

Application Summaries

ICLD Municipal Partnership Programme
Application Period 2, 2017

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Development/expansion – Municipal Partnership Programme

Swedish applicant organization: Vänersborg Municipality	Country of cooperation: Botswana
Amount applied for (SEK): 315 500	Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country: Chobe District Council
Ref. current project and steering group: 2015-0091 – Sustainable Shoreline Development 2015-0093 – Steering Group	Ref: 2017-0048

Summary of the application:

Vänersborg municipality applies for funding for this pilot study within the municipal partnership program together with the Chobe District Council in Botswana.

Vänersborg Municipality has nearly 20 years of experience from the municipal partnership program based on the historical connections of the 1860s with the city of Omaruru in Namibia. Since 2016, the Sustainable Shoreline Development (SSD) project has been run together with Chobe District Council. The SSD focuses on developing strategies for how the two-party coastal areas can be used more efficiently and in this develop in a sustainable way with increased opportunities for local entrepreneurship. Focus in the development/expansion is on increased recycling/reuse in order to reduce the amount of waste and associated with this increase the local business community by reusing the waste material and make new products. Finally we aim at simplifying the physical planning process regarding communication about planning in images and maps instead of written words.

The experience of this partnership we now mainly to develop with Chobe Distric Council. The intention is that the preliminary study will result in continued cooperation between the municipalities of Vänersborg and Chobe and, in the long run, a multi-party cooperation, including the municipalities of Ale and Gansi.

Potential areas of cooperation *(problems and challenges for local authorities that could be solved within the partnership):*

The Chobe district is already a place of interest for tourists and are aiming at becoming an even greater place for foreign and domestic tourism. As a tourist resort it is of grate importance that the city is clean and tidy so the visitors feel welcome and safe. This is a problem as some of the inhabitants are poor in

using the litter boxes and animal such as baboons and warthogs are spreading the garbage all over the place.

There are also a lot of unemployed people who has a hard time earning a living. With some entrepreneurship these people could start working with recycle/repair/redo the waste materials into new products but then these materials has to be collected in clean fractions. The knowledge of making new products out of waste is already known at a logde nearby.

In Vänersborg we are building a new place for collecting and recycling materials. One part of the recycle centre is built for individuals to leave things they don´t think of as waste to different assosiations to repair/redo the products into new stuff and sell it. There is also a company, Wargön Innovation that has newly started and they are focusing on how to use old clothes, worn out and/or broke, for making new materiasl or redo the fabrics into knew clothes. As both municipalities ar facing challanges in waste recykling and collection cooperation can make us see new and other possibilities in our systems.

Regarding GIS (Geographic Information System) and maps Vänersborg municiplality is using maps a lot in the planning process but when it comes to using GIS the municipality has a lot to gain if we used this a lot more in all of our administration. In Chobe the use of maps for planning is underdeveloped and instead of using maps the same way as in Sweden they could start with implementing GIS immediately and get a lot more out of it.

How the proposed problems and challenges relate to one or more of the dimensions of local democracy described below:

- *Equity/ inclusion*
- *Citizen participation*
- *Transparency*
- *Possibility to demand accountability*

In terms of citizen participation, this will be positively influenced, as the focus is on increased participation from the local community.

The possibility of accountability is also positively affected when waste sorting is required in the project.

Remarks

This partnership was initiated in 2011. Since then, the partners have cooperated within social inclusion and are currently implementing a project on development of shoreline areas.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

The ICLD considers this application relevant and feasible. The proposed Development/expansion revolves around two areas that are within the mandate of the applying partners and can therefore provide the basis for a future municipal partnership project.

Steering Group – Municipal Partnership Programme

Swedish applicant organization: Ale Municipality	Country of cooperation: Botswana
Number of project years: 3 Amount applied for per year (SEK): Year 1: 483 000 Year 2: 498 000 Year 3: 405 000	Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country: Ghanzi District Council
Title: 3-party steering group Title of related project(/s): 2017-0052 Dropouts and problematic school absenteeism	Ref: 2017-0050

Summary of application:

The steering group is composed of leading politicians from the majority and the opposition, the chief executive officers and project coordinators. In Ale municipality the chair- and vice chairpersons of the education board and the department manager will be members of the steering group, whereas in Ghanzi the chairperson of the Education Committee has been included in the steering Group. The steering group is responsible for anchoring the project locally in the municipal assembly and all departments and boards that are cooperating within the project.

The steering group has been planning the dropouts' project in close cooperation with the project teams. The steering group will assess project plans; follow up the project regularly and by doing that assure quality in the project activities. There are two annual meetings where the steering group from all three municipalities will meet to follow up and assess proceedings in the project.

It is the responsibility of the steering group to support the project teams when necessary in their efforts to achieve the intermediate and over all objectives.

The steering group needs to assure that each part in the project is taking its responsibility as agreed in

the project application and to assure mutuality in the project.

How the Steering Group will proceed to ensure the results of the participant project(s) are monitored and quality assured:

The steering committee will carefully follow up and monitor all ongoing projects at each steering group meeting where the steering group will meet the local project team. It is the respective project leader and coordinator who will report on the planned and implemented activities and how they relate to project goals regularly. In the follow-ups, the project plan and the LFA matrix are followed in order to assess the progress of the project.

How the Steering Group will strengthen the project team's work within the dimension or dimensions of local democracy that are most central:

The proposed problems and challenges are to a great extent related to equity/inclusion. It is about getting many young people, girls and boys, not only included in the education system, but also included in society. Being educated enables to participate in society and to make use of the rights, a functioning democracy gives.

Young people who drop out from school will face problems to be established in labour market. That means they risk ending up in social and economic exclusion. We need to find methods to prevent people from being excluded. We need engaged and interested young people participating in society.

According to research girls and boys drop out schools in different extend and girls and boys are differently affected when dropping out. Boys tend to compensate failure in school with masculinity; they are at risk for substance abuse, crime and violent behaviour. Girls often end up in dependency. Even the parents of dropouts are affected differently. It is often the mothers who take care of the dropouts, which leaves them with fewer possibilities to live a life on their own conditions. Everyone deserves the same right to participate regardless sex, background etc. Educated and engaged young people will strengthen democracy.

The steering group will assess the associated project on dropouts with gender consciousness.

The project, when successful, will also improve the accountability of the partners. An education system with few dropouts will strengthen the local administrations legitimacy and accountability. Transparency is, as mentioned above, an important measure to anchor the project locally.

Remarks

Ale municipality has been engaged in partnerships with Budesti since 2009 and with Ghanzi since 2011. The partnership between the three parties was initiated with an Inception phase in 2016 and is the first three-party partnership in the programme with partners from Sweden, Europe and Africa.

Ms. Paula Örn, the mayor of Ale, is a mentor in the ITP “Local Political Leaders - Capacitating Women in Politics”. Ms. Nina Costiuc, the mayor of Budesti has been participating in the same ITP.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

Since the related project is suggested to be approved, so is the Steering Group.

Project – Municipal Partnership Programme

Swedish applicant organization: Ale Municipality	Country of cooperation: Botswana
Number of project years: 3 Amount applied for per year (SEK): Year 1: 503 000 Year 2: 520 000 Year 3: 425 000	Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country: Ghanzi District Council
Project title: dropouts and problematic school absenteeism	Ref: 2017-0052
Main cooperation area: Local economic development	

<p>Summary of the application:</p> <p>The idea of the project arose as the result of 3-party collaboration among Ale Kommun from Sweden, Ghanzi district from Botswana and Budesti community from Moldova.</p> <p>The goal of the project varies from partner to partner. For Ale Kommun the project is ultimately contributing to good mental and physical health of students, low risk for drug abuse, crime and social exclusion. For Ghanzi and Budesti the project contributes to equal and independent society.</p> <p>The purpose of the project is to ensure sufficient organizational capacity (of the local educational and governing institutions) to lower number of dropouts and decrease problematic absenteeism.</p> <p>Project outputs are mostly common for partners. Among them are efficient cooperation among involved organisations, reduced bullying, ealy good support, efficient cooperation between parents and school, secure and conducive atmosphere at schools and hostels, teachers trained in how to increase attendance rates, improved access to school for children from remote areas, improved endowment of schools, increased interest in formal education and decreased number of teenage pregnancies.</p> <p>Project activities envisage elaboration of community strategies and actions plans on prevention of drop out and problematic absenteeism, bullying and teenage pregnancies, improving efforts for early and good support, creating systems for absenteeism and bullying control and follow up, undertaking training program (on dropouts, bullying and study motivation) for teachers, administrative leaders,</p>

learners, farmers, parents and hostel staff, improving atmosphere, security and dotation at schools, interest clubs and hostels, student and parents surveys, meetings with parents, additional activities for students at risk of dropout, promotion of interest in formal education.

The project is planned for 2018-2020.

Overall objectives:

The overall objective of the project is to strengthen local democracy. By empowering young people and getting them educated, the academic performance in our communities will be increased. This is an important condition for an equal society where everybody can participate in developing communities and its capacity.

To Increase employment opportunities, promote equity and gender balanced society among the marginalised (bushmen/san) and other Batswana tribes: promote good mental health, low risk for drug abuse and teenage pregnancy, crime and social exclusion.

Project objective:

Sufficient organizational capacity to provide conditions preventing problematic absenteeism and dropouts.

Ale

A. Decrease in problematic absenteeism in primary school and decreased number of drop outs from upper secondary school.

Budesti

B. Lowered number of dropouts and decreased problematic absenteeism in school

Ghanzi

C. Decrease in number of drop outs among students from settlements

Immediate objectives:

Ale

A.1. Reduced bullying

A.2. Early good support (social & educational) at right time based on needs

A.3. Teachers value good relations with parents. Alliances/relations with parents improved.

Budesti

B.1. Efficient cooperation established among local institutions (mayor's office, health center, youth center, kindergarten, primary school, school, social service and law enforcement) on dropout prevention

B.2. Administrative leaders and teachers trained on how to increase attendance rates and study motivation

B.3. Friendly and bullying-free learning environment at school

B.4. Efficient cooperation between parents and school

B.5. Improved access to school for children from remote areas

B.6. Improved endowment of the school and interest clubs
B.7. Students more interested in formal education and personal development

Ghanzi

- C.1. Minimized bullying.
- C.2. Created Secure and conducive atmosphere at hostels and schools.
- C.3. Hostel staff (matron, boarding master & caretakers), Teachers and other staff to be trained on customer care.
- C.4. Friendly school environment created .
- C.5. Number of teenage pregnancies reduced.
- C.6. Meetings with parents, farmers and stakeholders.
- C.7. Increased interest in formal education.
- C.8. Introduction of traditional games in hostels

How the proposed project relates to one or more of the dimensions of local democracy described below:

- *Equity/ inclusion*
- *Citizen participation*
- *Transparency*
- *Possibility to demand accountability*

The proposed problems and challenges are to a great extent related to equity/inclusion. It is about getting many young people, girls and boys, not only included in the education system, but also included in society. Being educated enables to participate in society and to make use of the rights, a functioning democracy gives.

Young people who drop out from school will face problems to be established in labour market. That means they risk ending up in social and economic exclusion. We need to find methods to prevent people from being excluded. We need engaged and interested young people participating in society. Everyone deserves the same right to participate regardless sex, background etc. Educated and engaged young people will strengthen democracy.

According to research girls and boys drop out schools in different extend and girls and boys are differently affected when dropping out. Boys tend to compensate failure in school with masculinity; they are at risk for substance abuse, crime and violent behaviour. Girls often end up in dependency. Even the parents of dropouts are affected differently. It is often the mothers who take care of the dropouts, which leaves them with fewer possibilities to live a life on their own conditions. Everyone deserves the same right to participate regardless sex, background etc. Educated and engaged young people will strengthen democracy.

The project, when successful, will also improve the accountability of the partners. An education system with few dropouts will strengthen the local administrations legitimacy and accountability. Transparency is, as mentioned above, an important measure to anchor the project locally.

Remarks

Ale municipality has been engaged in partnerships with Budesti since 2009 and with Ghanzi since 2011. The partnership between the three parties was initiated with an Inception phase in 2016 and is the first

three-party partnership in the programme with partners from Sweden, Europe and Africa.

Ms. Paula Örn, the mayor of Ale, is a mentor in the ITP “Local Political Leaders - Capacitating Women in Politics”. Ms. Nina Costiuc, the mayor of Budesti has been participating in the same ITP.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

The ICLD considers the application to be relevant, feasible and sustainable. The proposed project is expected to increase the three partners' capacities to counteract school dropout and absenteeism. The objectives are clearly in line with the partners' operational planning and integrate gender equality well.

Project – Municipal Partnership Programme

Swedish applicant organization: Östhammar Municipality	Country of cooperation: Georgia
Number of project years: 2 Amount applied for per year (SEK): Year 1: 450 000 Year 2: 450 000 Year 3:	Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country: Self governing city of Poti Sakrebulo
Project title: Social inclusion - Developing the municipal service for elderly people and disabled children in Poti	Ref: 2017-0038
Main cooperation area: Social issues	

Summary of the application: <p>Östhammar municipality and Poti municipality in Georgia has the intension to set up a 2-year municipal partnership to start a day care center for elderly people which will be renovated.</p> <p>One important part will be to involve the civil society actors and Youth council in citizen dialogue about the content and engagement in the daily services.</p> <p>We will also train the social workers in order to raise the competence which will contribute to a good quality in the activities and services.</p> <p>We will also together with the staff develop the service and education in a day care center for disabled children 6-18 years by competence building but also provide them with devices for rehabilitation and educational programs.</p> <p>The project is about social inclusion of vulnerable groups and to offer them quality in municipal care, activities and daily services. It contributes to develop the local democracy.</p>
Overall objectives: <p>The overall objective is social inclusion in society for the elderly people and disabled children in Poti as a part of the local democracy development.</p>
Project objective:

Elderly people in Poti have access to municipal services and activities in a daycare center and disabled children have access to a developed service and education.

Immediate objectives:

1. Establish a day care center for elderly people
2. Train the social workers in order to raise their skills in the elderly day care center and the center for disabled Children
3. By citizen dialogue with civil society and the Youth council develop the services and activities for the day care center and education and services for disabled children In Poti

How the proposed project relates to one or more of the dimensions of local democracy described below:

- *Equity/ inclusion*
- *Citizen participation*
- *Transparency*
- *Possibility to demand accountability*

Equity/inclusion

Elderly people and disabled children are marginalized groups today. It's essential that all citizens in a society are included, have possibility to take part in daily life and feels that they can influence their living conditions

Citizen participation

It's important in a democratic society that all people can take part in the local democratic work, make their voice heard and can influence the development in the society.

Transparency

The groups are today living in a "closed" environment and it's important to open up the possibilities for them in order to take active part in the society and daily life.

Remarks

The partners have previously collaborated on issues relating to rescue services as well as citizen dialogues. In the last application round, March 2017, the ICLD considered the application to be interesting and

having a clear potential to develop the organizational capacity in Poti to include elderly and youths with disabilities in society. The project relied however on additional funding which was not certain to be approved. The ICLD also considered that the contributions to the ICLD core areas were not sufficiently developed and the application was rejected.

No ITP participants.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

The ICLD considers the application to be relevant, feasible and sustainable. The project's objective clearly relates to the core areas of equity and inclusion, and to a certain extent, citizen participation. The application describes weakly how the project will consider the thematic priorities, but has strong potential to include a comprehensive gender perspective and to be linked to human rights. Finally, the project has stemmed from a need at an organizational level within Poti municipality and has identified a challenge within Östhammar to help ensure mutuality.

Steering Group – Municipal Partnership Programme

<p>Swedish applicant organization:</p> <p>Östhammar Municipality</p>	<p>Country of cooperation:</p> <p>Georgia</p>
<p>Number of project years: 2</p> <p>Amount applied for per year (SEK):</p> <p>Year 1: 300 000</p> <p>Year 2: 300 000</p> <p>Year 3:</p>	<p>Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country:</p> <p>Self governing city of Poti Sakrebulo</p>
<p>Title:</p> <p>Social inclusion - Developing the municipal service for elderly people and disabled children in Poti</p> <p>Title of related project(/s):</p> <p>2017-0038 Social inclusion - Developing the municipal service for elderly people and disabled children in Poti</p>	<p>Ref:</p> <p>2017-0039</p>

<p>Summary of application:</p> <p>The composition of the steering group of persons from central positions in both municipality management administrations and relevant committees together with the political implementation are important coming to the conditions of the content and outcome of the project.</p> <p>The steering group will receive regular reports and follow up the different parts of the project. They will meet regular during the project cycle and have regular contact with the project groups and their work where the coordinators have an important role.</p>
<p>How the Steering Group will proceed to ensure the results of the participant project(s) are monitored and quality assured:</p> <p>By following the project and receiving regular reports and having close contact with the project coordinators we can ensure that the project will be monitored and quality assured. The evaluation of the training program will be done by the external consultant GIPA – Georgian Institute for Public Affairs in cooperation with the Foreign Relations and Protocol Department in Poti.</p>

How the Steering Group will strengthen the project team's work within the dimension or dimensions of local democracy that are most central:

- Equity/inclusion

Elderly and disabled people are marginalized groups today. It's essential that all citizens in a society are included, have possibility to take part in daily life and feels that they can influence their lives. The steering group members will work with an "inner compass" in this matter taking in to account the importance and the topic will be on the agenda during and between the meetings.

- Citizen participation

It's so important in a democratic society that all people can take part in the local democratic work, make their voice heard and can influence the development in the society. The steering group will be aware about this important part during the project cycle, will have close and regular contact with the project groups and the coordinators about project progress. The "topic" will also be on the agenda during and between the meetings.

Equality/inclusion and citizen participation are also linked to each other. This is also what the project is about, inclusion of vulnerable group to be a part of the society and human rights which will contribute to a more local democratic society and development.

Remarks

The partners have previously collaborated on issues relating to rescue services as well as citizen dialogues. In the last application round, March 2017, the ICLD considered the application to be interesting and having a clear potential to develop the organizational capacity in Poti to include elderly and youths with disabilities in society. The project relied however on additional funding which was not certain to be approved. The ICLD also considered that the contributions to the ICLD core areas were not sufficiently developed and the project and steering group application were rejected. No ITP participants.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

Since the related project is suggested to be approved, so is the Steering Group.

Steering Group – Municipal Partnership Programme

Swedish applicant organization: Robertsfors Municipality	Country of cooperation: Kenya
Number of project years: 3 Amount applied for per year (SEK): Year 1: 300 000 Year 2: 300 000 Year 3: 300 000	Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country: Machakos Government
Title: Actions for Gender Equality - Steering Group Title of related project(/s): 2017-0033 Actions for Gender Equality	Ref: 2017-0032

Summary of application: The steering group made up of politicians and civil servants from Robertsfors and Machakos County Government. The steering committee decides on the project's direction and management efforts through ongoing conversations with the project group and project participants, and through monitoring of the project as a whole. The steering committee anchors the work towards political assemblies and through their politicians to their respective political parties. The steering committee meets two times per year, but also follows the project on a regular basis through their coordinators. The objectives of the project are well anchored in relation to the needs in Robertsfors and Machakos.
How the Steering Group will proceed to ensure the results of the participant project(s) are monitored and quality assured: The Steering Group will on a regular basis have meetings with all members of the Steering Group, as well as separate meetings in each country due to the need for each partner to monitor the progress as well as to give guidelines and support for the implementers of the project. The Steering Group has agreed on a work plan described in the application for the project, and this is the base line for the work. When the implementers work on planning, adjustments, details they are instructed to provide documents and reports on the progress of the work in order for the Steering Group to respond and decide. Whenever needed the Steering Group will take decisions for quality assurance and for uphold commitment for the partnership.

How the Steering Group will strengthen the project team's work within the dimension or dimensions of local democracy that are most central:

Since the partnership aims at institutionalization of effective working methods for gender equality and against gender based violence, as well as on capacity building of both organizations which includes customizing, activating and reactivating of policy frameworks, organizational development and training, all of the core areas are relevant.

Regarding equity/inclusion that is fundamental in all work for gender equality, especially from the perspective of women, children and vulnerable groups. That strongly relates to citizen participation, i.e. that the project will be active in involving stakeholders with different roles, mandates, resources, capabilities and experiences. However, since the project will aim at change in the political culture and systems issues of transparency and accountability are key in this work if real results will be achieved. Therefore, the Steering Group has a big responsibility to enhance transparency and to work for accountable democratic institutions. The Steering Group has to work for that the project will be prioritized in bodies of Robertsfors Municipality and Machakos County Government. Concretely, the Steering Group will work more with issues of accountability in relation to the implementers of the project who will be more involved with equity/inclusion, citizen participation and transparency.

Remarks

The partners have collaborated within the programme since 2009, mainly on projects regarding environmental sustainability.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

Since the related project is suggested to be approved, so is the Steering Group.

Project – Municipal Partnership Programme

Swedish applicant organization: Robertsfors Municipality	Country of cooperation: Kenya
Number of project years: 3 Amount applied for per year (SEK): Year 1: 500 000 Year 2: 500 000 Year 3: 500 000	Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country: Machakos Government
Project title: Actions for Gender Equality	Ref: 2017-0033
Main cooperation area: Local governance and government administration	

Summary of the application: <p>The long term objective with the project is to develop Robertsfors' and Machakos' implementation function regarding policies and their steering methods to reach set gender equality goals, to create more equal societies. The results from this work will be that the actors adjust, renew and carry out the equality activities that already are present. The actors will together also produce new structures and methods for the future gender equality work, based on their local needs and contexts. Through the planned committees within both of the actors, inclusion, participation, transparency and accountability will be produced and strengthened.</p>
Overall objectives: <p>Since problems of gender based violence and gender equality hampers development and reduces respect and protection for fundamental human rights, this project is very important for the overall development of the societies. In the long term the concerted efforts of this project will contribute to increased equality in all spheres of life such as participation in public life and politics, increased access to social services for women, girls and vulnerable groups, increased opportunities for women, girls and vulnerable groups in different sectors, improved health, increased security for women, girls and vulnerable groups, increased trust in political system and between members of the societies as well as reduced poverty levels and spurred economic development.</p>
Project objective:

The main objective for Robertsfors municipality is to create a fully integrated steering model for the municipality's work on gender equality.

The main objective for Machakos County is to customize the national gender equality policy, with focus on gender based violence, to suit gender needs for Machakos County, and to be able to implement and activate this policy.

Immediate objectives:

The intermediate objectives for Robertsfors municipality are:

1. to establish a Gender Equality Committee and make them aware of the partnership with Machakos County
2. to update the gender policy framework for the municipality
3. to design a balanced score card for the work on gender equality
4. to implement, through training of civil servants and politicians, equality checklist to secure a gender equal case preparation

The intermediate objectives for Machakos County are:

1. to have a customized gender equality policy, with focus on gender based violence, that is possible to implement in the county
2. to make the gender committees and other stakeholders aware of the process for gender equality and against gender based violence in Machakos County and of the partnership with Robertsfors municipality
3. to have trained county staff on gender equality and gender based violence as well as integrate gender related issues in civic education programs for the county
4. to establish a group of trainers that can train others in gender equality and on gender based violence

How the proposed project relates to one or more of the dimensions of local democracy described below:

- *Equity/inclusion*
- *Citizen participation*
- *Transparency*
- *Possibility to demand accountability*

In the case of Robertsfors municipality the effects/consequences of the main problem are that the gender inequality is bad for the municipality's brand, lack of action for gender equality, that the already existing norms within society are not problematized which leads to a reproduction of inequality, and that the good examples within the area of gender equality are not being acknowledged because of a lack of spreading information regarding this area. The effect and consequence is also that effective methods for achieving gender equality has not been developed and institutionalized.

In the case of Machakos County the above explained problem has led to high rates of separation and divorce among married people, increased level of poverty, children dropping out of school, early marriages, spreading of HIV and sexually transmitted infections as well as death of some of the gender violence victims. Out of ignorance of the policies in place, victims of gender violence end up deprived

of justice leading to depression, substance/drug use and abuse. It has also given our county negative publicity.

Remarks

The partners have collaborated within the programme since 2009, mainly on projects regarding environmental sustainability.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

The ICLD considers the application relevant, feasible and sustainable. The project is dedicated to action within gender equality in both partner organizations and fits well into existing local plans and policies. The partners have produced a truly reciprocal application where all sections including problem- and objective analyses are equally complete for both partners.

Inception Phase – Municipal Partnership Programme

Swedish applicant organization: Borlänge Municipality	Country of cooperation: Kenya
Amount applied for (SEK): 275 000	Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country: Lodwar
	Ref: 2017-0049

Summary of the application:

Borlänge Municipality and Lodwar Municipality Turkana County Kenya want to establish a municipal partnership. Together we want to promote the development of sustainable democracy on local and regional levels. We want to contribute to increased citizen influence. Our overall theme for the start-up of this partnership is to learn from each other to foster democratic inclusion of refugees.

Contacts between our two municipalities were established after an ICLD-workshop that took place in Visby Sweden (Almedalen) in July 2017. During the workshop a representative from Borlänge participated and got the opportunity to listen to the presentation about investments and work on refugees’ inclusion into Kenyan society. Borlänge became very interested in establishing a relation with a municipality in Turkana County, since it seems like Borlänge faces many similar challenges, especially when it comes to refugees from Somalia.

This inception phase project will take place during a one-year-long period of time, 2018-02-01 - 2019-01-31. Through an inception phase we get the opportunity to meet physically and discuss our common challenges, priorities and ideas. The first activity will take place in Borlänge during spring 2018 and the second will be launched in Kenya during autumn 2018.

The visits will include study visits, meetings with other stakeholders, discussions, formulating and signing of partnership agreement and of course LFA-project planning. When in Kenya the Borlänge delegation would like to spend the first day/days in Nairobi, together with colleagues from Lodwar Turkana County. Our municipal partnership would gain from having discussions with the Swedish embassy for Somalia in Nairobi, UNHCR etc. Hopefully we will also have the opportunity to invite officials from Mogadishu Somalia to have meetings together with us in Nairobi.

Our common expectation is that the inception phase will be successful and we will be able to apply for a more long lasting municipal partnership project in the future. Together we want to create a partnership project that focuses on fostering democratic inclusion of refugees. Borlänge and Lodwar

would like to be seen as democratic and inclusive local societies where all inhabitants have the same rights, obligations and possibilities to live a rich life.

Potential areas of cooperation (*problems and challenges for local authorities that could be solved within the partnership*):

Borlänge is multicultural city where considerable number of its inhabitants is refugees from Somalia, Eritrea, Syria, Iraq and Iran. Many of these refugees are new comers that settled in the town during the last eight years. The reception of a large number of refugees within a short term period have presented the municipality with new challenges including housing of the refugees, access to schools by the refugees' children, learning the Swedish language by the refugees, entering into the labour market and meeting with the host community in order to live in harmony.

A high influx of refugees in the recent past in Turkana west has lead to negative impact to environment, land use, social infrastructure and community land degradation among others.

The predominant religion in Kenya is Christianity, which is adhered to by an estimated 84.8% of the total population. Sweden has traditionally also been a Christian country, even though it today often is seen as a secular country. Due to the immigration of Somali refugees our two countries nowadays have many citizens that belong to the Islamic religion. English and Swahili are the official languages in Kenya, in Sweden the official language is Swedish. Most refugees that come from Somalia speak Somali.

Borlänge and Lodwar Turkana County are facing similar challenges and we want to learn from each other to foster the democratic inclusion of refugees. The municipalities might also jointly look for new ways of addressing the challenges in relation to the refugees' inclusion in their communities. Borlänge and Lodwar want to be seen as inclusive municipalities for refugees and together we hope to come further in this very important work.

Potential areas of cooperation could be:

- Can physical planning be a tool for creating sustainable, democratic and inclusive municipalities for refugees?
- Why do Somali refugees in Kenya to some extent succeed on entrepreneurship while Somali-Swedish speaking community in Borlänge is less successful in starting their own business?
- The situation for Somali women.

During the inception phase we will have the opportunity to discuss these and other areas and together identify the main problem, what the future project should concentrate on solving within the project time frame.

Remarks

Borlänge Municipality has been active in the programme since 2009 and has cooperated with municipalities in China and Moldova.

Representatives from Borlänge and Lodwar Turkana met during the ICLD workshop "Inclusive municipalities for refugees" held during Almedalen 2017.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

The ICLD considers the application to be relevant and feasible. The proposed Inception phase explores well-reasoned ways of working with the ICLD's core area of equity/inclusion and addresses the thematic priorities mainly by associating them to Agenda 2030.

Inception Phase – Municipal Partnership Programme

Swedish applicant organization: County Council of Västerbotten	Country of cooperation: Kenya
Amount applied for (SEK): 275 000	Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country: Homa Bay County Government
	Ref: 2017-0058

Summary of the application:

Genom en rad möten har Homabay County och Västerbottens läns landsting identifierat flera potentiella samarbetsområden som berör hälsa och välbefinnande hos människor i glesbygd i de båda regionerna. Båda regionerna har en skyldighet att tillhandahålla sjukvård till en befolkning som ibland är svår att nå med traditionella hälsovårdstjänster, och dessutom har det visat sig vara en utmaning att rekrytera personal till vårdinrättningar i de mest avlägsna områdena. Föreslagna strategier för ett framtida samarbete kommer därför att involvera intressenter på alla nivåer i våra respektive hälsosystem, inklusive folkhälsoinitiativ och den enskilde medborgaren, och syftar till att undersöka möjligheterna att använda modern informationsteknik, t ex telemedicin och strategier för e-lärande till att i) förbättra samordning och interprofessionellt samarbetet mellan olika vårdnivåer och personalgrupper, ii) ge utbildning till vårdpersonal för att förbättra deras förmåga att möta behoven hos invånarna i lokalsamhället, och iii) förbättra hälsoliteraciteten hos invånarna i landsbygdssamhällen utifrån deras individuella behov, som i sin tur påverkas av faktorer som ålder, kön, kulturella normer och värderingar. Alla dessa strategier är avsedda att göra vården mer jämlik, öka transparensen i hälsosystemet samt erbjuda medborgarna möjlighet att påverka utformningen och leveransen av lokala hälsovårdstjänster.

Potential areas of cooperation *(problems and challenges for local authorities that could be solved within the partnership):*

The need to respond to the constitutional requirements for guaranteeing equitable access to quality and affordable healthcare services by all citizens is a burden that was relinquished to the County Governments in the Republic of Kenya vide Schedule Four of the Kenya Constitution 2010. The counties today, in the backdrop of meagre financial resources allocated to them by the National Treasury grapples with the challenge to deliver and provide healthcare to a disperse, multicultural, poor rural and urban households with diverse health care needs at any given time. This complexity is further aggravated by the weak healthcare institutions coupled with inadequate medical professionals and

healthcare service providers. Consequently, an opportunity to explore and focus on more innovative and cost effective health service delivery is an imperative necessity if the needs of the Homa Bay County citizenry are to be addressed.

Sweden has many similarities with Kenya and Homabay, particularly the rural parts of the country. In Västerbotten, some municipalities have been hit hard by cutbacks, and it has become increasingly difficult to recruit healthcare staff, particularly physicians, to rural healthcare centres. In addition, the diversity found in the rural parts of Sweden, influenced by immigration but also owing to the presence of aboriginal communities and other minorities, is putting a pressure on the health system to provide care to people of various cultural norms and identities. It has been shown that the trust in the modern Swedish healthcare system is lower among some of the minorities. So, despite having a reputation as one of the best health system in the world, Swedish healthcare providers often fails to take into account that people from different countries, religions or cultures have different perceptions of what good healthcare is all about, and completely disregards the spiritual aspects of health and wellbeing.

Many of the rural healthcare challenges have been successfully addressed using ICT in Västerbotten. A top modern ICT infrastructure has provided opportunities to develop and implement new models of care and methods for coordinating health services and education across distances. Hence, telemedicine/telehealth and e-learning methodologies are implemented in large scale across the county. One example is the instalment of so called virtual health rooms across the county. These are facilities equipped with e.g., blood pressure monitors, blood coagulation monitors and videoconferencing systems, which enables certain services to be provided in direct proximity to peoples homes. However, all challenges cannot be solved using technology and this particular solution is a concept few countries can afford to copy. Moreover, we have also acknowledged that there is a need to question our own system and to build local capacity and support functions, in parallel or even outside our traditional system. This can be e.g., home healthcare workers or lay workers providing support to patient in virtual health room facilities, or training nurses or other healthcare staff to provide services that historically have been the role of physicians.

Based on these mutual challenges we have identified several potential areas of cooperation to discuss during the inception phase:

- Improvement of coordination among healthcare facilities and care levels using ICT and intra-professional collaboration and learning. Improved coordination and collaboration is foreseen to improve the capacity to offer high quality healthcare services in rural communities. Homabay as well as Västerbotten is challenged by lack of staff in rural healthcare facilities, but this situation can often be improved through support and education by specialists at higher-level healthcare facilities. This strategy primarily addresses equity but will in addition support the development of a transparent and well coordinated health system.
- Co-design of educational interventions and methods for delivering such interventions (such as ICT-based strategies) targeting healthcare workers in rural areas. This approach aims to improve the capacity of health workers to cope with local health challenges and shall be based on the citizen's needs and perceptions of what is quality healthcare. Such a strategy has to take into account peoples beliefs, religion, culture and history to build a trustworthy and sustainable health system. This strategy will address citizen participation as well as inclusion/equity.
- Co-design and delivery of educational modules aiming to improve health literacy among local citizens. The methods discussed will be those that can ensure the inclusion of men, women, the

young and elderly, minorities, formal and informal leaders in the community etc. Strategies have to target citizen's preferences and their perceptions of what is a good health, to ensure high trust in the methods and thus sustainable health outcomes.

Remarks

This is the partners first application for inception. The partners have applied for projects three times before and got rejected as the problem was deemed insufficiently relevant to the programme and insufficiently contributing to strengthening Homa Bay within the ICLD's core areas.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

The ICLD considers the application to be relevant, feasible. There is a mutual opportunity for development that lies within the two parties' areas of responsibility: providing equal care for its citizens is clearly supported in both countries' constitutions. The proposal connects to the programmes' core area equality in a clever way and to a lesser extent to the core area transparency.

Project – Municipal Partnership Programme

Swedish applicant organization: Växjö Municipality	Country of cooperation: Kosovo
Number of project years: 3 Amount applied for per year (SEK): Year 1: 444 100 Year 2: 448 300 Year 3: 449 800	Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country: Komuna Vushtrri
Project title: SEKOS 2, Socialt Entreprenörskap Kosovo	Ref: 2017-0035
Main cooperation area: Education	

Summary of the application:

The new project - SEKOS 2 - focuses on municipal capacity-building within schools and will be implemented during three years (2018-2020) in cooperation between the City of Växjö and Komuna Vushtrri, Kosovo. SEKOS 2 turns focus towards social entrepreneurship and young future entrepreneurs. The project builds on a previous ICLD project (ended 2017) that was successful, provided good results and a will to deepen the cooperation. The new project primarily involves school principals and teachers as direct participants while (at least) 100 upper-secondary student take part as indirect participants at local level.

The project consists of totally six international stages with focus on the development of the pedagogical teaching method to strengthen knowledge about social entrepreneurship issues. The new method will be processed by participants and experts at the Linnaeus University and will include a mix of lectures, workshops, case-studies, experiments and study-visits. During the project's second half, the method will be implemented as a pilot-project at schools in the two municipalities, with continuous analysis, adjustments and improvements. When the project ends, the method will be integrated as permanent part in education at upper-secondary level.

The new project has a clear democracy focus and promotes a business definition with embedded social dimensions. It lies well in line with the ICLD core-values and respects vital concepts such as gender equality, environment and human rights.

Overall objectives:

The overall long-term objective (10-15 years) is to establish a socially rich and sustainable society with citizens being self-dependent but at the same time also actively contributing to the common good. The framework for social entrepreneurship is set and widely known and it is regarded as high-status to be and become a social entrepreneur. The municipalities in Växjö and Vushtrri are well organized to support social initiatives and the relation between the public and entrepreneurial side is coloured by dialogue, respect and mutuality. New social entrepreneurs all the time pop up and establish in the two municipalities and grow strong from competition on an open market. The long-term scenario includes a richness of young female and male entrepreneurs ready to start up competitive businesses out of a social belief and dimension. The number of social enterprises contributes positively to local and regional democracy and fights poverty and social exclusion.

Project objective:

The framework for social entrepreneurship is set, well-known and acknowledged by the City of Växjö and Komuna Vushtrri. The two municipalities fuel their determination to work progressively through the participating schools of the project, which now work long-term and in line with a structure for education addressing social entrepreneurship. The teachers have strengthened their skills and knowledge at the field and educate through new pedagogical methods and material produced by the project. The young female and male students show interest, new knowledge and willingness to learn more, which provides good facilities for new social entrepreneurs and businesses in the near future.

Immediate objectives:

Short-term objective 1:

Newly established platform for international cooperation around social entrepreneurship and how to implement good education in school.

Short-term objective 2:

Schools run good education targeting social entrepreneurship through a pedagogical structure with the young entrepreneurs in focus.

Short-term objective 3:

New knowledge among participating teachers including willingness to learn more and develop the education addressing social entrepreneurship even further.

Short-term objective 4:

New knowledge among participating students including interest to learn more and to possibly start up a business idea with a social dimension in the future.

Short-term objective 5:

Strengthened municipal profile concerning social entrepreneurship with twinning among teachers and students from the two cities.

Short-term objective 6:

Greater municipal capacity concerning social entrepreneurship at the school area with determination to

work long-term and to spread knowledge to external stakeholders.

How the proposed project relates to one or more of the dimensions of local democracy described below:

- *Equity/ inclusion*
- *Citizen participation*
- *Transparency*
- *Possibility to demand accountability*

Primarily, the described main problem relates to the two first core areas; “equity/inclusion” and “citizen participation”. As discussed above, the general knowledge about social entrepreneurship is very limited in Kosovo and the national parliament has not yet decided on the new law proposal to acknowledge social enterprises at local level. In Vushtrri, the municipality has organized with a specific unit registering new private companies, but the resources are scarce and the unit lacks means to support entrepreneurs with a social belief/responsibility. As the concept of social economy is unknown and not even legitimate at national level, current school education in Vushtrri includes no such perspectives for the young female and male scholars. By initiating this SEKOS 2 project the school structure will change to encourage individual initiatives and social care-taking. The project will introduce the social entrepreneurship concept for teachers and students and compile new pedagogical material for education, now and in the future. The project gains will encourage (citizen) participation and provide tools to establish new businesses to develop society and to strengthen welfare. The overall aim of the typical social enterprise is not to maximize profit, but to recruit staff (vulnerable groups), invest profit in the staff and to provide products/services reducing poverty. Through the SEKOS 2 project, citizens will be empowered to start up such social business and, thus, participate to create a better society. This will of course improve general social inclusion and values of fair equity.

Remarks

The partners have been cooperating successfully since 2103 in a variety of themes. The partnership has now three active projects within the themes of education and local governance and government administration.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

The ICLD considers the application to be relevant, feasible and sustainable. The proposal seeks to remedy a lack of capacity in social inclusion, where the partnership wants to work in education. The objectives, activities and indicators are deemed logic, smart and are connected to one and other in a commendable way. There is a clear relation between the problem analysis and the programme’s core areas Equity and Participation.

Development/expansion – Municipal Partnership Programme

Swedish applicant organization: Växjö Municipality	Country of cooperation: South Africa
Amount applied for (SEK): 273 800	Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country: North West 405 Municipality
Ref. current project and steering group: 2016-0062 New Coordination Structure to support vulnerable families 2016-0014 Tlokwe Inclusivity Disability Sector II 2016-0011 Steering Group	Ref: 2017-0036

Summary of the application:

In September 2015, 193 world leaders agreed to 17 Global Goals for Sustainable Development also called Agenda 2030. If these Goals are completed, it would mean an end to extreme poverty, inequality and climate change by 2030. The Goals are global but local solutions must be found how to meet them. The local governments play an important role in the work. One method to reach the goals is to find solutions through partnership. Therefore, JB Marks Local Municipality and the City of Växjö wish to explore and investigate, through this development project, how we could work together with finding solutions for the implementation of the Agenda 2030. The aim is to find a focus for a full-scale two- or three-year municipal partnership project that can benefit the work with Agenda 2030 for both municipalities. By meeting twice, it will be possible to discuss and do analyses together using the LFA-model to identify the focus and to create the framework for the future project.

Potential areas of cooperation (*problems and challenges for local authorities that could be solved within the partnership*):

The decision of the global goals for sustainability - Agenda 2030 – was taken in 2015. The goals are new, there are no answers on how to reach them. The goals are global challenges with local solutions. We see cooperation as a way to help each other on how to reach the goals. The cooperation will give momentum to the work. Bench-marking is usual successful and we have all the reasons to believe that it will help both parties on how to handle the challenges and how to find solutions by giving a greater understanding for them when putting them into a bigger context.

Växjö is about to develop and implement a long-term sustainability program where the global goals of Agenda 2030 are essential. The intention is to let these goals permeate all the work of the municipality. As already stated the goals are global but they must be solved locally. Cooperation, nationally and internationally, is an important part which is stressed by Sweden in the report sent to the UN:s political high level forum 2017 as well as partnership is one of the goal of the Agenda. The development project and a future full-scale project would fit perfectly in the work with the global goals for sustainability. Växjö cannot today select any specific goals to work with but see the area of citizen participation as on

important aspect where exchange would be beneficial.

JB Marks Local Municipality sees the cooperation agreement as a way of sharing knowledge and experience in the implementation of Agenda 2030. It is true that the goals were agreed upon in 2015, so there is much in common between the partners to work together in the implementation of the goals. The goals are global but they must be implemented locally. We will strive to bring the goals home.

The JB Marks Local Municipality through the Integrated Development Plan aim to better and maintain the environment of our communities. The legacy for our children and grandchildren can be insured with implementation of set goals of Agenda 2030.

Local Government will be the implementer of the aims and goals guided by the National and provincial goals of the National Development Plan. Through the Integrated Development Plan of JB Marks Local Municipality we envisage to localize the Sustainable Development Goals by ensuring the SDG respond to the needs and rights of individual citizens. To develop a strategy to bring the goals home to local people. JB Marks Local Municipality will draw up a local development plan focused on the achievement of the SDG`s. Ensure that targets are localized and incorporated into the local development plans and budgets. Develop monitoring systems in a way that will involve citizens, civil society and private sector.

JB Marks Local Municipality will ensure that plans are comprehensive, tangible and time-bound, has cross-sectoral approach. Ensure the greatest possible participation of citizens, civil society and private sector. JB Marks Local Municipality will popularize the SDG`s and run awareness workshops and involve citizens at all levels of planning, decision-making and program implementation. Use the SDG`s to enhance local public accountability. While deepening citizen participation is important, it is important to deepen democracy and strengthening effectiveness of local authority by reinforcing local accountability and good governance. JB Marks Local Municipality will invest in sustainable monitoring systems for tracking progress against the SDG`s and ensure the is internal monitoring in the municipality.

Mobilize local resources, provincial and national to fund efforts to achieve the SDG`s.

But we need to investigate, talk and discuss more to find a common approach to the work in a future full-scale project. The development project is a crucial way for us to explore the possibilities for cooperation around the realization of Agenda 2030 on the local level.

How the proposed problems and challenges relate to one or more of the dimensions of local democracy described below:

- *Equity/ inclusion*
- *Citizen participation*
- *Transparency*
- *Possibility to demand accountability*

Equity/inclusion – this is a core area in Agenda 2030 as well as the term “leave no one behind”. One aim of the global agenda is to leave no one behind and to realize that equity and inclusion are essential. It is also an essential part of the implementation. The goals are strongly connected to Human Rights which includes non-discrimination for example. The identified goals will include previously disadvantage communities and rural areas in the newly amalgamated municipality.

Citizen participation – again the term “leave no one behind” is crucial. The identified goals must go through policies, which will include public participation, ward committee meetings and environmental awareness programs. These programs must be developed and benchmarking will definitely assist to make it effective and sustainable.

Possibility to demand accountability – we see it as important that the goals set in the local work with Agenda 2030 are clear and that there is a clear allocation of responsibility, either you work with measurable goals and distinction or you use trust control where a direction for the work is set and trust to realize them is given to someone. The delegated team of JB Marks Local Municipality will work together to ensure that measurable, affordable goals are included in the IDP and policies, accountability and responsibilities to achieve the “possibility to demand accountability”.

Remarks

The partners have cooperated since 2009. Three officials have participated in ITPs run by ICLD, in 2011 and 2012 respectively.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

The ICLD considers the application to be relevant, feasible. The partnership wants to find ways to realize the Sustainable development goals in the local context, this is deemed highly relevant and important theme for the Municipal Partnership Programme.

Project – Municipal Partnership Programme

Swedish applicant organization: City of Gothenburg	Country of cooperation: South Africa
Number of project years: 3 Amount applied for per year (SEK): Year 1: 138 284 Year 2: 314 920 Year 3: 314 064	Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country: Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality
Project title: Youth access project	Ref: 2017-0053
Main cooperation area: Urban planning	

Summary of the application:

This project is one of four interrelated and integrated projects that form part of one programme or suite of projects. In order to understand the project in this context please refer to the accompanying document titled “Concept Document to accompany applications to ICLD on behalf of City of Gothenburg and Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality for funding 2017-2020” October 2017 version.

We want to participate in the shift away from dealing with access from the traditional mobility and proximity sense. The project supports the main project of accessible cities in the following access considerations considered in a broad interpretation of the word.

- Politically/democratically/ socially
- Economically
- Spatially /physically
- Notionally

This support will be through obtaining, (through processes such as workshops, discussion groups and team activities), youth input and opinions on their experiences regarding access and what can be done to overcome the negative aspects being experienced and to improve accessibility from a youth perspective. It is hoped to obtain practical and useable recommendations.

It is intended to have a four person Youth Access team lead by a Youth Access team leader and comprising two adults, including the team leader, and two youth.

The participating groups will be selected on an equitable basis with regard to gender and disability.

The project will also create a platform for the expansion of the relationship of youth both within and between the two cities.

Overall objectives:

To decrease the number of citizens that do not have full access (in all dimensions of accessibility) so that our cities are more just and sustainable. This will strengthen the cities as systems for justice as well as strengthen local communities.

The This definition comes from KAIROS, a former Mistra urban Futures project:

- Justice is about people’s equal worth, cultural recognition, and the equitable distribution of material and political resources and opportunity to make use of these in order to live a good life.
- A just city is one where those who live, reside and work in the city have equal access to public spaces and can affect the decisions that concern their daily lives as well as the city’s future development.

Therefore two perspectives are important to work with, and focus on, while working with the overall objective:

1. The center-periphery perspective has to be deeply understood and taken into account.
 - Who has opportunity and ability to define what accessibility means for the city and the suburban areas? Who is invited to do this? And who defines what you want and need access to?
2. To create just and sustainable cities transition is needed. Therefore, people has to be involved and diversity has to be included. People need to feel that their perspectives, needs and rights are taken serious and into account when the cities are planned and built. That is essential if people should feel security and belonging. We know that trust is unevenly distributed.
 - How do officials and politicians show trust to citizens? How do they make time and space for trust to be built? Who can afford to have trust?

For further informationa, see the LFA-table attached.

Project objective:

The Project objectives are as follows:

A youth perspective on practical recommendations of all dimensions of accessibility to implement in each city that deal with further development of the suburban areas and other parts of the city as well as the improvement of the linkages and relationship between them.

Immediate objectives:

The following six intermediate objectives have been identified for the Project.

1. Find ways to accommodate youth perspectives in city governance and planning for accessibility in all its dimensions
2. Explore better ways of working with communities
3. Identify lessons from the way in which the cities work with youth issues in the cities
4. Create a platform for the expansion of the relationship of youth within and between the two cities.

Please refer to the LFA attached.

How the proposed project relates to one or more of the dimensions of local democracy described below:

- *Equity/inclusion*
- *Citizen participation*
- *Transparency*
- *Possibility to demand accountability*

The main problem relates to Equity/Inclusion, Citizen participation, transparency and accountability in the following ways:

- Equity/Inclusion- Groups are excluded from experiencing and influencing city life due to spatial marginalisation and the absence of linkages and densities in our cities. This also prevents economic equity in the search for jobs and participation in the economy of cities due to marginalisation.
- Citizen Participation- Because marginalised communities and the youth don't feel they belong and are alienated, they are less able to participate in decision making that concerns them and their areas. To solve the main problem, participation in planning and governance aspects is important.

The city needs to evaluate and respect citizens' rights more than is the case today. Young citizens' knowledge and experience needs to be taken into account for sustainable development in the city. The city needs to go ahead and show confidence in young citizens to create opportunities for young people to feel involved and to exercise active citizenship.

- Transparency- The absence of access across all dimensions is manifested in a less transparent city and city processes. We need to strive for more open and transparent processes in city planning and governance.
- Demand for accountability - groups are not involved and do not understand their value and rights as Citizens. They are less able to practice active citizenship and demand accountability in respect of city

budgets, programmes and decisions that affect them.

The city needs to respect and value citizens' rights more than is the case today. This can be done, for example, by making information about democratic processes and city practices more accessible at the early stages of development projects.

Remarks

The partners have been collaborating within the programme since 2009. In 2012, the partners applied for a suite of five three year projects within the themes of climate change, sustainable mobility, sustainable energy and inner city planning and development. In the last round, March 2017, the partners applied for a dissemination and two projects. One of those projects, which had a focus on youth influence, was not approved. This is modified version of that application.

This application is a result of a Development Expansion project 2016.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

The ICLD considers the application to be interesting, well planned and having a clear potential for poverty reduction, especially in combination with the Accessible Cities Project and the Research Project (financed by Mistra Urban Futures). Although the project maintains a certain level of focus on empowering youths directly, this new application clearly addresses a lack of capacity at an organizational level within both partners to include the youth in sustainable city planning.

Steering Group – Municipal Partnership Programme

Swedish applicant organization: Arvidsjaur Municipality	Country of cooperation: Tanzania
Number of project years: 3 Amount applied for per year (SEK): Year 1: 298 807 Year 2: 298 718 Year 3: 298 718	Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country: Mwangi District
Title: Styrgrupp 2018-20 Mwangi - Arvidsjaur Title of related project(/s): 2017-0003 REHAB II MRC	Ref: 2017-0034

Summary of application:

The cooperation between Arvidsjaur Municipality and Mwangi District started already in 2009. A partnership agreement signed as a basis for previously completed projects and also for the following application for a new steering group project. The parties agreed at the steering group meeting in Mwangi, May 2017, that in the spring of 2018, the application for a widening of the partnership, or the application for new projects, will be submitted (as several are specified).

The only ongoing project is REHAB II MRC "No. 2017-0003" ending August 2018.

Current Steering Group Projects Dnr. 2015-0065 "final report January 31, 2018.

The focus has been on:

1. Evaluation of ongoing projects based on set goals.
 2. Ideas for the development of partnerships.
 3. Local development linked to municipal government and municipal organization
 4. How different activities within municipal departments / administrations are organized and managed
- A common theme regardless of focus area has been and will continue to be a link to environment, gender equality and local democracy.

This application is intended to overlap the above mentioned projects in time and to function according to the above-mentioned focus areas.

How the Steering Group will proceed to ensure the results of the participant project(s) are monitored and quality assured:

Based on the working relationships, trust and confidence created between the Mwanga District and the Municipality of Arvidsjaur for more than 8 years, which is based on cooperation delivered results, hopefully we can continue according to the principle:

- That frequent evaluations (ongoing project evaluations, quarterly) reports to the concerned persons are implemented
- That respective projects reported outcomes at least 2 times / year to the steering committee or project management
- Any adjustments made in the implementation as necessary and in direct connection where the problem occurs
- Within all projects, consider and present environmental and gender issues, but also how local ownership can be developed

An important feature when projects are evaluated locally and quality assured is that several of the project partners have many years of experience in partnership. Furthermore several functions are linked to the local Learning Centre/Development Centres, where the district, among other things are building a new meeting place for the citizens "The Show Room".

How the Steering Group will strengthen the project team's work within the dimension or dimensions of local democracy that are most central:

- Methods of information for and dialogue with community residents: All projects are based on an explicit image of the district's development and that the efforts are conducted in close dialogue with, for example, the mayor and / or the respective community representative for the citizens. During the project, various types of meetings are held, eg seminars, information meetings, etc. with the municipality's inhabitants. We seek an open and transparent dialogue in any gatherings / meetings.

- Methods for considering the needs of vulnerable social groups and minorities: Mwanga district has many vulnerable groups, including in areas around the dam, which cannot offer productive agriculture, and agriculture is still a dominant sector in the district. Culturally perceived abusive or deviant behaviour is always considered negative and has therefore been given a lower representation. The same is true for women's representation in most decision-making forums. The steering group's work since 2009 has focused on areas of action and based on needs and requirements from the entire district. Members have led to certain "vulnerable" groups being prioritized in the partnership.

Examples of priorities are projects bioenergy, which today is a functioning production of grass briquettes in one of the poorest areas within the district, another is the project rehab - which has one of its target groups 'disabling adolescents' needs.

Efforts are to emphasize the basics of a project in the ICLD house and the demands made on the interaction between a municipality and a district cannot be emphasized enough.

We strive for an early analysis of the project's target group, the project benefits, and we wish to make clear what the desirable result are.

- Methods for enhanced transparency and accountability:

Through a constant evaluation and open dialogue within the project with identification of clear goals and responsibilities through inviting other politicians, officials and district citizens in this dialogue / meetings.

Clarity.

- Formulation of municipal services that meet the needs of residents:

We have chosen to base the efforts on images of the needs that formed the basis for the projects and the selection of the selected focus areas. Both before and during the discussed projects, the organization is based on prevailing conditions in order to plan for a desirable organization. The "Service Production" project involves continuous dialogue, which means that new service offerings are being developed continuously.

- Methods to ensure the representativeness of the local and regional politically controlled organisation:

Through information and participation of broad groups of politicians and citizens, both during the project development but also in its implementation. Based on the above, we can deduce that "Formulation of Municipal Services That Meet the needs of residents and local governance is very important" for the partner country in a major change and it is of great importance in order to meet citizens' expectation and commitment.

Remarks

The partners have collaborated within the programme since 2009 on issues Local economic development, education, health, and local governance and government administration. The partnership has one ongoing project, REHAB II MRC "No. 2017-0003" ending August 2018.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

Since a related project is ongoing through 2018 the Steering Group is suggested to be approved for that one year.

Development/expansion – Municipal Partnership Programme

Swedish applicant organization: Älvsbyn Municipality	Country of cooperation: Tanzania
Amount applied for (SEK): 275 000	Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country: Rombo District
Ref. current project and steering group:	Ref: 2017-0042

Summary of the application:

The municipality of Älvsbyn and the Rombo district have worked together during 2014-16, with a steering group and two implementation projects. Project number 1 affected potential areas of development within forestry, tourism and the agriculture sector and number 2, Local Energy approach focused on biogas.

The result became the development of affordable biogas units and Mamtukuna, the center of adult education, has developed a training program that integrates technology, environment, and gender equality – teaching families how to build biogas facilities. Mamtukunas work has acknowledged all over the country through national television and the Ministry of Education.

In spring 2016, the partners temporarily suspended the project work, caused by the elections and a relocation of officials in Rombo. Now local project work in Rombo has stabilized and the delegation wants to restart the project work together, signing a new cooperation agreement based on the common problem areas. The aim is to reach a cooperation agreement and use the LFA method to point out an implementation project within one of the identified problem areas - urbanization, environment, nature tourism, food security and the health of young people. The activities are conducted locally and the parties will meet in two occasions.

Potential areas of cooperation *(problems and challenges for local authorities that could be solved within the partnership):*

Before completing this application, both sides have listed their shared challenges. These challenges implicate changes in working methods, new tasks and priorities for political decision making and implementation.

1. Urbanization

The Rombo district and Älvsbyns municipality are located far away from the center of decision making and larger cities where young people and the workforce tend to move. Young men are over representative when it comes to leaving Rombo, while young women are more likely to stay. To a large

extent, the well-trained workforce moves from Rombo - both men and women.

In Älvsbyn young women leaves to a higher extent since they are more likely than men to choose a profession that require university education. The young women moves in connection with their education and settle down, often in places that have good job offer opportunities for academic professions.

The trend of urbanization is not unique for Rombo and Älvsbyn but this is a great challenge which demands the attention of the local authorities in both regions. Potential areas for project partnership includes:

- Urban planning – create detailed plans for increasing the attractiveness of the region. Create urban plans that reinforce the identity the municipality wants to create (in Älvsbyn it is to be a socially safe municipality that provides a rich variety of nature and outdoor activities.)
- Social work – the ageing population calls for a new way of thinking when it comes to health care. Families are divided to a higher extent since relatives live far away from the older generation.
- Schools – A reduced pupil population calls for new teaching methods to ensure a high quality education for at least 12 years.
- Support and develop local entrepreneurship. Attract larger and growing companies to smaller towns and learn about the benefits of doing so.

2.Environment

Local authorities are challenged when it comes to creating efforts locally, based on the decision making made both nationally and internationally regarding environmental impacts.

Potential areas for a project to reduce the environmental impact includes:

- Activities that make the citizens conscious of the importance of their involvement when it comes to reach the aim of reducing environmental impact.
- Organization to increase the recycling of materials
- Support local energy production such as combustion, solar energy, bioenergy etc.
- Preparation to be able to handle the growing concern of water shortages

3.Nature tourism

Both Älvsbyn and Rombo have beautiful nature and rich wildlife within their geographical borders. The largest free rapid in Europe, Storforsen, is located in Älvsbyn, as well as several nature reserves with rich nature and wildlife. Kilimanjaro and parts of different national parks that holds a wide variety of wildlife are found in Rombo. The areas Storforsen and Kilimanjaro have thousands of visiting tourists every year, but the revenue gain locally is still very small.

Nature tourism is considered to be a great opportunity, but it is also a major challenge for the regions to support businesses and employment growth that actually leads to the development of environmentally and socially sustainable tourism that the local population will gain benefits from.

Potential areas for project partnership includes:

- Creating a dialogue and raising awareness with potential entrepreneurs/organizations and representatives regarding the opportunities of nature tourism and the challenges when it comes to creating an environmentally and socially sustainable tourism industry locally.
- Education in nature tourism for young people and people that is active within nature tourism locally.
- Development of activity groups
- Investments in infrastructure (dirt roads, hiking trails, rest areas, internet, etc.)

4. Food security

In Rombo, 85% of the adult population works within the agricultural sector. Almost none of the raw materials coming from the agriculture sector are processed locally. Instead they get sold to large

companies that sell them for a higher price or process the crops and animal products. It is a major challenge for the local politicians and the agricultural department (with a large number of officials) to support a development that adds value to the production made in a very fertile agricultural land.

In Älvsbyn there are few large farmers who produce large amounts of meat and milk, which are preferably sold to the farmers own co-operation. Except authorization issues, agricultural and processing have not been handled on the local level since agriculture has been considered to be a state matter. Both the politicians and the officials from the environment and business departments have become aware of the problems of mass-produced food. They have started to look at develop a plan how they can support local food production and further processing. As well as eliminating the barriers whit government contracts when it comes to buying locally produced food to schools, health care etc. Potential areas for project partnership includes:

- Organizational structures to support local production
- Develop an action plan
- Infrastructure - energy, roads, etc.
- Provide competence and support for farmers who want to develop and improve traditional agricultural production.

5. Health of young people

Rombo has a high rate of children and youths per woman in childbearing age.

This is a great potential. However alcohol and drug abuse among young people has increased rapidly.

The increase is believed to be caused by a new way of living, new trends and internet combined with a growing frustration over poverty and impatience that the economic development is going too slowly.

Another problem is young mothers and the lack of information about birth control. It is a big challenge for Rombo to find structures that will reduce the use of alcohol and other drugs among young citizens.

Älvsbyn has problem with a growing number of young people who use drugs, just like other municipalities in Sweden. Alcohol consumption decreases among young people while drug abuse increases. This is thought to be caused by the change of attitudes towards drugs and the poor mental health of adolescents. The adolescents that are seeking help for mental health issues are experience stress, exclusion, integration problems, family conflicts etc. It is a major challenge for the politicians and officials in Älvsbyn municipality, responsible for the health of youths, to counteract mental health issues and drug abuse among young people.

Potential areas for project partnership includes:

- In-depth dialogues in schools and associations where young people gather.
- Organizational structures including collaborations between the police and the social authorities to quickly identify and help young people with health problems/drug problems.
- Action programs for a wide numbers of politicians, officials, parents, youth leaders and youths with the aim to reduce drugs and ill health among young people.
- Transparent and clear information regarding birth control and sexually transmitted diseases.

How the proposed problems and challenges relate to one or more of the dimensions of local democracy described below:

- *Equity/inclusion*
- *Citizen participation*
- *Transparency*
- *Possibility to demand accountability*

1. Urbanization

Urbanization issues relate to Citizen participation because it requires a broad anchoring process and participation from not only politicians and officials but also from organizations, village representatives and individuals to reduce urbanization and its negative impact. A proactive work against urbanization also affects equity/inclusion. Reduced urbanization creates participation and reduces inequalities between cities and the countryside.

2. Environment

Citizen participation is required for succeeding with environmental projects. Conversations and processes with the aim to reach democratic legitimacy is a must for succeeding with environmental work such as recycling. Furthermore, the environment refers to the core area Transparency (especially in Rombo) since environmental investments, such as renewable energy plants, are of importance for all villages. Decision-making regarding which village that will receive the first investment must be characterized by open calls and rational decisions.

3. Nature tourism

Nature tourism is related to Citizen participation since all potential development projects requires a dialogue with village representatives, organizations, entrepreneurs and people living in the area. Every project also needs to be well established among officials responsible for nature conservation, wildlife, nature tourism and entrepreneurship.

There is a need for keeping an open dialogue regarding upcoming investment decisions since it needs to be transparent to be able to receive acceptance. Therefore it is connect to the core area Transparency.

4. Food security

Food security problem, with a focus on local production and local processing relates to the Equity / Inclusion core area. It is a challenge for politics and administration, especially in Rombo, to increase the income and the justice for all food producers. Today large company's buy everything for a small amount of money and afterwards the products are processed elsewhere - sometimes even in another country - where they get sold for a much high price in proportion to the payment received by the farmer. Furthermore, it is important that everyone that will be affected by a project in a specific village will be included. The problem area is also linked to Citizen participation because successful and long-term developments requires the involvement from village representatives, farmers and people living in the area

5. Health of young people

This problem area is related to equity/inclusion because young people who suffer from ill health, drug abuse or are experience a premature pregnancy must be seen and treated fairly. Without validation and inclusion, it will not be successful.

It is also related to citizen participation since a dialogue with young people, school, police, parents, healthcare, youth organizations and many others is required. Everyone must be able to work against a common goal. Transparency because it is necessary to keep an open dialogue about the subject and the extent of the problem without denial and simplifications.

If the partners get their future projects granted, both partners is keened on that the projects get linked to the core area Possibility to demand accountability. In order for the project work to have substance it is important that departments involved and the persons working within the project understand that their efforts will be evaluated based on the organization / department's efforts and the employees' individual efforts.

Remarks

The partnership has been active in the programme since 2012 and have been cooperating within the themes of local economic development and local governance and government administration.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

The ICLD considers the application to be relevant and feasible. The application describes at least four problem areas that are well connected to the programme's core areas equity and participation. Both partners have development plans that regulate the work in the sector and the suggested problem areas. Overall, this provides good opportunities for finding a reciprocal problem area that could be the basis for a new project application.

Project – Municipal Partnership Programme

Swedish applicant organization: Strängnäs Municipality	Country of cooperation: Tanzania
Number of project years: 3 Amount applied for per year (SEK): Year 1: 336 000 Year 2: 347 000 Year 3: 358 000	Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country: Dar es Saalam
Project title: Lokal demokrati, ungdomsråd	Ref: 2017-0054
Main cooperation area: Local governance and government administration	

<p>Summary of the application:</p> <p>In Ilala municipality in Dar es Salaam, the youth have no opportunity to bring forward their opinions and ideas. The City Council don't know how the youth's situation looks like in Dar es Salaam. The project aims to start student councils in three schools in Ilala, which later transfers into a youth council that communicates with the City Council. The three schools will then educate the other schools in Ilala on how to work with student councils.</p> <p>Strängnäs municipality has a long tradition of dialogue with youth, but needs to learn new ways to ensure that the youths opinions and ideas are utilized early in the process.</p>
<p>Overall objectives:</p> <p>The good ideas of the youth are utilised. The youth is acknowledged, which raises his or hers “self value”.</p> <p>The city council in Dar es Salaam is aware of the situation of the youth in the city.</p> <p>The youth gets to experience democracy in reality.</p> <p>The situation of the youth is improved when their ideas are utilised.</p>

The youth gets involved in the city planning.

Project objective:

Ilala Municipality in Dar es Salaam utilize the opinions and ideas of the youth in the municipality.

Immediate objectives:

1. There is a forum for the youth to bring forward their opinions and ideas.
2. The youth know how to speak for them selves, how to speak up.
3. The decisionsmakers knows how to listen to the youth.

How the proposed project relates to one or more of the dimensions of local democracy described below:

- *Equity/ inclusion*
- *Citizen participation*
- *Transparency*
- *Possibility to demand accountability*

When Ilala municipality doesn't listen to the opinions of the youth, they doesn't allow the youth to participate i the decision making. So the core area that the main problem relates to is citizen participation and inclusion.

Remarks

The partners were approved of an Inception phase in 2016 and are now applying for their first project together. Strängnäs municipality has previously been engaged in another municipal partnership with Simanjiro district, also in Tanzania.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

The ICLD considers the project to be relevant, feasible and sustainable. The proposed project has a clear potential to increase youth influence in local government. It is important that the forthcoming school councils and student councils become equitable in order to counteract discrimination on any grounds.

Steering Group – Municipal Partnership Programme

<p>Swedish applicant organization:</p> <p>Strängnäs Municipality</p>	<p>Country of cooperation:</p> <p>Tanzania</p>
<p>Number of project years: 3</p> <p>Amount applied for per year (SEK):</p> <p>Year 1: 360 000</p> <p>Year 2: 362 000</p> <p>Year 3: 365 000</p>	<p>Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country:</p> <p>Dar es Saalam</p>
<p>Title:</p> <p>Styrgrupp lokal demokrati, ungdomsråd</p> <p>Title of related project(/s):</p> <p>2017-0054 Lokal demokrati, ungdomsråd</p>	<p>Ref:</p> <p>2017-0055</p>

<p>Summary of application:</p> <p>The Steering Group is keeps itself informed of the work and progress of the project, and they visit the other Steering Group to follow up on the project. They ensure that the project has sufficient resources and they ensure that the project is firmly established in the political organization as well as in the administration.</p>
<p>How the Steering Group will proceed to ensure the results of the participant project(s) are monitored and quality assured:</p> <p>The Steering Group will frequently visit the project, they will suggest and give directions. They will supervise the schools and improve where necessary needed.</p>
<p>How the Steering Group will strengthen the project team's work within the dimension or dimensions of local democracy that are most central:</p> <p>When Ilala municipality doesn't listen to the opinions of the youth, they doesn't allow the youth to participate i the decision making. So the core area that the main problem relates to is citizen participation and inclusion.</p> <p>The Steering Group will supervise and advise the project team. The Steering Group will make sure the the project team have sufficient resources.</p>

Remarks

The partners were approved of an Inception phase in 2016 and are now applying for their first project together. Strängnäs municipality has previously been engaged in another municipal partnership with Simanjiro district, also in Tanzania.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

Since the related project is suggested to be approved, so is the Steering Group.

Project – Municipal Partnership Programme

Swedish applicant organization: Sundsvall Municipality	Country of cooperation: Tanzania
Number of project years: 1 Amount applied for per year (SEK): Year 1: 500 000 Year 2: Year 3:	Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country: Makunduchi Ward Council
Project title: 2018 - Capacity and Social Capital for Local Government, -education development	Ref: 2017-0056
Main cooperation area: Local governance and government administration	

Summary of the application:

Application is to continue the ongoing project between Makunduchi and Sundsvall municipality. (ICLDs dnr 2015-0113)

The application is aiming for to continue the work in progress to increase and strengthen Makunduchi Ward Council) to have social capacity, knowledge, experience and tools to work with the challenge to development of Makunduchi and especially educational development and providing young people with skills and vocational training which give them the opportunity to be self-supported.

The main problem is still to increase the capacity of MWC. A work in close dialog with local schoolboards and citizens of Makunduchi will also create a platform for other challenges that are in Makunduchi.

School results are very low in Makunduchi and possibilities for young people to be self-supportive are very small MWC will therefor focus on educational development and processes related to young people who have not finished School. Especially girls can benefit from the project because still a very patriarchal society exist in Makunduchi.

Problems that will have focus also are in Sweden. We have a strong focus on “drop outs” even at home. Through the “Kommunala aktivitetsansvaret” (KAA) there is in Sundsvall knowledge and experience that will be useful for our partnership

Overall objectives:

In 10 to 15 years, Makunduchi will be a more gender responsible society with better educational standards and job opportunities, and more people will have trust in the capacity of Makunduchi Ward Council. More inhabitants will also engage in different areas for improvement.

With skills, knowledge and many arenas to communicate political decisions both locally and with the national level, members of the Council will be able to do their part of strengthening Schools in Makunduchi so they will provide high quality education to all learners. Well educated, motivated and self-confident principals, assistants and teachers do their best to support each child’s development and learning. More available resources will also allow for improved teaching materials in the classrooms. Parents will be eager to support their children, boys and girls, all through education.

With diverse learning conditions more learners, boys and girls, will finish the secondary school with grades good enough to choose higher education, vocational training or employment.

Makunduchi will be an area with skill full self -supporting people. Lifelong learning, entrepreneurship and new job opportunities, will increase incomes and living conditions will improve to make the everyday living easier.

A higher level of education will also lead to a higher awareness on environmental issues, and the need to act to minimize negative effects and global warming.

Project objective:

Makunduchi Ward Council has the capacity and strategy to support educational development and to support young people to be self-supportive.

Immediate objectives:

Main problems related to our project as mentioned are;

1. Lack of knowledge among MWC concerning what decision should be taken at national or local level
2. Council lack knowledge to proceed on how to support young people to become self-supportive
3. Gender inequality and local traditions
4. Shortage in resources like experience and knowledge of making decisions in a transparent way

Objectives for the continued project

1. Members of MWC, as well as the board of Childcare and education are more familiar with their specific responsibilities concerning education and the support of young people to be self-supportive.
2. MWC has working relation with the ministry of Education and vocational training, as well as local schoolboards to make sure that boys and girls are given the same opportunities
3. Parents and other civilians are familiar with the efforts of MWC to increase quality in

schools and opportunities to be self-supportive

How the proposed project relates to one or more of the dimensions of local democracy described below:

- *Equity/ inclusion*
- *Citizen participation*
- *Transparency*
- *Possibility to demand accountability*

• Equity/inclusion

Because of weak political structures not supporting focus in education, and no structures for students with special needs, the risk for inequity is high. Few of the young generation will have the opportunity to be self-supporting.

• Citizen participation

MWC lacks of a strong community dialogue regarding issues concerning developing questions, educational matters etc. Without that clear communication and use of many different arenas it will be hard for citizens in Makunduchi to take part in political discussions, and to be active in questions concerning development of Makunduchi. This creates also a society where few people will be able to share ideas and they will have a low impact on political decision making.

• Transparency

MWC lack tools to distribute their decisions and discussions to citizens of Makunduchi.

• Possibility to demand accountability

Without transparency and arenas for communication of political decisions, demand of accountability will also be low. This also tends to lead to a society in the hands of NGO's when it comes to need for action and activities to support the most needed.

Remarks

The partners have collaborated within the programme since 2014 on issues concerning educational development. The partners are now applying for a continuation of their previous 2 year project (ref 2015-0113 -Education development, primary and secondary level) .

No representatives from Makunduchi have participated in ITP.

Two representatives from the partnership attended the Municipal Partnership Training in Härnösand in September 2017.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

The ICLD considers the application to be relevant, feasible and sustainable. The project's objective relates to all four of the ICLD's core areas in relation to education development in both Sundsvall Municipality and Makunduchi Ward. The application describes strongly how the project will consider the thematic priority of gender. The project will also take into account its potential long-term impact on the environment.

Steering Group – Municipal Partnership Programme

Swedish applicant organization: Sundsvall Municipality	Country of cooperation: Tanzania
Number of project years: 1 Amount applied for per year (SEK): Year 1: 300 000 Year 2: Year 3:	Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country: Makunduchi Ward Council
Title: 2018 - Steering group Makunduchi - Sundsvall Title of related project(/s): 2017-0056 2018 - Capacity and Social Capital for Local Government, -education development	Ref: 2017-0057

Summary of application:

During two years Makunduchi Ward Council and the Municipality of Sundsvall have been in a partnership, to increase their capacities to better contribute to improved living conditions for the population, primarily by promoting an improved educational environment for children and young people, and also developed forms for youth democracy. We now apply for one more year of funding to reach more sustainable results.

The Steering group will provide leadership before and during implementation of the project. It will create conducive environment for smooth implementation of the project. All stakeholders needed for success will be fully involved from the beginning until the end of the project. It will closely follow the process of the project and will not hesitate to act responsibly when things go wrong. To remove obstacles and change priorities when needed is also the task of the Steering Group.

The Steering Group will use its channels and positions to spread information and knowledge of the partnership, and above all increase the knowledge in their networks on democratic conditions and challenges, based on experiences in the cooperation within the partnership.

How the Steering Group will proceed to ensure the results of the participant project(s) are monitored and quality assured:

The Steering group will be well informed about the project plans and how it proceeds. They will have continuous meetings with project leaders /coordinators, to follow progress and to see if there is sufficient competence in the project group to reach the objectives that are set. They will check that project plans are followed, and if difficulties arise, make needed changes.

The Steering Group will have a special focus on how the project take into consideration human rights, “gender equality” and different aspects on how the environment is influenced.

Besides reducing poverty, and a stronger local democracy, a sustainable environment is of great importance for both partners.

How the Steering Group will strengthen the project team's work within the dimension or dimensions of local democracy that are most central:

The project will be considering all four dimensions;

- Equity/inclusion
- Citizen participation
- Transparency
- Possibility to demand accountability

The Steering Group will continuously follow and question how the project is dealing with the dimensions, to make sure they stay as an active aspect in all processes.

The special interest of the Steering Group in youth democracy will also be an important part for enhanced transparency and accountability.

Remarks

The partners have collaborated within the programme since 2014 on issues concerning educational development. The partners are now applying for a continuation of their previous 2 year project (ref 2015-0113 -Education development, primary and secondary level). No representatives from Makunduchi have participated in ITP. Two representatives from the partnership attended the Municipal Partnership Training in Härnösand in September 2017.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

Since the related project is suggested to be approved, so is the Steering Group.

Steering Group – Municipal Partnership Programme

<p>Swedish applicant organization:</p> <p>Piteå Municipality</p>	<p>Country of cooperation:</p> <p>Vietnam</p>
<p>Number of project years: 3</p> <p>Amount applied for per year (SEK):</p> <p>Year 1: 300 000</p> <p>Year 2: 300 000</p> <p>Year 3: 300 000</p>	<p>Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country:</p> <p>An Giang Province</p>
<p>Title:</p> <p>Coordination of implementation of actionplan 2018 2020</p> <p>Title of related project(/s):</p> <p>2017-0043 Dissemination</p> <p>2017-0045 Implementation of actionplan for a sustainable An Giang province</p>	<p>Ref:</p> <p>2017-0044</p>

<p>Summary of application:</p> <p>The steering group is composed of politicians and officials who have an interest in the area and have extensive networks related to the area. They will closely follow the work during the time of the project. In addition to the stipulated meetings twice a year, the steering group in respective country, if necessary, will also act as a speaking partner and guidance body during the project. Some of the members in the steering group will also be involved in the project and be bridges to other stakeholders such as Universities, which are represented, in both the Vietnamese and Swedish part of the steering group.</p>
<p>How the Steering Group will proceed to ensure the results of the participant project(s) are monitored and quality assured:</p> <p>The Steering group is active in monitoring the work and will have certain check points. As there is qualified expertise in the Steering Group they are able to assess the quality of the work</p> <p>The projects managed by the Steering Group deal with challenges that are universal for democratic local and regional political bodies.</p>

How the Steering Group will strengthen the project team's work within the dimension or dimensions of local democracy that are most central:

The Steering Group will strengthen the project team work within the dimensions of democracy, socio-economic development, increased transparency and forum for participating in the development of a society. Being able to speak and being listened to are some factors important for development of local democracy. In this project, all these aspects are part of it, the activity plan of the rice waste to energy plan will also contribute to a socio- economic development and in a short term perspective the demonstration programs will continue to show that it is possible to turn rice waste into money. The demonstration programs will involve more vulnerable groups in Chau Thanh and one focus will continue to be women. They will also cooperate with other target groups for the common good of development of the local society. To make this work it has to be based on transparency, have a forum for cooperation, being able to speak and being listened to.

Information/communication is one of the most important parts and it will be prioritized on the agenda. Methods which are suitable for the target groups will be used, because if the information is poor and is looked upon by the residence as not reliable there will be no development.

Information plans will be developed and on each steering group meeting information will be on the agenda in order to assess the work and support further progress. One part is that information regarding the project, money spent linked to the project will be transparent and also shown at the website.

Formulation of municipal services that meet the needs of residents • Methods to ensure the representativeness of the local and regional political bodies

The project will be managed by People's committee at provincial body and they will also be represented in the Steering Group. The project will be carried out in Chau Tanh and that will be done in close collaboration with the leadership in the district.

Remarks

The partners have collaborated within the programme since 2010 on issues concerning sustainability and on an action plan for utilising rice waste, an action plan which has been approved in An Giang. The current ongoing project and Steering group will end at the end of this year, 2017. No participants from An Giang have participated in ITP. If approved the steering group will oversee project ref 2017 - 0045.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

Since the related project is suggested for discussion, so is the Steering Group.

Project – Municipal Partnership Programme

Swedish applicant organization: Piteå Municipality	Country of cooperation: Vietnam
Number of project years: 3 Amount applied for per year (SEK): Year 1: 50 0000 Year 2: 500 000 Year 3: 500 000	Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country: An Giang Province
Project title: Implementation of actionplan for a sustainable An Giang province	Ref: 2017-0045
Main cooperation area: Local governance and government administration	

<p>Summary of the application:</p> <p>Piteå Municipality and An Giang Province has been cooperating since 2011 when we carried out an inception phase which led to “Piteå An Giang- sustainable municipalities (Dnr. 2011-0110 + 2011) and “Action plan for utilizing rice waste” (Dnr.2014-0065+0063). The cooperation between the two communities has proved to be successful and the provincial peoples committee of An Giang has approved the action plan that has been completed during the existing project.</p> <p>A mutual trust and knowledge has been built up between the two partners due to essentially, that during the past two project periods, the same people has been involved in both partners.</p> <p>Lack of capacity on organizational level in implementing of action plan and monitoring and reviewing the strategy plan is identified as the main problem. The consequences is that the action plan cannot be implemented as expected, cannot achieve all the objectives in the strategy plan, only few farmers can gain from the project, cannot achieve the goals of environment, human right, local democracy and special efforts to support women to develop business from rice waste will not succeed.</p> <p>The project objective is that adequate capacity on implementing of action plan, monitoring, and reviewing the strategy plan will be achieved directly through the support and activities conducted within the project.</p>
<p>Overall objectives:</p>

The project is addressed on development of An Giang as a sustainable province with the green rice and agricultural communities and sustainable agriculture production based on grass root democracy and quality life improvement. An Giang sustainable province is a raw model for other provinces for green growth.

Project objective:

Improved capacity, on implementing and experience of action plan, on monitoring and reviewing the strategy plan

Immediate objectives:

- Support mechanisms and networks for implementing the action plan as expected. Some targets in the action plan will be achieved in 2020.
- Support mechanism and networks for achieving the strategic objectives in the Strategy plan through the action plan implementation
- Support practical solutions in policy, technology, business utilization and management of rice biomass, renewable energy, increase of value chains of agricultural products and agricultural green products.
- Capacity building on competence of Biotechnology Centre, Piteã Science park and Grans Competence Centre.
- Innovations on renewable energy and agricultural green products will be promoted and applied
- Know-how and the best practice on utilization of rice by-products for electricity and heat and silica production become more realistic, efficiency and commercialized.

How the proposed project relates to one or more of the dimensions of local democracy described below:

- *Equity/ inclusion*
- *Citizen participation*
- *Transparency*
- *Possibility to demand accountability*

The existing methods for information access, transparency and dialogue with community residents are limited and less efficient, mainly verbal dialogue, meeting, newspaper, television, website where the target groups and vulnerable groups have less access.

Today there are no specific methods to meet the specific needs of vulnerable social groups (ie. less voice women and small rice processing enterprises) related to biomass.

A more tight communication to root-levels through practical activities and working model where network members integrate biomass utilization will contribute to build up the democracy from the grass-root.

By using the model, it will take into account, potential of participants from local communities including the vulnerable social groups (farmers, the poor, the young generation and women), and enhance their possibilities.

Implementation of the model and increasing capacity at organizational level will enhance the information transparency and accountability. It helps to improve the municipal services to meet the

demands from the communities in general and the vulnerable groups specifically.

By doing this, the grass root democracy can be established and maintained in Chau Thanh District in specific and An Giang Province in general.

Piteã is using a system called Public Governance. The activities of the Municipality are based on vision, strategic areas, goals and goal indicators. The work is based on five dimensions, the political will, public governance, leadership and “staff-ship”, development and research and dialogue with the citizens and the business community. Our aim is to have a permissive climate by being inspired and inspire the outside world. We carry out an ongoing work to develop the citizens’ dialogue, as one of our challenges is to maintain and increase the trust from the citizens as well as encourage the citizens to further involvement in order the development of our society. This has been the approach also when a climate- and energy plan was developed and there has also been intense citizens dialogue in the area related to other environmental issues.

The control systems is monitored yearly and effectuated in adjustments of targets, indicators and planning. A few years back Piteã also received an award for its work in this area.

In Piteã international relations has been on the agenda since many years. We have had sister cities since 1976 and during the years the Municipality has been active in a number of international EU projects.

There is an interest from both the political body and the departments to be engaged in international projects and since a numbers years back we also have an international coordinator working fulltime with international relations.

Remarks

The partners have collaborated within the programme since 2010 on issues concerning sustainability and on an action plan for utilising rice waste, (this action plan has recently been approved in An Giang Province). The current Project (ref 2014-0065) and Steering group (ref 2014-0063) will end at the end of this year, 2017. No participants from An Giang have participated in ITP.

The partners are applying for Project, Steering Group and Dissemination in this 2017-02 round.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

The ICLD considers the application to be interesting, well planned and having a clear potential for poverty reduction and to improve the life of farmers. The project relevance to the ICLD in terms of its objectives is deemed sufficient.

Development/expansion – Municipal Partnership Programme

Swedish applicant organization: Växjö Municipality	Country of cooperation: Vietnam
Amount applied for (SEK): 275 000	Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country: An Giang
Ref. current project and steering group: 2014–0067 Waste Management Vietnam 2014–0068 Steering Group	Ref: 2017-0051

Summary of the application:

This development/expansion proposal is for a continuation of the partnership between Växjö and An Giang province in southern Vietnam that has been ongoing since 2010. The current well-functioning project focusing on waste management will end in December 2017. Both parties wish to see a continuation of this valuable cooperation and water management has been identified as the most relevant area to continue to build capacity.

Surface water is in abundance in both cities, but is partially of lacking quality. This affects all citizens, directly or indirectly, since access to water is essential to peoples' lives, health and well-being. Sustainable water management is a challenge, not only in our cities but all around the globe. We need a development/expansion to delimit and define a relevant project where we together prepare an implementation project that is beneficial for both municipalities. A very important part of the development/expansion is to involve more stakeholders, including marginalized groups, in the project planning.

The project will be divided into four phases; one planning phase, two mission phases to each of the countries including meetings, workshops and study visits, and finally an evaluation and project writing phase.

Potential areas of cooperation (*problems and challenges for local authorities that could be solved within the partnership*):

In Long Xuyen city, there is plenty of surface water. Hau River, a part of the Mekong River, flows through the city as well as numerous natural and constructed channels. The water quality is monitored in the larger rivers and channels at low frequency whereas data on small streams in the city is scarce, incomplete or uncertain. However, it is obvious that many streams that flow through the city is severely polluted and of a too low quality for domestic use such as cooking, bathing, washing as well as for agricultural production. Still the poorest people along the streams use the water with a potential threat to their health. The poor water quality also has a negative effect on the environment, lacking raw water quality in the water works and the possibilities for recreation and tourism.

There are several improvements being undertaken in the city in order to improve the surface water quality. The current drainage system, that until now has discharged untreated waste water and storm water in the rivers, is being replaced and two new waste water treatment plant are being built.

In late 2016, a Water Resources Planning for An Giang province to 2020, vision to 2030, was approved. This plan includes an extensive summary of the water situation in the province and stipulates goals and requirements that should be met by 2030. However, Long Xuyen does not have any organization for, or plan on how, to meet these standards.

Also in Växjö, surface water is in abundance. The city is surrounded by lakes. Some of them are polluted, mainly with too much nutrients, as a result of earlier releases of untreated waste water. The city council has approved a goal that all lakes should improve their ecological status in order to reach national goals. The city has today high ambitions and a good reputation in the field of waste water treatment and storm water treatment. This is generally taken for granted, but the system demand constants service, renovation, improvements and investments in order to function well. This includes raising the public awareness as well as the business sector and decision makers.

Despite many differences, the cities have a lot in common. Below are some examples:

- Both cities are growing, which is challenging, when surface water quality should be considered.
- Climate change stresses the system with increased rainfall and longer periods of drought.
- Information to, and environmental control of, factories and industries can be improved.
- Waste water treatment plant and sewer systems, also when they are new, need to be well operated in order to reach the wished reduction of pollutants.
- When choosing actions, the environmental, social and economic impact should always be considered but methods can be improved.
- The public awareness and citizen dialogue can be improved.
- The decision makers' knowledge could improve in order to raise the willingness to investments.
- Dialog between different departments within the municipality can be improved in both cities.
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Through the existing project Green Vietnam it has become obvious that waste management and littering is a significant challenge for Long Xuyen city (i.e. littering directly into water, blockage of sewers and drainage systems, leachate from dumping sites). It is possible that waste and water management should be more integrated than in it is in Växjö and it should be considered in the development/expansion if the waste management plan could be a foundation to build on for water improvements.

How the proposed problems and challenges relate to one or more of the dimensions of local democracy described below:

- *Equity/inclusion*
- *Citizen participation*
- *Transparency*
- *Possibility to demand accountability*

- Equity/inclusion

- o Access to clean water is a poverty issue, where poorer citizens is more vulnerable, in particular women and children. These groups will benefit if the water quality improves.

- o An important part of the expansion phase is stakeholder involvement. By including community groups in the work-shops, different stakeholders, including marginalized groups have a chance to affect the project planning.

- Citizen participation

- o As said above, an important part of the expansion phase is stakeholder involvement. By including community groups in the work-shops, different stakeholders, including marginalized groups have a chance to affect the project planning.

- o Citizen participation can contribute to building a higher level of understanding of the usage of water and the consequences of poor water quality, including the knowledge of the connection between littering and water quality, what should be flushed down in the toilets leading to the new WWTP.

- o Citizen participation can influence policy making, including procurement decisions.

- o Citizen participation could give input if it is relevant with an open/more transparent monitoring system and how this could be designed – i.e. a red flag system. This could build trust and mitigate risks, particularly for poorer groups.

- Transparency

- o By a stronger and more transparent planning tradition, there will be easier to take the right and fair decisions and for citizens to influence the decision making and what measures should be taken.

- o An open/transparent monitoring system would build trust and mitigate risks, particularly for poorer groups (i.e. a red flag system).

- Possibility to demand accountability

- o By a stronger and more transparent planning tradition, there will be easier for citizens to follow what measure are taken and responsibilities for that.

Remarks

The Växjö-An Giang partnership was initiated in 2010 and has since then completed three projects addressing different challenges within the field Environment/climate.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

The ICLD considers the Development/expansion to be relevant and feasible. The activity planning is thorough and especially apt to include stakeholders in the planning of a future partnership project.

Inception Phase – Municipal Partnership Programme

Swedish applicant organization: Tyresö Municipality	Country of cooperation: Zambia
Amount applied for (SEK): 258 500	Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country: Luanshya municipality
	Ref: 2017-0031

Summary of the application:

Luanshya- and Tyresö municipality's main focus areas will concentrate on the challenge for the municipalities reaching vulnerable groups through education and conversation groups to achieve greater participation and create confidence and commitment to local democracy and self-sufficiency in the long run. Focus area two is environment, waste sorting and recycling for a sustainable society.

Our collaboration will be based on activities that are directly linked to local development needs for the municipalities to strengthen our capacities at organizational level so that the vulnerable groups involved can see the benefit of engaging in self-supporting activities. For example, discussion groups with different focus and education initiatives such as vocational training, language skills and practice give greater opportunities for work, self-sufficiency and social participation in society. By cleaning and sorting the habitat, the immediate surroundings, can be more attractive and healthy in the long run.

In Zambia, decision-making has been decentralized in many issues in recent years. The districts will now work more bottom-up with issues directly linked to the area's everyday life, such as water, education and agriculture, etc. Luanshya Municipal Council has a Strategic Plan, which categorically state the road map of the District plant to reposition itself to sustainable social-economic development.

Potential areas of cooperation *(problems and challenges for local authorities that could be solved within the partnership):*

Both municipalities see challenges in getting in contact with vulnerable groups. Including all people living in the municipalities is essential for how our municipalities will succeed with local democracy and for the feeling of belonging and the willingness to participate in democratic processes. Education is an important part here. Both Luanshya and Tyresö have difficulties reaching out to vulnerable groups and need to find other/more ways in doing so. The vulnerable groups are a bit different from each other

but the problem in reaching out and create confidence and willingness to participate is the same.

Luanshya and Tyresö municipalities would also like to look into waste management/sorting of waste for a sustainable society. To involve municipal citizens in their own area so we all get a better municipality with a cleaner and more sustainable local environment.

Luanshya will start looking at an operational plan for handling waste and if possible converting waste to biogas for green energy, this is important to strengthen its organizational capacity. We look forward to see what we can learn from each other.

Remarks

This application for an Inception phase marks the initiation of the partnership between Tyresö and Luanshya municipalities. Five persons from Luanshya municipality have participated in ICLD International Training Programmes.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

The ICLD considers the application to be relevant and feasible. It proposes two relevant problem areas, is well anchored politically and integrates the thematic priorities well. The problem area that concerns reaching vulnerable groups in society has an evident potential for a reciprocal partnership.

Project – Municipal Partnership Programme

Swedish applicant organization: Lidköping Municipality	Country of cooperation: Zambia
Number of project years: 3 Amount applied for per year (SEK): Year 1: 498 500 Year 2: 487 100 Year 3: 490 700	Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country: Lusaka City Council
Project title: Sustainable Municipalities in Concert - City of Lusaka and Lidköping 2.0	Ref: 2017-0040
Main cooperation area: Local governance and government administration	

<p>Summary of the application:</p> <p>Based on the preliminary study, Lidköping Municipality and Lusaka LCC focus their future cooperation on sustainable waste management. We want to carry out communication activities to raise awareness of young people, politicians and officials in the municipality as well as publicly on waste and recycling from an environmental and health perspective.</p> <p>Knowledge-enhancing efforts and workshops will be held in Lidköping and in Lusaka in a number of areas of waste management and environment issues. Schools will be committed to designing and disseminating messages about recycling, environment and the UN goals.</p> <p>The long-term goals are based on raising awareness of the waste issue and creating change in waste management and recycling structures.</p>
<p>Overall objectives:</p> <p>These are our long term objectives. They relate by number to the main problem and the actions related to those mentioned above. (The numbers are also related to the short term objectives and the work packages in the action plan):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To raise awareness of how to improve waste management in local communities and the

- environmental and health effects and have a baseline for doing so.
2. Create change in the solid waste management/recycling structures to accomplish positive environmental and Health effects.
 3. Schools (all of them in Lidköping, some in Lusaka) having systems for recycling with more fractions than existing today.
 4. Increased amount of sorted waste through new ways of income generating activities.
 5. Have organizational structures for partnership building and matchmaking for industrial symbiosis.
 6. To equip and empower the authorities with relevant knowledge, skills and tools for wise and sustainable waste management planning and practices.
 7. Through working with students have created channels for communication mobilization in the field of waste management.
 8. A junior council, or similar platform, is established.
 9. To have a certification model to use for schools (developed e.i a green flag extended version with “sister schools in Sweden and Zambia”).

Project objective:

To establish and implement a waste management plan that encourages public private partnerships in the waste management cycle and raise awareness of the importance of recycling, reuse and minimizing of waste.

Immediate objectives:

The short term objectives are connected to the long term objectives and to the actions to deal with the main problem.. The numbers are correlated with them both.

The Short term objectives:

1. To have a baseline for messure awareness about waste management among politicians, officials, pupils and teachers.
2. Through an external analysis have a broad view on what recycling structures that are available.
3. To have started up a system of separation and collection of waste in schools.
4. Made more possibilities for making money on waste visible for selected groups.
5. Have held capacity building activities in the municipalities in the area of industrial symbiosis.
6. Learned more about new models, the PDCA and the wasteladder e.i.
7. To have a basic information material for the students to work with in their efforts to create information activities.
8. To have a pilot group at Kamwala High school and De la Gardie in order to establish a platform for dialogue with the politicians.
9. To have an oversight of what different certifications there are in order to develop a new kind of certificate for green thinking in schools.

How the proposed project relates to one or more of the dimensions of local democracy described below:

- *Equity/ inclusion*
- *Citizen participation*
- *Transparency*
- *Possibility to demand accountability*

Our main problem: that the management of solid waste is done unsustainably affects several of the above criteria.

In Lusaka, collection of solid waste is taking place in all areas of the municipality, but the effects of its not being done sufficiently hit hardest in the poorest areas where during the rain season water collections, consisting of garbage in combination with insufficient sanitation solutions, give a very hazardous environment.

The core area that our project focuses most clearly on is Citizens participation. We see that by creating structures for communication between young and young, young and politicians, young people and the public, knowledge levels will be raised and structures for enhanced democracy will be established and strengthened.

However, much of the efforts in the project aim at creating transparency in decision making by using dialogue between implementing young people and politicians as a platform for change. E.i we are going to work for a junior council to be established. This will then have a direct dialogue with the politicians in the municipalities. In Lusaka, it is not common for third parties to come to the council and to present proposals or projects, but it is an ambition that is made possible by the project's efforts being carried out by young people. The fact that they are working with the question of waste and recycling and attitudes about this are made extra interesting with the young as the messengers.

The fourth criteria of Possibility to demand accountability has the less concrete measures in our project, although it is easy to assume that increased citizenship and increased transparency also provide increased opportunities for accountability. If we create a "junior council" so it becomes a platform for answering to politicians from a youth perspective. Increased transparency about the managing of waste and increased visibility of the municipal actor gives a reduced distance for liability.

Remarks

This is the partnerships first project application and it is derived from a successful inception in 2016. One of the steering group members have participated in the ITP programme Local Political Leaders – Capacitating Women in Politics.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

The ICLD considers the application to be relevant, feasible and sustainable. The objective to establish and implement a waste management plan based on the participation and dialogue with young citizens is deemed especially relevant, but also the possibility for better transparency in the decision making process in the municipalities.

Steering Group – Municipal Partnership Programme

<p>Swedish applicant organization:</p> <p>Lidköping Municipality</p>	<p>Country of cooperation:</p> <p>Zambia</p>
<p>Number of project years: 3</p> <p>Amount applied for per year (SEK):</p> <p>Year 1: 294 800</p> <p>Year 2: 294 800</p> <p>Year 3: 294 800</p>	<p>Cooperation partner – Local government in cooperation country:</p> <p>Lusaka City Council</p>
<p>Title:</p> <p>Sustainable municipalities in concert- City of Lusaka and Lidköping Styrgrupp</p> <p>Title of related project(/s):</p> <p>2017-0040 Sustainable Municipalities inConcert - City of Lusaka and Lidköping 2.0</p>	<p>Ref:</p> <p>2017-0041</p>

<p>Summary of application:</p> <p>The steering group has been and will be operationally involved in the implementation of the project. They will attend the conferences that make up the engine in the project's activities. The steering group shall contribute with its knowledge and networks to oversee the development of the project. Everyone in the steering committee will act as positive ambassadors for the project and anchor the project goals in the organization to facilitate the work of the project group. The politicians will anchor the project and also be involved in and legitimize change in the organizations. They are also resource owners for future changes that a result of the project can lead to.</p> <p>The project leader will present an action plan at each steering group meeting and will be used to work against the project goals and be used retroactively to follow up the project plan. At each steering group meeting, a list of evaluation points will be reviewed. These will ensure that the project's efforts continually return to important issues such as equal treatment and gender equality in all parts of the project</p>
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How the Steering Group will proceed to ensure the results of the participant project(s) are monitored and quality assured:

The projects managed by the Steering Group deal with challenges that are universal for democratic local and regional politically controlled organizations.

The steering group will work with the objectives of the project. They will monitor and evaluate how the project follows the project plan.

The project leader will present an activity plan at each steering group meeting and this will be used to monitor the project towards its goals and to be used to follow up the project plan. At each steering group meeting, a list of evaluation points will be reviewed. These will ensure that you constantly return to important issues like equality and equal treatment in all parts of the project

How the Steering Group will strengthen the project team's work within the dimension or dimensions of local democracy that are most central:

Our main problem: That the management of solid waste is done unsustainably affects several of the above criterias.

In Lusaka, collection of solid waste is taking place in all areas of the municipality, but the effects of its not being done sufficiently hit hardest in the poorest areas where during the rainy season water collections, consisting of garbage in combination with insufficient sanitation solutions, give a very hazardous environment.

The core area that our project focuses most clearly on is Citizens participation. We see that by creating structures for communication between young and young, young and politicians, young people and the public, knowledge levels will be raised and structures for enhanced democracy will be established and strengthened.

However, much of the efforts in the project aim at creating transparency in decision making by using dialogue between implementing young people and politicians as a platform for change. E.i we are going to work for a junior council to be established. This will then have a direct dialogue with the politicians in the municipalities. In Lusaka, it is not common for third parties to come to the council and to present proposals or projects, but it is an ambition that is made possible by the project's efforts being carried out by young people. The fact that they are working with the question of waste and recycling and attitudes about this are made extra interesting with the young as the messengers.

The fourth criterion of Possibility to demand accoutability has the less concrete measures in our project, although it is easy to assume that increased citizenship and increased transparency also provide increased opportunities for accountability. If we create a "junior council" then it becomes a platform for answering politicians from a youth perspective. Even pronounced clarity about the handling of dry waste and the visibility of the municipal consignor in any case gives a reduced distance for liability.

The most central core area for our project is the one of Participation. The steering group will have a large impact on this issue

The steering group will have a major influence on this issue as they directly influence the political processes and the structure of the administration. There is also a great ambition to increase the civic dialogue. There are great opportunities for improvement in Sweden for this and one is experiencing a negative attitude towards the municipality and the work that they conduct its work in many ways. In Lusaka, one want to work more with the question and are in constant development about issues of citizenship and against corruption. The politicians in Lusaka also represent geographical areas, called wards and zones, where they work to meet the citizens and they were very committed to developing this.

The steering group has a deep insight into how their organizations are structured and functioning. They will be able to guide the project with their knowledge and contribute to valuable development opportunities through their knowledge and their contacts.

Remarks

This is the partnerships first project application and it is derived from a successful inception in 2016. One of the steering group members have participated in the ITP programme Local Political Leaders – Capacitating Women in Politics.

Recommendation from the Municipal Partnership Unit:

Approval

Since the related project is suggested to be approved, so is the Steering Group.