



INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Partners of Connective Cities



Commissioned by



Topic B: Data-driven policy development & contribution to different levels of governance

Association of German Cities (DST), Germany



German Voluntary Local Governments Review for the HLPF 2021

Supported by:

- German Institute of Urban Affairs (Difu)
- Working Group „SDG-Indicators for Municipalities“, chaired by DST
- DST and Sister Associations
- Bertelsmann Stiftung

German Voluntary Local Governments Review for the HLPF 2021: Milestones

- Launch of 2nd Edition of the SDG Portal, December 2020
- Agreement with German Ministries: German VLGR will be an integral part of the German VNR, February 2021
- Research of German Institute of Urban Affairs (Difu) on behalf of Bertelsmann Stiftung, March/April 2021
- Finalising German „Voluntary Local Governments Review“ by Difu, April 2021
- Exclusive Summary for the German VNR by the Association of German Cities, May 2021
- Joint Presentation@ HLPF, July 2021😊

**Contents of a planned report as a (short) German municipal
contribution to the German Voluntary National Review for the HLPF 2021**

Introduction

Data Analysis

VLRs and Best Practices

Conclusion



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City of Mannheim, Germany

MANNHEIM 

- **Municipality/Organisation:** City of Mannheim
- **Project/Good Practice title:** “Mannheim 2030”
- **Name/s of the involved institution/s:** Local Parliament, NGO’s, Academia, Corporates, Private Sector, Civil Society
- **Three-line project description:** Localizing the SDG’s with a participation process and creating a Vision “Mannheim2030” which is the basis of the municipal Strategic Management and the budget plan. Reporting the development through an VLR to the UN.

Starting point/Institutional setting:

- Creating a sustainable Vision for Mannheim and avoiding the obstacle of supporting chartas with “only” creating written document, which is more a moralized advice and less a Management tool.
- Follow-Up of a administration change management, which core project was to create a modern administration to achieve the necessary outcome for a sustainable future of the city.

Project Goal & Approach:

Goals:

- 1.) Integrated approach instead of silo orientation of the units.
- 2.) Focussing on outcomes more than on outputs
- 3.) Fulfilling the mission statement of a citizen municipality.

- > SWOT Analysis
- > Implementing a Plan Do Check Act Management circle
- > Focussing on evidence based policy
- > Integrating citizens in developing their future
- > Integrating Vision into the budget plan

Outputs

- 1.) Localized SDG Vision “Mannheim 2030” with big participation of the civil society and the citizens
- 2.) Management Goals of the several departments supporting the Vision “Mannheim 2030”
- 3.) Integrated View and shift to evidence based policy
- 4.) Contribution to the Global Agenda 2030
- 5.) Integrating Global chartas into the daily business
- 6.) Impact orientation

Lessons learnt

- Mayor has to be the frontrunner
- Peer to peer learning (also international) helps extremely
- Administration change first, then involving the citizens -> commitment of implementing citizens engagement
- SDG’s are a great Tool to disrupt common output orientation and create transparency
- communication, communication, communication

Follow-up

- More easily access to the budget plan -> transparency for the use of the financial resources and the challenges they address as well as the outcomes they achieve.

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Eurometropole of Strasbourg, France



- **Municipality/Organisation:**
Euro metropolis of Strasbourg
- **Project/Good Practice title:** Using the RFSC tool to analyse the SDG impact of a local urban development project
- **Name/s of the involved institution/s:** Euro metropolis of Strasbourg, SERS (local urban developer/project manager), Cerema (national agency/RFSC tool manager)
- **Three-line project description:** SDG impact analysis of a large-scale urban rehabilitation project through a collaborative process and use of the RFSC tool. This online tool helps to define objectives and measure progress over time with regard to the SDGs and the use of indicators.

Starting point/Institutional setting:

- Strasbourg's ZAC Danube project involves a large-scale rehabilitation of an industrial brownfield into a mixed-use neighborhood within the urban center of Strasbourg. Its strategic location offers an unique opportunity for sustainable urban design and for social diversity, earning its distinction as an "Ecoquartier" at the national level. It includes 85,000m² of living space for over 1,400 residents and 650 housing units (half of which are social housing).
- In order to fully measure the contributions of this rehabilitation project, a SDG impact analysis was completed by using the Referential for Sustainable Cities (RFSC) tool. This analysis process was collaboratively shared with the Eurometropolis of Strasbourg, the SERS (local urban developer and project manager), and Cerema (national agency and RFSC tool manager).



Strasbourg.eu
eurométropole



Project Goal & Approach:

- This project aims for integrated urban rehabilitation in coherence with SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) with its proximity to public transport, access to public services (elementary school, nursing home), low-carbon and positive energy construction, a diversity of residents and uses (social housing, office space), as well as a proximity to employment opportunities (walking distance to the city center and to the university campus). This project represents a testing ground for a compact city that limits its urban sprawl.
- The RFSC assessment of the ZAC Danube was intended to make the highly integrated nature of the project more visible and to identify possible areas for improvement. The RFSC tool involves 3 steps: reinforcing strategies, evaluation projects, and measuring advances.

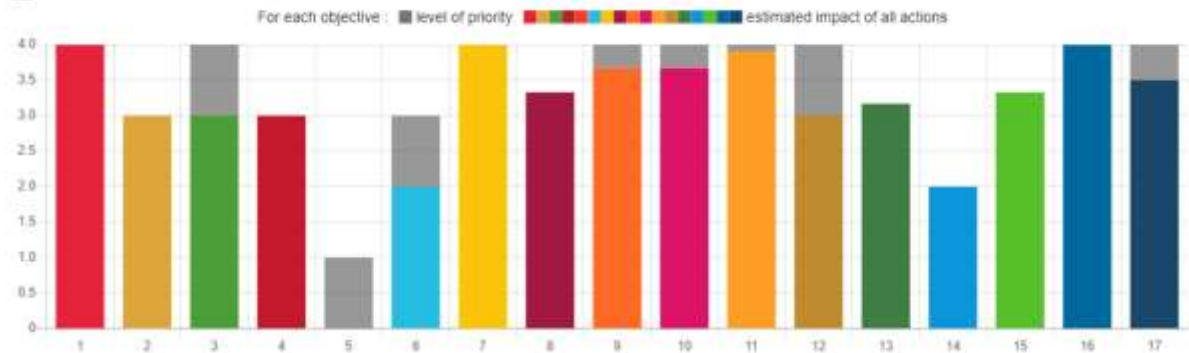
Outputs:

- The results of the RFSC evaluation show that the ambitions of the Danube renovation project are relatively balanced with special attention paid to environmental, social, and economic areas. This initial SDG profile reveals that 8 SDGs are considered priority (3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17). However, two SDGs were not considered : (2) Zero hunger and (5) Gender Equality.
- The RFSC analysis also identified areas of improvement by comparing the estimated impacts of the project's actions to their level of priority (shown here in grey). This revealed the need to address several areas going forward such as SDG 3, 5, 6 and 12.

1 Identification of your project's profile



2 Evaluation of the impact of your actions



Lessons learned: The evaluation results helped shape new actions of the project, such as efforts to capture and reuse rainwater and the naming of the elementary school after a local activist and feminist icon, Solange Fernex.

Follow-up: A second RFSC evaluation is planned in the coming months in order to compare results and measure the progress made over the past few years. While the first edition incorporated insitutional stakeholders, the second evaluation will include more citizen input with feedback from the neighborhood residents and users.