the different programmes of the actors. The JSF members would also like to explicitly state that during the implementation of the programme, there will be a continuous focus on synergy and complementarity, so that new opportunities (not listed below) will be grasped with both hands.

The JSF members plan **2 to 3 meetings a year** to discuss the progress of the JSF, to work on the collective learning targets, but also to discuss and work out opportunities for synergy and complementarity. In addition to participating in the annual strategic dialogue with DGD and quarterly meetings with the JSF lead, Enabel will also participate in (at least) one meeting of the JSF members each year to make the most of the opportunities for collaboration.

## 6.2 Cross-cutting opportunities for synergy and complementarity

This concerns opportunities for synergy and complementarity across strategic goals.

### a) Create visibility for sustainable cities (incl. urbanisation and decentralisation processes)

Actors involved: members of the JSF, other BNGAs/JSFs, Enabel

*The actors of the JSF Sustainable Cities want to work together to make the importance of decentralisation and urbanisation visible, first of all within the Belgian Development Cooperation sector. In addition, the actors want to increase the visibility of a coherent and complementary Belgian approach to sustainable cities at national and international level. In order to create more visibility towards other JSFs and BNGAs, the actors will participate in as many strategic dialogues as possible for the countries or themes in which they are active. In addition, the JSF members see an opportunity, where relevant together with Enabel, to organise at least two joint events or workshops on sustainable cities for other JSFs, BNGAs or (inter)national actors during the 5-year term of the JSF. Finally, the group of JSF members will investigate the possibilities of joint communication on aspects of sustainable urban development (e.g. via (bi-)annual newsletter).*

### b) Collect, document, share and promote innovative and good practices

Actors involved: members of the JSF, other BNGAs/JSFs

*The JSF Sustainable Cities actors want to use the JSF forum to collect and share good practices (and bottlenecks). To this end, lessons learned from annual reports can be discussed, studies/examples/analyses concerning the local interpretation of the doughnut economy or SDGs can be shared, etc. Some actors are also exploring the possibility of setting up joint experiments (laboratories) on sustainable cities on the ground (e.g. action research). Without including this as a synergy in the summary table below at this stage, some JSF actors are also interested in documenting good practices (e.g. brochure, cartography).*

### c) Joint reflection and expertise building

Actors involved: members of the JSF, Enabel, other actors

*The actors of the JSF Sustainable Cities want to use the JSF network for joint reflection and to build expertise on urbanisation and decentralisation. The meetings with the JSF members that will be organised several times a year will serve as a framework for this. This reflection can be general (e.g. what are preconditions for the sustainable city?, what does good local government mean?), but also by (sub-)theme (e.g. role of local government). In addition, the actors will also use the network to jointly reflect on the management of the risks, as they were formulated in the general and specific risk analyses (see above). A first step to further building up Belgian expertise is the sharing of sources, documents and interesting events between the actors. Enabel has also shown an interest in participating in the development of Belgian expertise on sustainable cities. Other Belgian actors could be involved in this network, but this needs to be further checked (e.g. UNITAR-Cifal, 11.11.11, Belgian intermunicipal organisations). An idea that lives among the JSF members (without including it as a synergy in the summary table below) is the joint analysis or research on (a sub-theme of) sustainable cities (e.g. on private sector involvement).*

#### **d) Optimal interaction between the local/Belgian and international level**

Actors involved: members of the JSF, Enabel, other actors

*The actors of the JSF Sustainable Cities want to work together on the one hand on the **upward** movement from the local/Belgian level to the international stage. The members want to highlight the Belgian contribution to global sustainable urbanisation and decentralisation processes. The representation of the Belgian sector in international networks (e.g. UCLG, CEMR, DeLog, One Planet Network) will be coordinated among the members, but also with Enabel and other actors (e.g. DGD). Where appropriate, the actors (and their partners) will jointly participate in international events (e.g. WUF, HLPF, Africities), but also identify good practices from the Belgian development cooperation and present them (together) in these international forums (e.g. UCLG, UN, EU, World Fair Trade Organisation). Without noting this down as a synergy in the summary table below, the JSF members want to examine whether a joint positioning (on sustainable urbanisation or a sub-theme) from Belgium on the international level is relevant. In addition, the actors also want to maximise the **downward** influence from the international level. Thus, the actors will share internally the international agendas and good practices identified within the international networks.*

#### **e) Joint lobby**

Actors involved: members of the JSF

*The actors of the JSF Sustainable Cities are still considering whether it might be relevant to draw up joint policy papers on a (sub-)theme linked to sustainable urbanisation or decentralisation. What has already been established is that the actors will engage in joint lobbying within a certain geographical context if the situation so requires (e.g. to international donors or the national government in a certain country).*

### **6.3 Opportunities for synergy and complementarity on goal 1 (co-creation of policies)**

Actors involved: members of the JSF, Enabel, other actors

*A number of opportunities for synergy and complementarity, relevant to the first strategic goal concerning the co-creation of sustainable development policies, are interwoven with the opportunities for cooperation that have been included on a cross-cutting basis above, but also with the collective learning processes in Chapter 7. In this way, the actors also want to stimulate joint reflection on the content of the first strategic goal (e.g. on co-creation, inclusive policy or multi-level governance). For the time being, this falls under the cross-cutting synergy regarding the use of the JSF network to conduct reflection and build expertise on sustainable cities. The actors are still considering whether it is useful to create a separate 'sub-group', specifically linked to everything relating to goal 1. Regarding the exchange of good practices and methodologies (linked to the co-creation of the sustainable city), joint experiments and projects in the field, as well as possible opportunities for joint lobbying, we refer to the cross-cutting synergies and complementarities. A possible synergy is still being explored (and is therefore not yet included in the table below), namely that the JSF members take more advantage of each other's own network to promote multi-level governance (e.g. through introductions to actors and authorities).*

## 6.4 Opportunities for synergy and complementarity on goal 2 (capacity building)

Actors involved: members of the JSF, Enabel, other actors

*The actors of the JSF Sustainable Cities will organise joint training for local actors and partners in certain partner countries, and also want to investigate whether it is relevant to organise this at regional level (e.g. with Enabel). In addition, the JSF actors are showing an interest in organising peer-to-peer exchange (incl. field visits), in the first place within a certain context/country (North-South, South-South, North-North). Also, exchange among the JSF members and with Enabel and other actors on certain methodologies and practices concerning capacity building will be organised.*

## 6.5 Opportunities for synergy and complementarity on goal 3 (sustainable and inclusive business models)

Actors involved: members of the JSF, other BNGAs/JSFs, Enabel, other actors

*Some actors of the JSF Sustainable Cities wish to exchange information among themselves, but also with other BNGAs or JSFs, on themes linked to economic aspects of sustainable cities (e.g. Fair Trade, food policy, etc.) and to cooperate in order to strengthen formal and informal economic actors, so that they contribute better to the sustainable city. Specifically for Belgium, there will be collaboration with actors from the JSF Belgium in the education sector and joint campaigns will be set up, e.g. on sustainable consumption.*

## 6.6 Summary

Legend:

- S/C Synergy or complementarity
- A Members of the JSF Sustainable Cities
- B Members (BNGAs) of other geographical or thematic JSFs
- C Governmental development cooperation actors, namely Enabel
- D Other (national or international) actors

Opportunity for synergy or complementarity	S/C	A	B	C	D
<b>Cross-cutting synergies</b>					
Visibility: participation in strategic dialogues of other JSFs	C	X	X		
Visibility: organisation of joint events/workshops	S	X		X	
Visibility: joint communication on sustainable cities	S	X			
Good practices: gathering and sharing of good practices	S	X			
Good practices: jointly setting up experiments/laboratories and projects in the field	S	X	X		
Joint reflection and expertise building: Utilising the JSF network for reflection and building expertise on sustainable cities	S	X		X	X

Joint reflection and expertise building: sharing of resources, documents, interesting events	S?	X		X	
Link with international level: upwards – coordination of representation within international networks	C	X		X	X
Link with international level: upwards – joint participation in and sharing of Belgian practices at international forums	S	X		X	
Link with international level: downwards – sharing of international agendas and good practices	C	X			
Lobby: joint lobby if relevant	S	X			
<b>SD1: Co-creation of the sustainable city</b>					
See cross-cutting synergies					
<b>SD2: Capacities for contributing to the sustainable city</b>					
Joint training/seminars for partners	S	X		X	
Peer-to-peer exchange between local actors and partners (North-South, South-South, North-North)	S	X		X	X
Exchange on methodologies, tools, practices of capacity building	S	X		X	X
<b>SD3: Sustainable and inclusive business models for the sustainable city</b>					
Exchange on themes linked to sustainable and inclusive business models	S	X	X	X	X
Joint strengthening of economic actors that contribute to the sustainable city	S	X			X
Cooperation on the Belgian education sector	S		X	X	
Joint campaign on economic themes of sustainable cities	S		X	X	

## 7 COLLECTIVE LEARNING PROCESSES

The members of the JSF Sustainable Cities recognise the importance of collective learning and the value of sharing their experiences during the implementation of their programmes. The JSF members will therefore meet at least 2-3 times a year. Based on their experiences in previous programmes (e.g. learning processes within geographical JSFs on gender, internal discussions with partners in the field, lessons learned within the individual programmes on multi-actor approaches), the partners defined three relevant learning themes in line with and in support of the overall objective and the strategic goals of this JSF.

The three interlinked learning themes/questions that the JSF partners have identified for the coming 5 years are:

1. What constitutes a sustainable city?
2. How are cities implementing policies that support gender equality and involve youth, women and vulnerable groups in local governance?
3. What are good mechanisms and methodologies to facilitate co-creation processes?

JSF members would like to include the flexibility to respond to new relevant (currently not yet identified) learning needs. This will be communicated to DGD via the annual strategic dialogue.

### Learning theme 1: What constitutes a sustainable city?

Central questions linked to the overall objective of the JSF Sustainable Cities:

- *What are good local governance practices?*
- *What are the basic conditions for transitioning towards a sustainable city?*

### Learning modalities

- Gather and document good practices from the different programmes and members (collaborative learning) and a joint reflection on the basic conditions of sustainable cities.
- Compilation of a joint reference document about good local governance (with a practical translation for local governments), which will document the theoretical basis.
- Share knowledge and discuss experiences with other BNGAs through a webinar/seminar or workshop.
- Establish linkages/networks with knowledge institutions, academic sector and specialised consultancy companies.
- Systematise inspiration and learning practices on good local governance from international programmes.

### Indicators

- Number of documented good local governance practices based on experiences from JSF partners.
- Strategy and steps towards the development of the joint reference document.
- Number and type of knowledge sharing interactions with other BNGAs, knowledge institutions, academic sector and specialised consultancy companies.

## Learning theme 2: Gender, Youth & Vulnerable Groups

Central questions linked to the overall objective of the JSF Sustainable Cities and the transversal theme Gender:

- *What are the effects of urbanisation on gender equality?*
- *What is the gender approach applied by local governments and local actors? Good practices?*
- *How do cities organise an increased participation and involvement of youth, women and vulnerable groups in local governance?*

### Learning modalities

- Inventory of the members' work to measure the effect of local governance on gender equality (systematic disaggregation on gender of existing indicators, possible use of external researchers and academic partners, etc.).
- Document methodologies that aim to increase the participation and involvement of youth, women and vulnerable groups in local governance.
- Exchange of practices and policies in the different programmes with regard to the gender approach by local governments and local actors, and the inclusion of youth, women and vulnerable groups in local governance.

### Indicators

- Number and type of exchanges across members and/or cities with regard to the gender approach.
- Increased capacity of actors' staff and partners about methodologies to involve youth, women and vulnerable groups.

## Learning theme 3: Facilitating co-creation

Central questions linked to the overall goal of the JSF Sustainable Cities and strategic goals 1 and 3:

- *Which tools and methodologies can be used for multi-actor and co-creation processes at city level?*
- *How to include vulnerable groups in co-creation processes?*
- *How to facilitate and stimulate dialogue between local government and private sector actors?*

### Learning modalities

- Exchange of good practices among partners of the JSF.
- Webinar/workshop for knowledge exchange with partners and other BNGAs on facilitating co-creation processes.

### Indicators

- Lessons learned from the knowledge exchanges.
- Increased capacity of BNGA staff and partners.
- Adoption of new methodologies and practices for co-creation into existing programmes.

## ANNEX 1 - KEY MOMENTS IN THE DRAFTING PROCESS

	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
<b>General</b>					
Selection of BNGAs regarding participation in the JSF					
<b>General vision and objective</b>					
Workshop with JSF members					
<b>General context and risk analysis</b>					
Elaboration of draft by editor-in-chief and KU Leuven					
Feedback on draft by JSF members and experts					
Completion by editor-in-chief and KU Leuven					
<b>Strategic goals</b>					
Workshop with JSF members on choice of strategic goals					
Input of JSF members per strategic goal (via Miro)					
Consultation per strategic goal by initiator per goal					
Elaboration of draft version per strategic goal by initiator per goal					
Feedback on draft by JSF members					
Completion of strategic goals					
<b>Synergy and complementarity</b>					
Workshop with JSF members on cross-cutting S&C					
Workshop with JSF members on S&C per strategic goal					
Elaboration of S&C chapter					
<b>Elaboration of 2-pagers for other JSFs</b>					
Elaboration of generic format for 2-pagers					
Elaboration of 2-pagers by various JSF members					
<b>Collective learning targets</b>					
Workshop with JSF members on collective learning targets					
Elaboration of chapter on collective learning targets					
<b>TOC</b>					
Initial brainstorm/workshop with several JSF members based on input from previous meetings					
Elaboration of draft TOC					
Finalisation of TOC					
<b>Involvement of other actors</b>					
Communication to JSF observers					
Consultations with Enabel					
Involvement of partners in the field by individual JSF members					
Workshop with the partners of the JSF members					



## ANNEX 2 - OVERVIEW OF COUNTRIES AND THEMES

The members of the JSF Sustainable Cities will be active in the period 2022-2026 on sustainable cities in the following countries and themes. The countries/themes for which a note was written by the JSF Sustainable Cities are indicated in green.

	Belgium	Benin	Burkina Faso	Ecuador	Guatemala	Honduras	Indonesia	Morocco	Nicaragua	Uganda	Peru	RDC/RDC	Rwanda	Senegal	Tanzania	Vietnam	South Africa	Resilience	HES4SD
<b>Brulocalis</b>								X				X		X					
<b>Echos Communication</b>	X							X						X					
<b>Rikolto</b>	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
<b>UVCW</b>		X	X									X							
<b>VVSG</b>	X	X		X					X				X	X			X	X	X

## ANNEX 3 - NOTES FOR OTHER JSFS

### Overview

- JSF Belgium (Dutch & French)
- JSF Benin (French)
- JSF Burkina Faso (French)
- JSF Democratic Republic of Congo (French)
- JSF Ecuador (Spanish)
- JSF Guatemala (Spanish)
- JSF HES4SD (English)
- JSF Indonesia (English)
- JSF Morocco (French)
- JSF Peru (Spanish)
- JSF Resilience (Dutch)
- JSF Rwanda (French)
- JSF Senegal (French)
- JSF Tanzania (English)
- JSF Uganda (English)
- JSF Vietnam (English)

# Link tussen GSK België en GSK Sustainable Cities

## 1. Visie betreffende Sustainable Cities

Het thematisch GSK Sustainable Cities brengt actoren van non-gouvernementele coöperatie samen die processen ontwikkelen inzake verstedelijking, decentralisatie en goed (lokaal) bestuur. Snelle verstedelijking is een van de belangrijkste trends van de 21e eeuw en gaat gepaard met permanente administratieve transformaties, een overdracht van bevoegdheden en middelen tussen de bestuursniveaus en een ommekeer in de verhoudingen tussen de overheidssector, de privésector en het maatschappelijke middenveld. Internationale kaders zoals de Agenda 2030 (SDG's), de New Urban Agenda en het Klimaatakkoord van Parijs benadrukken de rol en de opportuniteiten die het lokale niveau biedt bij de transitie naar een duurzame samenleving.

### Wat is een Sustainable City?

Sustainable Cities zijn goed bestuurde metropolen, steden en gemeenten, en het democratische co-product van bevoegde verkozenen, transparante administraties, constructieve gemeenschappen en burgers en een verantwoordelijke privésector. Ze zijn in staat om ecologisch gezonde, regenererende, relaties tussen stad en platteland op te bouwen en tegemoet te komen aan specifieke algemene en sociale behoeften van alle burgers, inclusief de kansarme en kwetsbare burgers, zonder de behoeften van toekomstige generaties in het gedrang te brengen. Sustainable Cities zijn financieel stabiel, ze moedigen hybride, meerlagige en integere beslissingsmechanismen aan, ze geven toegang tot een verscheidenheid van vormen van burgerschap en verzelfstandiging, en ze zijn onderling met elkaar verbonden in ruimere bestuursdynamieken van de staat, het gewest en naburige gemeenschappen.



## 2. Het gemeenschappelijk doel van de GSK Sustainable Cities

De actoren van de GSK Sustainable Cities dragen via hun DGD-programma's bij tot een van de gemeenschappelijke doelstellingen: *Sustainable Cities overall ter wereld promoten, met name afgebakende steden, gemeenschappen of territoria waar de doelstellingen van duurzame ontwikkeling (Sustainable Development Goals of SDG's) worden gerealiseerd. De Sustainable City floreert binnen de ecologische limieten van de planeet en garandeert tegelijkertijd de minimale sociale voorwaarden die noodzakelijk zijn om het welzijn van haar bewoners te verzekeren.*

## 3. Actoren van de GSK Sustainable Cities in België

De Belgische ANGS	Doelgroep	Focus/werking rond het thema

<b>VVSG</b>	alle 300 Vlaamse gemeenten (ambtenaren en politici)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lokalisering van de SDG's (integratie van de SDG's in het lokale beleid)</li> <li>- dekolonisering</li> </ul>
<b>Rikolto</b>	Antwerpen, Brugge, Gent, Hasselt, Leuven en breed publiek in Vlaanderen	duurzame voedselsystemen
<b>Echos Communication</b>	Jongeren, overheidsinstellingen, actoren van de OMM, actoren van de Noord-Zuid-samenwerking, met inbegrip van de actoren van de gedecentraliseerde samenwerking, afro-descendente diasporaverenigingen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- burgerparticipatie van jongeren</li> <li>- empowerment van onzichtbare doelgroepen</li> <li>- begeleiding van de bevolkingen uit het Zuiden bij lokaal bestuur</li> <li>- koppeling van de afro-descendente diasporaverenigingen in België en de OMM's in de partnerlanden in het kader van de gedecentraliseerde samenwerking</li> </ul>
<b>Oxfam-Magasins du monde</b>	Steden, bedrijven, verenigingen, burgermaatschappij in Franstalig België	Concretisering van de donut-economie door het ondersteunen van de reflectie van steden en gemeenten
<b>COTA</b>	Steden, bedrijven, verenigingen, civiele maatschappij	Begeleiding van maatschappelijke organisaties/NGO's, burgergroeperingen, overheden en private actoren om ervoor te zorgen dat rekening wordt gehouden met de principes van duurzame ontwikkeling.

#### 4. Prioritaire uitdagingen voor de Sustainable Cities in België, geïdentificeerd door de ANGS en hun lokale partners

De verstedelijking zorgt voor een grotere welvaart maar tegelijk ook voor ontwikkelingsproblemen, zowel voor de steden als voor de aangrenzende voorstedelijke en rurale gebieden. Terwijl 55% van de wereldbevolking reeds in de stad woont, zou dat cijfer in 2050 oplopen tot 70%. België is een van de dichtstbevolkte landen ter wereld met een zeer uitgesproken stedelijke ontwikkeling, die 2/3 van de oppervlakte van het land bestrijkt, zonder dat er soms echte grenzen zijn tussen de centra en de voorstedelijke gebieden. De territoriale ongelijkheden hebben de neiging zich nog verder te verscherpen, waardoor een verbetering van de infrastructuur en diensten in de meer perifere gebieden zich opdringt. De coronacrisis heeft de kwetsbaarheid van bepaalde bevoorradingsketens en de behoefte om belangrijke sectoren, zoals onze voeding, te herlokaliseren onder de aandacht gebracht. Dit veronderstelt onder meer betere verbindingen met het platteland. Deze gezondheids crisis dreigt ook de ambities op het vlak van duurzaamheid af te zwakken, bijvoorbeeld bij de verkiezingen van 2024, en te leiden tot het terugplooiën op zichzelf en motivatieverlies. De klimaatverandering en de reeds merkbare impact ervan veronderstellen een versnelling van het

transitiebeleid van de steden, in het bijzonder op het vlak van klimaatadaptatie en met oog voor de meest kwetsbare bevolkingsgroepen. Voor die laatsten, vooral de vrouwen, vormt de toegang tot kwaliteitsvolle producten tegen een betaalbare prijs een belangrijke uitdaging, bijvoorbeeld op het vlak van voeding (zie o.a. verbanden tussen armoede, sedentariteit en overconsumptie van bewerkte producten). De regionalisering heeft meer politiek gewicht gegeven aan de gewesten en de lokale overheden, ook al zijn de financiële middelen en de harmonisering tussen de duurzame ontwikkelingsstrategieën op de verschillende politieke niveaus niet altijd gevolgd. Zo zien we bijvoorbeeld een groter potentieel voor directere verbindingen tussen stad en platteland voor onze voedselbevoorrading, zowel vanuit het oogpunt van de duurzaamheid als om de externe afhankelijkheid te verminderen. De uitbesteding van de overheidsdiensten aan de privésector, de toenemende ongelijkheden en de druk op de democratie hebben geleid tot meer interacties tussen overheid-burgers-privésector. De decentralisatie van de besluitvorming heeft de gemeentebesturen de mogelijkheid gegeven om te experimenteren met nieuwe samenwerkingsverbanden tussen overheid, privésector en burgers om de weg te openen naar een meer co-productieve en co-creatieve manier om aan de stad te bouwen.

## 5. Voornaamste benaderingen rond de Sustainable Cities in België

Om tegemoet te komen aan deze uitdagingen zullen de ANGS zich voornamelijk concentreren op de volgende doelstellingen en benaderingen.

- **Doelstelling 1: de co-constructie en co-implementatie van een lokaal beleid voor duurzame ontwikkeling door de lokale overheden en de andere actoren.** Deze doelstelling zal worden gerealiseerd via verschillende benaderingen: kennisverwerving als voorvereiste voor de uitwerking van het beleid; de ontwikkeling en implementatie van doeltreffende instrumenten voor dialoog, coördinatie en samenwerking tussen de actoren, om co-creatie en co-implementatie te stimuleren; de invoering van een pleidooi op verschillende niveaus om de operationele context van de steden te verbeteren; de ontwikkeling van een geïntegreerde benadering via inter-/ intra-institutionele en intersectorale samenwerking en bestuur op meerdere niveaus.
- **Doelstelling 2: de capaciteitsversterking van de lokale actoren.** Deze capaciteiten betreffen zowel de wil, de kennis, de competenties als de houdingen, processen en middelen. Dit geldt voor de lokale overheden als dusdanig, maar ook voor de andere stakeholders zoals de burgers, de verenigingen en de privésector, met een bijzondere aandacht voor de kansarme bevolkingsgroepen. Deze doelstelling komt tot stand door de sensibilisering van al die actoren rond de bestaande kaders en concepten, zoals de SDG's, de donut-theorie; de versterking van hun financiële middelen en ontwikkeling van hun capaciteiten op het vlak van techniek, management, beleidsplanning, vorming, lobby, enz.; de ontwikkeling van specifieke instrumenten en leermechanismen.
- **Doelstelling 3: de ontwikkeling van duurzame en inclusieve economische modellen.** Hier worden voornamelijk de lokale economische actoren bedoeld, opdat ze inclusieve bevoorradingspraktijken hanteren en zo duurzame consumptie en productie stimuleren en de verbindingen tussen stad en platteland bekrachtigen. De benaderingen die hier worden aanbevolen, omvatten: de versterking van de lokale producenten met een duurzame werkwijze, door de nadruk te leggen op hun verbinding met de stedelijke bedrijven en markten, en dit onder eerlijke commerciële voorwaarden (bijv. overheidsopdrachten); de ondersteuning van duurzaam ondernemerschap, in het bijzonder door jongeren; de betrokkenheid van de burgers bij de co-creatie van duurzame territoriale economische systemen (bijv. citizen science, donut labs).

Hierbij dient opgemerkt te worden dat er veel synergiën mogelijk zijn tussen het GSK Sustainable Cities en het GSK België, zie met name de gemeenschappelijk beoogde doelgroepen en in het bijzonder de jongeren en de economische en politieke besluitvormers.

## Lien entre le CSC Belgique et le CSC Sustainable Cities

### 1. Vision relative aux Sustainable Cities

Le CSC thématique Sustainable Cities réunit des acteurs de la coopération non-gouvernementale qui développent des processus d'urbanisation, de décentralisation et de bonne gouvernance (locale). L'urbanisation rapide est l'une des tendances les plus importantes du 21e siècle, et elle s'accompagne de transformations administratives continues, avec un transfert de compétences et de moyens entre les niveaux d'administration, et une modification des rapports entre le secteur public, le secteur privé et la société civile. Des cadres internationaux comme l'Agenda 2030 (ODD), le New Urban Agenda et l'Accord de Paris sur le climat soulignent le rôle et les opportunités offerts par le niveau local dans la transition vers une société durable.

#### **Qu'est-ce qu'une Sustainable City ?**

Les Sustainable Cities sont des métropoles, villes et villages bien gouvernés, coproduits démocratiquement par des élus responsables, des administrations transparentes, des communautés et citoyens constructifs, et un secteur privé responsable. Elles sont en mesure de développer des relations ville-campagne régénératrices écologiquement saines et de répondre aux besoins spécifiques généraux et sociaux de tous les citoyens, y compris les citoyens défavorisés et vulnérables, sans compromettre les besoins des générations futures. Les Sustainable Cities sont financièrement stables, elles encouragent des mécanismes décisionnels hybrides, multi-couches et intègres, elles donnent accès à une diversité de formes de citoyenneté et d'autonomisation, et sont interconnectées dans des dynamiques de gouvernance plus larges de l'État, de la région et de localités avoisinantes.



### 2. L'objectif commun du CSC Sustainable Cities

Les acteurs du CSC Sustainable Cities contribuent par le biais de leurs programmes DGD à l'un des objectifs communs : *promouvoir les Sustainable Cities à travers le monde, notamment des villes, communes ou territoires délimités dans lesquels les objectifs de développement durable (Sustainable Development Goals ou SDG) sont réalisés. La Sustainable City reste dans les limites écologiques de la planète, et garantit en même temps les conditions sociales minimales qui sont nécessaires pour assurer le bien-être de ses habitants.*

### 3. Acteurs du CSC Sustainable Cities en Belgique

ACNG belges	Groupe-cible	Focalisation/fonctionnement autour du thème
-------------	--------------	---

<b>VVSG</b>	L'entier des 300 communes flamandes (administration et politiciens)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Localisation des ODD (intégration des ODD dans les politiques locales)</li> <li>- Décolonisation</li> </ul>
<b>Rikolto</b>	Antwerpen, Brugge, Gent, Hasselt, Leuven + grand public en Flandre	Systèmes alimentaires durables
<b>Echos Communication</b>	Jeunes, institutions publiques, acteurs des OSC, acteurs de la coopération Nord-Sud en ce compris les acteurs de la coopération décentralisée, associations diasporiques afrodescendantes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation citoyenne des jeunes</li> <li>- Empowerment des publics invisibilisés</li> <li>- Accompagnement des populations issues du Sud dans la gouvernance locale</li> <li>- Mise en lien des associations diasporiques afrodescendantes en Belgique et des osc dans les pays partenaires dans le cadre de la coopération décentralisée</li> </ul>
<b>Oxfam-Magasins du monde</b>	Villes, entreprises, associations, société civile en Belgique francophone	Concrétisation de l'économie du donut en accompagnant la réflexion des villes et communes
<b>COTA</b>	Villes, entreprises, associations, société civile	Accompagnement des OSC/ONG, des collectifs citoyens, des pouvoirs publics et des acteurs privés pour une prise en compte des principes du développement durable

#### 4. Défis prioritaires pour les Sustainable Cities en Belgique identifiés par les ACNG et leurs partenaires locaux

L'urbanisation apporte une plus grande prospérité, mais entraîne également des problèmes de développement, tant pour les villes que pour les zones périurbaines et rurales avoisinantes. Alors que 55% de la population mondiale vit déjà dans les villes, ce chiffre devrait atteindre les 70% en 2050. La Belgique est un des pays les plus denses au monde avec un développement urbain très marqué, couvrant les 2/3 de la superficie du pays, sans qu'il y ait parfois de réelles frontières entre centres et zones périurbaines. Les inégalités territoriales ont tendance à se creuser, nécessitant une amélioration des infrastructures et services dans les zones plus périphériques. La crise du COVID-19 a souligné la fragilité de certaines chaînes d'approvisionnement et le besoin de relocalisation de secteurs clefs – comme notre alimentation, ce qui suppose notamment de meilleures connections avec les campagnes. Cette crise sanitaire risque également de diminuer les ambitions en matière de durabilité, notamment à l'occasion des élections 2024, tout en entraînant repli sur soi et perte de motivation. Le dérèglement climatique et ses impacts déjà perceptibles supposent l'accélération des politiques de transition des villes, en particulier en matière d'adaptation et à destination des populations les plus marginalisées. Pour ces dernières, surtout les femmes, l'accès à des produits de qualité à des prix abordables constitue un enjeu clef, par exemple au niveau alimentaire (ex. des liens entre pauvreté, sédentarité et surconsommation de produits transformés). La régionalisation a donné plus de poids politique aux



régions et aux autorités locales même si les moyens financiers et l'harmonisation entre les stratégies de développement durable aux différents niveaux politiques n'ont pas toujours suivi. Par exemple nous voyons davantage de potentiel pour des connexions urbaines-rurales plus directes pour notre approvisionnement alimentaire, à la fois du point de vue de la durabilité et pour réduire la dépendance extérieure. L'externalisation des services publics au secteur privé, les inégalités croissantes et la pression sur la démocratie ont provoqué plus d'interactions public-civil-privé. La décentralisation de la prise de décision a permis aux municipalités d'expérimenter de nouvelles alliances entre les secteurs public, privé et civil pour ouvrir la voie à des modes de construction de villes plus coproductifs et co-créatifs.

## 5. Principales approches autour des Sustainable Cities en Belgique

Afin de répondre à ces défis, les ACNG se concentreront principalement sur les approches et objectifs suivants.

- **Objectif 1 : la co-construction et la co-implémentation d'une politique locale de développement durable par les autorités locales et les autres acteurs.** Cet objectif sera réalisé via différentes approches : l'acquisition de connaissances comme prérequis à l'élaboration des politiques ; la création et l'implémentation d'outils efficaces de dialogue, de coordination et de coopération entre acteurs, afin de favoriser la cocréation et la co-implémentation ; la mise en œuvre d'un plaidoyer à différentes échelles pour améliorer le contexte opérationnel des villes ; le développement d'une approche intégrée via la coopération inter / intra institutionnelle et intersectorielle et la gouvernance multi-niveaux.
- **Objectif 2 : le renforcement des capacités des acteurs locaux.** Ces capacités concernent aussi bien la volonté, les connaissances, et les compétences que les attitudes, processus et ressources. Sont couvertes les autorités locales en tant que telles, mais aussi les autres parties prenantes telles que les citoyen.ne.s, les associations et le secteur privé, avec une attention particulière pour les populations marginalisées. La réalisation de cet objectif passera par : un travail de sensibilisation de tous ces acteurs aux cadres et concepts existants tels que les ODD, la théorie du doughnut ; le renforcement de leurs ressources (financières) et de leurs capacités techniques, managériales, méthodiques, d'animation, de plaidoyer, etc.; le développement d'outils et de mécanismes d'apprentissage spécifiques.
- **Objectif 3 : le développement de modèles économiques durables et inclusifs.** Les acteurs économiques locaux sont prioritairement visés ici, afin qu'ils adoptent des pratiques d'approvisionnement inclusives stimulant la consommation et la production durables et renforçant les liens entre villes et campagnes. Les approches préconisées ici incluent : le renforcement des producteurs locaux engagés dans des démarches de durabilité, en mettant l'accent sur leur connexion avec les entreprises et marchés urbains, et ce dans des conditions commerciales équitables (ex. marchés publics) ; le soutien à l'entrepreneuriat durable, en particulier des jeunes ; l'implication des citoyen.ne.s dans la co-création des systèmes économiques territoriaux durables (ex. citizen science, donut labs).

A noter qu'il existe de nombreuses synergies possibles entre le CSC villes durables et le CSC Belgique, cf. notamment les publics cibles visés en commun, en particulier les jeunes ainsi que les décideurs économiques et politiques.



Union des Villes  
et Communes  
de Wallonie asbl



## CSC VILLES DURABLES

### DOCUMENT EXPLICATIF DE L'ARTICULATION AVEC LE CSC BENIN

#### 1. Vision relative aux *Sustainable Cities*

Le CSC thématique Sustainable Cities réunit des acteurs de la coopération non-gouvernementale qui développent des processus d'urbanisation, de décentralisation et de bonne gouvernance (locale). L'urbanisation rapide est l'une des tendances les plus importantes du 21e siècle, et elle s'accompagne de transformations administratives continues, avec un transfert de compétences et de moyens entre les niveaux d'administration, et modifie les rapports entre le secteur public, le secteur privé et la société civile. Des cadres internationaux comme l'Agenda 2030 (ODD), le *New Urban Agenda* et l'Accord de Paris sur le climat soulignent le rôle et les opportunités offerts par le niveau local dans la transition vers une société durable.

#### Qu'est-ce qu'une *Sustainable City* ?

Les *Sustainable Cities* sont des métropoles, villes et villages bien gouvernés, coproduits démocratiquement par des élus responsables, des administrations transparentes, des communautés et citoyens constructifs, et un secteur privé responsable. Elles sont en mesure de développer des relations ville-campagne régénératrices, écologiquement saines, et de répondre aux besoins spécifiques généraux et sociaux de tous les citoyens, y compris les citoyens défavorisés et vulnérables, sans compromettre les besoins des générations futures. Les *Sustainable Cities* sont financièrement stables, elles encouragent des mécanismes décisionnels hybrides, multi-couches et intègres, elles donnent accès à une diversité de formes de citoyenneté et d'autonomisation, et sont interconnectées dans des dynamiques de gouvernance plus larges de l'État, de la région et de localités avoisinantes.



#### 2. L'objectif commun du CSC Sustainable Cities

Les acteurs du CSC Sustainable Cities contribuent par le biais de leurs programmes DGD à un objectif commun : *promouvoir les Sustainable Cities à travers le monde, notamment des villes, communes ou territoires délimités dans lesquels les objectifs de développement durable (SDG) sont réalisés. La Sustainable City respecte les limites écologiques de la planète, et garantit en même temps les conditions sociales minimales qui sont nécessaires pour assurer le bien-être de ses habitants.*

### 3. Acteurs du CSC Sustainable Cities au Bénin

ACNG belges	Organisation partenaire des ACNG belges au Bénin	Groupe-cible	Focalisation/fonctionnement autour du thème
<b>UVCW</b>	Agbangnizoun – La Louvière <sup>1</sup> Abomey – Saint Hubert Banté - Amay Bembereke - Arlon Bohicon - Neupré Cové - Tournai Djidja - Tintigny Natitingou - Huy Savalou - UVCW Tanguiéta - Antoing Tchaourou - Virton Zagnanado -UVCW Za-kpota - UVCW Zogbodomey - UVCW	<b>Elus locaux et agents des services communaux</b> concernés par le secteur d'intervention, ainsi que, plus indirectement : - les <b>partenaires locaux des communes</b> (associations de terrain sur lesquelles les communes béninoises s'appuient le cas échéant pour la mise en œuvre de leur mission de service public); - les <b>autorités de tutelle</b> , centrales ou déconcentrées, de par le fait que le développement de l'administration locale les amène à faire évoluer leur organisation, la législation et leurs pratiques ; - la <b>population</b> béninoise.	- <b>gestion foncière</b> - <b>état civil</b> - <b>mobilisation des ressources financières</b> - <b>GRH</b> - <b>sécurisation</b> des systèmes - développement (progressif) de <b>politiques communales de proximité</b>
<b>VVSG</b>	Toucountouna - Merelbeke Dogbo - Roeselare Za-Kpota - Hoogstraten Bohicon - Zoersel Pèrèrè - Anzegem Association Nationale des Communes du Bénin (ANCB) - VVSG		- <b>économie locale</b> - <b>genre</b>
<b>Rikolto</b>	À préciser	Agriculteurs, prestataires de services de développement des entreprises, PME du	- Accès des citoyens à une alimentation saine produite de manière durable

<sup>1</sup> Comme par le passé, doivent être considérés comme partenaires de l'UVCW et de la VVSG pour le Bénin les partenariats de commune belge à commune partenaire béninoise.

		secteur alimentaire, détaillants, consommateurs, autorités locales.	
--	--	---	--

#### 4. Défis prioritaires pour les *Sustainable Cities* au Bénin identifié par les ACNG et leurs partenaires locaux

L'urbanisation apporte une plus grande prospérité, mais entraîne également des problèmes de développement, tant pour les villes que pour les zones périurbaines et rurales avoisinantes. L'expansion urbaine implique donc en même temps de nouvelles opportunités et de nouveaux défis pour des communautés dans le monde entier. Pour le Bénin, citons en particulier :

##### a. Au niveau politique et de la gouvernance

- Le passage à la **décentralisation effective**, qui consacre définitivement les compétences communales et s'accompagne de transferts financiers adéquats vers les collectivités locales ;
- Une mobilisation accrue des **ressources financières** (endogènes et exogènes) par ces dernières, devant s'accompagner de l'émergence de **ressources humaines qualifiées** dans les services et du développement des **infrastructures** nécessaires aux politiques de proximité en faveur des citoyens ;
- L'organisation **d'élections locales** (et supra-locales) **démocratiques et inclusives**, et plus généralement, un respect renforcé des **droits humains, et des enfants** en particulier ;
- Une **implication renforcée des femmes** dans la gestion des affaires publiques et politiques locales.

##### b. Au niveau socio-économique

- Le soutien à une **croissance soutenue, inclusive et durable** axée sur le développement de l'agro-industrie, des services et du tourisme dans un cadre de gouvernance locale plus efficace ;
- Une **réduction significative des inégalités de genres**, en particulier en matière d'accès à l'**instruction**.

##### c. Au niveau environnemental

- La **lutte active contre les changements climatiques**, dont les conséquences affectent particulièrement le Bénin ;
- La **préservation des ressources naturelles** (maritimes, forestières, etc.) et des sols, notamment au travers de pratiques durables dans l'agriculture et l'élevage ;
- Avec en corollaire, pour mieux appréhender cette double question d'environnement et de changement climatique, l'**amélioration des cadres institutionnel, technique et financier** existants, notamment au niveau local.

#### 5. Principales approches autour des *Sustainable Cities* au Bénin

Le basculement mondial vers des *Sustainable Cities* requiert une approche qui associe le niveau local et national au niveau régional et international. Au niveau national, l'accent est mis sur le soutien et le renforcement des partenaires locaux afin qu'ils puissent contribuer à la ville durable. Cela n'est cependant pas possible sans établir le lien avec ce qui se passe au niveau régional, continental ou mondial autour des *Sustainable Cities*. Les cadres internationaux sont des cadres directeurs mais peuvent également être influencés par des acteurs locaux. Les connaissances et les bonnes pratiques sont partagées en dehors des limites de la ville

<b>Cible stratégique no 1 : Co-création de la ville durable</b>		Les autorités locales co-construisent et mettent en œuvre avec d'autres acteurs une politique locale de développement durable
<b>Approches</b>		<b>ACNG</b>
<b>A</b>	Elaborer et mettre en œuvre <b>les prérequis, les instruments et les outils de la politique de développement durable</b> avec une attention particulière à l'inclusion des femmes, des jeunes et des populations marginalisées, et aux enjeux environnementaux	UVCW, VVSG
<b>B</b>	Elaborer et mettre en œuvre des mécanismes et des outils efficaces de <b>dialogue, de coordination et de coopération entre les acteurs</b> pour favoriser la co-création et la mise en œuvre des politiques locales de développement durable (gouvernance multi-acteurs)	UVCW, VVSG
<b>C</b>	Mener des actions de <b>plaidoyer</b> auprès des gouvernements à différentes échelles et auprès d'autres instances (UE, Nations Unies, etc.) pour améliorer le contexte (juridique, légal, politique...) dans lequel les acteurs locaux travaillent	UVCW, VVSG
<b>D</b>	Promouvoir la <b>coopération au sein du territoire, entre territoires et/ou gouvernements de différents niveaux</b>	UVCW, VVSG
<b>E</b>	Développer et mettre en œuvre <b>une politique intégrée</b> pour le développement durable (politique transversale)	VVSG
<b>Cible stratégique 2 : Renforcement des capacités des acteurs locaux</b>		Les capacités des gouvernements et acteurs locaux à concevoir la ville durable sont renforcées
<b>Approches</b>		<b>ACNG</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Sensibiliser</b> les gouvernements et acteurs locaux aux principes, aux concepts et à l'intérêt d'une ville durable (= volonté)	UVCW, VVSG
<b>B</b>	<b>Renforcer les capacités</b> des autorités locales à contribuer à la ville durable	UVCW, VVSG
<b>C</b>	<b>Renforcer les capacités des acteurs locaux (société civile, secteur privé, écoles, associations, citoyens etc.)</b> à contribuer à la ville durable	VVSG
<b>D</b>	Développer et partager des <b>guides méthodologiques, outils et ressources</b> pour les différents types de capacité renforcés	UVCW, VVSG
<b>E</b>	Mise en place de <b>mécanismes d'échange et d'apprentissage</b> par les pairs entre des acteurs locaux d'un pays, d'une région ou au niveau international	UVCW, VVSG
<b>Cible stratégique 3 : Renforcement des capacités des acteurs locaux</b>		Les acteurs économiques locaux adoptent des pratiques d'approvisionnement inclusives qui stimulent la consommation et la production durables
<b>Approches</b>		<b>ACNG</b>
<b>B</b>	Professionnaliser les organisations de producteurs et renforcer les fournisseurs de services en vue d'assurer un accès équitable des producteurs et entrepreneurs	VVSG

	aux services et ressources (y compris financières) nécessaires au développement de leur activité commerciale durable, indépendamment de leur genre ou de leur âge.	
<b>C</b>	Faciliter le développement de modèles économiques inclusifs et/ou circulaires qui connectent les producteurs et entreprises durables aux marchés urbains dans des conditions commerciales équitables, y compris dans le cadre d'achats institutionnels par les gouvernements locaux et les acteurs locaux (cantines scolaires, marchés publics, etc.)	VVSG
<b>E</b>	Favoriser la participation des citoyens dans la cocréation de nouvelles solutions multi-acteurs pour des systèmes économiques territoriaux plus durables (e.g. via des initiatives de "citizen science", des donuts labs, des ateliers d'échanges avec le secteur privé et le monde académique, le renforcement des organisations de la société civile sur ces thématiques, l'organisation de campagnes de sensibilisation, etc.)	VVSG

Comme on le voit, les cibles 1 et 2 précitées du CSC Sustainable Cities s'inscrivent en parfaite cohérence avec le CSC Bénin, en particulier avec sa cible 1 (et toutes les approches y relatives): *Contribuer à l'atteinte de l'ODD 16 de la manière suivante : Promouvoir l'avènement de sociétés pacifiques et inclusives aux fins du développement durable, et mettre en place, à tous les niveaux, des institutions efficaces, responsables et ouvertes à tous, pour le respect des droits humains, avec une attention particulière à l'égalité de genre (ODD 5).*

A noter que l'UVCW est aussi membre du CSC Bénin. Elle contribue via de ce dernier au CSC Sustainable Cities, et plus particulièrement :

- à sa cible 1, plus spécifiquement au travers des approches 1.B, 1.D et 1.E du CSC Bénin ;
- à sa cible 2, plus spécifiquement au travers des approches 1.C et 1.H du CSC Bénin.

De son côté, la VVSG est un observateur du CSC Bénin, ce qui veut dire que la VVSG ne contribue pas directement aux cibles de ce dernier (qui sont en accord avec les objectifs stratégiques du CSC Sustainable Cities). La VVSG cherche plutôt à développer des synergies et complémentarités avec des acteurs actifs au Bénin.

Rikolto explore la possibilité de mettre en œuvre des interventions au Bénin dans le cadre de son programme régional Food Smart Cities en Afrique de l'ouest, probablement en synergie avec Enabel. Si Rikolto était actif au Bénin, nous contribuerions de manière prioritaire à la cible no. 3 du CSC Sustainable Cities avec certaines activités pouvant contribuer aux cibles no. 1 et 2.



## CSC VILLES DURABLES

### DOCUMENT EXPLICATIF DE L'ARTICULATION AVEC LE CSC BURKINA FASO

#### 1. Vision relative aux *Sustainable Cities*

Le CSC thématique Sustainable Cities réunit des acteurs de la coopération non-gouvernementale qui développent des processus d'urbanisation, de décentralisation et de bonne gouvernance (locale). L'urbanisation rapide est l'une des tendances les plus importantes du 21e siècle, et elle s'accompagne de transformations administratives continues, avec un transfert de compétences et de moyens entre les niveaux d'administration, et modifie les rapports entre le secteur public, le secteur privé et la société civile. Des cadres internationaux comme l'Agenda 2030 (ODD), le *New Urban Agenda* et l'Accord de Paris sur le climat soulignent le rôle et les opportunités offerts par le niveau local dans la transition vers une société durable.

#### Qu'est-ce qu'une *Sustainable City* ?

Les *Sustainable Cities* sont des métropoles, villes et villages bien gouvernés, coproduits démocratiquement par des élus responsables, des administrations transparentes, des communautés et citoyens constructifs, et un secteur privé responsable. Elles sont en mesure de développer des relations ville-campagne régénératrices, écologiquement saines, et de répondre aux besoins spécifiques généraux et sociaux de tous les citoyens, y compris les citoyens défavorisés et vulnérables, sans compromettre les besoins des générations futures. Les *Sustainable Cities* sont financièrement stables, elles encouragent des mécanismes décisionnels hybrides, multi-couches et intègres, elles donnent accès à une diversité de formes de citoyenneté et d'autonomisation, et sont interconnectées dans des dynamiques de gouvernance plus larges de l'État, de la région et de localités avoisinantes.



## 2. L'objectif commun du CSC Sustainable Cities

Les acteurs du CSC Sustainable Cities contribuent par le biais de leurs programmes DGD à un objectif commun : *promouvoir les Sustainable Cities à travers le monde, notamment des villes, communes ou territoires délimités dans lesquels les objectifs de développement durable (SDG) sont réalisés. La Sustainable City respecte les limites écologiques de la planète, et garantit en même temps les conditions sociales minimales qui sont nécessaires pour assurer le bien-être de ses habitants.*

## 2. L'objectif commun du CSC Sustainable Cities

Les acteurs du CSC Sustainable Cities contribuent par le biais de leurs programmes DGD à un objectif commun : *promouvoir les Sustainable Cities à travers le monde, notamment des villes, communes ou territoires délimités dans lesquels les objectifs de développement durable (SDG) sont réalisés. La Sustainable City respecte les limites écologiques de la planète, et garantit en même temps les conditions sociales minimales qui sont nécessaires pour assurer le bien-être de ses habitants.*

## 3. Acteurs du CSC Sustainable Cities au Burkina Faso

ACNG belges	Organisation partenaire des ACNG belges au Burkina Faso	Groupe-cible	Focalisation/fonctionnement autour du thème
UVCW	Tiébébé - Fernelmont <sup>2</sup> Arrond. n° 2 Bobo-Dioulasso – Lessines Arrond. n° 1 Ouagadougou – Leuze-en-Hainaut Arrond. n° 2 Ouagadougou – Leuze-en-Hainaut Gourcy – Oupeye Kombissiri – Ramillies Arrond. n° 3 Ouagadougou – Woluwe-Saint-Pierre Tikaré – Bastogne	<b>Elus locaux et agents des services communaux</b> concernés par le secteur d'intervention, ainsi que, plus indirectement : - les <b>partenaires locaux des communes</b> (associations de terrain sur lesquelles les communes burkinabè s'appuient le cas échéant pour la mise en œuvre de leur mission de service public); - les <b>autorités de tutelle</b> , centrales ou déconcentrées, de par	- <b>Etat civil</b> - <b>Modernisation générale</b> de l'administration locale

<sup>2</sup> Comme par le passé, doivent être considérés comme partenaires de l'UVCW pour le Burkina Faso les partenariats de commune belge à commune partenaire burkinabè.



		le fait que le développement de l'administration locale les amène à faire évoluer leur organisation, la législation et leurs pratiques.	
<b>Rikolto</b>	Commune de Ouagadougou Commune de Bobo Dioulasso	Mairie de Ouagadougou, Mairie de Bobo Dioulasso, services communaux en charge de la gestion des marchés, des écoles, de l'alimentation de la rue, de la réhabilitation de la ceinture verte dans les deux communes, producteurs maraichers dans et autour des villes de Ouagadougou, Bobo, commerçantes de légumes, associations de consommateurs, entreprises privées des deux villes, jeunes (hommes et femmes) porteurs d'idées d'entreprises ou promoteurs débutants d'entreprises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Accès des citoyens à un alimentation saine produite de manière durable</b></li> <li>- <b>Alimentation saine à l'école</b></li> <li>- <b>Entreprenariat des jeunes dans le secteur de l'agroalimentaire</b></li> <li>- <b>Gestion des déchets organiques</b></li> </ul>

#### 4. Défis prioritaires pour les *Sustainable Cities* au Burkina Faso identifié par les ACNG et leurs partenaires locaux

L'urbanisation apporte une plus grande prospérité, mais entraîne également des problèmes de développement, tant pour les villes que pour les zones périurbaines et rurales avoisinantes. L'expansion urbaine implique donc en même temps de nouvelles opportunités et de nouveaux défis pour des communautés dans le monde entier. Pour le Burkina Faso, citons en particulier :

##### a. Au niveau politique et de la gouvernance

- Le passage à la **décentralisation effective**, qui consacre définitivement les compétences communales, s'accompagne de transferts financiers adéquats vers les collectivités locales, et permet une réelle diminution des inégalités politiques, sociales et économiques ;

- L'organisation **d'élections locales** (et supra-locales) **démocratiques et inclusives**, et plus généralement, un respect renforcé des **droits humains** ;
- Un accès équitable à la justice, notamment via la déconcentration des services ;
- Une **implication renforcée des femmes et des jeunes** dans la gestion des affaires publiques et politiques locales.

#### b. Au niveau socio-économique

- Le soutien à une **croissance soutenue, inclusive et durable** axée sur le développement agro-sylvo-pastoral, une maîtrise accrue du foncier pour une exploitation et une gestion durables des terres, dans un cadre de gouvernance locale plus efficace ;
- Une **réduction significative des inégalités de genres**, en particulier en matière de participation citoyenne.
- Le défi de nourrir convenablement une population sans cesse croissante, défi qui se complique par l'avènement du réchauffement climatique, les ressources naturelles limitées, les modèles de consommation changeants et les besoins logistiques complexes.

#### c. Au niveau environnemental

- La **lutte active contre les changements climatiques**, dont les conséquences affectent particulièrement le Burkina Faso (notamment inondations, poches de sécheresse) ;
- La **préservation des ressources naturelles** et des sols, notamment au travers de pratiques durables dans le cadre de l'exploitation minière ;
- Avec en corollaire, pour mieux appréhender cette double question d'environnement et de changement climatique, **l'amélioration des cadres institutionnel, technique et financier** existants, notamment au niveau local.

A noter enfin que le contexte sécuritaire très problématique auquel doit faire face le Burkina Faso génère des **déplacements de populations**, que doivent gérer et prendre au mieux les Communes, notamment via leurs Services d'état civil/population.

### 5. Principales approches autour des *Sustainable Cities* au Burkina Faso

Le basculement mondial vers des *Sustainable Cities* requiert une approche qui associe le niveau local et national au niveau régional et international. Au niveau national, l'accent est mis sur le soutien et le renforcement des partenaires locaux afin qu'ils puissent contribuer à la ville durable. Cela n'est cependant pas possible sans établir le lien avec ce qui se passe au niveau régional, continental ou mondial autour des *Sustainable Cities*. Les cadres internationaux sont des cadres directeurs mais peuvent également être influencés par des acteurs locaux. Les connaissances et les bonnes pratiques sont partagées en dehors des limites de la ville.

<b>Cible stratégique no 1</b> : Co-création de la ville durable	Les autorités locales co-construisent et mettent en œuvre avec d'autres acteurs une politique locale de développement durable
<b>Approches</b>	
<b>ACNG</b>	

<b>A</b>	Elaborer et mettre en œuvre <b>les prérequis, les instruments et les outils de la politique de développement durable</b> avec une attention particulière à l'inclusion des femmes, des jeunes et des populations marginalisées, et aux enjeux environnementaux	UVCW
<b>B</b>	Elaborer et mettre en œuvre des mécanismes et des outils efficaces de <b>dialogue, de coordination et de coopération entre les acteurs</b> pour favoriser la co-création et la mise en œuvre des politiques locales de développement durable (gouvernance multi-acteurs)	UVCW, Rikolto
<b>C</b>	Mener des actions <b>de plaidoyer</b> auprès des gouvernements à différentes échelles et auprès d'autres instances (UE, Nations Unies, etc.) pour améliorer le contexte (juridique, légal, politique...) dans lequel les acteurs locaux travaillent	UVCW
<b>D</b>	Promouvoir la <b>coopération au sein du territoire, entre territoires et/ou gouvernements de différents niveaux</b>	UVCW
<b>Cible stratégique 2 :</b> Renforcement des capacités des acteurs locaux		Les capacités des gouvernements et acteurs locaux à concevoir la ville durable sont renforcées
<b>Approches</b>		<b>ACNG</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Sensibiliser</b> les gouvernements et acteurs locaux aux principes, aux concepts et à l'intérêt d'une ville durable (= volonté)	UVCW
<b>B</b>	<b>Renforcer les capacités</b> des autorités locales à contribuer à la ville durable	UVCW
<b>C</b>	<b>Renforcer les capacités des acteurs locaux (société civile, secteur privé, écoles, associations, citoyens etc.)</b> à contribuer à la ville durable	Rikolto
<b>D</b>	Développer et partager des <b>guides méthodologiques, outils et ressources</b> pour les différents types de capacité renforcés	UVCW, Rikolto
<b>E</b>	Mise en place de <b>mécanismes d'échange et d'apprentissage</b> par les pairs entre des acteurs locaux d'un pays, d'une région ou au niveau international	UVCW, Rikolto
<b>Cible stratégique 3 :</b> Renforcement des capacités des acteurs locaux		Les acteurs économiques locaux adoptent des pratiques d'approvisionnement inclusives qui stimulent la consommation et la production durables
<b>Approches</b>		<b>ACNG</b>
<b>A</b>	Faciliter la gestion durable des écosystèmes et territoires dans lesquels sont produits les biens consommés en ville, y compris la résilience des acteurs locaux qui dépendent de ces écosystèmes.	Rikolto
<b>B</b>	Professionnaliser les organisations de producteurs et renforcer les fournisseurs de services en vue d'assurer un accès équitable des producteurs et entrepreneurs aux services et ressources (y compris financières) nécessaires au développement de leur activité commerciale durable, indépendamment de leur genre ou de leur âge.	Rikolto
<b>C</b>	Faciliter le développement de modèles économiques inclusifs et/ou circulaires qui connectent les producteurs et entreprises durables des zones rurales, péri-urbaines et urbaines aux marchés urbains dans des conditions commerciales équitables, y compris dans le cadre d'achats institutionnels (cantines scolaires, marchés publics, etc.)	Rikolto
<b>D</b>	Faciliter le développement et l'incubation d'entreprises contribuant à la production et la consommation territoriale durable et renforcer les écosystèmes locaux de soutien aux PME durables.	Rikolto

<b>E</b>	Favoriser la participation des citoyens dans la cocréation de nouvelles solutions multi-acteurs pour des systèmes économiques territoriaux plus durables (e.g. via des initiatives de "citizen science", des ateliers d'échanges avec le secteur privé et le monde académique, le renforcement des organisations de la société civile sur ces thématiques, l'organisation de campagnes de sensibilisation, etc.)	Rikolto
<b>F</b>	Documenter les approches, résultats et enseignements et les mobiliser afin d'encourager les acteurs locaux et nationaux à investir dans la réplication des approches.	Rikolto

Comme on le voit, les cibles 1 et 2 précitées du CSC Sustainable Cities s'inscrivent en parfaite cohérence avec le CSC Burkina Faso, en particulier avec sa cible 5 (et toutes les approches y relatives): *Améliorer les capacités de maîtrise concertée du territoire pour des institutions publiques garantes d'une gouvernance digne d'un Etat de droit, participative et favorisant un accès adéquat de la population, et en particulier des femmes et des enfants, à la citoyenneté et aux biens et services publics, en particulier de proximité, dont la justice.*

A noter que l'UVCW est aussi membre du CSC Burkina Faso. Elle contribue via ce dernier au CSC Sustainable Cities, et plus particulièrement :

- à sa cible 1, plus spécifiquement au travers des approches 5.A, 5.C et 5.D du CSC Burkina Faso ;
- à sa cible 2, plus spécifiquement au travers des approches 5.C et 5.F du CSC Burkina Faso.

## CSC VILLES DURABLES

### DOCUMENT EXPLICATIF DE L'ARTICULATION AVEC LE CSC RDC

#### 1. Vision relative aux *Sustainable Cities*

Le CSC thématique Sustainable Cities réunit des acteurs de la coopération non-gouvernementale qui développent des processus d'urbanisation, de décentralisation et de bonne gouvernance (locale). L'urbanisation rapide est l'une des tendances les plus importantes du 21<sup>e</sup> siècle, et elle s'accompagne de transformations administratives continues, avec un transfert de compétences et de moyens entre les niveaux d'administration, et modifie les rapports entre le secteur public, le secteur privé et la société civile. Des cadres internationaux comme l'Agenda 2030 (ODD), le *New Urban Agenda* et l'Accord de Paris sur le climat soulignent le rôle et les opportunités offerts par le niveau local dans la transition vers une société durable.

#### Qu'est-ce qu'une *Sustainable City* ?

Les *Sustainable Cities* sont des métropoles, villes et villages bien gouvernés, coproduits démocratiquement par des élus responsables, des administrations transparentes, des communautés et citoyens constructifs, et un secteur privé responsable. Elles sont en mesure de développer des relations ville-campagne régénératrices, écologiquement saines, et de répondre aux besoins spécifiques généraux et sociaux de tous les citoyens, y compris les citoyens défavorisés et vulnérables, sans compromettre les besoins des générations futures. Les *Sustainable Cities* sont financièrement stables, elles encouragent des mécanismes décisionnels hybrides, multi-couches et intègres, elles donnent accès à une diversité de formes de citoyenneté et d'autonomisation, et sont interconnectées dans des dynamiques de gouvernance plus larges de l'État, de la région et de localités avoisinantes.



## 2. L'objectif commun du CSC Sustainable Cities

Les acteurs du CSC Sustainable Cities contribuent par le biais de leurs programmes DGD à un objectif commun : *promouvoir les Sustainable Cities à travers le monde, notamment des villes, communes ou territoires délimités dans lesquels les objectifs de développement durable (SDG) sont réalisés. La Sustainable City respecte les limites écologiques de la planète, et garantit en même temps les conditions sociales minimales qui sont nécessaires pour assurer le bien-être de ses habitants.*

## 3. Acteurs du CSC Sustainable Cities en RDC

<b>ACNG belges</b>	<b>Organisation partenaire des ACNG belges en RDC</b>	<b>Groupe-cible</b>	<b>Focalisation/fonctionnement autour du thème</b>
<b>UVCW - Brulocalis</b>	Bandalungwa – Woluwe-Saint-Lambert <sup>3</sup> Goma, Béni, Butembo - Woluwe-Saint-Pierre Kalamu- Ixelles Kasa Vubu – Court-Saint-Etienne Kimbanseke – Bruxelles Ville Kintambo- Uccle Limete -Watermael-Boitsfort Likasi-Saint Gilles Lubumbashi - Liège Masina - Namur Matete- Olne Ngaliema-Herve N'Djili- Flémalle	<b>Autorités locales et agents des services communaux</b> concernés par le secteur d'intervention, ainsi que, plus indirectement : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- les <b>partenaires locaux des communes</b> (associations de terrain sur lesquelles les communes congolaises s'appuient le cas échéant pour la mise en œuvre de leur mission de service public);</li> <li>- les <b>autorités de tutelle</b>, centrales ou déconcentrées, de par le fait que le développement de l'administration locale les amène à faire évoluer leur organisation, la législation et leurs pratiques.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Etat civil,</b></li> <li>- <b>Politiques de proximité</b></li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> Comme par le passé, doivent être considérés comme partenaires de l'UVCW et de Brulocalis pour la RDC les partenariats de commune belge à commune partenaire congolaise.

<b>Rikolto</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Les <b>institutions publiques</b> telles que les municipalités de Bukavu et Goma (TBD)</li> <li>- Partenaires du <b>secteur privé</b> (les distributeurs alimentaires, les jeunes entrepreneurs agroalimentaire) : TBC</li> <li>- Les <b>coopératives agricoles</b> dans les zones périurbaines (partenaire de Rikolto)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agriculteurs</li> <li>- Prestataires de services de développement des entreprises</li> <li>- PME du secteur alimentaire</li> <li>- Détaillants,</li> <li>- Consommateurs</li> <li>- Autorités locales</li> </ul>	<b>Systèmes alimentaires durables et inclusifs</b> dans les villes de Bukavu et Goma
<b>COTA</b>	Autorités locales (TBD) Organisations de la société civile (TBD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Autorités locales</li> <li>- Organisations de la société civile</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Renforcement de la gouvernance locale</b> à travers des mécanismes participatifs, de concertation, de coordination pour la formulation et la mise en œuvre de stratégies de développement local</li> <li>- <b>Amélioration de l'inclusion des populations vulnérables</b></li> </ul>

#### 4. Défis prioritaires pour les *Sustainable Cities* en RDC identifié par les ACNG et leurs partenaires locaux

L'urbanisation apporte une plus grande prospérité, mais entraîne également des problèmes de développement, tant pour les villes que pour les zones périurbaines et rurales avoisinantes. L'expansion urbaine implique donc en même temps de nouvelles opportunités et de nouveaux défis pour les communautés, y compris la question de comment garantir une alimentation saine, équilibrée et durable à une population urbaine croissante.

Pour la RDC, citons en particulier :

a. Au niveau politique et de la gouvernance

- Le passage à la **décentralisation effective**, qui consacre définitivement les compétences communales et s'accompagne de transferts financiers adéquats vers les collectivités locales ;
- L'émergence d'une réelle **gouvernance locale**, s'accompagnant d'une lutte active contre la corruption ;

- L'organisation **d'élections locales démocratiques et inclusives**, et plus généralement, un respect renforcé des **droits humains, et des** enfants en particulier ;
- Une implication renforcée des femmes et des jeunes dans la gestion des affaires publiques et politiques locales.

b. Au niveau socio-économique

- Le soutien à une **croissance soutenue, inclusive et durable** axée sur le développement de l'agro-industrie, des services dans un cadre de gouvernance locale plus efficace ;
- Une **réduction significative des inégalités de genres**, en particulier en matière d'accès à **l'instruction**.

c. Au niveau environnemental

- La lutte contre la dégradation du capital naturel de la RDC, causée tant par les conflits armés, que par la forte croissance démographique et une exploitation des ressources irrationnelle et très insuffisamment contrôlée.

d. Au niveau alimentaire

- L'accès des citoyens à une alimentation de qualité et durable dans les villes congolaises ;
- L'accès des entrepreneurs et producteurs aux services et ressources nécessaires pour que leurs produits s'orientent vers davantage de durabilité et puissent être commercialisés sur les marchés urbains ;
- La participation effective des divers acteurs dans les mécanismes de coordination et/ou gouvernance urbaine en matière d'alimentation.

## 5. Principales approches autour des *Sustainable Cities* en RDC

Le basculement mondial vers des *Sustainable Cities* requiert une approche qui associe le niveau local et national au niveau régional et international. Au niveau national, l'accent est mis sur le soutien et le renforcement des partenaires locaux afin qu'ils puissent contribuer à la ville durable. Cela n'est cependant pas possible sans établir le lien avec ce qui se passe au niveau régional, continental ou mondial autour des *Sustainable Cities*. Les cadres internationaux sont des cadres directeurs mais peuvent également être influencés par des acteurs locaux. Les connaissances et les bonnes pratiques sont partagées en dehors des limites de la ville.

<b>Cible stratégique no 1 : Co-création de la ville durable</b>	Les autorités locales co-construisent et mettent en œuvre avec d'autres acteurs une politique locale de développement durable	
	<b>Approches</b>	<b>ACNG</b>
<b>A</b>	Elaborer et mettre en œuvre <b>les prérequis, les instruments et les outils de la politique de développement durable</b> avec une attention particulière à l'inclusion des femmes, des jeunes et des populations marginalisées, et aux enjeux environnementaux	COTA, UVCW-Brulocalis, Rikolto



<b>B</b>	Elaborer et mettre en œuvre des mécanismes et des outils efficaces de <b>dialogue, de coordination et de coopération entre les acteurs</b> pour favoriser la co-création et la mise en œuvre des politiques locales de développement durable (gouvernance multi-acteurs)	COTA, UVCW-Brulocalis
<b>C</b>	Mener des actions de <b>plaidoyer</b> auprès des gouvernements à différentes échelles et auprès d'autres instances (UE, Nations Unies, etc.) pour améliorer le contexte (juridique, légal, politique...) dans lequel les acteurs locaux travaillent	Rikolto, UVCW-Brulocalis
<b>D</b>	Promouvoir la <b>coopération au sein du territoire, entre territoires et/ou gouvernements de différents niveaux</b>	UVCW-Brulocalis
<b>Cible stratégique 2 :</b> Renforcement des capacités des acteurs locaux		Les capacités des gouvernements et acteurs locaux à concevoir la ville durable sont renforcées
<b>Approches</b>		<b>ACNGV</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Sensibiliser</b> les gouvernements et acteurs locaux aux principes, aux concepts et à l'intérêt d'une ville durable (= volonté)	UVCW-Brulocalis
<b>B</b>	<b>Renforcer les capacités</b> des autorités locales à contribuer à la ville durable	COTA, UVCW-Brulocalis
<b>C</b>	<b>Renforcer les capacités des acteurs locaux (société civile, secteur privé, écoles, associations, citoyens etc.)</b> à contribuer à la ville durable	COTA, Rikolto,
<b>D</b>	Développer et partager des <b>guides méthodologiques, outils et ressources</b> pour les différents types de capacité renforcés	Rikolto, UVCW-Brulocalis
<b>E</b>	Mise en place de <b>mécanismes d'échange et d'apprentissage</b> par les pairs entre des acteurs locaux d'un pays, d'une région ou au niveau international	COTA, Rikolto, UVCW-Brulocalis
<b>Cible stratégique 3 :</b> Renforcement des capacités des acteurs locaux		Les acteurs économiques locaux adoptent des pratiques d'approvisionnement inclusives qui stimulent la consommation et la production durables
<b>Approches</b>		<b>ACNG</b>
<b>A</b>	Faciliter la gestion durable des écosystèmes et territoires dans lesquels sont produits les biens consommés en ville, y compris la résilience des acteurs locaux qui dépendent de ces écosystèmes.	Rikolto
<b>B</b>	Professionaliser les organisations de producteurs et renforcer les fournisseurs de services en vue d'assurer un accès équitable des producteurs et entrepreneurs aux services et ressources (y compris financières) nécessaires au développement de leur activité commerciale durable, indépendamment de leur genre ou de leur âge.	Rikolto
<b>C</b>	Faciliter le développement de modèles économiques inclusifs et/ou circulaires qui connectent les producteurs et entreprises durables des zones rurales, péri-urbaines et urbaines aux marchés urbains dans des conditions commerciales équitables, y compris dans le cadre d'achats institutionnels (cantines scolaires, marchés publics, etc.)	Rikolto
<b>D</b>	Faciliter le développement et l'incubation d'entreprises contribuant à la production et la consommation territoriale durable et renforcer les écosystèmes locaux de soutien aux PME durables.	Rikolto

<b>E</b>	Favoriser la participation des citoyens dans la cocréation de nouvelles solutions multi-acteurs pour des systèmes économiques territoriaux plus durables (e.g. via des initiatives de "citizen science", des ateliers d'échanges avec le secteur privé et le monde académique, le renforcement des organisations de la société civile sur ces thématiques, l'organisation de campagnes de sensibilisation, etc.)	Rikolto
<b>F</b>	Documenter les approches, résultats et enseignements et les mobiliser afin d'encourager les acteurs locaux et nationaux à investir dans la réplication des approches.	Rikolto

Comme on le voit, les cibles 1 et 2 précitées du CSC Sustainable Cities s'inscrivent en parfaite cohérence avec le CSC RDC en particulier avec sa cible 6 (et toutes les approches y relatives): *Renforcer la gouvernance à tous les niveaux politiques et améliorer le respect des droits humains.*

A noter que l'UVCW et Brulocalis sont aussi membres du CSC RDC. Elles contribuent via ce dernier au CSC Sustainable Cities, et plus particulièrement :

- à sa cible 1, plus spécifiquement au travers des approches 6.A.1 et 6.C.1 du CSC RDC ;
- à sa cible 2, plus spécifiquement au travers des approches 6.D.1., 6.D.4, 6.E.1 et 6.E.2 du CSC RDC.

## **6. Opportunités pour la complémentarité & la synergie avec les acteurs du CSC en RDC**

A partir de janvier 2022, Rikolto et ses partenaires souhaitent lancer un programme Food Smart Cities en RDC, dans le cadre du CSC thématique des villes durables. Pour ce faire, Rikolto analysera minutieusement le contexte congolais au cours de l'année 2021 avec l'ambition de chercher des opportunités de complémentarités et de synergies avec les autres acteurs belges présents dans le pays. Sachant qu'Enabel-RDC coordonne un portefeuille important de programmes autour des thématiques de l'urbanisation et de l'agriculture, notamment dans les provinces de Nord-Kivu et Sud-Kivu, le CSC thématique des villes durables s'engage à trouver des complémentarités maximales avec le travail d'Enabel sur le terrain.

# Enlace entre el MEC Ecuador y el MEC Ciudades Sostenibles

## 1. Visión de una ciudad sostenible

El MEC ciudades sostenibles reúne a los actores de la cooperación no gubernamental que trabajan en tres objetivos estratégicos: gobernanza urbana, fortalecimiento de capacidades locales y negocios sostenibles.



### ¿Qué es una ciudad sostenible?

El concepto de ciudad sostenible se refiere a ciudades, pueblos y territorios bien gobernados y cuya administración se realiza con la participación democrática de los funcionarios electos responsables, de las administraciones transparentes, de las comunidades y los ciudadanos constructivos y del sector privado responsable. Las ciudades sostenibles son capaces de desarrollar relaciones regenerativas con criterio ecológico entre las zonas urbanas y rurales, a la vez que atienden a las necesidades amplias y socialmente definidas de todos los ciudadanos, incluidos los desfavorecidos y los vulnerables, sin poner en peligro las necesidades de las generaciones futuras. Se caracterizan por su estabilidad financiera y su apoyo a mecanismos de toma de decisiones y coordinación con varios niveles de gobierno. Además, ofrecen diversas formas de ciudadanía y de empoderamiento, a la vez que están interconectadas en el marco de una dinámica de gobierno más amplia del estado, de la región y de los municipios vecinos.

## 2. El objetivo común del MEC Ciudades sostenibles

A través de los programas de la DGD, los actores del MEC ciudades sostenibles contribuyen a un solo objetivo común: promover ciudades en todo el mundo que hayan alcanzado los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS). La ciudad sostenible respeta los límites ecológicos del planeta, a la vez de garantizar las condiciones sociales mínimas necesarias para el bienestar de sus habitantes.

## 3. Actores del MEC ciudades sostenibles en Ecuador

Los ANGS belgas	Organización asociada de los ACNG belgas en Ecuador	Grupo objetivo	Enfoque/tema operativo
Rikolto	Cooperativa de consumidores y productores de Quito y su región	Consumidores en Quito-Sur de Organizaciones agricultores	Sistemas Alimentarios locales y sustentables

	Organizaciones de la sociedad civil	Gobiernos locales (Conquito) Ciudadanía en la provincia de Manabí Organizaciones de consumidores Gobiernos locales	Ambiente alimentario  Dieta sostenible
<b>VVSG</b>	Hermanamientos entre autoridades locales de Bélgica y Ecuador: - Bierbeek – San Felipe de Oña - Evergem – Guaranda	Funcionarios, hombres políticos y la sociedad civil de Oña y Guaranda	El manejo sostenible de agua y tierra

#### 4. Desafíos prioritarios para las ciudades sostenibles en Ecuador identificados por los ACNG y sus socios locales

- La prestación de servicios de los gobiernos locales no siempre es eficiente y eficaz debido a los **procesos internos** de los gobiernos locales que no funcionan de manera fluida. La elevada rotación de personal ejerce presión sobre el desarrollo de capacidades y obstaculiza la buena ejecución de los programas y procesos. Una transferencia limitada tanto de las competencias como del poder de decisión desde el nivel político al nivel administrativo puede ralentizar la prestación de servicios. Existen **desigualdades territoriales** que no son suficientemente tenidas en cuenta por los poderes públicos. Se necesita una planificación territorial que asegure un mejor vínculo entre el campo y la ciudad. El campo provee servicios ecosistémicos que no se valoran en la ciudad pero que garantizan su sostenimiento.
- Un reto es la **participación efectiva** de todos los actores locales, tanto del sector público como del sector privado, las asociaciones, escuelas.
- Los productos financieros son limitados, tienen intereses muy altos y no son accesibles a todos.
- En cuanto a la adopción de prácticas de adquisición inclusivas que estimulan el consumo y la producción sostenibles, se encuentra los retos siguientes:
  - o Difícil **acceso a productos de calidad** a precios asequibles;
  - o El **espíritu empresarial** de los jóvenes. Ausencia de capital semilla para apoyar emprendimientos.
  - o **Economía circular**, en las ciudades se genera mucho desperdicio que no se trata y se reutiliza.

#### 5. Enfoques clave de las ciudades sostenibles en Ecuador

La transición mundial hacia las ciudades sostenibles requiere un enfoque que conecte el nivel local y nacional con el regional e internacional. A nivel nacional, se hace hincapié en el apoyo a los socios locales, así como en su fortalecimiento, para que puedan contribuir a la ciudad sostenible. Sin embargo, esto es inviable si no se tiene a la vez en cuenta lo que está sucediendo a nivel regional,

continental o mundial. Los marcos internacionales sirven de guía, pero también pueden ser afectados por los actores locales.

Los ACNG se ocuparán principalmente de los siguientes objetivos y enfoques:

- **Meta 1:** Junto con otros actores, las autoridades locales diseñan y aplican una política local de desarrollo sostenible.
  - o Las ACNG apoyarán a los gobiernos locales en el desarrollo de condiciones, instrumentos y medios para aplicar una política de desarrollo sostenible en diálogo, coordinación y cooperación con otros actores (locales). También influenciarán para mejorar el contexto en el que operan los actores locales.
- **Meta 2:** Se han reforzado las capacidades de los gobiernos y actores locales para poner en práctica la ciudad sostenible.
  - o Las ACNG trabajarán para fortalecer la capacidad de los gobiernos locales y otros actores locales como la sociedad civil, el sector privado, las escuelas, las asociaciones, espacios multi-actor etc., para que puedan contribuir de manera óptima a una ciudad sostenible. Esto implica disponer de conocimientos, habilidades, actitudes, procesos y recursos.
- **Meta 3:** Los agentes económicos locales, incluidos los gobiernos locales, aplican prácticas de compra inclusivas que estimulan el consumo y la producción sostenibles.
  - o Entre otras cosas, las ACNG trabajan en la profesionalización de las organizaciones de productores y proveedores, facilitan el desarrollo de modelos inclusivos y/o económicos, facilitan el desarrollo de empresas sostenibles y trabajan en la co-creación de sistemas económicos más sostenibles.

Las metas estratégicas y los enfoques formulados en el MEC ciudades sostenibles son complementarios y coherentes con la formulación de los objetivos y enfoques dentro del MEC Ecuador. Las metas estratégicas del MEC Ecuador con las que se conecta principalmente son la meta 1 "Contribuir en la defensa y promoción de los derechos humanos y la igualdad/equidad de género e incentivar la participación e implicación activa de todos los actores en esta defensa" y la meta 3 "Contribuir a la creación de sistemas agro-alimentarios sostenibles e inclusivos fomentando una agricultura familiar climáticamente inteligente que genera un ingreso digno para productores al tiempo de contribuir a garantizar el derecho de alimentación sana para todos y todas". En menor medida, se conectan también con la meta 2 "Contribuir al manejo equilibrado de los bienes y recursos naturales preservando la biodiversidad y previniendo la degradación de los ecosistemas, hacia nuevas formas de economía y sociedad con base en la justicia ambiental y climática". Los actores del MEC ciudades sostenibles desarrollarán sinergias y complementariedades con otros ACNG y actores activos en Ecuador que trabajan en torno a la construcción de ciudades sostenibles.

# Enlace entre el MEC Guatemala y el MEC Ciudades Sostenibles

## 1. Visión sobre Sustainable Cities (ciudades sostenibles)

El MEC Ciudades Sostenibles reúne a los actores de la cooperación no gubernamental que trabajan bajo tres objetivos estratégicos: gobernanza urbana, fortalecimiento de capacidades locales y negocios sostenibles.

### ¿Qué es una ciudad sostenible?

El concepto de ciudad sostenible se refiere a ciudades, pueblos y territorios bien gobernados y cuya administración se realiza con la participación democrática de los funcionarios electos responsables, de las administraciones transparentes, de las comunidades y los ciudadanos constructivos y del sector privado responsable. Las ciudades sostenibles son capaces de desarrollar relaciones regenerativas con criterio ecológico entre las zonas urbanas y rurales, a la vez que atienden a las necesidades amplias y socialmente definidas de todos los ciudadanos, incluidos los desfavorecidos y los vulnerables, sin poner en peligro las necesidades de las generaciones futuras. Se caracterizan por su estabilidad financiera y su apoyo a mecanismos de toma de decisiones y coordinación con varios niveles de gobierno. Además, ofrecen diversas formas de ciudadanía y de empoderamiento, a la vez que están interconectadas en el marco de una dinámica de gobierno más amplia del estado, de la región y de los municipios vecinos.

### Ciudades sostenibles en el contexto de Guatemala

En el contexto de un proceso de urbanización constante (la población urbana del país aumentó del 46% al 52% entre 2002 y 2013 y se prevé que esta proporción crecerá hasta un 64% para el 2032<sup>4</sup>) los gobiernos de los núcleos urbanos se ven y se verán enfrentados aún más agudamente a desafíos que ya existen: asentamientos informales y precarios, la forma desordenada en que crecen las ciudades, la contaminación ambiental (sobre todo en la capital), la ausencia de marcos regulatorios que puedan corregir estas situaciones y la escasa o nula participación ciudadana en la formulación de políticas alternativas. Es notable también la gran predominancia de la Ciudad de Guatemala en términos económicos y demográficos con respecto a otras ciudades en el país, lo que plantea la importancia de promover el rol de las ciudades intermedias para contrarrestar la concentración histórica de actividades y población en la región metropolitana. Guatemala es signataria de la Agenda 2030 (ODS) y del Acuerdo de París sobre el Cambio Climático. Ambos acuerdos enfatizan el papel y las oportunidades que ofrece el nivel local para generar sostenibilidad.

## 2. El objetivo común del MEC Ciudades Sostenibles

A través de sus programas de la DGD, los actores del MEC temático Ciudades Sostenibles contribuyen a un solo objetivo común: promover que las ciudades en todo el mundo alcancen los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS). La ciudad sostenible respeta los límites ecológicos del planeta, a la vez que garantiza las condiciones sociales mínimas necesarias para el bienestar de sus vecinos.

## 3. Actores del MEC Ciudades Sostenibles en Guatemala

Los ACNGs belgas	Organización asociada de los ACNG belgas en Guatemala	Grupo objetivo	Enfoque/tema operativo
------------------	---	----------------	------------------------

<sup>4</sup> Estos datos y otros en este párrafo han sido tomados de: CONADUR/SEGEPLAN: *K'atun – Nuestra Guatemala 2032* (2014), disponible en: [https://www.siteal.iiep.unesco.org/sites/default/files/sit\\_accion\\_files/siteal\\_guatemala\\_0755.pdf](https://www.siteal.iiep.unesco.org/sites/default/files/sit_accion_files/siteal_guatemala_0755.pdf)

RIKOLTO	Observatorio	Organizaciones de la sociedad civil	Ambiente alimentario
	ONG local	Agricultores, grupos de jóvenes y mujeres	Acceso a mercado y negocios inclusivos

#### 4. Desafíos prioritarios para las Ciudades Sostenibles en Guatemala identificados por los ACNG y sus socios locales

- Promover la participación ciudadana en espacios de diálogo y toma de decisión, como son las plataformas de gobiernos locales, incluidos los cascos urbanos de municipios rurales.
- Fomentar el compromiso y la intervención de los actores locales en una gobernanza local participativa, que permita la creación conjunta de políticas sostenibles.
- Incluir en la agenda de planificación urbana un enfoque ecosistémico que priorice la seguridad hídrica, la seguridad alimentaria y la salud.
- Promover negocios/emprendimientos sostenibles en los que participen mujeres y jóvenes.
- Disminuir las brechas de desigualdad existentes que condicionan el acceso de la población a medios de vida sostenibles y dietas saludables.
- Contribuir a entornos urbanos sostenibles para el cumplimiento del derecho a la ciudad, priorizando la vida activa, alimentación saludable y trabajo digno.

#### 5. Enfoques clave de las Ciudades Sostenibles en Guatemala

Objetivo	Enfoque
El <b>objetivo 1</b> gira en torno a la gobernanza participativa promovida por las autoridades locales.	-Aplicación de herramientas para incluir a jóvenes y mujeres en la formulación de las políticas de desarrollo sostenible. -Establecimiento de mecanismos eficaces de diálogo y la cooperación interinstitucional e intersectorial. -Fomentar la participación de los ciudadanos en la co-creación de soluciones con enfoque sistémico.
El <b>objetivo 2</b> tiene que ver con el fortalecimiento la capacidad de los actores locales.	-Elaborar y compartir guías metodológicas y recursos para los distintos tipos de capacidad que se creen. -Facilitar el intercambio y el aprendizaje entre pares de un país, una región y/o a nivel internacional.
El <b>objetivo 3</b> promueve prácticas de adquisición inclusivas y el desarrollo de vínculos más fuertes entre las zonas urbanas y rurales.	-Profesionalizar a las organizaciones de productores y fortalecer a los proveedores de servicios para que su oferta sea sostenible. -Facilitar el desarrollo de modelos comerciales inclusivos y/o circulares que conecten a los productores y empresas de las zonas rurales y urbanas. -Facilitar el desarrollo e incubación de empresas que contribuyan a la producción sostenible. -Fortalecer la economía local apoyando a pequeñas y medianas empresas que realicen prácticas sostenibles. -Documentar resultados y lecciones aprendidas.

#### 6. Oportunidades para la complementariedad y la sinergia con los actores del MEC Guatemala

Los actores del MEC Ciudades sostenibles reconocen que existen complementariedades y sinergias con los actores del MEC Guatemala. Sin embargo, y como es un MEC nuevo, las posibilidades concretas aún

no están definidas. De todos modos, en parte dependerán de los lugares donde son activos los ACNGs del MEC Guatemala; además, en vista de la problemática descrita en la sección (1) la opción más viable parece ser la de desarrollar trabajo conjunto en una ciudad intermedia. Por consiguiente, se identificó el siguiente aporte potencial desde el MEC CS al capítulo de las sinergias:

- generar a partir de la visión y los objetivos del MEC CS sinergias otros ACNGs belgas y actores de la cooperación internacional en espacios multi-actor rurales y urbanos para fortalecer las políticas locales y/o nacionales hacia sistemas alimentarias sustentables e inclusivos. Esta sinergia también fortalece a la meta 3 del MEC Guatemala.



## Link between thematic JSF Higher Education and Science for Sustainable Development (HES4SD) and the JSF Sustainable Cities



### 1. Vision on Sustainable Cities

The thematic JSF Sustainable Cities connects actors of non-governmental partnerships working on the processes of urbanisation, decentralisation, and sound local administration. Rapid urbanisation is one of the most important trends of the 21st century and is associated with ongoing administrative transformations, with a transfer of powers and resources between administrative layers, and changes the relationships between the public sector, the private sector, and civil associations. International frameworks such as the Agenda 2030 (SDGs), the New Urban Agenda, and the Paris Climate Agreement emphasise the role and opportunities offered by the local level for the transition towards a sustainable society.

#### What is a Sustainable City?

Sustainable cities are well governed cities, towns and villages, democratically co-produced by accountable elected officials, transparent administrations, constructive communities and citizens, and a responsible private sector. They are capable of developing ecologically sound regenerative urban-rural relations and addressing the broadly and socially defined needs of all citizens, including underprivileged and vulnerable ones, without jeopardizing the needs of future generations. Sustainable Cities are financially stable, support hybrid, multi-layered and uncorrupted decision-making mechanisms, give access to a diversity of forms of citizenship and empowerment, and are networked within broader governance dynamics of the state, region and neighbouring settlements.

### 2. . The shared goal of the JSF Sustainable Cities

Through their DGD programmes, the actors of the JSF Sustainable Cities contribute to a single, common goal: *promoting Sustainable Cities around the globe, with a particular emphasis on cities, municipalities, or defined territories within which sustainable development goals (SDGs) are realised. The Sustainable City will always remain within the ecological limits of the planet and, at the same time, guarantees that the minimum social standards required for the well-being of its citizens are met.*

### 3. Actors of the JSF Sustainable Cities related to JSF HES4SD

Belgische ANGS	Partnerorganisatie van de Belgische ANGS	Doelgroep	Focus/thema
VVSG	Local authorities (by town twinning) and umbrella organisations for local governments	Politicians, civil servants and other actors involved within local government	Good local governance for sustainable and coherent local policies

### 4. Prioritised challenges for sustainable cities in relation with HES4SD as identified by the ANGS and their local partners

Urbanisation brings increased prosperity, but also leads to development issues, both for cities and the surrounding peri-urban and rural areas. Thus, urban expansion simultaneously brings new opportunities and new challenges to communities worldwide. The necessary capacity building of all actors of a sustainable city can hardly keep up with rapid urbanisation. For a more specific description

of this, we refer to the context analysis in general, but especially to goal 2 (see below), where this theme is discussed. The following elements are examined in more detail: capacity development in secondary cities and in fragile contexts, the diversity (in capacity) of (non-governmental) actors, the impact of international crises, the (unclear) transfer of competences and limited access to resources in return, and the resistance of local actors to change existing methods and practices.

## **5. Main approaches related to Sustainable Cities related to HES4SD**

The global shift towards sustainable cities involves processes for innovation, citizen participation and knowledge sharing in which interaction with educational and knowledge institutions can be mutually reinforcing. The following **strategic goals** are pursued within the GSK sustainable cities programme:

1. Local governments co-create and implement together with other actors a local policy for sustainable development
2. Local authorities and actors strengthen their capacities to contribute to a sustainable city
3. Local economic actors, including local governments, adopt inclusive sourcing practices that stimulate sustainable consumption and production

The following approaches contribute to the achievement of the strategic goals: development and implementation of requirements and tools, dialogue, lobbying, different capacity building approaches, support and professionalisation of all stakeholders in a (food) supply chain, facilitation of inclusive and circular business models and engaging and sensitising citizens to sustainable consumption. These approaches and strategic goals for the GSK sustainable cities have a link to the GSK HES4SD: they apply to policy areas where knowledge building and sharing can be reinforcing and also in terms of capacity building of the different actors within the GSK sustainable cities.

Geographically, the following countries are involved in JSF sustainable cities: : Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Morocco, Nicaragua, Uganda, Peru, RDC, Rwanda, Salvador, Senegal, Tanzania, Vietnam and South Africa.

## **6. Opportunities for complementarity & synergy with the actors of the JSF HES4SD**

With regards to the JSF on HES4SD, there is an overlap of 15 countries between both JSFs. Initiators of both thematic JSFs see important linkages between these JSF at the level of stimulating evidence-based policy making, valorisation of knowledge and uptake of innovative solutions that might tackle the sustainability challenges that cities face globally. For instance, research and capacity building on sustainable production and consumption patterns, on policies linked with sustainable development (water, local economy, health, etc.) and strengthening of policy development itself can inform transitions towards more sustainable cities. Moreover, the JSFs can seek for synergies in the education and awareness raising on sustainable lifestyles and urban citizenship to unlock the potential of capacitated individual change agents and HE&SIs (=Higher Education & Science Institutes) to contribute to environmental, social, economic and institutional resilience of cities.

# Link between JSF Indonesia and the JSF Sustainable Cities

## 1. Vision on Sustainable Cities

The thematic JSF Sustainable Cities connects actors of non-governmental partnerships working on the processes of urbanisation, decentralisation, and sound local administration. Rapid urbanisation is one of the most important trends of the 21st century and is associated with ongoing administrative transformations, with a transfer of powers and resources between administrative layers, and changes the relationships between the public sector, the private sector, and civil associations. International frameworks such as the Agenda 2030 (SDGs), the New Urban Agenda, and the Paris Climate Agreement emphasise the role and opportunities offered by the local level for the transition towards a sustainable society.

### What is a Sustainable City?

Sustainable cities are well governed cities, towns and villages, democratically co-produced by accountable elected officials, transparent administrations, constructive communities and citizens, and a responsible private sector. They are capable of developing ecologically sound regenerative urban-rural relations and addressing the broadly and socially defined needs of all citizens, including underprivileged and vulnerable ones, without jeopardizing the needs of future generations. Sustainable Cities are financially stable, support hybrid, multi-layered and uncorrupted decision-making mechanisms, give access to a diversity of forms of citizenship and empowerment, and are networked within broader governance dynamics of the state, region and neighboring settlements.

## 2. The shared goal of the JSF Sustainable Cities

Through their DGD programmes, the actors of the JSF Sustainable Cities contribute to a single, common goal: *promoting Sustainable Cities around the globe, with a particular emphasis on cities, municipalities, or defined territories within which sustainable development goals (SDGs) are realised. The Sustainable City will always remain within the ecological limits of the planet and, at the same time, guarantees that the minimum social standards required for the well-being of its citizens are met.*

## 3. Actors of the JSF Sustainable Cities in Indonesia

Belgian ANGS	Partner organisation of the Belgian ANGS in Indonesia related to a Sustainable cities	Target audience	Focus/theme impact
Rikolto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Perhimpunan Indonesia Berseru</li> <li>- Pusat Perlindungan Lingkungan Hidup – Bali</li> <li>- Pasar Rakyat</li> <li>- Parahyangan University</li> <li>- Gita Pertiwi Foundation</li> <li>- Indonesian Consumer Protection Foundation (Yayasan Lembaga Konsumen Indonesia)</li> </ul>	Smallholders farmers Food processors Retailers (online, offline) Consumers Schools City governments	Sustainable and inclusive city region food systems; access to healthy, sustainable and nutritious food for all citizens in Depok, Bandung, Solo and Denpasar.

## 4. Prioritised challenges for Sustainable Cities in Indonesia as identified by the ANGS and their local partners

Urbanisation brings greater prosperity, but also leads to development issues, both for cities and for the surrounding peri-urban and rural areas. Urban expansion offers both new opportunities and new challenges to societies around the globe.

*Goal 1:*

- **Awareness of consumers' rights is still lacking** in Indonesia and citizens' movements on sustainable and healthy food are unheard of. Consumer-related regulations are generally top-down and the role of the community in policymaking is very limited. Urban food governance is a new topic that is attracting increasingly more interest but there are so far no opportunities for multi-stakeholder coordination at city-level.

*Goal 2:*

- A top-down approach to urban food governance and a lack of sufficient resources in the local government leads to **insufficient approaches** to manage rapid urbanization. This causes poor nutritional literacy, unsustainable supply chains, and poor access to sustainable & nutritious food.
- The top-down approach results in lack of synergies among various stakeholders.
- Local actors have **limited capacities and resources** to influence the higher-level political, economic and social cultural factors to shape sustainable cities.

*Goal 3:*

- Many major cities in the world are dealing with the challenge of ensuring healthy and nutritious food to their citizens. This problem also occurs in large cities in Indonesia, as **the increase in the population is not proportional to the increase of agricultural production** in these cities. The average population in urban areas in Indonesia is 55% of the total population who require a sufficient food supply with better quality.
- Food security in Indonesia is relatively complex because of its cross-boundary scope and multiple dimensions including food availability, accessibility, and price stability. Cities depend highly on other regions for their food supplies. **The supply chain faces various challenges** such as: inefficient and unsustainable production leading to low quality produce and high prices; long supply chains, poor packaging and refrigeration causing nutrition losses; and the lack of awareness of the nutritional benefits of fruits and vegetables which has an impact demand and sustainable production incentives.
- According to UNICEF (2018), 3 out of 10 children in Indonesia under the age of 5 are stunted, while 1 in 10 is wasted and 20% of primary school-aged children are overweight or obese. Food poisoning incidents are not uncommon at some schools, with a rate as high as 22.22% in Depok (YLKI, 2019). Indonesians' **diet is not sufficiently diverse, nutritious, balanced nor safe**. The consumption of vegetables, fruits, and protein is much lower than recommended.

## **5. Main approaches related to Sustainable Cities in Indonesia**

The global transition to Sustainable Cities demands an approach which connects the local and national level to the regional and international level. At a national level, the focus is on supporting and reinforcing the local partners to enable them to contribute to the sustainable city. However, this is not possible without establishing a connection with what is happening in relation to Sustainable Cities at a regional, continental, or global level. International frameworks offer guidelines but can also be affected by local actors. Knowledge and good practices are shared beyond the city boundaries. The ANGS will focus primarily on the following goals and approaches in Indonesia in relation to the Sustainable cities to address the challenges of ensuring access to healthy, sustainable, and nutritious food to all city-dwellers:

<b>Strategic goal 1 related to governance</b>	Co-constructing and implementing the local sustainable development policy.	
<b>Approaches</b>		<b>ANGS</b>
<b>A</b>	Elaborate and implement instruments, tools and strategies towards sustainable and inclusive city region food systems in Indonesia, namely by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contributing to the set up multi-stakeholder urban food governance platforms contributing to inter-sectoral cooperation</li> <li>2. Establishing city-level multidisciplinary working groups (School Food Council (SFC)), to co-create a standard operating procedure (SOP) and toolkit for sustainable canteens in the city.</li> <li>3. Studying the drivers of sustainable and nutritious food consumption.</li> </ol>	Rikolto
<b>Strategic goal 2 related to capacities</b>	Strengthening the capacities of local non-governmental actors to contribute to the sustainable city.	
<b>Approaches</b>		<b>ANGS</b>
<b>A</b>	Building capacities to dialogue with local public authorities and participate in sustainable local development	Rikolto
<b>B</b>	Strengthen the capacities of local (non-governmental) actors, such as service providers, farmers' organisations, schools, households, the private sector etc. to actively participate in sustainable society.	
<b>C</b>	Develop and share methodological guides, tools and resources for the different types of capacity built	
<b>D</b>	Facilitating exchange and peer learning	
<b>Strategic goal 3 related to business models</b>	Local actors in cities are adopting inclusive business models to stimulate sustainable consumption and production and the development of stronger links between urban and rural areas.	
<b>Approaches</b>		<b>ANGS</b>
<b>A</b>	Enabling citizens to participate in the co-creation of new solutions for sustainable consumption	Rikolto
<b>B</b>	Facilitating the development of inclusive and circular business models between sustainable producers and urban buyers	
<b>C</b>	Incubating innovative sustainable businesses & strengthening access to services	
<b>D</b>	Leveraging school canteens' demand to boost sustainable food supply chains	
<b>E</b>	Document approaches and results and mobilise them to encourage local and national actors to invest in the replication of the approaches	

## 6. Opportunities for complementarity & synergy with the actors of the JSF Indonesia

The University of Ghent has an interest in the topic of the circular food economy, in particular the management of food waste. Currently this translates into PhD and Master students who are managing a project and master thesis related to this topic. They are anchored in Parahyangan University of Bandung, who is also Rikolto's partner on the same topic. Initial discussions to align and collaborate have taken place and are to be actualised in 2021. Rikolto seeks further collaboration with the University of Ghent in other programme areas, through the ASEANplus Regional Platform.

## Link entre le CSC Maroc et le CSC Sustainable Cities

### 1. Vision relative aux Sustainable Cities

Le CSC thématique Sustainable Cities réunit des acteurs de la coopération non-gouvernementale qui développent des processus d'urbanisation, de décentralisation et de bonne gouvernance (locale). L'urbanisation rapide est l'une des tendances les plus importantes du 21e siècle, et elle s'accompagne de transformations administratives continues, avec un transfert de compétences et de moyens entre les niveaux d'administration, et modifie les rapports entre le secteur public, le secteur privé et la société civile. Des cadres internationaux comme l'Agenda 2030 (ODD), le New Urban Agenda et l'Accord de Paris sur le climat soulignent le rôle et les opportunités offerts par le niveau local dans la transition vers une société durable.

### Qu'est-ce qu'une Sustainable City ?

Les Sustainable Cities sont des métropoles, villes et villages bien gouvernés, coproduits démocratiquement par des élus responsables, des administrations transparentes, des communautés et citoyens constructifs, et un secteur privé responsable. Elles sont en mesure de développer des relations ville-campagne régénératrices écologiquement saines et de répondre aux besoins spécifiques généraux et sociaux de tous les citoyens, y compris les citoyens défavorisés et vulnérables, sans compromettre les besoins des générations futures. Les Sustainable Cities sont financièrement stables, elles encouragent des mécanismes décisionnels hybrides, multi-couches et intègres, elles donnent accès à une diversité de formes de citoyenneté et d'autonomisation, et sont interconnectées dans des dynamiques de gouvernance plus larges de l'État, de la région et de localités avoisinantes.

### 2. L'objectif commun du CSC Sustainable Cities

Les acteurs du CSC Sustainable Cities contribuent par le biais de leurs programmes DGD à l'un des objectifs communs : *promouvoir les Sustainable Cities à travers le monde, notamment des villes, communes ou territoires délimités dans lesquels les objectifs de développement durable (Sustainable Development Goals ou SDG) sont réalisés. La Sustainable City reste dans les limites écologiques de la planète, et garantit en même temps les conditions sociales minimales qui sont nécessaires pour assurer le bien-être de ses habitants.*

### 3. Acteurs du CSC Sustainable Cities au Maroc

ACNG belges	Groupe-cible	Focalisation/fonctionnement autour du thème
Echos Communication	Organisations de la Société Civile en synergies avec les collectivités territoriales Coopératives de l'Economie Sociale et Solidaire	Bonne gouvernance Participation et consultation citoyenne Développement économique local
Brulocalis	Autorités locales et agents des services communaux concernés par le secteur d'intervention, ainsi que, plus indirectement : <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>les partenaires locaux des communes (associations de</li></ul>	Bonne gouvernance Renforcement des capacités (politique – administratif – association) Action sociale

	<p>terrain sur lesquelles les communes marocaines s'appuient le cas échéant pour la mise en œuvre de leur mission de service public);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• les autorités de tutelle de par le fait que le développement de l'administration locale les amène à faire évoluer leur organisation, la législation et leurs pratiques.</li> </ul>	
COTA	Autorités locales, société civile	Bonne gouvernance Elaboration des politiques locales Renforcement des capacités des acteurs Inclusion des populations vulnérables

#### 4. Défis prioritaires pour les Sustainable Cities au Maroc identifié par les ACNG et leurs partenaires locaux

Le Maroc a connu une accélération soutenue de la croissance de sa population urbaine, particulièrement depuis le milieu du vingtième siècle. De moins de 8% au début du siècle, le taux d'urbanisation est passé à 29.2% en 1960, 51.3% en 1994, 55.1% en 2004 et à 60.3% en 2014. Il est prévu qu'il atteigne 67.8% vers 2030 et 73.6% à l'horizon 2050. Cette croissance de la démographie urbaine fait face aux défis de réduction des aspects de la ségrégation socio-spatiale, et d'intégration économique et sociale des flux des migrants actuels et futurs du monde rural et des pays de l'Afrique subsaharienne dans la gouvernance et les programmes de développement des villes. Le territoire national abrite 278 villes et 74 centres délimités, soit 352 entités urbaines. Cette structure est marquée par une nébuleuse de petites villes de moins de 50 000 habitants et des villes moyennes de moins de 100 000 habitants qui représentent ensemble près de 70% du nombre total des villes. Ces entités urbaines abritent moins de 15% de la population urbaine totale. Malgré son poids démographique limité, cette micro-urbanisation apporte un élément d'équilibre au sein du système urbain. Ladite population urbaine dépassera probablement le cap des 26 millions et 32 millions d'habitants respectivement à l'horizon 2030 et 2050.

La moitié de la population marocaine réside dans la frange littorale d'une profondeur de 30 Km par rapport au rivage de la mer. Cette même bande supporte l'essentiel de l'économie nationale, à savoir 53% de la capacité touristique et 92% des unités industrielles. On observe également que 78% de la population métropolitaine se concentrent sur le littoral avec une surdensité remarquable de 598 hab/km<sup>2</sup>. Cette tendance de littoralisation contrarie les objectifs de la politique nationale affichée en matière d'aménagement du territoire. Elle est de nature à accentuer l'exclusion sociale des couches en situation de précarité et d'aggraver les inégalités économiques et socio-spatiales entre les régions bénéficiant des franges côtières et celles de l'intérieur, sans omettre la pression exacerbée sur les ressources naturelles dans des espaces réduits.

Le coût de la dégradation environnementale au Maroc nationale est deux fois plus importantes que celles à l'échelle mondiale<sup>2</sup>, elle a été évalué, pour l'année 2014, à près de 32,5 milliards de dirhams, soit 3,52% du PIB représentant près de 960 dirhams/habitant/an. Parmi les facteurs majeurs de la pollution ayant des impacts néfastes sur la santé, principalement celle des enfants, il y a lieu de souligner la pollution de l'air notamment au niveau des grandes villes. En effet, le coût total lié à la pollution de l'air est évalué à 9,7 milliards de dirhams (1,05% du PIB).

Le taux de participation aux élections communales du 4 septembre 2015 a atteint 53,67%. Ce chiffre traduit le taux de participation calculé en fonction des personnes inscrites sur les listes électorales. En se basant sur les résultats du recensement général de la population de 2014, on constate que la population en âge de voter s'élève à 23 millions de personnes, et dépasse amplement le nombre d'inscrits sur les listes électorales (14 303 140). Par ailleurs, ce taux de 53,67% ne reflète pas les disparités accrues entre les villes et les autres collectivités locales. En effet, on observe que les plus faibles taux de participation ont été enregistrés dans le milieu urbain qui a chuté jusqu'à 30% par rapport aux précédentes élections.

Ces chiffres interpellent les acteurs politiques, quant à l'efficacité de la gouvernance locale en consolidant les principes de la démocratie représentative par une démocratie participative élargie, impliquant de manière réelle et forte la société civile à travers des mécanismes diversifiés, adaptés et innovants, afin de garantir une appropriation plus large des projets de la ville et une gouvernance locale ouverte à ses citoyennes et citoyens, condition préalable d'une bonne gouvernance. La société civile et les pouvoirs publics qui devraient approfondir la réflexion sur la perception et le niveau de confiance des jeunes dans les partis politiques et par conséquent multiplier les initiatives d'intéressement et de mobilisation des jeunes, des cadres et des femmes à la vie politique en vue de promouvoir la participation des citoyens et des citoyennes conformément à l'article 11 de la Constitution.

A cet effet, un effort supplémentaire devrait être fourni par les partis politiques pour assumer leurs responsabilités en matière de moralisation de la vie politique, pour encadrer les citoyens et préparer une offre d'élite politique locale qualifiée, crédible et responsable.

La crise du Covid-19 a été un accélérateur d'inégalités. Les restrictions imposées ont fortement impactés l'économie informelles dans les grandes villes dans lesquelles les activités journalières représentent la source principale des revenus de la population urbaine; contrairement aux zones rurales.

#### **Six défis majeurs :**

##### **Défi de gouvernance territoriale :**

- Renforcement des capacités des collectivités territoriales
- Concertation et coordination multi-acteurs
- Articulation des différentes échelles territoriales (quartier/commune/province/ville/région), et/ou administratives (services de l'Etat, services des collectivités territoriales, ...)
- Cohésion sociale
- Participation citoyenne et démarches inclusives
- Gestion intégrée participative



### **Défi de résilience :**

- Face aux changements climatiques
- Face aux risques naturels et catastrophes naturelles
- Face aux chocs pandémiques

### **Défi des conditions de vie :**

- Sécurité alimentaire et systèmes alimentaires durables
- Propreté/hygiène
- Cadre de vie, environnement, poumons verts

### **Défi d'aménagement urbain :**

- Urbanisme
- Infrastructures urbaines durables
- Energies

### **Défi d'emplois, notamment des jeunes et des femmes**

- L'accès des populations locales, et des jeunes et des femmes en particulier, à un emploi décent, durable et inclusif dans leurs territoires respectifs ;

## **5. Principales approches autour des Sustainable Cities au Maroc**

Le basculement mondial vers des Sustainable Cities requiert une approche qui associe le niveau local et national au niveau régional et international. Au niveau national, l'accent est mis sur le soutien et le renforcement des partenaires locaux afin qu'ils puissent contribuer à la ville durable. Cela n'est cependant pas possible sans établir le lien avec ce qui se passe au niveau régional, continental ou mondial autour des Sustainable Cities. Les cadres internationaux sont des cadres directeurs mais peuvent également être influencés par des acteurs locaux. Les connaissances et les bonnes pratiques sont partagées en dehors des limites de la ville.

<b>Cible stratégique 1</b> Co-création de la ville durable	Les autorités locales co-construisent et mettent en œuvre avec d'autres acteurs une politique locale de développement durable.
Cet objectif sera réalisé via différentes approches : l'acquisition de connaissances comme prérequis à l'élaboration des politiques ; la création et l'implémentation d'outils efficaces de dialogue, de coordination et de coopération entre acteurs, afin de favoriser la co-création et la co-complémentation ; la mise en œuvre d'un plaidoyer à différentes échelles pour améliorer le contexte opérationnel des villes ; le développement d'une approche intégrée via la coopération inter / intra institutionnelle et intersectorielle et la gouvernance multi-niveaux.	
<b>Approches</b>	<b>ACNG</b>

<b>A</b>	Elaborer et mettre en œuvre des mécanismes, les outils et les ressources pour une politique de développement durable, en accordant une attention particulière aux défis environnementaux et à l'inclusion des femmes, des jeunes et des groupes marginalisés.	UVCW-Brulocalis, COTA, Echos Communication
<b>B</b>	Définir et mettre en œuvre des processus et des outils efficaces qui facilitent le dialogue, la coordination et la collaboration entre les acteurs afin d'encourager la co-création et la mise en œuvre de politiques locales pour le développement durable (gouvernance multipartite).	UVCW-Brulocalis, COTA, Echos Communication
<b>C</b>	Mener un plaidoyer auprès des différents niveaux de gouvernement et d'autres institutions (UE, ONU, ...) pour améliorer le contexte (judiciaire, juridique, politique...) dans lequel les gouvernements et les acteurs locaux opèrent.	UVCW-Brulocalis,
<b>D</b>	Promouvoir la coopération territoriale et intergouvernementale (gouvernance à plusieurs niveaux) (S-S, N-S, N-S-S)	UVCW-Brulocalis, Echos Communication
<b>E</b>	Développer et mettre en œuvre une politique intégrée pour le développement durable (politique transversale)	COTA

<b>Cible stratégique 2</b>	<b>Renforcement des capacités des acteurs locaux</b>	Les capacités des gouvernements et acteurs locaux à concevoir la ville durable sont renforcées.
<p>Ces capacités concernent aussi bien la volonté, les connaissances, et les compétences que les attitudes, processus et ressources. Sont couvertes les autorités locales en tant que telles, mais aussi les autres parties prenantes telles que les citoyens, les associations et le secteur privé, avec une attention particulière pour les populations marginalisées. La réalisation de cet objectif passera par : un travail de sensibilisation de tous ces acteurs aux cadres et concepts existants tels que les ODD, la théorie du doughnut ; le renforcement de leurs ressources (financières) et de leurs capacités techniques, managériales, d'animation, de plaidoyer, etc.; le développement d'outils et de mécanismes d'apprentissage spécifiques.</p>		
<b>Approches</b>		<b>ACNG</b>
<b>A</b>	Sensibiliser les gouvernements et les acteurs locaux aux principes, aux concepts et à la pertinence d'une ville durable (= appropriation).	UVCW-Brulocalis, Echos Communication
<b>B</b>	<p>Renforcer les capacités des gouvernements locaux pour contribuer à une ville durable. Cela comprend, entre autres, les éléments suivants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Le renforcement des capacités techniques et de leadership en ce qui concerne les principes de bonne gouvernance (gouvernements efficaces, compétents et responsables).</li> </ul>	UVCW-Brulocalis, COTA, Echos Communication

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Le renforcement des capacités à mener des politiques participatives, inclusives et fondées sur des preuves, en accordant une attention particulière aux groupes vulnérables</li> <li>- Renforcer les capacités à développer et à mettre en œuvre une politique multidisciplinaire, intégrée et territoriale pour appliquer la vision d'une ville durable.</li> <li>- Renforcer les capacités pour soutenir les processus de participation multi-acteurs.</li> <li>- Renforcer les capacités à mesurer l'impact des diverses initiatives qui contribuent à une ville durable.</li> <li>- Renforcer les capacités de lobbying (conjoint).</li> <li>- Améliorer et utiliser plus efficacement les financements mis à la disposition des autorités locales pour la mise en œuvre du développement durable.</li> </ul>	
<b>C</b>	<p>Renforcer les capacités des acteurs locaux (société civile, secteur privé, écoles, associations, citoyens, etc.) pour contribuer à une ville durable. ) pour contribuer à une ville durable. Cela comprend, entre autres, les éléments suivants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Le renforcement des capacités (techniques) pour participer activement à la société durable.</li> <li>- Le renforcement des capacités à s'engager et à dialoguer avec les gouvernements locaux.</li> <li>- Le renforcement de la sensibilisation des citoyens à leurs droits et devoirs (en particulier les femmes, les jeunes et les groupes vulnérables).</li> <li>- Le renforcement des capacités nécessaires pour que les acteurs locaux puissent assumer de manière optimale leur rôle de chien de garde vis-à-vis du gouvernement (local).</li> <li>- Renforcer les capacités à mesurer l'impact des différentes initiatives qui contribuent à une ville durable.</li> <li>- Renforcer les capacités de lobbying (conjoint).</li> <li>- Améliorer et utiliser plus efficacement les financements mis à la disposition des acteurs locaux pour la mise en œuvre du développement durable.</li> </ul>	COTA, Echos Communication
<b>D</b>	Développer et partager des méthodologies, des outils et des ressources pour les différents types de capacités.	UVCW-Brulocalis, COTA, Echos Communication
<b>E</b>	Mettre en place des mécanismes d'échange entre pairs et d'apprentissage mutuel entre les gouvernements locaux et les acteurs au sein d'un pays, d'une région ou au niveau international.	UVCW-Brulocalis, COTA, Echos Communication

Comme on le voit, les cibles 1 et 2 précitées du CSC Sustainable Cities s'inscrivent en cohérence avec le CSC Maroc et en particulier avec ses cibles 1 (Assurer l'accès de toutes et tous aux droits fondamentaux (santé, éducation, services sociaux, justice, égalité des sexes) et émanciper toutes les femmes et les filles pour une société plus juste et inclusive) et 3 (Renforcer la redevabilité et la transparence des institutions de l'Etat de droit, des acteurs privés et associatifs, et œuvrer pour des villes et des communautés durables en favorisant la participation citoyenne aux processus de prise de décision). *La cible 3 du CSC Sustainable Cities s'inscrit quant à elle davantage en cohérence avec la cible 2 du CSC Maroc : Promouvoir une croissance économique durable, inclusive, respectueuse des normes sociales et environnementales en adoptant des stratégies garantissant une amélioration des conditions de vie des populations.*

A noter que l'UVCW, Brulocalis et Echos Communication sont aussi membres du CSC Maroc. Elles contribuent via ce dernier au CSC Sustainable Cities.

## **6. Opportunités pour la complémentarité & la synergie avec les acteurs du CSC Maroc**

### **Complémentarité**

Les acteurs du CSC Sustainable Cities actifs au Maroc s'engagent :

- à participer aux concertations, aux échanges ou aux apprentissages collectifs organisés par le CSC Maroc, le cas échéant.
- à participer au dialogue stratégique annuel du CSC Maroc.

Les acteurs du CSC Sustainable Cities choisiront une personne de contact vers laquelle toutes les communications pertinentes peuvent être adressées et qui organisera le suivi des communications avec les autres acteurs du CSC Sustainable Cities intervenants au Maroc.

### **Synergies**

- Apefe s'appuiera sur l'expertise d'Echos Communication pour impliquer les Collectivités Territoriales Marocaines dans la thématique de l'entrepreneuriat féminin
- Brulocalis s'appuiera sur l'expertise d'Echos Communication en matière de Coaching Territorial et cherchera des points de convergence ou complémentarité avec l'Apefe en matière de développement économique locale. Brulocalis cherchera aussi des complémentarités avec Enabel en matière de participation citoyenne et/ou de questions migratoires notamment. Brulocalis envisagera également avec le COTA dans le cadre du CSC Sustainable Cities la possibilité d'une recherche-action sur la question de la participation citoyenne.
- Echo Communication visera à articuler si possible son action sur le terrain prioritairement dans les communes marocaines partenaires de communes belges au travers de Brulocalis.

## Enlace entre el MEC Perú y el MEC Ciudades sostenibles

### 1. Visión sobre Ciudades sostenibles

El MEC Ciudades Sostenibles reúne a los actores de la cooperación no gubernamental que trabajan bajo tres objetivos estratégicos: gobernanza, fortalecimiento de capacidades y negocios sostenibles. Perú es signatario de la Agenda 2030 (ODS) y del Acuerdo de París sobre el Cambio Climático. Ambos acuerdos enfatizan el papel y las oportunidades que ofrece el nivel local para generar sostenibilidad.

En el contexto de Perú, Lima y otras ciudades intermedias se caracterizan por sus altos índices de desigualdad y la predominancia del trabajo informal (más del 70%). Por otro lado, existe una tendencia hacia la urbanización de las zonas rurales que carece de planificación y de un enfoque ecosistémico.

### ¿Qué es una ciudad sostenible?

Ciudad sostenible se refiere a ciudades, pueblos y territorios bien gobernados y cuya administración se realiza con la participación democrática de los funcionarios electos responsables, de las administraciones transparentes, de las comunidades y los ciudadanos constructivos y del sector privado responsable. Son capaces de desarrollar relaciones regenerativas con criterio ecológico entre las zonas urbanas y rurales, a la vez que atienden a las necesidades amplias y socialmente definidas de todos los ciudadanos, incluidos los desfavorecidos y los vulnerables, sin poner en peligro las necesidades de las generaciones futuras. Las ciudades sostenibles se caracterizan por su estabilidad financiera y su apoyo a mecanismos de toma de decisiones y coordinación con varios niveles de gobierno. Además, ofrecen diversas formas de ciudadanía y de empoderamiento, a la vez que están interconectadas en el marco de una dinámica de gobierno más amplia del estado, de la región y de los municipios vecinos.

### 2. El objetivo común del MEC Sustainable Cities

A través de sus programas de la DGD, los actores del MEC temático ciudades sostenibles contribuyen a un solo objetivo común: promover que las ciudades en todo el mundo alcancen los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS). La ciudad sostenible respeta los límites ecológicos del planeta, a la vez de garantizar las condiciones sociales mínimas necesarias para el bienestar de sus vecinos.

### 3. Actores del MEC Sustainable Cities en Perú

Los ANGSbelgas	Organización asociada de los ACNG belgas en Perú	Grupo objetivo	Enfoque/tema operativo
RIKOLTO	ECOSAD	Comerciantes de mercados de abastos	Ambiente alimentario sostenible
	Lima Como Vamos	Academia, gestores de política pública, organizaciones de la sociedad civil	Diálogo ciudadano
	Líder del MEC geográfico	ANGS	Gobernanza, fortalecimiento de capacidades y negocios sostenibles
COTA	Gobiernos locales	Gobiernos locales	Gobernanza, fortalecimiento de capacidades
	Organizaciones de la sociedad civil	Organizaciones de la sociedad civil	Gobernanza, fortalecimiento de capacidades

### 4. Desafíos prioritarios para las ciudades sostenibles en Perú identificados por los ACNG y sus socios locales

- Disminuir las brechas de desigualdad existentes que impiden una vida digna en la ciudad.

- Promover la participación ciudadana, y en particular la participación de los más vulnerables, en espacios de diálogo, y en el proceso de desarrollo.
- Fomentar la gobernanza local participativa para la creación conjunta de políticas sostenibles.
- Incluir en la agenda de planificación urbana un enfoque ecosistémico que priorice la seguridad alimentaria y la salud.
- Promover emprendimientos sostenibles e inclusivos, impulsando la participación de mujeres.
- Contribuir a entornos urbanos sostenibles para el cumplimiento del derecho a la ciudad, priorizando la vida activa, alimentación saludable y trabajo digno.

## 5. Enfoques clave de las Sustainable Cities en Perú

La transición mundial hacia Sustainable Cities requiere un enfoque que conecte el nivel local y nacional con el regional e internacional. A nivel nacional, se hace hincapié en el apoyo a los socios locales, así como en su fortalecimiento, para que puedan contribuir a la ciudad sostenible; sin embargo, es necesario avanzar también en los otros niveles. Los marcos internacionales sirven de guía, pero también pueden ser afectados por los actores locales.

<b>Objetivo estratégico 1 en torno al tema Gobernanza</b>	Las autoridades locales co-construyen y aplican junto con otros actores locales la política local de desarrollo sostenible	
<b>Enfoques</b>		<b>ACNG</b>
<b>A</b>	Elaborar y aplicar herramientas necesarias para una política de desarrollo sostenible, con especial atención a la inclusión de mujeres, jóvenes y los desafíos ambientales.	Rikolto
<b>B</b>	Establecer mecanismos eficaces para el diálogo y la cooperación entre los agentes locales a fin de fomentar la creación conjunta y la aplicación conjunta de políticas sostenibles.	Rikolto COTA
<b>D</b>	Promover un enfoque integrado del desarrollo sostenible fomentando la cooperación interinstitucional e intersectorial.	Rikolto
<b>Objetivo estratégico 2 en torno al tema Capacidades</b>	Se ha fortalecido la capacidad de los agentes locales para dar forma a la ciudad sostenible	
<b>Enfoques</b>		<b>ACNG</b>
<b>B</b>	Fortalecimiento de la capacidad de los gobiernos locales para planificar e implementar el desarrollo sostenible	COTA
<b>D</b>	Fortalecimiento de la capacidad de los agentes locales no gubernamentales para contribuir a la ciudad sostenible	Rikolto COTA
<b>E</b>	Elaborar y compartir guías metodológicas, instrumentos y recursos para los distintos tipos de capacidad que se creen.	Rikolto
<b>F</b>	Facilitar el intercambio y el aprendizaje entre pares y la promoción conjunta entre los agentes locales de un país, una región o a nivel internacional.	Rikolto COTA

<b>Objetivo estratégico 3 en torno al tema Modelos de negocio</b>	Los agentes económicos locales adoptan prácticas de adquisición inclusivas que estimulan el consumo y la producción sostenibles y el desarrollo de vínculos más fuertes entre las zonas urbanas y rurales.	
<b>Enfoques</b>		<b>ACNG</b>
<b>A</b>	Facilitar la gestión sostenible de los ecosistemas y territorios en los que se producen los bienes consumidos en las ciudades, incluyendo la resiliencia de los actores locales que dependen de estos ecosistemas.	Rikolto
<b>B</b>	Profesionalizar las organizaciones para garantizar el acceso equitativo a los servicios y recursos (incluidos los financieros) necesarios para el desarrollo y sostenibilidad de su actividad comercial, independientemente de su sexo o edad	Rikolto
<b>C</b>	Facilitar el desarrollo de modelos comerciales inclusivos que conecten a los productores y empresas sostenibles de las zonas rurales y urbanas con los mercados en condiciones de comercio justo, incluso mediante compras institucionales.	Rikolto
<b>D</b>	Fomentar la participación de los ciudadanos en la co-creación de nuevas soluciones multi-actor para sistemas económicos territoriales más sostenibles.	Rikolto

E	Documentar resultados y lecciones aprendidas y movilizarlos a fin de alentar a los agentes locales y nacionales a invertir en la reproducción de los enfoques.	Rikolto
---	--	---------

## 6. Oportunidades para la complementariedad y la sinergia con los actores del MEC Perú

Las Metas Estratégicas del MEC Perú	Objetivo temático del MEC Ciudades Sostenibles		
	CS1	CS2	CS3
1. Contribuir a la conservación del medioambiente, a las medidas y acciones colectivas resilientes para mitigar los efectos del cambio climático, así como a la gestión territorial y recursos naturales de forma participativa y sostenible.	X	X	
2. Contribuir al fortalecimiento de la agricultura familiar ecológica y sistemas alimentarios sostenibles en contextos de variabilidad climática y transición a diferentes escalas, así como al fomento solidario de saberes y emprendimientos inclusivos en espacios de consumo saludable.	X	X	X
3. Fomentar la economía social solidaria con emprendimientos y negocios inclusivos sostenibles a diferentes escalas y a través de redes, cadenas y mercados que aportan al desarrollo sostenible.		X	X
4. Contribuir al respeto y cumplimiento de los derechos humanos civiles y políticos, económicos, sociales, culturales y ambientales, individuales o colectivos, en especial de los grupos vulnerables.	X		
5. Fomentar la incorporación y práctica del enfoque de género en todos los ámbitos y niveles de acción, valorando y respetando el ejercicio pleno de los derechos de las mujeres y los grupos vulnerables.	X	X	X

Los actores del MEC Ciudades sostenibles reconocen que existen complementariedades y sinergias con los actores del MEC Perú. Destacan:

- Generar espacios anuales para intercambios en base a la gestión de conocimiento de cada organización.
- Participar en el diálogo estratégico anual del MEC Perú y en coordinaciones y actividades conjuntas con las OSC belgas y sus OSC socias del MEC Perú y otros MEC temáticos.

# Link tussen het thematisch GSK veerkrachtige ecosystemen en het GSK Sustainable Cities



## 1. Visie rond Sustainable Cities

Het thematisch GSK Sustainable Cities verbindt actoren van de niet-gouvernementele samenwerking die werken aan de processen van urbanisatie, decentralisering en goed (lokaal) bestuur. Snelle verstedelijking is één van de belangrijkste trends van de 21e eeuw en gaat gepaard met continue bestuurlijke transformaties, met overdracht van bevoegdheden en middelen tussen bestuurslagen en wijzigt de verhoudingen tussen de publieke sector, de private sector en het maatschappelijk middenveld. Internationale kaders als de Agenda 2030 (SDG's), de New Urban Agenda en het klimaatakkoord van Parijs benadrukken de rol en de kansen die het lokale niveau biedt in de transitie naar een duurzame samenleving.

### Wat is een Sustainable City?

Sustainable Cities zijn steden, gemeenten en dorpen die democratisch worden bestuurd door verkozen en verantwoordelijke politici, transparante bestuursinstellingen, constructieve gemeenschappen en burgers, en een privésector die zijn verantwoordelijkheid opneemt. Ze zijn in staat om de relaties tussen stedelijke en landelijke regio's te versterken op een ecologisch verantwoorde manier, en voldoen aan de uitgebreide en sociaal bepaalde behoeften van alle inwoners, waaronder kansarme en kwetsbare groepen, zonder de behoeften van toekomstige generaties in gevaar te brengen. Duurzame steden zijn financieel gezond en creëren ruimte voor hybride, veelzijdige en corruptievrije beslissingsorganen op verschillende niveaus, maken verschillende soorten burgerschap en vormen van zelfbeschikking toegankelijk en werken samen met overkoepelende overheden op nationaal en regionaal vlak, maar ook met omliggende regio's.

## 2. Het gemeenschappelijke doel van het GSK Sustainable Cities

De actoren van het GSK Sustainable Cities dragen via hun DGD-programma's bij aan één gemeenschappelijk doel: *promoten van Sustainable Cities wereldwijd, met name steden, gemeenten of afgebakende territoria waarbinnen de duurzame ontwikkelingsdoelstellingen (Sustainable Development Goals of SDG's) zijn gerealiseerd. De Sustainable City blijft binnen de ecologische grenzen van de planeet, en garandeert tegelijkertijd de sociale minimumvoorwaarden die nodig zijn voor het welzijn van haar inwoners.*

## 3. Actoren van het GSK Sustainable Cities met een werking die aansluit bij GSK veerkrachtige ecosystemen

Belgische ANGS	Partnerorganisatie van de Belgische ANGS	Doelgroep	Focus/thema werking
VVSG	Lokale besturen (via stedenbanden); koepelorganisaties voor lokale besturen	Politici, ambtenaren en middenveld van de betrokken lokale besturen	Goed lokaal bestuur in functie van een duurzaam en coherent beleid



<i>Rikolto</i>	<i>Lokale besturen, de privésector, maatschappelijke organisaties, producentenorganisaties, academische instellingen</i>	<i>Consumenten, landbouwers, kleine en middelgrote levensmiddelenbedrijven, distributeurs, diensten voor bedrijfsontwikkeling, lokale overheden</i>	<i>Duurzame, veerkrachtige en inclusieve territoriale voedselsystemen</i>
----------------	--	---	---

#### **4. Prioritaire uitdagingen voor Sustainable Cities in afstemming met veerkrachtige ecosystemen zoals geïdentificeerd door de ANGS en hun lokale partners**

Met 55% van de wereldbevolking die momenteel in steden woont, een aantal dat naar verwachting zal stijgen tot 70% in 2050, is snelle verstedelijking een van de belangrijkste trends van de 21e eeuw geworden. Aangezien steden 80% van de wereldeconomie genereren, zorgt de snelle verstedelijking voor meer welvaart, maar ook voor een veelheid aan ontwikkelingsvraagstukken. Duurzame steden bieden daardoor zowel kansen als uitdagingen voor het behoud, de verdere ontwikkeling en duurzaam benutten van veerkrachtige ecosystemen op hun grondgebied en dit in constructieve relatie met omliggende semi-urbane en rurale gebieden. Bijvoorbeeld door het opzetten van duurzame (voedsel)productieketens en duurzaam gebruik van grondstoffen en water waarbij de bescherming van ecosystemen in evenwicht is met de noden van de bevolking.

Stedelijke consumptie bijvoorbeeld heeft een effect op broeikasgasemissies en ecosystemen wanneer rekening wordt gehouden met consumptiegerelateerde emissies. Stedelijke maatregelen kunnen de emissies van belangrijke consumptie categorieën zoals gebouwen en infrastructuur (26% tegen 2030), voedsel (36% tegen 2030) en kleding en textiel (39% tegen 2030) aanzienlijk terugdringen. Een beter beheer van stedelijk afval biedt een kans om de ecosystemen beter te beschermen. Voedsel- en groenafval bijvoorbeeld omvat vaak meer dan 50% van al het gemeentelijk afval (Silpa et al. 2018). Minder dan 2% van het organisch afval wordt echter teruggewonnen richting lokale landbouweconomie (Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2019). Lokaal beleid dat leidt tot vermindering van voedselverlies en -verspilling zou de behoefte aan landomschakeling voor extra voedselproductie kunnen verminderen.

Deze uitdagingen aangaan is complex omwille van de vele factoren die er een rol kunnen in spelen. Op sociaal-economisch vlak zijn er hardnekkige verschillen in welvaart tussen stad en platteland, tussen generaties, op het vlak van gender en tussen verschillende bevolkingsgroepen die de implementatie van maatregelen bemoeilijken. Daarnaast zijn er culturele gebruiken en maatschappelijke belangen die tot weerstand kunnen leiden om duurzame consumptie en zorg voor veerkrachtige ecosystemen op elkaar af te stemmen. Organisatorisch is het grote aantal betrokken partijen binnen de stad of gemeente en tussen gemeenten onderling een uitdaging voor het opzetten van participatieve (beleidsvoorbereidende) processen. Bovendien zijn belangen tussen actoren onderling en belangen op korte of lange termijn niet steeds eenduidig te combineren. Korte termijn economische belangen staan vaak tegenover sociale en ecologische belangen op langere termijn. Daar tegenover staan voorbeelden van succesvolle privaat-publieke samenwerkingen. Op bestuurlijk vlak is vaak intergemeentelijke samenwerking en/of afstemming met andere beleidsniveaus noodzakelijk om bescherming en duurzame exploitatie van ecosystemen te kunnen realiseren en om een antwoord te kunnen bieden op bovenstaande uitdagingen. (Inter)nationale crises (zoals Covid als gezondheids crisis maar ook met een economische impact), verscherpen de uitdagingen omwille van de druk die gelegd wordt op de beschikbare middelen op lokaal niveau en vanuit andere overheden. De vele actoren binnen de sustainable city beschikken niet steeds over de nodige capaciteiten om constructief om te gaan met

de snelle verstedelijking, de druk van menselijke aanwezigheid binnen de ecosystemen rond deze steden en de klimaatverandering die beide bewegingen versterkt.

Binnen het GSK sustainable cities bedoelen we met lokalen actoren alle actoren die lokaal actief zijn en een bijdrage (kunnen) leveren om sustainable cities te realiseren. Deze lokale actoren delen we op in 2 groepen: de lokale overheid (het lokale politiek en ambtelijke niveau) en andere lokale actoren (alle lokale actoren m.u.v. de lokale overheid). De andere lokale actoren betreffen het middenveld, de private sector, scholen, verenigingen, burgers, etc.

## **5. Strategische doelen en belangrijkste benaderingen rond Sustainable Cities in relatie met veerkrachtige ecosystemen**

De wereldwijde omslag naar sustainable cities gaat hand in hand met een doordachte bescherming en exploitatie van veerkrachtige ecosystemen. Een Sustainable City zet mee in op een gezond en veerkrachtig ecosysteem in relatie met een duurzame lokale ontwikkeling. Het is niet mogelijk om een Sustainable City als gegeven op zich te zien: ze staat per definitie in relatie met de directe en indirecte omgeving (ecosystemen) en de zorg daarvoor. Mens, milieu en (bredere) omgeving zijn in een Sustainable City sterk verbonden. Binnen het GSK Sustainable Cities wordt ingezet op de volgende **strategische doelen**, telkens in relatie met gezonde en veerkrachtige ecosystemen:

1. Local governments co-create and implement together with other actors a local policy for sustainable development
2. Local authorities and actors strengthen their capacities to contribute to a sustainable city
3. Local economic actors, including local governments, adopt inclusive sourcing practices that stimulate sustainable consumption and production

De volgende **benaderingen** dragen bij tot de realisatie van de strategische doelen: ontwikkeling en implementatie van ondersteunende instrumenten, dialoog, lobbywerk, verschillende werkwijzen voor capaciteitsversterking, ondersteuning en professionalisering van alle betrokkenen in een (voedsel)productieketen, faciliteren van inclusieve en duurzame bedrijfsmodellen en het betrekken en sensibiliseren van burgers voor duurzame consumptie. Deze benaderingen en strategische doelen voor het GSK sustainable cities zijn van toepassing op beleidsdomeinen die enerzijds rechtstreeks verband hebben met veerkrachtige ecosystemen (denk aan milieuzorg, beleid rond water, enz) en anderzijds transversaal vanuit een integrale benadering rond duurzaamheid. Zowel bij de transversale benadering als voor specifieke beleidsdomeinen zijn er raakvlakken tussen beide GSK's.

Geografisch zijn volgende landen betrokken bij het GSK sustainable cities: : België, Benin, Brazilië, Burkina Faso, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesië, Madagascar, Marokko, Nicaragua, Uganda, Peru, RDC, Rwanda, Salvador, Senegal, Tanzania, Vietnam en Zuid Afrika.

## **6. Opportuniteiten voor complementariteit & synergie met de actoren van het GSK veerkrachtige ecosystemen**

Beide GSK's zien een opportuniteit in het uitwisseling van gedachten over de vraag hoe ecosystemen en duurzame steden met elkaar in verband kunnen worden gebracht, over de vraag hoe de interactie tussen lokale overheid en plaatselijke gemeenschappen kan worden verbeterd, en over de vraag hoe de duurzame toegang tot en het duurzame gebruik en beheer van ecosystemen kunnen worden verbeterd.

## Cadre Stratégique Commun Rwanda - Lien avec le CSC

### Thématique des villes durables

#### 1. Vision relative aux Sustainable Cities

Le CSC thématique Sustainable Cities réunit des acteurs de la coopération non-gouvernementale qui développent des processus d'urbanisation, de décentralisation et de bonne gouvernance (locale). L'urbanisation rapide est l'une des tendances les plus importantes du 21<sup>e</sup> siècle, et elle s'accompagne de transformations administratives continues, avec un transfert de compétences et de moyens entre les niveaux d'administration, et modifie les rapports entre le secteur public, le secteur privé et la société civile. Des cadres internationaux comme l'Agenda 2030 (ODD), le New Urban Agenda et l'Accord de Paris sur le climat soulignent le rôle et les opportunités offerts par le niveau local dans la transition vers une société durable.

#### Qu'est-ce qu'une Sustainable City ?

Les Sustainable Cities sont des métropoles, villes et villages bien gouvernés, coproduits démocratiquement par des élus responsables, des administrations transparentes, des communautés et citoyens constructifs, et un secteur privé responsable. Elles sont en mesure de développer des relations ville-campagne régénératrices écologiquement saines et de répondre aux besoins spécifiques généraux et sociaux de tous les citoyens, y compris les citoyens défavorisés et vulnérables, sans compromettre les besoins des générations futures. Les Sustainable Cities sont financièrement stables, elles encouragent des mécanismes décisionnels hybrides, multi-couches et intègres, elles donnent accès à une diversité de formes de citoyenneté et d'autonomisation, et sont interconnectées dans des dynamiques de gouvernance plus larges de l'État, de la région et de localités avoisinantes.

#### 2. L'objectif commun du CSC Sustainable Cities

Les acteurs du CSC Sustainable Cities contribuent par le biais de leurs programmes DGD à l'un des objectifs communs : *promouvoir les Sustainable Cities à travers le monde, notamment des villes, communes ou territoires délimités dans lesquels les objectifs de développement durable (Sustainable Development Goals ou SDG) sont réalisés. La Sustainable City reste dans les limites écologiques de la planète, et garantit en même temps les conditions sociales minimales qui sont nécessaires pour assurer le bien-être de ses habitants.*

#### 3. Acteurs du CSC Sustainable Cities au Rwanda

Les participants actuels à ce CSC sont Brulocalis, COTA, Echos Communication, Oxfam MdM, Rikolto, UVCW et VVSG. Pour le Rwanda, Rikolto est l'organisation partenaire principale pour assurer les liens entre le CSC thématique et le CSC du Rwanda.

ACNG belges	Organisation partenaire des ACNG belges au Rwanda	Groupe-cible	Focalisation/fonctionnement autour du thème
Rikolto	- Les institutions publiques telles que les autorités de Rubavu (TBC) - Partenaires du secteur privé (TBD) Groupes d'agriculteurs dans les zones périurbaines	Agriculteurs, prestataires de services de développement des entreprises, PME du secteur alimentaire, détaillants, consommateurs, autorités locales	Des systèmes alimentaires territoriaux durables et inclusifs dans les villes rwandaises
COTA	- Les autorités locales (TBD) - Les organisations de la société civile (TBD)	Autorités locales, organisations de la société civile	Renforcement de la gouvernance locale à travers des mécanismes participatifs, de concertation, de coordination pour la formulation et le suivi des stratégies de développement local

#### 4. Défis prioritaires pour les Sustainable Cities au Rwanda identifié par les ACNG et leurs partenaires locaux

L'urbanisation apporte une plus grande prospérité, mais entraîne également des problèmes de développement, tant pour les villes que pour les zones périurbaines et rurales avoisinantes. L'expansion urbaine implique donc en même temps de nouvelles opportunités et de nouveaux défis pour des communautés, y compris la question de comment garantir une alimentation saine, équilibrée et durable à une population urbaine croissante. Les principaux défis en matière de Sustainable Cities sur lesquels se concentreront les approches sont les suivants (sous réserve d'une analyse approfondie en 2021) :

- L'accès des citoyens à une alimentation de qualité et durable dans les villes rwandaises
- L'accès des petits producteurs aux marchés alimentaires urbains au Rwanda
- L'accès des entrepreneurs et producteurs aux services et ressources nécessaires pour que leurs produits s'orientent vers davantage de durabilité.
- L'entrepreneuriat des jeunes dans le domaine de l'alimentation saine et durable
- La participation effective des divers acteurs dans les mécanismes de coordination et/ou gouvernance territoriale en matière d'alimentation.

La mise en œuvre de stratégies locales de développement durable nécessite de mettre en place une gouvernance partagée et inclusive. Ceci implique notamment :

- De renforcer les capacités des acteurs à jouer leur rôle dans le processus de décentralisation et de gouvernance locale ;
- De renforcer et structurer les processus de concertation favorisant le dialogue multi-acteurs, la coopération entre les acteurs et la coordination des actions de développement au niveau local.

#### 5. Principales approches liées aux villes durables au Rwanda

<b>Cible stratégique 1 relative à la gouvernance</b>	<i>Co-construire et mettre en œuvre la politique locale de développement durable.</i>	
<b>Approches</b>		<b>ANGS</b>
<b>A</b>	Élaborer et mettre en œuvre des instruments, des outils et des stratégies pour des systèmes alimentaires urbains et régionaux durables et inclusifs au Rwanda en contribuant à la gouvernance alimentaire urbaine pour catalyser les actions collectives	Rikolto
<b>B</b>	Élaborer et mettre en œuvre des mécanismes et des outils efficaces de dialogue, de coordination et de coopération entre les acteurs pour favoriser la co-création et la mise en œuvre des politiques locales de développement durable (gouvernance multi-acteurs)	COTA
<b>Cible stratégique 2 relative aux capacités</b>	<i>Renforcer les capacités des acteurs non gouvernementaux locaux à contribuer à la ville durable.</i>	
<b>Approches</b>		<b>ANGS</b>
<b>B</b>	Renforcer des capacités techniques et managériales des autorités locales	
<b>C</b>	Renforcer les capacités des acteurs locaux (non gouvernementaux) pour dialoguer avec les pouvoirs publics locaux et participer au développement local durable Renforcer les capacités des acteurs locaux (non gouvernementaux), tels que les prestataires de services, les organisations paysannes, les PME, les détaillants et les citoyens, afin qu'ils puissent assumer leur rôle dans la transition vers des systèmes alimentaires urbains et régionaux durables et inclusifs au Rwanda	COTA Rikolto
<b>E</b>	Faciliter les échanges et l'apprentissage entre pairs	
<b>Cible stratégique 3 relative aux modèles d'entreprise</b>	<i>Les acteurs locaux dans les villes adoptent des modèles commerciaux inclusifs pour stimuler la consommation et la production durables.</i>	
<b>Approches</b>		<b>ANGS</b>
<b>B</b>	Professionaliser les prestataires de services de développement des entreprises afin de garantir que les producteurs et les entrepreneurs aient un accès équitable aux services et aux ressources nécessaires au	Rikolto

	développement de leur activité commerciale durable, indépendamment de leur sexe ou de leur âge.
<b>C</b>	Faciliter le développement de modèles commerciaux inclusifs et circulaires entre les producteurs durables et les acheteurs urbains
<b>D</b>	Incuber des entreprises innovantes et durables et renforcer l'accès aux services
<b>F</b>	Documenter les approches et les résultats et les mobiliser pour encourager les acteurs locaux et nationaux à investir dans la reproduction des approches

**6. Opportunités pour la complémentarité & la synergie avec les acteurs du CSC Rwanda**  
Rikolto met en œuvre un programme de villes durables à l'échelle mondiale, appelé Food Smart Cities. Ce programme fait partie du CSC thématique des villes durables. À l'échelle mondiale, nos systèmes alimentaires sont en crise et doivent devenir plus durables, résilients et inclusifs. Le programme "Food Smart Cities" vise à accélérer à contribuer à la transition vers des systèmes alimentaires territoriaux résilients et inclusifs et des régimes alimentaires sains, durables et nutritifs dans les villes. Rikolto servira de pont entre le CSC "Sustainable Cities" et le CSC Rwanda et travaillera activement à l'identification et à l'opérationnalisation des synergies. Des opportunités spécifiques se présenteront probablement pour les activités menées dans le cadre du 3e objectif stratégique du CSC SC (modèles d'entreprise inclusifs) et des cibles no. 5 (agriculture) et 7 (entreprenariat) du CSC Rwanda.

A partir de Janvier 2022, Rikolto et ses partenaires souhaitent lancer un programme Food Smart Cities au Rwanda, dans le cadre du CSC thématique des villes durables. Pour ce faire, Rikolto analysera minutieusement le contexte Rwandais au cours de l'année 2021 avec l'ambition de chercher des opportunités de complémentarités et de synergies avec les autres acteurs belges présents dans le pays. Sachant qu'Enabel-Rwanda coordonne un portefeuille important de programmes autour des thématiques de l'urbanisation et de l'agriculture, le CSC thématique des villes durables s'engage à trouver des complémentarités maximales avec le travail de Enabel sur le terrain. Enabel coordonne des activités à Rubavu, Musanze et Rwamanga. Ces trois villes sont en pleine croissance et ont un potentiel important grâce à leurs terres fertiles. Leur proximité avec les grandes villes telles que Kigali et Goma (RDC) font de celles-ci des acteurs importants dans le développement des systèmes alimentaires durables pour la région.

La décentralisation et la gouvernance locale est l'une des thématiques d'intervention du Cota. Le Cota entend travailler avec différents acteurs (Etat, collectivités locales, ONG, associations, acteurs du secteur privé marchand) en vue de contribuer à la mise en œuvre de stratégies locales de développement durable, et notamment d'apporter des solutions pour faciliter la mise en œuvre des ODD au niveau local. Le programme DGD 2022 - 2026 que le Cota souhaite déposer aura pour objet la mise en œuvre de projets de recherche-action visant à produire des connaissances sur des problématiques concrètes à partir de l'expérience des acteurs tout en élaborant avec ces acteurs des solutions à même de les renforcer dans leurs propres actions.

# Liens entre le CSC Sénégal et le CSC Sustainable Cities

## 1. Vision relative aux Sustainable Cities

Le CSC thématique Sustainable Cities réunit des acteurs de la coopération non-gouvernementale qui développent des processus d'urbanisation, de décentralisation et de bonne gouvernance (locale). L'urbanisation rapide est l'une des tendances les plus importantes du 21e siècle, et elle s'accompagne de transformations administratives continues, avec un transfert de compétences et de moyens entre les niveaux d'administration, et modifie les rapports entre le secteur public, le secteur privé et la société civile. Des cadres internationaux comme l'Agenda 2030 (ODD), le New Urban Agenda et l'Accord de Paris sur le climat soulignent le rôle et les opportunités offerts par le niveau local dans la transition vers une société durable.

### Qu'est-ce qu'une Sustainable City ?

Les Sustainable Cities sont des métropoles, villes et villages bien gouvernés, coproduits démocratiquement par des élus responsables, des administrations transparentes, des communautés et citoyens constructifs, et un secteur privé responsable. Elles sont en mesure de développer des relations ville-campagne régénératrices écologiquement saines et de répondre aux besoins spécifiques généraux et sociaux de tous les citoyens, y compris les citoyens défavorisés et vulnérables, sans compromettre les besoins des générations futures. Les Sustainable Cities sont financièrement stables, elles encouragent des mécanismes décisionnels hybrides, multi-couches et intègres, elles donnent accès à une diversité de formes de citoyenneté et d'autonomisation, et sont interconnectées dans des dynamiques de gouvernance plus larges de l'État, de la région et de localités avoisinantes.

## 2. L'objectif commun du CSC Sustainable Cities

Les acteurs du CSC Sustainable Cities contribuent par le biais de leurs programmes DGD à l'un des objectifs communs : *promouvoir les Sustainable Cities à travers le monde, notamment des villes, communes ou territoires délimités dans lesquels les objectifs de développement durable (Sustainable Development Goals ou SDG) sont réalisés. La Sustainable City reste dans les limites écologiques de la planète, et garantit en même temps les conditions sociales minimales qui sont nécessaires pour assurer le bien-être de ses habitants.*

*Les cibles stratégiques arrêtées dans le CSC Sustainable Cities sont:*

- *Les autorités locales co-construisent et mettent en œuvre avec d'autres acteurs une politique locale de développement durable.*
- *Les autorités et acteurs locaux renforcent leurs capacités à façonner la ville durable.*
- *Les acteurs économiques locaux, y compris les gouvernements locaux, adoptent des pratiques d'approvisionnement inclusives qui stimulent la consommation et la production durables*

### 3. Acteurs du CSC Sustainable Cities au Sénégal

ACNG belges	Organisation partenaire des ACNG belges au Sénégal	Groupe-cible	Focalisation/fonctionnement autour du thème
<b>Brulocalis</b>	Les 4 gouvernements locaux de Grand-Dakar – Berchem-Ste-Agathe, Marsassoum – Anderlecht Léona - Hastière, Mbour-Molenbeek-St Jean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Les populations des communes de Grand-Dakar, Léona, Mbour, Marsassoum</li> <li>• Les élus et fonctionnaires locaux des communes impliquées, concernés par le secteur d'intervention</li> <li>• <i>(plus indirectement) : les partenaires locaux des communes impliquées</i></li> <li>- <i>(plus indirectement) : les autorités d'autres niveaux gouvernementaux (de par le fait que le développement de l'administration locale les amène à faire évoluer leur organisation, la législation et leurs pratiques)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bonne gouvernance locale</li> <li>• Développement socio-économique local durable et inclusif</li> <li>• Gestion participative des politiques locales</li> <li>• Renforcement général des services communaux de base</li> </ul>
<b>VVSG</b>	Les gouvernements locaux de  Tambacounda – Sint-Niklaas  Sokone – Zemst  KemoPoDi – Deinze Lievegem  (3 partenariats communaux)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• La population des communes de Tambacounda, Sokone et KemoPodi</li> <li>• Les élus et fonctionnaires locaux des communes impliquées, concernés par le secteur d'intervention</li> <li>• <i>(plus indirectement) : les partenaires locaux des communes impliquées</i></li> </ul> <p><i>(Plus indirectement : les autorités d'autres niveaux gouvernementaux (de par le fait que le développement de l'administration locale les amène à faire évoluer leur organisation, la législation et leurs pratiques)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bonne gouvernance locale</li> <li>• Gestion de déchets</li> <li>• Valorisation de déchets</li> <li>• Autonomisation économique des femmes et des jeunes</li> <li>• Économie circulaire</li> </ul>

<b>Rikolto</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Collectivités locales (Villes de Dakar, Ville de Thiès);</li> <li>-Agents communaux responsables des marchés et petits commerces de quartier (kiosques)</li> <li>-Direction générale des cantines scolaires, comité de gestion des cantines scolaires au sein des écoles</li> <li>-Instituts de recherche</li> <li>-ONGs et réseaux partenaires</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Organisations de producteurs et maraichers dans les zones périurbaines.</li> <li>-Partenaires privés (marchés, supermarchés et superettes).</li> <li>-Organisation de la société civile (Association des consommateurs, Association de Nutrition et d'alimentation du Sénégal (ANAS), Association des parents d'élèves)</li> <li>-Direction de 4 Ecoles à Dakar et à Thiès</li> </ul>	<p>Systèmes alimentaires durables dans les villes bâtis sur des modèles d'affaires inclusifs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Alimentation saine au niveau des cantines scolaires</li> <li>-Initiation au micro jardinage au niveau des écoles</li> <li>-Gestion et valorisation des déchets (femmes et jeunes)</li> <li>- économie circulaire</li> </ul>
<b>Echos Communication</b>	<p>Rikolto, Croix-Rouge, synergie de mutualisation synergies avec les ACNG belges, Brulocalis et VVSG</p>	<p>Collectivités locales, les jeunes animateurs coachs, entreprises sociales (sociale business du type recyclages du plastique, ISC locales et radios locales,</p>	<p>Ville durable, ville verte en collaboration avec la Ville de Dakar, résilience aux chocs extérieurs (type pandémie, inondations, etc), changement climatique, éducation citoyenne</p>
<b>COTA</b>	<p>Autorités locales (TBD) Organisations de la société civile (TBD)</p>	<p>Autorités locales, organisations de la société civile</p>	<p>Renforcement de la gouvernance locale à travers des mécanismes participatifs, de concertation, de coordination pour la formulation et la mise en œuvre de stratégies de développement local</p> <p>Amélioration de l'inclusion des populations vulnérables</p>



#### **4. Défis prioritaires pour les Sustainable Cities au Sénégal identifié par les ACNG et leurs partenaires locaux**

L'urbanisation apporte une plus grande prospérité, mais entraîne également des problèmes de développement, tant pour les villes que pour les zones périurbaines et rurales avoisinantes. L'expansion urbaine implique donc en même temps de nouvelles opportunités et de nouveaux défis pour des communautés au Sénégal. Près de 46.7% de la population sénégalaise vit en zone urbaine, ce qui constitue un défi majeur pour les autorités locales.

Entre 2016 et 2020 le Plan Sénégal Emergence a insufflé une nouvelle dynamique socio-économique au pays, visant le bien-être des hommes, des femmes, des jeunes ainsi que des publics vulnérables et des trajectoires de développement sobre en carbone.

Le pays a intégré des principes de développement durable dans les politiques nationales afin d'inverser la tendance à la dégradation des ressources naturelles et de l'environnement.

La crise du Covid-19 a été un accélérateur d'inégalités. Les restrictions imposées ont fortement impactés l'économie informelles dans les grandes villes dans lesquelles les activités journalières représentent la source principale des revenus de la population urbaine ; contrairement aux zones rurales.

##### **Six défis majeurs :**

##### **Défi de gouvernance territoriale :**

- Renforcement des capacités des collectivités territoriales
- Concertation et coordination multi-acteurs
- Articulation des différentes échelles territoriales (quartier/commune/intercommunalités/ville), et/ou administratives (services de l'Etat, services des collectivités territoriales, ...)
- Cohésion sociale
- Participation citoyenne et démarches inclusives
- Gestion intégrée participative
- Système instable en ce qui concerne les élections locales => incertitudes pour la réalisation des programmes de partenariats municipaux
- Retards et ambiguïtés dans le transfert des moyens du niveau fédéral au niveau local => difficultés à renforcer les capacités des gouvernements locaux

##### **Défi de résilience :**

- Face aux changements climatiques
- Face aux risques naturels et catastrophes naturelles
- Face aux chocs pandémiques

##### **Défi des conditions de vie :**

- Sécurité alimentaire et systèmes alimentaires durables
- Propreté/hygiène
- Cadre de vie, environnement, poumons verts

##### **Défi de sauvegarde d'environnement :**

- Urbanisme
- Infrastructures urbaines durables
- Energies : découverte de pétrole aux larges des côtes sénégalaises (en relation avec la protection des ressources naturelles)

**Défi d'emplois**, notamment des jeunes et des femmes

- L'accès des populations locales, et des jeunes et des femmes en particulier, à un emploi décent, durable et inclusif dans leurs territoires respectifs ;

Défi d'un système alimentaire urbain durable et inclusif

- L'accès à une alimentation saine, durable et nutritive pour tous les citoyens
- Une alimentation saine et équilibrée dans les cantines scolaires
- Un accès aux marchés urbains pour les petits producteurs
- Forte pression sur les terres fertiles, (récupération des déchets fruits et légumes des différents marchés par des jeunes et des femmes pour la fabrication de compost)

## **5. Principales approches autour des Sustainable Cities au Sénégal**

Le basculement mondial vers des Sustainable Cities requiert une approche qui associe le niveau local et national au niveau régional et international. Au niveau national, l'accent est mis sur le soutien et le renforcement des partenaires locaux afin qu'ils puissent contribuer à la ville durable. Cela n'est cependant pas possible sans établir le lien avec ce qui se passe au niveau régional, continental ou mondial autour des Sustainable Cities. Les cadres internationaux sont des cadres directeurs mais peuvent également être influencés par des acteurs locaux. Les connaissances et les bonnes pratiques sont partagées en dehors des limites de la ville. Au Sénégal, Les ACNG se concentreront principalement sur les approches et objectifs suivants afin de répondre aux défis :

Afin de répondre à ces défis, les ACNG se concentreront principalement sur les approches et objectifs suivants.

<b>Cible stratégique 1 relative à la gouvernance</b>		<b>Coconstruire et mettre en œuvre la politique locale de développement durable.</b>
Cet objectif sera réalisé via différentes approches : l'acquisition de connaissances comme prérequis à l'élaboration des politiques ; la création et l'implémentation d'outils efficaces de dialogue, de coordination et de coopération entre acteurs, afin de favoriser la cocréation et la co-implémentation ; la mise en œuvre d'un plaidoyer à différentes échelles pour améliorer le contexte opérationnel des villes ; le développement d'une approche intégrée via la coopération inter / intra institutionnelle et intersectorielle et la gouvernance multi-niveaux.		
<b>Approches</b>		<b>ACNG</b>
<b>A</b>	Elaborer et mettre en œuvre des mécanismes, les outils et les ressources pour une politique de développement durable, en accordant une attention particulière aux défis environnementaux et à l'inclusion des femmes, des jeunes et des groupes marginalisés.	COTA, Echos Communication, Rikolto, VVSG, Brulocalis
<b>B</b>	Définir et mettre en œuvre des processus et des outils efficaces qui facilitent le dialogue, la coordination et la collaboration entre les acteurs afin d'encourager la co-création et la mise en œuvre de politiques locales pour le développement durable (gouvernance multipartite).	COTA, Echos Communication, Rikolto, VVSG, Brulocalis
<b>C</b>	Mener un plaidoyer auprès des différents niveaux de gouvernement et d'autres institutions (UE, ONU, ...) pour améliorer le contexte (judiciaire, juridique, politique...) dans lequel les gouvernements et les acteurs locaux opèrent.	VVSG, Brulocalis
<b>D</b>	Promouvoir la coopération territoriale et intergouvernementale (gouvernance à plusieurs niveaux)	VVSG, Brulocalis
<b>E</b>	Développer et mettre en œuvre une politique intégrée pour le développement durable (politique transversale)	Echos Communication, VVSG, Brulocalis

<b>Cible stratégique 2 relative aux capacités</b>		<i>Co-construire et mettre en œuvre la politique locale de développement durable.</i>
<p>Ces capacités concernent aussi bien la volonté, les connaissances, et les compétences que les attitudes, processus et ressources. Sont couvertes les autorités locales en tant que telles, mais aussi les autres parties prenantes telles que les citoyen.ne.s, les associations et le secteur privé, avec une attention particulière pour les populations marginalisées. La réalisation de cet objectif passera par : un travail de sensibilisation de tous ces acteurs aux cadres et concepts existants tels que les ODD, la théorie du doughnut ; le renforcement de leurs ressources (financières) et de leurs capacités techniques, managériales, d'animation, de plaidoyer, etc. ; le développement d'outils et de mécanismes d'apprentissage spécifiques.</p>		
<b>Approches</b>		<b>ACNG</b>
<b>A</b>	Sensibiliser les gouvernements et les acteurs locaux aux principes, aux concepts et à la pertinence d'une ville durable (= appropriation).	Echos Communication, VVSG, Brulocalis
<b>B</b>	<p>Renforcer les capacités des gouvernements locaux pour contribuer à une ville durable. Cela comprend, entre autres, les éléments suivants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Le renforcement des capacités techniques et de leadership en ce qui concerne les principes de bonne gouvernance (gouvernements efficaces, compétents et responsables).</li> <li>- Le renforcement des capacités à mener des politiques participatives, inclusives et fondées sur des preuves, en accordant une attention particulière aux groupes vulnérables</li> <li>- Renforcer les capacités à développer et à mettre en œuvre une politique multidisciplinaire, intégrée et territoriale pour appliquer la vision d'une ville durable.</li> <li>- Renforcer les capacités pour soutenir les processus de participation multi-acteurs.</li> <li>- Renforcer les capacités à mesurer l'impact des diverses initiatives qui contribuent à une ville durable.</li> <li>- Renforcer les capacités de lobbying (conjoint).</li> <li>- Améliorer et utiliser plus efficacement les financements mis à la disposition des autorités locales pour la mise en œuvre du développement durable.</li> </ul>	COTA, Echos Communication, VVSG, Brulocalis

<b>C</b>	<p>Renforcer les capacités des acteurs locaux (société civile, secteur privé, écoles, associations, citoyens, etc.) pour contribuer à une ville durable. Cela comprend, entre autres, les éléments suivants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Le renforcement des capacités (techniques) pour participer activement à la société durable.</li> <li>- Le renforcement des capacités à s'engager et à dialoguer avec les gouvernements locaux.</li> <li>- Le renforcement de la sensibilisation des citoyens à leurs droits et devoirs (en particulier les femmes, les jeunes et les groupes vulnérables).</li> <li>- Le renforcement des capacités nécessaires pour que les acteurs locaux puissent assumer de manière optimale leur rôle de chien de garde vis-à-vis du gouvernement (local).</li> <li>- Renforcer les capacités à mesurer l'impact des différentes initiatives qui contribuent à une ville durable.</li> <li>- Renforcer les capacités de lobbying (conjoint).</li> <li>- Améliorer et utiliser plus efficacement les financements mis à la disposition des acteurs locaux pour la mise en œuvre du développement durable.</li> </ul>	<p>COTA, Echos Communication, Rikolto, VVSG, Brulocalis</p>
<b>D</b>	<p>Développer et partager des méthodologies, des outils et des ressources pour les différents types de capacités.</p>	<p>COTA, Echos Communication, VVSG, Brulocalis</p>
<b>E</b>	<p>Mettre en place des mécanismes d'échange entre pairs et d'apprentissage mutuel entre les gouvernements locaux et les acteurs au sein d'un pays, d'une région ou au niveau international.</p>	<p>COTA, Rikolto, VVSG, Brulocalis</p>

<b>Cible stratégique 3 sur les modèles économiques durables &amp; inclusifs</b>	<i>Les acteurs économiques locaux adoptent des pratiques d'approvisionnement inclusives qui stimulent la consommation et la production durables</i>	
<p>Les acteurs économiques locaux sont prioritairement visés ici, afin qu'ils adoptent des pratiques d'approvisionnement inclusives stimulant la consommation et la production durables et renforçant les liens entre villes et campagnes. Les approches préconisées ici incluent : le renforcement des producteurs locaux engagés dans des démarches de durabilité, en mettant l'accent sur leur connexion avec les entreprises et marchés urbains, et ce dans des conditions commerciales équitables (ex. marchés publics) ; le soutien à l'entrepreneuriat durable, en particulier des jeunes ; l'implication des citoyennes dans la cocréation des systèmes économiques territoriaux durables (ex. citizen science, donut labs) ; l'approvisionnement en produits sains issus de l'agriculture durable des cantines scolaires par des organisations de producteurs ; la fabrication du compost par des jeunes et des femmes avec des déchets provenant des marchés et supermarchés.</p>		
<b>Approches</b>		
<b>A</b>	Faciliter la gestion durable des écosystèmes et territoires dans lesquels sont produits les biens consommés en ville, y compris la résilience des acteurs locaux (producteurs, PME) qui dépendent de ces écosystèmes.	Rikolto
<b>B</b>	Professionnaliser les organisations de producteurs et renforcer les fournisseurs de services en vue d'assurer un accès équitable des producteurs et entrepreneurs aux services et ressources (y compris financières) nécessaires au développement de leur activité commerciale durable, indépendamment de leur genre ou de leur âge.	Rikolto, VVSG
<b>C</b>	Faciliter le développement de modèles économiques inclusifs et/ou circulaires qui connectent les producteurs et entreprises durables des zones rurales, péri-urbaines et urbaines aux marchés urbains dans des conditions commerciales équitables, y compris dans le cadre d'achats institutionnels par les gouvernements locaux et les acteurs locaux (cantines scolaires, marchés publics, etc.)	Echos Communication, Rikolto, VVSG, Brulocalis
<b>D</b>	Faciliter le développement et l'incubation d'entreprises contribuant à la production et la consommation territoriale durable et renforcer les écosystèmes locaux de soutien aux PME durables.	Rikolto
<b>E</b>	Favoriser la participation des citoyens dans la cocréation de nouvelles solutions multi-acteurs pour des systèmes économiques territoriaux plus durables (e.g. via des initiatives de "citizen science", des donuts labs, des ateliers d'échanges avec le secteur privé et le monde académique, le renforcement des organisations de la société civile sur ces thématiques, l'organisation de campagnes de sensibilisation, etc.)	Echos Communication, Rikolto, Brulocalis

<b>F</b>	Documenter les approches, résultats et enseignements et les mobiliser afin d'encourager les acteurs locaux et nationaux, y compris les gouvernements, à investir dans la réplication des approches.	Echos Communication, Rikolto, Brulocalis
----------	---	--

## 6. Opportunités pour la complémentarité & la synergie avec les acteurs du CSC Sénégal

- Dans le CSC Sénégal : la cible stratégique principale est la gouvernance locale et approches territoriales, par ailleurs VVSG sera observateur pour les cibles stratégiques 1, 2 et 3.
- Cible 3 : Urbain, péri-urbain, rural continuum urbain. Un travail sur les conditions sanitaires de certains marchés urbains reste à mener, et la liaison avec les zones maraichères alentours, tant pour les intrants comme le composte que pour les produits agricoles reste à effectuer. Il serait aussi intéressant de mettre certains producteurs du continuum urbain en lien avec des supérettes au niveau des villes. Le track record de certains acteurs (VVSG) dans des villes moyennes pourront être utile pour approcher ces thèmes de manière systémique.
- Des synergies et partages de connaissances sont possibles avec les autres organisations belges qui sont déjà au Sénégal ou qui comptent démarrer leurs activités :
- VVSG Kemopodi (Djander) dans la région de Thiès qui est une des villes cibles pour le programme FSC-Economie circulaire. Spécialiste dans la valorisation des déchets avec la fabrication de compost et autonomie économique des femmes et des jeunes.
- Iles de Paix si jamais le démarrage des activités se concrétise au Sénégal, possibilité d'augmenter les rendements des OPs qui vont approvisionner les villes dans le cadre d'un programme agro écologique. Tambacounda ville cible pour expansion du programme FSC
- La présence commune de plusieurs ACNG au sein du CSC Villes Durables et CSC Sénégal/Cible 1 devrait permettre d'enrichir mutuellement les 2 CSC, avec, d'une part, une vision plus transversale, trans-pays qui s'appuie sur des bonnes pratiques, des outils, des instruments de renforcement de la gouvernance locale, et d'autre part, une intervention locale qui peut servir de laboratoire territorial.

### LINK BETWEEN JSF TANZANIA AND THEMATIC JSF SUSTAINABLE CITIES

The Thematic JSF Sustainable Cities (JSF SC) unites all BNGAs working on processes of urbanization, decentralization and (local) good governance. Rapid urbanization is one of the most important trends of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. International frameworks like the Agenda 2030 (SDG's), the New Urban Agenda and the Paris Climate agreement stress the role and opportunities for cities to assist in the transition to a more sustainable society.

#### 1. What is a Sustainable City?

Sustainable cities are well governed cities, towns and villages, democratically co-produced by accountable elected officials, transparent administrations, constructive communities and citizens, and a responsible private sector. They are capable of developing ecologically sound regenerative urban-rural relations and addressing the broadly and socially defined needs of all citizens, including underprivileged and vulnerable ones, without jeopardizing the needs of future generations. Sustainable Cities are financially stable, support hybrid, multi-layered and uncorrupted decision-making mechanisms, give access to a diversity of forms of citizenship and empowerment, and are networked within broader governance dynamics of the state, region and neighboring settlements.



## 2. Shared goal of the JSF Sustainable Cities

Through their DGD programmes, the actors of the JSF Sustainable Cities contribute to a single, common goal: *promoting Sustainable Cities around the globe, with a particular emphasis on cities, municipalities, or defined territories within which sustainable development goals (SDGs) are realised. The Sustainable City will always remain within the ecological limits of the planet and, at the same time, guarantees that the minimum social standards required for the well-being of its citizens are met.*

## 3. Actors of the JSF Sustainable Cities in Tanzania

Current participants in the JSF Sustainable Cities are Brulocalis, COTA, Echos Communication, Oxfam MDM, Rikolto, UVCW and VVSG. Rikolto is the only JSF SC member with an active presence in Tanzania through its global Food Smart Cities programme (under the thematic JSF SC). Rikolto will be the focal point to assure linkages between the thematic JSF and the Tanzanian JSF.

BNGAs	Partner organisations of the BNGAs in Tanzania on Sustainable cities	Target audience	Focus / theme impact
<b>Rikolto</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public institutions like Mbeya city council, Arusha City Authority</li> <li>- Private sector partners</li> <li>- Local business incubators</li> <li>- Farmer groups in peri-urban areas</li> </ul>	Smallholder farmers, business development service providers, food SMEs, retailers, consumers, local authorities	Sustainable and inclusive city region food systems in Tanzanian cities
<b>VVSG</b>	To be confirmed: ALAT	Tanzanian municipalities	Exchange of expertise and peer learning between Flemish and Ugandan municipalities (other themes to be defined)

## 4. Priority challenges for the thematic JSF in Tanzania

Urbanisation brings greater prosperity, but also leads to development issues, both for cities and for the surrounding peri-urban and rural areas. Urban expansion offers both new opportunities and new challenges to societies. Local governments are key actors in realizing Agenda 2030. However, further capacity building of local governments is essential to make the transition to sustainable, coherent local policy, enhancing the welfare and living conditions of the population. Another challenge is related to sustainable urban food systems.

Challenges related to achieving SDG 2 in Tanzanian cities will be a priority under this thematic JSF. Tanzania's cities population, including that of Arusha and Mbeya, is rapidly increasing and is projected to increase by 125% by 2030. 33% of children are chronically malnourished and diets are largely carbohydrate-based, lacking diversity. Therefore, the priority challenges identified for Sustainable Cities in Tanzania are the following:

- Citizens' access to diverse, healthy and sustainable food in Tanzanian cities
- Smallholder farmers' access to urban food markets
- Access to business development services and financial resources for food chain actors
- Youth entrepreneurship in the field of healthy and sustainable food
- The effective participation of city region food system actors in territorial governance mechanisms that promote collective action.

## 5. Main approaches related to Sustainable Cities in Tanzania

<b>Strategic goal 1 related to governance</b>	<i>Co-constructing and implementing the local sustainable development policy.</i>	
<b>Approaches</b>		<b>ANGS</b>
<b>A</b>	Elaborate and implement instruments, tools and strategies towards sustainable and inclusive city region food systems in Tanzania by contributing to the set-up of multi-stakeholder urban food governance platforms to catalyse collective actions	Rikolto
<b>Strategic goal 2 related to capacities</b>	<i>Strengthening the capacities of local non-governmental actors to contribute to the sustainable city.</i>	
<b>Approaches</b>		<b>ANGS</b>
<b>C</b>	Strengthen the capacities of local (non-governmental) actors, such as service providers, farmers' organisations, SMEs, retailers and citizens to take up their role in the transition to sustainable & inclusive city region food systems in Tanzania	Rikolto
<b>E</b>	Facilitate exchanges and peer-to-peer learning	
<b>Strategic goal 3 related to business models</b>	<i>Local actors in cities are adopting inclusive business models to stimulate sustainable consumption and production.</i>	
<b>Approaches</b>		<b>ANGS</b>
<b>B</b>	Professionalise business development service providers to ensure that producers and entrepreneurs have equitable access to the services and resources necessary for the development of their sustainable business activity, regardless of their gender or age	Rikolto
<b>C</b>	Facilitate the development of inclusive and circular business models between sustainable producers and urban buyers	
<b>D</b>	Incubate innovative sustainable businesses & strengthening access to services	
<b>F</b>	Document approaches and results and mobilise them to encourage local and national actors to invest in the replication of the approaches	

At the moment, VVSG is in the process of identifying a new partner country. Tanzania is one of the possibilities. The main aim for the new partnership is to connect Flemish and Ugandan municipalities, strengthening capacity and enhancing decentralised development cooperation. The focus would be on facilitating short-term exchange whereby a Flemish local politician or civil servant provides expertise on the ground based on a specific question/demand. The umbrella association (ALAT) would be the main point of contact, capturing questions of municipalities, examining which municipalities can be linked up with Flemish municipalities, thinking together with VVSG about possible ways to enhance municipal international cooperation. By extension we can look into other partnership opportunities, such as peer learning between VVSG and its sister association or developing thematic projects. If VVSG sets up a partnership in Tanzania, it will contribute to strategic goals 1 and 2 of the JSF.

#### **6. Interface between the thematic JSF and JSF Tanzania – complementarity/synergy links**

Rikolto, Iles de Paix and Trias have created an Arusha-based multi-stakeholder platform on sustainable food systems at city level. This platform structures interventions between all food system actors (NGOs, companies, local government and research institutions) around the question of food safety for citizens in Arusha city. The Arusha city programme is an important partnership between Belgian NGAs and will be a key element under the synergy chapter of the Tanzanian JSF. Especially approach 1.A under the Sustainable Food Systems chapter has a relevant link with the thematic JSF: 'Improve the business, social and institutional environment for all actors in favour of sustainable food systems at District, Regional and National levels.' Rikolto will make sure linkages are made between this common approach of BNGAs under JSF Tanzania and the thematic JSF.

Rikolto will also coordinate a Food Smart Cities programme in the city of Mbeya as part of the thematic JSF on sustainable cities.

The Tanzanian JSF has an approach to contribute to more inclusive and greener city development through entrepreneurship (approach 2.C). Trias and Rikolto will look for complementarity and synergies on this approach as part of the Tanzanian JSF. Wherever relevant, Rikolto will assume linkage with the thematic JSF on sustainable cities.

Dependant of VVSG's decision to set up a programme in Uganda, synergies will be further elaborated, not only with ANGS but also with Enabel.

---

## JSF Uganda: 2-pager on links with the thematic JSF on sustainable cities

---

The Thematic JSF Sustainable Cities unites all BNGAs working on processes of urbanization, decentralization and (local) good governance. Rapid urbanization is one of the most important trends of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. International frameworks like the Agenda 2030 (SDG's), the New Urban Agenda and the Paris Climate agreement stress the role and opportunities for cities to assist in the transition to a more sustainable society.

### 1. What is a Sustainable City?

Sustainable cities are well governed cities, towns and villages, democratically co-produced by accountable elected officials, transparent administrations, constructive communities and citizens, and a responsible private sector. They are capable of developing ecologically sound regenerative urban-rural relations and addressing the broadly and socially defined needs of all citizens, including underprivileged and vulnerable ones, without jeopardizing the needs of future generations. Sustainable Cities are financially stable, support hybrid, multi-layered and uncorrupted decision-making mechanisms, give access to a diversity of forms of citizenship and empowerment, and are networked within broader governance dynamics of the state, region and neighboring settlements.

### 2. Shared goal of the JSF Sustainable Cities

Through their DGD programmes, the actors of the JSF Sustainable Cities contribute to a single, common goal: *promoting Sustainable Cities around the globe, with a particular emphasis on cities, municipalities, or defined territories within which sustainable development goals (SDGs) are realised. The Sustainable City will always remain within the ecological limits of the planet and, at the same time, guarantees that the minimum social standards required for the well-being of its citizens are met.*

### 3. Actors of the JSF Sustainable Cities in Uganda

Current participants to the JSF Sustainable Cities are Brulocalis, COTA, Echos Communication, Oxfam MdM, Rikolto, UVCW and VVSG. For Uganda, Rikolto is the lead partner organization to assure linkages between the thematic JSF and the Ugandan JSF.

BNGAs	Partner organisations of the BNGAs in Uganda on Sustainable cities	Target audience	Focus / theme impact
Rikolto	-Public institutions like Mbale city council, Kampala Capital City Authority -Private sector partners like Bringo Fresh -Farmer groups in peri-urban areas like Kangulumira Farmer group	Smallholders farmers, business development service providers, food SMEs, retailers, consumers, local authorities	Sustainable and inclusive city region food systems in Ugandan cities
VVSG	To be confirmed: ULGA and UAAU	Ugandan municipalities	Exchange of expertise and peer learning between Flemish and Ugandan municipalities (other themes to be defined)

### 4. Prioritised challenges for Sustainable Cities in Uganda as identified by the BNGAs and their local partners

- There is a lack of coordination and interconnections between food systems actors in Ugandan city regions and the need for a more holistic perspective to work across sectors and levels to make urban food environments in Ugandan cities more conducive to sustainable and healthy food consumption (Rikolto Food Environment study, 2020). This calls for a more systemic approach to urban food governance to catalyse collective actions among food system actors.
- Urban food supply chains are constrained by the difficulties facing Uganda’s food producers: access to finance and investment, lack of adequate market information, poor agricultural practices, limited access to quality agri-inputs, poor infrastructure and weak institutions leading to inefficiencies and a stagnant food production output well-below the population’s growth rate. Those challenges make it difficult for urban dwellers to access nutritious, safe and sustainably produced food at an affordable price. Ugandans’ diets are monotonous and unvaried, with staples forming 55% of the food intake, frequently causing micronutrient deficiencies (Uganda Nutrition Action Plan, 2011).
- Local governments are key actors in realizing Agenda 2030. Further capacity building of local governments is essential to make the transition to sustainable, coherent local policy, enhancing the welfare and living conditions of the population.

## 5. Main approaches related to Sustainable Cities in Uganda

<b>Strategic goal 1 related to governance</b>	<i>Co-constructing and implementing the local sustainable development policy.</i>	
<b>Approaches</b>		<b>ANGS</b>
<b>A</b>	Elaborate and implement instruments, tools and strategies towards sustainable and inclusive city region food systems in Uganda by contributing to the set up multi-stakeholder urban food governance platforms to catalyse collective actions	Rikolto
<b>Strategic goal 2 related to capacities</b>	<i>Strengthening the capacities of local non-governmental actors to contribute to the sustainable city.</i>	
<b>Approaches</b>		<b>ANGS</b>
<b>C</b>	Strengthen the capacities of local (non-governmental) actors, such as service providers, farmers' organisations, SMEs, retailers and citizens to take up their role in the transition to sustainable & inclusive city region food systems in Uganda	Rikolto
<b>E</b>	Facilitate exchanges and peer-to-peer learning	
<b>Strategic goal 3 related to business models</b>	<i>Local actors in cities are adopting inclusive business models to stimulate sustainable consumption and production.</i>	
<b>Approaches</b>		<b>ANGS</b>
<b>B</b>	Professionalise business development service providers to ensure that producers and entrepreneurs have equitable access to the services and resources necessary for the development of their sustainable business activity, regardless of their gender or age.	Rikolto
<b>C</b>	Facilitate the development of inclusive and circular business models between sustainable producers and urban buyers	
<b>D</b>	Incubate innovative sustainable businesses & strengthening access to services	

<b>F</b>	Document approaches and results and mobilise them to encourage local and national actors to invest in the replication of the approaches	
----------	---	--

At the moment, VVSG is in the process of identifying a new partner country. Uganda is one of the possibilities. The main aim for the new partnership is to connect Flemish and Ugandan municipalities, strengthening capacity and enhancing decentralised development cooperation. The focus would be on facilitating short-term exchange whereby a Flemish local politician or civil servant provides expertise on the ground based on a specific question/demand. The umbrella associations (ULGA and UAAU) would be the main point of contact, capturing questions of municipalities, examining which municipalities can be linked up with Flemish municipalities, thinking together with VVSG about possible ways to enhance municipal international cooperation. By extension we can look into other partnership opportunities, such as peer learning between VVSG and its sister associations or developing thematic projects. If VVSG sets up a partnership in Uganda, it will contribute to strategic goals 1 and 2 of the JSF.

### **6. Complementarity/Synergy with JSF Uganda**

Rikolto has a global sustainable city programme called Food Smart Cities that is part of this thematic JSF. Globally, our food systems are in crisis and need to become more sustainable, resilient and inclusive.

Rikolto will act as a bridge between the JSF Sustainable Cities and the JSF Uganda and actively work towards the identification and operationalisation of synergies. Specific opportunities will likely arise for activities carried out under JSF SC's 3<sup>rd</sup> strategic goal (inclusive business models) and JSF Uganda's 4<sup>th</sup> (sustainable agriculture & food systems), and 5<sup>th</sup> (entrepreneurship & youth employment) goals.

On the initiative of Rikolto a sustainable city program has been launched in the city of Mbale in 2020. This program will be upscaled as part of the 2022-2026 strategy.

In the city of Fort Portal and/or the nearby town of Kamwenge, Broederlijk Delen, Iles de Paix, Rikolto and SOS Faim are exploring opportunities to strengthen the city food system. Complementarity and/or synergy between these approaches forms a part of Uganda's JSF.

Thematic JSF interventions to support Ugandan cities with sustainability efforts on food and agriculture will furthermore be aligned with Enabel Uganda's urbanization programs. Especially in the Northern part of the country (Gulu, Arua), some opportunities for complementarity and/or synergy might be found.

Dependant of VVSG's decision to set up a programme in Uganda, synergies will be further elaborated, not only with ANGS but also with Enabel.

# Link between the JSF Vietnam and the JSF Sustainable Cities

## 1. Vision on Sustainable Cities

The thematic JSF Sustainable Cities connects actors of non-governmental partnerships working on the processes of urbanisation, decentralisation, and sound local administration. Rapid urbanisation is one of the most important trends of the 21st century and is associated with ongoing administrative transformations, with a transfer of powers and resources between administrative layers, and changes the relationships between the public sector, the private sector, and civil associations. International frameworks such as the Agenda 2030 (SDGs), the New Urban Agenda, and the Paris Climate Agreement emphasise the role and opportunities offered by the local level for the transition towards a sustainable society.

### What is a Sustainable City?

Sustainable cities are well governed cities, towns and villages, democratically co-produced by accountable elected officials, transparent administrations, constructive communities and citizens, and a responsible private sector. They are capable of developing ecologically sound regenerative urban-rural relations and addressing the broadly and socially defined needs of all citizens, including underprivileged and vulnerable ones, without jeopardizing the needs of future generations. Sustainable Cities are financially stable, support hybrid, multi-layered and uncorrupted decision-making mechanisms, give access to a diversity of forms of citizenship and empowerment, and are networked within broader governance dynamics of the state, region and neighbouring settlements.

## 2. The shared goal of the JSF Sustainable Cities

Through their DGD programmes, the actors of the JSF Sustainable Cities contribute to a single, common goal: *promoting Sustainable Cities around the globe, with a particular emphasis on cities, municipalities, or defined territories within which sustainable development goals (SDGs) are realised. The Sustainable City will always remain within the ecological limits of the planet and, at the same time, guarantees that the minimum social standards required for the well-being of its citizens are met.*

## 3. Actors of the JSF Sustainable Cities in Vietnam

Belgian ANGS	Partner organisation of the Belgian ANGS in Vietnam related to Sustainable Cities	Target audience	Focus/theme impact
Rikolto	Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARDs) Management Board of selected markets (MBs) Association of Food Transparency (AFT) Center for Rural Economic Development (CRED) Hanoi University of Technology (HUST) Organic Agriculture Association (OAA) Vietnam Center for Social Initiative Promotion (CSIP) Cooperative Alliance (VCA) National Institute of Nutrition (NIN)	Smallholders farmers Food processors Retailers (online, offline) Consumers Schools City governments Youth	Sustainable and inclusive city region food systems; access to healthy, sustainable and nutritious food for all citizens in Hanoi, HCMC, Phu Ly, Vinh Yen.

## 4. Prioritised challenges for Sustainable Cities in Vietnam as identified by the ANGS and their local partners

Urbanisation brings greater prosperity, but also leads to development issues, both for cities and for the surrounding peri-urban and rural areas. Urban expansion offers both new opportunities and new challenges to societies around the globe.

**Governance**

- **Weak law enforcement on food safety:** The surveillance system is active along the food chains, however it is mainly focussing on the size of the operators, not risk-based and coordination between different departments and between the provincial and national level are weak. Urban food governance is an increasingly attractive topic but without opportunities for multi-stakeholder coordination at city-level. Consumers’ trust to food safety is deteriorated.

**Capacities**

- Lack of risk assessment capacity of the responsible government agencies causes ineffective food safety management, especially with limited resources and inspection mostly carried out at the market.
- Stakeholders mostly focus on their own work with limited sharing and exchanging about how they can contribute to a sustainable food system for the cities.
- Lack of resources and technical capacity in sustainable production, traceability system application, good practices in hygiene of actors along the value chains including cooperatives, farmer organizations, farmers and vendors in the traditional market and street vendors make healthy sustainable nutritious food in the market less available.

**Inclusive business models**

- Big and medium size cities in Vietnam become increasingly food dependant to other regions (Hanoi: 40%, HCMC: 70%, Da Nang: 90%) and especially become more vulnerable to crises such as Covid19. The supply chain faces various challenges when dealing with millions of smallholder farmers in small size cooperatives, and hundreds of thousands of vendors in the informal sector of wet and street markets including: (1) Unsustainable production; (2) Inefficient long supply chain; high losses with limited added value at farm level; (3) Lack of awareness about nutrition, sustainability and health and (4) poor infrastructure in traditional wet markets, where more than 90% of the traders are female.
- A shift of nutrition-related problems towards overweight and obesity, leading to an increase of NCD related health risks is observed. A survey of more than 5000 students aged 7-17 from 75 schools in 5 cities<sup>5</sup> including Hanoi and HCMC, found that 86% of children in urban areas are overweight and/or obese compared to 35% in rural areas. Another research found that obesity in children below 5 in HCMC increased 3 times from 3.7% in 2000 to 11.5% in 2013<sup>6</sup>.
- About 98% of enterprises in Vietnam are SMEs, which contribute approximately 45 per cent of the GDP, 31 per cent of the total state budget, and have created more than five million jobs in 2019. Agri-food SMEs, accounting for 1% of SMEs, directly connect farmers to the cities. Besides, there are thousands of micro enterprises and start-ups, who are investing in sustainable food and are facing challenges to grow. However, they are often overlooked, falling between the crevices of policies on agriculture, food safety, nutrition, trade, and agro-industry.

**5. Main approaches related to Sustainable Cities in Vietnam**

The ANGS will focus primarily on the following goals and approaches in Vietnam in relation to Sustainable Cities to address the challenges of ensuring access to healthy, sustainable and nutritious food to all city-dwellers:

<b>Strategic goal 1 related to governance</b>	Co-constructing and implementing the local sustainable policy with local actors	
<b>Approaches</b>		<b>ANGS</b>

<sup>5</sup> Hanoi, HCMC, Thai Nguyen, Nghe An, Soc Trang  
<sup>6</sup> <https://english.vietnamnet.vn/fms/society/109004/childhood-obesity-in-hcm-city-on-sharp-rise.html>



<b>B</b>	Set up effective mechanisms and tools for dialogue and cooperation between local actors to foster the co-creation and co-implementation of sustainable food policies through multi-stakeholder urban food governance mechanisms and a sustainable food business network.	Rikolto
<b>Strategic goal 2 related to capacities</b>		The capacities of local actors to shape the sustainable city have been strengthened
<b>Approaches</b>		<b>ANGS</b>
A	Strengthening the capacities of local authorities to contribute to sustainable cities, including on food safety	Rikolto
B	Strengthening the capacities of local (non-governmental) actors, such as service providers, farmers' organisations, schools, households, the private sector etc. to actively participate in a sustainable society through both technical capacity building and support to engage with local governments	Rikolto
C	Facilitate exchanges and peer-to-peer learning	Rikolto
<b>Strategic goal 3 related to business model</b>		Local economic actors adopt inclusive procurement practices that stimulate sustainable consumption and production
<b>Approaches</b>		<b>ANGS</b>
A	Facilitate the development of inclusive and/or circular business models that connect sustainable producers and enterprises to urban markets under fair trade conditions.	Rikolto
B	Facilitate the development and incubation of businesses contributing to sustainable territorial production and consumption and strengthen local ecosystems in support of sustainable SMEs.	Rikolto
C	Encourage the participation of citizens in the co-creation of new multi-actor solutions for more sustainable territorial economic systems	Rikolto

## 6. Opportunities for complementarity & synergy with the actors of the JSF Vietnam

As the thematic JSF 'sustainable cities' has a general objective focused on building strong governance capabilities at the subnational level there will be complementarities with the full members of the geographical JSF Vietnam as they will all work in close coordination with subnational government departments (Rikolto on agriculture, PLAN on Social Protection, VVOB on Education). The responsiveness of subnational government departments to specific needs of their geographic area and the capability to frame dedicated local strategies in the national policy context will therefore be part of all the approaches during design and implementation. Whilst the themes of the interventions in Vietnam may not always be naturally connected, the capacity to interact and to self-renew of subnational government structures is a field where the changes that are sought after are complementary within the geographic JSF (therefore it is formulated as a shared learning goal) and with the thematic JSF sustainable cities.

## ANNEX 4 - LIST OF REFERENCES

### 1 General context and risk analysis

#### SECTION 1

Avelino, F. and Wittmayer, J. M. (2016) 'Shifting Power Relations in Sustainability Transitions: A Multi-actor Perspective', *Journal of Environmental Policy & Planning*, 18(5), pp. 628–649. doi: [10.1080/1523908X.2015.1112259](https://doi.org/10.1080/1523908X.2015.1112259).

Cook, I. R. and Swyngedouw, E. (2012) 'Cities, Social Cohesion and the Environment: Towards a Future Research Agenda', *Urban Studies*, 49(9), pp. 1959–1979. doi: [10.1177/0042098012444887](https://doi.org/10.1177/0042098012444887).

Harvey, D. (2012) *Rebel Cities: From the Right to the City to the Urban Revolution*. Verso Books.

Jessop, B. (2004) 'Multi-level Governance and Multi-level Metagovernance: Changes in the European Union as Integral Moments in the Transformation and Reorientation of Contemporary Statehood', in *Multi-level Governance*. Oxford University Press. Available at: <https://www-oxfordscholarship-com.kuleuven.ezproxy.kuleuven.be/view/10.1093/0199259259.001.0001/acprof-9780199259250-chapter-4> (Accessed: 29 June 2020).

Kazepov, Y., Colombo, F. and Sarius, T. (2020) 'The multi-scalar puzzle of social innovation', in *Local Social Innovation to Combat Poverty and Exclusion: A Critical Appraisal*. 1st edn. Bristol University Press, pp. 91–111. doi: [10.2307/j.ctvs32tpj](https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctvs32tpj).

Manganelli, A., Broeck, P. van den and Moulaert, F. (2020) 'Socio-political dynamics of alternative food networks: a hybrid governance approach', *Territory, Politics, Governance*, 8(3), pp. 299–318. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/21622671.2019.1581081>.

Parra, C. (2013) 'Social Sustainability: A Competing Concept to Social Innovation?', in *The International Handbook on Social Innovation. Collective Action, Social Learning and Transdisciplinary Research*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, pp. 142–154.

Solidagro, Kiyo and Viva Salud (2019) 'Visietekst Rechtenbenadering 2019'. Solidagro. Available at: <https://www.solidagro.be/nl/publicaties>.

Swyngedouw, E. and Kaika, M. (2014) 'Urban Political Ecology. Great Promises, Deadlock... and New Beginnings?', *Documents d'Anàlisi Geogràfica*, 60(3). doi: [10.5565/rev/dag.155](https://doi.org/10.5565/rev/dag.155).

UN-Habitat (2019) 'Sustainable Development Goals Cities'. UN Habitat. Available at: [https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/01/fp5-sdg\\_cities\\_v261119.pdf](https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/01/fp5-sdg_cities_v261119.pdf) (Accessed: 4 December 2020).

United Nations General Assembly (2015) 'Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015 A/70/L.1.', in *A New Era in Global Health*. New York, NY: Springer Publishing Company. doi: [10.1891/9780826190123.ap02](https://doi.org/10.1891/9780826190123.ap02).

United Nations (2017) *New Urban Agenda*. Habitat III Secretariat.

Van den Broeck, P. (2008) 'The Changing Position of Strategic Spatial Planning in Flanders. A Socio-Political and Instrument-Based Perspective', *International Planning Studies*, 13(3), 261–283. [doi: https://doi.org/10.1080/13563470802521457](https://doi.org/10.1080/13563470802521457)

## SECTION 2

Brenner, N., Marcuse, P. and Mayer, M. (2009) 'Cities for people, not for profit', *City*, 13(2–3), pp. 176–184. [doi: 10.1080/13604810903020548](https://doi.org/10.1080/13604810903020548).

Brenner, Neil. 2018. "Debating Planetary Urbanization: For an Engaged Pluralism." *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 36 (3): 570-590.

Burdett, Ricky, and Dyan Dudjic. 2007. *The Endless City: The Urban Age Project* by the London School of Economics and Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen Society. London, New York: Phaidon Press.

Holemans, D. *et al.* (2018) 'Quand les citoyens prennent les choses en main. Coup de projecteur sur les collectifs citoyens créés en 2015-2016.' Une étude réalisée avec le soutien de la Fondation Roi Baudouin par Oikos Denktank en collaboration avec le prof. T. De Moor (Universiteit Utrecht). Bruxelles. Available at: <https://oikos.be/denktank/artikels/333-quand-les-citoyens-prennent-ensemble-les-choses-en-main-focus-sur-les-collectifs-citoyens-crees-en-2015-et-2016> (Accessed: 22 January 2019).

OECD/SWAC (2020), *Africa's urbanisation dynamics 2020: Africapolis, mapping a new urban geography*, West-African studies, OECD Publishing, Paris

Pleyers, Geoffrey. 2020. "The Pandemic is a battlefield: Social movements in the COVID-19 lockdown." *Journal of Civil Society*: 1-18. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17448689.2020.1794398>.

United Nations (2017) *New Urban Agenda*. Habitat III Secretariat.

Vervloesem, Els, Bruno De Meulder, and André Loeckx. 2012. *Urban renewal in Flanders (2002-2011): a particular practice in Europe*. Brussels: ASP Academic and Scientific Publishers, 2012.

## SECTION 3

Eizaguirre, S., Pradel, M., Terrones, A., Martinez-Celorrio, X., & García, M. (2012). 'Multilevel Governance and Social Cohesion: Bringing Back Conflict in Citizenship Practices', *Urban Studies*, 49(9), 1999–2016. [doi: https://doi.org/10.1177/0042098012444890](https://doi.org/10.1177/0042098012444890)

European Commission (2016) 'Supporting decentralisation, local governance and local development through a territorial approach'. Available at: [http://cib-uclg.org/sites/default/files/eu\\_supporting\\_local\\_governance.pdf](http://cib-uclg.org/sites/default/files/eu_supporting_local_governance.pdf).

FAO et al. (2020) *Webinar: Cities and Covid-19 - food access for vulnerable communities in practice*. Online. Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WpfoiCtR7AA>.

Jessop, B. and Sum, N.-L. (2020) '18. Putting solidarity in its place in metagovernance', in Van den Broeck, P. et al. (eds) *Social innovation as political transformation. Thoughts for a better world*. Edward Elgar, pp. 90–96.

Galland, D., Harrison, J. and Tewdwr-Jones, M. (2020) 'What Is Metropolitan Planning and Governance for?', in Zimmermann, K., Galland, D., and Harrison, J. (eds) *Metropolitan Regions, Planning and Governance*. Cham: Springer International Publishing, pp. 237–256. doi: [10.1007/978-3-030-25632-6\\_14](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-25632-6_14).

Paidakaki, A. et al. (2020) 'Can pro-equity hybrid governance shape an egalitarian city? Lessons from post-Katrina New Orleans', *Territory, Politics, Governance*, 0(0), pp. 1–19. doi: [10.1080/21622671.2020.1773919](https://doi.org/10.1080/21622671.2020.1773919).

UCLG (2019) *The Localization of the Global Agendas. How local action is transforming territories and communities*. Fifth Global Report on Decentralization and Local Democracy. UCLG. Available at: [https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/goldv\\_en.pdf](https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/goldv_en.pdf) (Accessed: 4 December 2020).

United Nations (2017) *New Urban Agenda*. Habitat III Secretariat.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) (2012) 'Challenges and way forward in the urban sector. Sustainable Development in the 21st century (SD21)'. Available at: [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/challenges\\_and\\_way\\_forward\\_in\\_the\\_urban\\_sector\\_web.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/challenges_and_way_forward_in_the_urban_sector_web.pdf) (Accessed: 20 November 2020).

UN-Habitat (2018) *SDG 11 Synthesis Report: Tracking Progress Towards Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements. High level Political Forum 2018*. UN Habitat. Nairobi.

## SECTION 4

UCLG (2019) *The Localization of the Global Agendas. How local action is transforming territories and communities*. Fifth Global Report on Decentralization and Local Democracy. UCLG. Available at: [https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/goldv\\_en.pdf](https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/goldv_en.pdf) (Accessed: 4 December 2020).

United Nations (2020) *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020*. United Nations, p. 68. Available at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2020.pdf> (Accessed: 4 December 2020).

DGD, CTB, des ONGs, Associations des Villes et Communes (Flandres, Wallonie, Bruxelles) et d'experts indépendants (2008). *Cadre conceptuel pour l'appui de la Belgique à la décentralisation et à la gouvernance locale*. Brussels.

## 2 Strategic goals

### GOAL 1

Energieraad, (2006). Een graadje slimmer naar nieuwe instrumenten voor energiebesparingsbeleid. Available at: [https://www.rli.nl/sites/default/files/aer\\_advies\\_061108\\_een\\_graadje\\_slimmer.pdf](https://www.rli.nl/sites/default/files/aer_advies_061108_een_graadje_slimmer.pdf)

European Commission. Subgroup on “Delivering SDGs at local and regional level”, (2018). *Delivering the Sustainable Development Goals at local and regional level*. Available at: <https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/delivering-sdgs-local-regional-level.pdf>

Fioretti, C., Pertoldi, M., Busti, M. and Van Heerden, S. (eds), (2020). *Handbook of Sustainable Urban Development Strategies*. European Commission.

Gayraud E., Auroy P., (2019). *La participation citoyenne, dimension et condition du développement durable* dans Parole publique, n°23, avril 2019.

Gong, W., K. R. Rathore, H. Lyu and V. J. Haykin. (2016). *Cities at a Crossroads: Unlocking Industries' Potential for Sustainable Urban Development*. Vienna : UNIDO.

Hurard, M., (2011). *La participation citoyenne au développement durable à l'échelle locale en Europe*. Think Thank européen 'Pour la Solidarité'. Available at : [https://www.pourlasolidarite.eu/sites/default/files/publications/files/working\\_paper\\_-\\_participation\\_citoyenne\\_26.08.11\\_0.pdf](https://www.pourlasolidarite.eu/sites/default/files/publications/files/working_paper_-_participation_citoyenne_26.08.11_0.pdf)

UN Habitat, (2016). *Nouveau Programme pour les villes*.

UN Habitat, (2020). *World Cities Report 2020. The Value of Sustainable Urbanization*. Available at: [https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/10/wcr\\_2020\\_report.pdf](https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/10/wcr_2020_report.pdf)

Union européenne, (2011). *Les villes de demain. Vision, défis et perspectives*.

United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), (2016). *GOLD IV. Co-creating the urban futura. The agenda for metropolises, cities and territories*. Available at: [https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/gold\\_iv\\_executive\\_summary.pdf](https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/gold_iv_executive_summary.pdf)

United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG). *The sustainable development goals. What local governments need to know*. Available at: [https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/the\\_sdgs\\_what\\_localgov\\_need\\_to\\_know\\_0.pdf](https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/the_sdgs_what_localgov_need_to_know_0.pdf)

## GOAL 2

Bossuyt, J., Ronceray, M., (2020). *Claiming back civic space. Towards approaches fit for the 2020s?* EDDPM. Available at: [https://diplomatie.belgium.be/sites/default/files/downloads/study\\_claiming\\_back\\_civic\\_space\\_towards\\_approaches\\_fit\\_2020s.pdf](https://diplomatie.belgium.be/sites/default/files/downloads/study_claiming_back_civic_space_towards_approaches_fit_2020s.pdf)

Buis, H., Boex, J., (2015). *Improving local government performance by strengthening their 5 core capabilities*. VNG. Online. Available at: [https://www.vng-international.nl/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Paper\\_on\\_Local\\_Governments\\_and\\_the\\_5\\_Capabilities\\_opgemaakt1.pdf](https://www.vng-international.nl/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Paper_on_Local_Governments_and_the_5_Capabilities_opgemaakt1.pdf)

De Peuter, B., Janssens, L., (2017). *Bestuurskracht. Inzichten vanuit het platteland*. Politeia.

Kiyo, Solidagro, Viva Salud (2019). *Visietekst rechtenbenadering*. Available at: [https://www.solidagro.be/l/nl/library/download/urn:uuid:ed2cdfd7-76ac-447c-ac24-4491c490e8b5/visietekst+rechtenbenadering+.pdf?format=save\\_to\\_disk&ext=.pdf](https://www.solidagro.be/l/nl/library/download/urn:uuid:ed2cdfd7-76ac-447c-ac24-4491c490e8b5/visietekst+rechtenbenadering+.pdf?format=save_to_disk&ext=.pdf)

SERV, (2020). *Rapport Binnenlands Bestuur. Een permanente zoektocht naar meer gelaagde bestuurskracht. Achtergrondrapport bij het advies.* Online. Available at: [https://www.serv.be/sites/default/files/documenten/SERV\\_20200924\\_gelaagde\\_bestuurskracht\\_RA\\_P.pdf](https://www.serv.be/sites/default/files/documenten/SERV_20200924_gelaagde_bestuurskracht_RA_P.pdf)

UCLG CIB Working Group, (2020). *Joint CIB position on how local government development cooperation can contribute to achieving the objectives presented in the UCLG Decalogue for the post-COVID-19 era.* Online. Available at: [http://www.cib-uclg.org/sites/default/files/joint\\_cib\\_position\\_on\\_how\\_local\\_government\\_development\\_cooperation\\_can\\_contribute\\_to\\_achieving\\_the\\_objectives\\_presented\\_in\\_the\\_uclg\\_decatalogue\\_for\\_the\\_post-covid-19.pdf](http://www.cib-uclg.org/sites/default/files/joint_cib_position_on_how_local_government_development_cooperation_can_contribute_to_achieving_the_objectives_presented_in_the_uclg_decatalogue_for_the_post-covid-19.pdf)

UN Habitat, (2020). *UN-Habitat Capacity Building Strategy. Presented by the Executive Director to the Executive Board.* Online. Available at: [https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/02/un-habitat\\_capacity\\_building\\_strategy\\_abridged\\_version\\_final\\_draft\\_for\\_sharing\\_revised\\_post\\_pmc\\_3\\_1012020\\_clean.pdf](https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/02/un-habitat_capacity_building_strategy_abridged_version_final_draft_for_sharing_revised_post_pmc_3_1012020_clean.pdf)

UNDP, (2010). *The local capacity strategy. Enabling Action for the Environment and Sustainable Development.* Online. Available at: <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/aplaws/publication/en/publications/environment-energy/www-ee-library/local-development/undps-local-capacity-strategy/Local%20Capacity%20Strategy%20-%20Final.pdf>

### GOAL 3

C40 Cities. 2020. *The Future of Urban Consumption in a 1.5°C World.* C40 Cities Headline Report. <https://www.c40.org/consumption>

FAO. 2019. *FAO framework for the Urban Food Agenda.* Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca3151en>

Monteiro, C. A., Moubarac, J. C., Cannon, G., Ng, S.W., et Popkin, B. 2013. *Ultra-processed products are becoming dominant in the global food system.* *Obesity Reviews.* Nov;14 Suppl 2:21-8. <https://doi.org/10.1111/obr.12107>

Nagurney, A. 2015. *Design of Sustainable Supply Chains for Sustainable Cities.* *Environment & Planning B,* 42(1), pp 40-57. <https://supernet.isenberg.umass.edu/articles/SustainableCities.pdf>

Platenkamp, L., Polack, S., Mbuya, M.N.N., Demmler, K. M., Boatemaa Kushitor, S., Moragues-Faus, A., Battersby, J., Drimie, S. 2020. *Defining urban governance for nutrition - Implications for enabling better nutrition for cities.* *GAIN Discussion Paper Series 4.* <https://doi.org/10.36072/dp.4>

Thebo, A.L., Drechsel P., Lambin E.F. 2014. *Global assessment of urban and peri-urban agriculture: irrigated and rainfed croplands.* *Environmental Research Letters* 9. <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/9/11/114002>

UN Habitat. 2019. *Urban-rural linkages guiding principles. Framework for action to advance integrated territorial development.* Nairobi. <https://unhabitat.org/urban-rural-linkages-guiding-principles->

## ANNEX 5 - CONTACT DETAILS OF BNGA MEMBERS

### List of JSF participants

Organisation	Name	E-mail
<b>Brulocalis</b>	Jean-Michel Reniers	jean-michel.reniers@brulocalis.brussels
<b>Echos Communication</b>	Tania Kusikumbaku	tania.kusikumbaku@echoscommunication.org
<b>Rikolto</b>	Charlotte Flechet	charlotte.flechet@rikolto.org
<b>UVCW</b>	Isabelle Compagnie	isabelle.compagnie@uvcw.be
<b>VVSG</b>	Karliën Gorissen	karlien.gorissen@vvsg.be

### List of JSF observers

Organisation	Name	E-mail
<b>ARES</b>	Hedia Hadjaj	hedia.hadjaj@ares-ac.be
<b>BOS+</b>	Bram Sercu	bram.sercu@bosplus.be
	Pieter Vandesype	pieter.vandesype@bosplus.be
<b>Iles de Paix</b>	Olivier Genard	olivier.genard@ilesdepaix.org
<b>Join For Water</b>	Johan Slimbrouck	johan.slimbrouck@joinforwater.ngo
	Dirk Glas	dirk.glas@joinforwater.ngo

## ANNEX 6 – DETAILED RISK ANALYSIS

Nr	Risk	Risk category	Description of the risk	Person(s) at risk	Probability (how likely is risk to happen)?	Severity of the risk (how bad things could get if a particular risk materializes)	Risk rating	Risk management measure (Actions to minimise risk)	Responsible
1	Silos, hierarchies and internal inefficiencies	Contextual analysis risks - sectarianism and silos	Cause of risk: (1) person-related; (2) organisational culture.  Consequences: * No spill over effects of lessons learned from programmes to other services/organisations * Social sustainability of programme results compromised * Delay in programme implementation and waste of resources (due to inefficiencies)	The institutions (public & private) and the actors working within them	Likely	Harmful	Medium	* Sensitisation activities ensuring internal support & commitment to the programmes * Inclusion of the programme by more strategic positions within the organisation/governance * Cross-silo working group/coordination group that maintains an overview of the programme (with involvement from different departments, hierarchical levels)	Each BNGA (ACNG) takes this up itself with its partners



2	Addressing challenges one by one, missing the opportunity to build synergies among efforts	Contextual analysis risks - sustainability challenges	By addressing challenges in isolation without analysing their interconnections, we risk potentially exacerbating other challenges unintentionally. Without visualising these connections, there is also a risk of 1) duplicating efforts and thus using resources inefficiently and 2) missing synergies that would contribute to better outcomes.	The citizens	Likely	Harmful	Medium	*Facilitate multi-stakeholder processes involving organisations from different backgrounds to co-create flagship interventions together, building on existing initiatives. *Facilitate a process of mapping the system in which the programme operates to visualise interconnections and identify potential trade-offs	Each programme officer who organises activities in collaboration with the municipalities
3	SDGs used for greenwashing by governments	Contextual analysis risks - sustainability challenges	The SDGs could be instrumentalized by politicians - in a short term approach - because they are in the air, to convince an electorate, to attract partners or funds, to improve one's image, etc. but without any real conviction, without any real vision or strategy (see risk 6) and without any attention related to sustainability.	the citizens (? as the final beneficiaries of the sustainable city?)	Likely	Extremely harmful	High	For example: push for the establishment of criteria and indicators for measuring "SDGs" actions in order to avoid façadeism and force politicians to consider their actions in the long term / denounce the potential greenwashing of the SDGs and its effects during meetings with elected officials / recall the value of the example set by public authorities	Each programme officer who organises activities in collaboration with the municipalities

4	Not enough resources allocated to local governments and administrations and other civil actors dealing with these issues	Contextual analysis risks - Inadequate skills and resources	* Limited financial resources in local governments/organisations to perpetuate programme results * National governments foresee few, unpredictable or late financial resources for local governments * Insufficient qualified staff at local governments/organisations	/	Likely	Harmful	Medium	* From programmes from the start pay sufficient attention to the (financial) sustainability of the results of the intervention * From programmes, focus on income generation by local governments/organisations (e.g. income-generating activities, local taxation) * From programmes, focus on capacity building of local government actors/organisations * Lobby from programmes towards national governments and other agencies that financially support local governments and civil actors	Joint lobbying by BNGA (ACNG) active in one country to national government  Each BNGA (ACNG) can include this in its own programme
5	New governance mechanisms, multi-stakeholder collaboration and civil participation not supported by specific communication, facilitation, coordination and technical skills	Contextual analysis risks - Inadequate skills and resources	If a "top down" approach to the creation of sustainable cities is "imposed" to achieve the SDGs without a solid co-construction taking into account the specific contexts of the South, this could lead at best to a passive acceptance in the hope of capturing funds leading to a limited impact on the one hand or even to a negative reaction to what risks being perceived as a form of "neo-colonialism"	Citizens, local actors	Very likely	Extremely harmful	High	*To ensure a diagnosis of the realities on the ground * To set up tools and a methodology of co-construction allowing a contextualised appropriation of the stakes * To convince the local authorities of the importance of an approach of participative democracy	JSF SC, BNGA (ACNG), local authorities, citizens  For the JSF, local authorities to realise that the "how" is just as important as the "what".

6	Lack of political vision within governments at different levels for building the sustainable city	Risks related to strategic goal 1 - co-creation of policy	Building a sustainable city cannot be left to the administrations. It must be thought out, promoted, supported and implemented through a strategic political vision. Politicians themselves must therefore be convinced by the principle of the sustainable city and trained in its challenges. Even if a city could decide on its own to develop and apply a 'sustainable city' vision at its level, the concept should ideally be applied at different levels (national, regional and municipal, for example), as there are many interactions between the different levels of power in terms of territorial development. The sustainable city is part of a medium/long-term vision, which can be in contradiction with the shorter-term vision (one legislature) of an elected representative.	the citizens (? as the final beneficiaries of the sustainable city?)	Likely	Extremely harmful	High	For example: informing elected representatives of the principles and challenges of the sustainable city through exchanges between politicians and by providing examples of good practice / demonstrating the interest of a sustainable city from a social, environmental and economic point of view (how is investment in a sustainable city profitable?) in order to make it a real campaign product through, for example, an argument / developing a citizen base that supports the sustainable city in the long term with politicians (as an alternative to the more short-term vision of elected representatives). ) to make it a real campaign product through, for example, an argument / Develop a citizen base that supports the sustainable city in the long term with politicians (as an alternative to the more short-term vision of elected politicians) / Ensure that visions are shared at the different levels of power (for example, "sustainable cities" conferences bringing together all levels of power)	JSF SC for the work on the argument or the "sustainable cities" conference / each organisation for the information and awareness-raising of elected representatives / civil society (?) for the citizen base  For the JSF: work on the argument or the "sustainable cities" conference
---	---	---	--	--	--------	-------------------	------	--	--

7	High turnover in public administration and risk of losing newly acquired skills	Risks related to strategic goal 2 - capacity building	With frequent elections and changes in administration, the reference persons we work with can change quickly and sometimes without warning. This can significantly slow down the activities of the JSF programmes as good working relationships have to be re-established with new people who, in some cases, no longer share the same priorities and interests.	The citizens	Very likely	Harmful	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Involve at least 2-3 staff members from each relevant department in programme/JSF activities so as not to be dependent on a single focal point or elected politician.</li> <li>*Avoid being perceived as too close to any one party or politician so that other elected officials/parties do not refuse to collaborate after a change in the ruling party.</li> <li>*Organise exchanges with newly elected officials and/or main candidates for power before the elections to present the objectives of the programme and facilitate a smooth transition.</li> <li>*Prepare a short document explaining the initiative and its interest for the municipality in order to quickly update the newcomers and encourage their collaboration.</li> <li>*Organise bilateral meetings to update newcomers.</li> <li>* Establish a culture of capitalisation and handover within the administration.</li> </ul>	Each programme officer who organises activities in collaboration with the municipalities
---	---	---	--	--------------	-------------	---------	------	---	--

8	Impact of inflation/US dollar/euro exchange rate/increased staff costs on programme implementation	New risk - general risk related to Sustainable Cities)	Due to increases in costs (staff, operation, investment), the programmes' action plans will have to be revised. There is a risk that the programmes will no longer (fully) achieve the predetermined results.	The citizens	Very likely	Extremely harmful	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Revision of action plans based on current prices/expenditure</li> <li>* Revision of indicators/proposed outcomes</li> <li>* Search for additional funding</li> </ul>	
---	--	--	---	--------------	-------------	-------------------	------	---	--

ANNEX 7 – ACTIVITY PLAN OF THE JSF SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
(VERSION JANUARY 2023)



draft

# Plan of activities JSF Sustainable Cities 2022-2026

January 2023







The members of the JSF Sustainable Cities (Rikolto, Echos Communication, UVCW, Brulocalis, VVSG) are seizing the period 2022 - 2026 to cooperate (more) on urbanisation and decentralisation. The JSF Sustainable Cities provides the common framework to this end. This note discusses ideas around which members want and can further collaborate.

## CONTENT

1.	Engagements	147
2.	Learning questions	148
3.	Substantive operation JSF Sustainable Cities 2022-2026	149
1.	Survey/survey of partners of JSF members	150
2.	Digital seminars	153
3.	Event around Sustainable Cities	154
4.	PowerPoint presentation on the JSF Sustainable Cities	155
5.	Web page	156
6.	Cartography	157
7.	Periodic communication on Sustainable Cities	159
8.	Collecting & sharing good practices & expertise	160
9.	Study & thematic practices around learning questions	161
10.	Joint representation at international events	162
11.	Country-specific synergies between some JSF members	163
12.	Other ideas	164

# 1. Engagements

During the JSF Sustainable Cities approval dialogue, JSF members committed to some working points that will be included in the 2022-2026 period. The key working points from **DGD's final advice** are listed below.

- Further develop gender in the Sustainable City: inclusion as a learning question & elaboration in the context analysis of the JSF
- TOC
  - Make links between different actors from the TOC clear (arrows)
  - Adding hypotheses and causal links
  - Link between JSF's TOC with members' various TOCs
- Risk analysis of the most pertinent risks (incl. table of probability, impact, mitigation measures, etc.)
- Link to JSF worthy work and JSF university collaboration
- Link to geographical JSFs
- Further concretise synergies cf table from JSF more concrete with names of members
- Add table with observers & members à role and involvement in JSF SC (process & contribution to strategic goals)
- Making cooperation Enabel concrete
- Possibly: contact UN Habitat (via poste Nairobi)
- Implication partners of JSF members
- Elaboration of concrete tools cf. platform

## 2. Learning questions

The members of the JSF Sustainable Cities formulated 3 learning questions that will be worked around in the coming years. These learning questions may change slightly over the course of the programme, partly due to the anticipated partner consultation (see first activity).

### 1. Learning topic 1: What is a sustainable city?

- What are good local governance practices?
  - What are the basic conditions for a transition to a sustainable city?

### 2. Learning theme 2: Gender, youth & vulnerable groups

- What is the impact of urbanisation on gender equality?
- What gender approaches are used by local governments and actors? Good practices?
- How do cities organise greater participation and involvement of young people, women and vulnerable groups in local governance?

### 3. Learning theme 3: Promoting co-creation

- Which tools and methods can be used for multi-actor co-creation processes at the urban level?
- How can vulnerable groups be integrated into co-creation processes?
- How can dialogue between local government and private sector actors be promoted and encouraged?

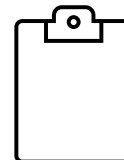


### 3. Activities of the JSF Sustainable Cities 2022-2026

At the launch of the JSF Sustainable Cities, the JSF members formulated several areas to work together around. This list of activities will be further completed and elaborated during the lifetime of the JSF.

The JSF members agreed to work together around the following categories:

1. **Visibility** and awareness of the JSF Sustainable Cities and the themes of decentralisation, *good local governance* and urbanisation
2. Sharing and experimenting with **good practices** around sustainable cities
3. Joint **reflection & expertise building**
4. Joint **lobbying**
5. Joint representation at the **international level**



## 1. Survey of partners of JSF members

<b>Category?</b>	Good practices, joint expertise building
<b>What?</b>	<p>A survey of partners of the JSF members on the theme of Sustainable Cities.</p> <p>This research should enable JSF SC members and by extension other country JSFs to better tailor their operation to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) partners' vision of the sustainable city and</li><li>(2) the expectations and needs of the partners to be able to take steps towards the sustainable city (identification of concrete directions and themes on which the JSF SC should elaborate in the coming years).</li></ul> <p>The research report will thus describe the partners' vision(s) of the sustainable city. What does the sustainable city mean to them? What are the main characteristics of the sustainable city and which sub-themes are important to them? How do these visions differ from the (Western) definitions and models used in the JSF SC? How can international cooperation contribute to the sustainable city envisioned by the partners? Do the partners have concrete suggestions of themes/actions that could be undertaken/incorporated within the JSF SC and by extension within the geographical JSFs?</p> <p>Proposal methodology :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 3 focus groups (digital, Miro) per language group (French, English, Spanish) involving partners of JSF members</li><li>- Framework : <a href="#">Three Horizons Framework (Bill Sharpe)</a>.<sup>7</sup></li></ul> <p>Proposed discussion questions for each horizon :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ H1 Business as usual = unsustainable city<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Which aspects of the current situation are not sustainable ?</li><li>▪ What events, values, laws, etc. underlie those unsustainable aspects ?</li><li>▪ Why are these unsustainable aspects not sustainable ? Give examples.</li></ul></li></ul>

<sup>7</sup> Graham Leicester, Transformative innovation. A guide to practice and policy.  
Bill Sharpe, Three Horizons: The Patterning of Hope.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In what timeframe do we want to change these unsustainable aspects ? Change too quickly is rarely desirable.</li> <li>▪ What aspects of the current situation do we want to preserve or strengthen ?</li> <li>○ H2 Vision of the future = sustainable city <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ What are the main characteristics/foundations of the sustainable city ? What does it look like and how does it feel to live there ?</li> <li>▪ Are the seeds of the sustainable city already visible in the present ? Give examples.</li> <li>▪ What events, values, laws, etc. underlie those germs ?</li> <li>▪ How can they be strengthened and scaled up ? Give examples of actors already working on them.</li> <li>▪ Are there alternative visions of the sustainable city that other actors want to realise ? Are there similarities and is cooperation possible or are they completely opposite visions ? In the second case : how do we prevent their vision from preventing the realisation of ours ?</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ H3 Disruptive innovation = interventions causing systemic change and transformation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ What are disruptive factors that can enable systemic transformation (technological, political, cultural, ecological, economic, social) ?</li> <li>▪ What or who underlies these factors ? What can reinforce or prevent these factors ? Give examples.</li> <li>▪ What can you do and what can JSF members do to break business as usual (H1) and move towards the sustainable city (H3) ? Which partners can help you do this and how would you work with them ?</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>- Processing the input from the focus groups into a synthesis report, which also compares with the definition of the</p>
--	---

	<p>sustainable city as formulated in the JSF and with definitions and recommendations from other studies<sup>8</sup> .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Online restitution of the results to partners, but also JSF members, possibly other interested parties (e.g. ANGS, Enabel, DGD).</li> </ul>
<b>When - timing?</b>	February - June 2023
<b>Target audience?</b>	<p>Partners of JSF members</p> <p>Dissemination study to Enabel, other JSFs &amp; ANGS, DGD, international level etc.</p>
<b>Link to other JSF activities?</b>	<p>Study serves as a basis to determine the themes of the digital seminars (see activity 2).</p> <p>Possibly, other needs and opportunities of cooperation/JSF activities will emerge from study.</p>
<b>Synergy?</b>	/

---

<sup>8</sup> Eg: [Vers de villes africaines durables \(2020\)](#)  
[Decentralised cooperation to localize the SDGs in Africa \(2022\)](#)

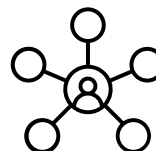


## 2. Digital seminars



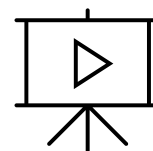
<b>Category?</b>	Good practices, joint expertise building
<b>What?</b>	<p>We organise digital seminars with and for partners around certain sub-themes of the JSF Sustainable Cities (e.g. food strategy, co-creation, gender,...). <b>Each year, one theme</b> is put forward, around which <b>3 digital sessions</b> are organised. The 2023 theme is 'co-creation' or 'how can we set up local processes of co-creation?'. The themes of the digital seminars for 2024, 2025, 2026 will be taken from the partner survey.</p> <p>Each year, 3 digital sessions are organised around the chosen theme.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Theory (1h to 1h30) - with simultaneous interpretation (English, French, Spanish)</li> <li>2. Presentation of some good practices from the JSF network (1h to 1h30) - with simultaneous translation (English, French, Spanish)</li> <li>3. Reflection and exchange (2h) - per language group (English, French, Spanish)</li> </ol> <p>Sessions could be recorded (at least first 2 parts) and disseminated via website. Possibly make a publication by 2026 with lessons learned/good practices?</p>
<b>When - timing?</b>	3 sessions per year from 2023
<b>Target audience?</b>	<p>1<sup>e</sup> and 2<sup>e</sup> session: JSF members and their partners, ANGS, DGD, embassies, Enabel etc.</p> <p>3<sup>de</sup> session around reflection &amp; exchange: only JSF members and their partners to encourage 'free' exchange?</p>
<b>Link to other JSF activities?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Study/survey of partners = basis to determine themes of digital seminars.</li> <li>- Dissemination via newsletter, webpage, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Synergy?</b>	For first digital session around theory involve universities and other experts. Important to include as many speakers from the South as possible.

### 3. Event around Sustainable Cities



<b>Category?</b>	Visibility, good practices
<b>What?</b>	<p>Organisation of a joint Sustainable Cities <b>event highlighting</b> one or more Sustainable City themes. We will not so much create new events from the JSF Sustainable Cities, but mainly try to tie in with existing events.</p> <p>A few ideas are currently alive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Spring 2024 in Belgium, linked to a joint SDG ('sustainable cities') study day in Belgium for Belgian municipalities by UVCW, Brulocalis &amp; VVSG. Content sessions around themes of JSF members (e.g. food strategy, coaching territorial, SDGs in policy).</i></li> <li>• <i>Organise a meeting moment around Sustainable Cities in one of the partner countries where several partners also participate (incl. Enabel) E.g. in Senegal or RDC where several JSF members are active → linked to a strategic dialogue in the Global South?</i></li> <li>• <i>September 2025: the VVSG will organise an 'international SDG conference on Sustainable Cities' = "10 years of the 2030 Agenda" in Belgium in 2025. For this conference, the VVSG invites all partners from the Global South (but also DGD, JSF members etc.). The idea is to link a JSF section to this conference with input from other JSF members and at which some results from the JSF Sustainable Cities can be presented.</i></li> <li>• <i>Link with events by Enabel, European Development Days, CGLU-Afrique, Unitar (Senegal)</i></li> </ul>
<b>When - timing?</b>	At least 2 events/5 years
<b>Target audience?</b>	Local governments/partners worldwide, DGD, other ANGS, Enabel etc.
<b>Link to other JSF activities?</b>	Presentation of lessons learned from the JSF at the events (e.g. studies, good practices, digital seminars, etc.).
<b>Synergy?</b>	Enabel

## 4. PowerPoint presentation on the JSF Sustainable Cities



<b>Category?</b>	Visibility
<b>What?</b>	<p><b>Presentation of the JSF Sustainable Cities</b> at meetings of other (mainly geographical) JSFs. In each case, this is done <b>by the JSF member responsible for</b> a particular country.</p> <p>The VVSG provides a standard/generic PowerPoint presentation that can be used for this purpose in 4 languages (Dutch, French, English and Spanish). This generic presentation can then be further contextualised for the country in question.</p> <p>In the first years, the presentation will mainly be a general introduction to the JSF Sustainable Cities. In the years that follow, the 'generic' presentation will be further complemented by JSF activities, studies, good practices, etc.</p> <p>Annually, the general PowerPoint presentation will be updated so that those in charge can use and apply it for the country in which they operate.</p>
<b>When - timing?</b>	<p>From autumn 2022</p> <p>Presentation of the JSF Sustainable Cities <b>at the strategic dialogues and/or meetings of the other JSFs</b></p> <p>Annual update of the general PowerPoint presentation in September (so it can be used from autumn).</p>
<b>Target audience?</b>	Other ANGS and JSFs, DGD, embassies, Enabel etc.
<b>Link to other JSF activities?</b>	JSF's other activities will fuel the annual update of the PowerPoint presentation.
<b>Synergy?</b>	/

## 5. Web page



<b>Category?</b>	Visibility, (good practices)
<b>What?</b>	<p><b>One webpage</b> will be created on the VVSG website about the JSF/platform <b>Sustainable Cities</b>. The other JSF members ensure that their own website refers to the JSF Sustainable Cities (e.g. short paragraph) and add a link to the webpage.</p> <p>This is where general information will end up around the JSF Sustainable Cities (what is the JSF? Who are the members? JSF's objective? Where are we active? etc.), but will also share things from other JSF activities (e.g. mapping, good practices, studies, events).</p> <p>The website will be formatted in 4 languages (Dutch, French, English and Spanish).</p>
<b>When - timing?</b>	<p>From November 2022 - website operational</p> <p>Update - continuous</p>
<b>Target audience?</b>	Other ANGS and JSFs, DGD, embassies, Enabel, partners of JSF members
<b>Link to other JSF activities?</b>	<p>Cartography → to see if we can insert link to country sheets on website (e.g. via interactive world map)</p> <p>Sharing information related to other JSF activities on the website (e.g. good practices, events, studies, etc.)</p>
<b>Synergy?</b>	/

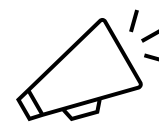
## 6. Cartography



Category?	Visibility
<p><b>What?</b></p>	<p>JSF members will create a clear cartography (PDF document) with the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- General intro to JSF Sust Cities</li> <li>- Brief general presentation of each JSF member - brief description (vision, mission organisation)</li> <li>- Brief presentation of each JSF member's DGD programme on Sustainable Cities (who, overall objective, number of countries, type of partners, type of interventions, if available - link to a brochure/webpage presenting the DGD programme)</li> <li>- Infographic with overall figures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Number of countries in which we operate as JSF</li> <li>o Number of JSF members</li> <li>o Number of local partners</li> <li>o Number of cities &amp; towns involved</li> <li>o Average annual budget (sum of budget of all JSF actors)</li> <li>o Number of synergies with other Belgian actors?</li> </ul> </li> <li>- By country: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Map showing cities/municipalities, each with which JSF member operates there</li> <li>o In separate boxes for each actor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Key SDGs being worked on</li> <li>▪ Local partners</li> <li>▪ Donors: DGD &amp; possibly others</li> <li>▪ DGD budget for the country for 5 years</li> <li>▪ Contribution to cibles stratégiques of the JSF SC</li> <li>▪ Contact</li> <li>▪ Link to website with more info on JSF member activity in that country</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>- Synergies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Explaining cooperation with Enabel</li> <li>o Explaining cooperation with other g-JSFs &amp; t-JSFs &amp; Belgian actors</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Find out more (contact information &amp; useful links)</li> </ul> <p>The graphic designer of the VVSG will be used for the layout of this PDF document. The mapping will be done in English, French, Spanish and Dutch.</p>
<p><b>When - timing?</b></p>	<p>December 2022 - March 2023</p> <p>(possible update in the course of the programme)</p>
<p><b>Target audience?</b></p>	<p>Other ANGS and JSFs, DGD, embassies, Enabel etc.</p>

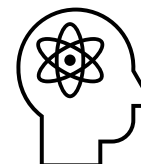
<b>Link to other JSF activities?</b>	Website (use information from mapping to feed webpage) - e.g. interactive world map on website with explanations for each country about who is active there.
<b>Synergy?</b>	/

## 7. Periodic communication on Sustainable Cities



<b>Category?</b>	Visibility, good practices
<b>What?</b>	<p>2x/year, in April &amp; October each time, we will send out a newsletter from the JSF Sustainable Cities. The first newsletter will be launched in April 2023.</p> <p>This newsletter will be formatted in 4 languages (Spanish, French, Dutch, English), ideally making it easy for readers to click through to another language.</p> <p>The newsletter consists of a <b>short paragraph per article/topic</b>, with a <b>link to the extended article</b> each time. First of all, we try to include as many existing articles/documents (e.g. from JSF members) in the newsletter as possible. The link in the newsletter always indicates in which language the article is available (only the summary paragraph is formatted in the 4 languages, the articles themselves can be formatted in one of the 4 languages).</p> <p>We also use the newsletter to communicate about events of the JSF (and their members), and the results of other JSF activities (e.g. studies).</p> <p>The newsletter does not explain the JSF Sustainable Cities, but rather refers to it as the 'Sustainable Cities platform', with a reference at the bottom <a href="#">to the webpage</a> for more information on the platform.</p>
<b>When - timing?</b>	2x a year (April & October), first newsletter April 2023
<b>Target audience?</b>	<p>Partners of JSF members, other ANGS and JSFs, DGD, embassies, Enabel etc.</p> <p>Still investigating how to keep partners' email addresses etc (cf GDPR)</p>
<b>Link to other JSF activities?</b>	Use good practices, events, mapping, website → newsletter to communicate about all JSF activities.
<b>Synergy?</b>	Ensuring that we are also visible from the JSF Sustainable Cities in the newsletters of JSF members and federations. Interesting documents or events from DGD/Enabel can also be shared in the newsletter.

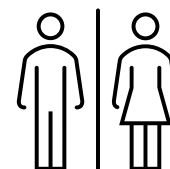
## 8. Collecting & sharing good practices & expertise



<b>Category?</b>	Good practices, joint expertise building
<b>What?</b>	<p><i>To be developed further</i></p> <p>Collect and share practices of JSF members &amp; third parties → start internal exercise for JSF members: collect to start via Google Forms/shared Excel document?</p> <p>To do: need for demarcation/ordering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- own practices vs. third-party practices</li> <li>- thematically (e.g. gender, nutrition, participation,...)</li> <li>- methodological/tools</li> <li>- limit to practices under DGD programme?</li> <li>- Restrict to practices in international cooperation</li> <li>- UCLG Africa is reportedly already setting up a good practice database (but error message on <a href="#">website</a>)</li> <li>- focus on practices linked to learning questions?....</li> </ul>
<b>When - timing?</b>	
<b>Target audience?</b>	
<b>Link to other JSF activities?</b>	
<b>Synergy?</b>	



## 9. Study & thematic practices around learning questions



<b>Category?</b>	Joint expertise building, good practices
<b>What?</b>	<p>Conduct research around learning questions (e.g. around gender, around co-creation) and collect good practices around this from members, but possibly also other actors.</p> <p>As 2 learning questions will already be partly addressed by other JSF activities (basic conditions for the sustainable city via JSF study/interrogation of partners &amp; the theme of co-creation in digital seminars 2023), focus on learning question 2 around 'comment mettre le LNOB en pratique dans le contexte de la ville durable'?</p> <p>Submit proposal to VLIR-UOS for <a href="#">SI project</a> by 16/3/2023? Important to already establish contacts with universities/professors in Flanders &amp; one of the partner countries by then.</p>
<b>When - timing?</b>	No earlier than 2 <sup>de</sup> half 2023
<b>Target audience?</b>	JSF members and their partners
<b>Link to other JSF activities?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Study at JSF partners around their vision for Sustainable Cities → learning question 1 around basic conditions for sustainable city</li> <li>- Digital seminars (e.g. in 2023 around co-creation) → learning question 3 around co-creation</li> </ul>
<b>Synergy?</b>	Universities/CSC Higher education? <a href="#">VLIR-UOS</a> → appeal by 16/3/2023 Enabel



## 10. Joint representation at international events

<b>Category?</b>	International level
<b>What?</b>	<p>Create <b>digital calendar</b> with (international) events around Sustainable Cities. Every JSF member completes calendar: Which event? When? Who goes from JSF members? Which sessions are relevant? What practices from Belgium/JSF sustainable Cities can be showcased there?</p> <p>The intention is to update this calendar on a regular basis (JSF lead sends a reminder to JSF members about this at least twice a year). During JSF meetings, the calendar is jointly reviewed to make arrangements regarding joint international representation (e.g. joint sessions, positions, presentation of good practices of JSF members, etc.).</p> <p>We will start with an Excel document that each JSF member can add to on their own. Evaluation of instrument in early 2024.</p>
<b>When - timing?</b>	Start-up in early 2023 of digital calendar
<b>Target audience?</b>	<p>Access calendar: JSF members &amp; Enabel</p> <p>Final target group: European commission, federal government, regional governments, UN (e.g. UN Habitat, FAO), UCLG, CEMR,...</p>
<b>Link to other JSF activities?</b>	Possible presentation/dissemination of studies, good practices, etc.
<b>Synergy?</b>	Enabel

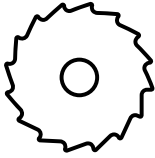
## 11. Country-specific synergies between some JSF members

JSF members remain mutually committed to cooperation across partner countries (not limited to JSF members, but often involving other ANGS). Below is a non-exhaustive list.

Country	JSF members	Collaboration	Timing
Senegal	Echos Communication, Brulocalis, VVSG, Rikolto	Platform Senegal - annual consultations between JSF partners in Senegal  For 2023: in January digital consultation including presentation programmes & in May physical consultation including around coaching territorial	Annual
Senegal	Brulocalis, VVSG, Rikolto	Organisation of national meeting moment VVSG with participation of Rikolto & Brulocalis	May-June 2022
Nicaragua	Rikolto, VVSG	Baseline study by Rikolto in Ciudad Darío, partner municipality of Lommel	Autumn 2022 - spring 2023
Belgium	VVSG, Brulocalis, UVCW	Preparation of Voluntary Subnational Review + input to Belgian VNR to be presented at HLPF in July 2023	January 2022 - May 2023
Belgium	VVSG, Rikolto	Rikolto participation in workshop with Flemish town twinning coordinators on food strategies (within town twinning)	November 2022
<i>To be completed</i>			

## 12. Other ideas

The ideas below can be further developed at a later stage if relevant.



### Instrument around Sustainable Cities

**What: Tool/workshop** around sustainable cities that other JSFs/NGOs/IAs can use to make their own programme more 'sustainable city'-proof. What is the link between the individual programmes of other NGOs & IAs and the city? What concrete tools/tips can other actors use to contribute to the Sustainable City from their programme? (E.g. circle exercise with targets SDG 11?)

**For whom.** Other NGOs and IAs

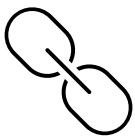


### Experiment with 1 city/municipality to become a Sustainable City

**What:** Pathway completed with one municipality (which went through a selection process) which is further supported to make the switch to the 'Sustainable City'.

**When.** Track during the duration of the JSF Sustainable Cities

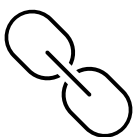
**Who.** The JSF members provide their expertise to guide the chosen municipality (one of the partner municipalities of the JSF members) in the transition to a more sustainable city.



### Collecting good thematic practices in line with other thematic JSFs

**What:** Together with other thematic JSFs (e.g. resilient ecosystems, decent work), explore the link between their theme & 'Sustainable Cities' and document this

**Output?** Fiche, brochure/publication,...



### Building JSF meetings around peer review

**What:** Using the JSF meetings with the 5 JSF members for 'peer coaching'. Per meeting, 1 JSF member can share a good practice, question, interesting document, which will be exchanged with the other JSF members.

**Output?** Fiche, brochure/publication,...

## Contact

Karliën.gorissen@vsg.be (Reference JSF Sustainable Cities)

