

## **PORTUGUESE NATIONAL REPORT – INTRODUCTORY FRAMEWORK**

The United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II) took place in Istanbul, Turkey, in June 1996.

At this Summit, 171 governments, \* Portugal included, adopted the Istanbul Declaration and the Habitat Agenda where urban and rural settlements were addressed in a global perspective having in mind the challenges for the XXI century.

It is not worth mentioning that we are living in a increasingly urbanised world. Half of the world population lives in towns. However, the conditions in most urban areas continue to deteriorate. This explains the presence of over 10,000 persons – delegates, both from the central governments and local authorities, NGO's and journalists – in Istanbul, where an extensive forum has occurred bringing all stakeholders into the debate, and specially the civil society through trade unions, NGO's and others.

In Istanbul we were all committed to diagnose the problems, reflect on the solutions and draw the measures. In the post-Istanbul, as the challenges grow, imagination is greatly required in order to reflect , both on the trends we have to face, and the solutions we have to find.

The implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the Istanbul Declaration is an interdisciplinary exercise – in fact, human settlements are linked to all aspects of human life, being at the cross-roads of all matters relating to human life. They are also centres of civilisation and opportunity for sustainable development, and their diversity must be preserved “to promote solidarity among all our peoples”. (Istanbul Declaration, § 2), but also because accepting the different historical, religious, social and cultural backgrounds of their populations is a cornerstone of the respect of human rights.

As far as the Portuguese effort in implementing the Habitat Agenda, and in relation to its major commitments, adequate shelter for all, urban sustainable development, capacity-building and institutional development, , it is worth mentioning as major examples of policy:

- The approval, by Parliament, in 1998, of the Framework Law on Spatial Planning and Urban Development Policy, that consecrates sustainable urban development as one of its main goals, and establishes the right to information access and public participation in all levels of the planning process.
- The introduction of the theme “City Policy”, as an integrated policy for sustainable urban development, in the Government planning policy.
- The choice of “urban environment” as a major theme for the Portuguese Environment Presidency of the European Union, in the first semester of 2000.

In the field of housing, support measures, some through the creation or improvement of special programs, have been directed to:

- The promotion of credit and saving systems to finance self-housing purchasing;
- Incentives to build new housing, to be sold at affordable prices, in co-operation with a diversity of partners (municipalities, non-profit private social associations, co-operative societies, private sector promoters of cost-controlled housing);
- To improve the building of cost-controlled housing for market purposes, the relocation of dwellers programmes and the development of public housing for the lease market;
- The co-ordination of the housing policy with social programs, aiming both at the social insertion of the population and the improvement of their quality of life;
- The management of the public housing in the leasing market;
- The rehabilitation of buildings in the private housing market;
- Support of leasing for young people and other subsidies to leasing.

Mention should be made that the enlargement of housing is consistent with an improvement in its quality, mainly as a result of its late construction, the use of better technologies and better quality materials, as well as of the enlargement of their medium area. In spite of the problems that still subsist, it can be said that national housing conditions have been improved.

In the field of sustainable urban development, some examples of measures are worth mentioning:

- An effort in the field of spatial and urban planning, directed in the first phase at providing all the municipalities with Municipal Master Plans, and at present aiming to provide all the cities and major towns with urban and detail plans;
- The growing trend of creating public-private partnerships between central and local administration, the private and the co-operative sector, in matters of urban development and renewal;
- The implementation of existing urban renewal programs or the creation of new ones;
- The implementation of the effort to provide access to environmental infrastructures to all the population, namely in relation to quality water supply, waste-water drainage and treatment systems, integrated waste disposal and treatment systems, that now reach a large majority of the population;
- The improvement of the conservation and rehabilitation of the built heritage, both in relation to measures directed to interventions in buildings and their surrounding areas as well as through integrated programs applied to old or historic urban centres, the object of a specific financing programme when classified as World Heritage;
- The enlargement of the networks, at national level, and specially in the least densely populated areas, of public health, social, recreational, religious and sports facilities, that when promoted through community associations may be partially financed by the administration;
- The improvement of accessibilities and public transport systems and the discouragement of private transport specially in city centres, and the introduction in some cities of environmental friendly public transport,
- The improvement of life conditions in rural areas, both through the improvement of accessibilities and infrastructures and facilities, as well as through integrated

programmes dealing also with social and economic matters, and the creation of job opportunities;

- At the same time, and resulting from Portugal having near 20% of its territory classified as protected areas for environmental and nature conservation reasons, most of it also included in the European network Natura 2000, means that particular care must be taken with urban development and other interventions in those areas, where special rules must be, and are applied.
- The improvement of a "civil protection system", that deals with prevention, preparedness and intervention in cases of natural disasters, that includes, at local level, municipal systems, thus allowing an adequate, timely intervention. The system is based in a partnership between the central and local authorities, and includes the participation of professional and volunteer fire-squads, and when necessary, the police and special units of the military forces.
- The continuation of the decentralisation of competences from the central administration to the local administration, namely in the areas of spatial and urban planning, urban development and management and some environmental areas.

The effort in research in these fields has also contributed to a better knowledge in the of urban sustainability and contributed to an improvement of policies and intervention measures. Some examples of major studies:

- A study on the national urban system, a three-part study on the metropolitan areas, medium-size cities, and the complementary network (the network of small cities and towns that play a major role, or should be given conditions to play that role, as centres of the surrounding rural areas);

- A study on spatial planning and urban development on areas in risk of desertification (aiming to assess both the impacts resulting from interventions and the existing constraints in those areas, and provide guidelines to support special planning and management policies and measures to be applied in those areas);
- A study on environmental-energy indicators to be used in spatial and urban planning (aiming to establish a methodology to approach the energy and environment related issues in the urban development and management process under the perspective of sustainability. The application of the methodology was tested in two case studies in two small municipalities, giving good indications of the potential of such a tool for the planning activities in connection with the territory).

As particular examples of projects and programmes directed at integrated urban renewal, the EXPO' 98 project, the URBAN Initiative and Urban Pilot Projects and the POLIS programme should be mentioned:

**a) EXPO' 98**

Formally, the project known as the "EXPO'98" project, was a redevelopment of eastern Lisbon and former industrial waterfront project, resulting from the approval of Lisbon as the location for the 98 World Exhibition.

The project had two main goals, first creating the conditions for the World Exhibition, and secondly, and perhaps more important, the long-term goal of creating of a new urban centrality in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area.

The first phase of the intervention took place between 1993-1998, and the second phase, 1998-2007, is currently being implemented, although it can be seen that the area

has already become a new centre, both in relation to the Great Lisbon Area (approximately 2 million people) and for Lisbon (near 700 000 inhabitants in the inner city).

The main project partners in this intervention were the Parque EXPO'98 (a private development corporation created specifically to manage the project, with share capital of the partners), and the Lisbon and Loures Municipalities.

The major problems and challenges to overcome were the environmental rehabilitation on 330 ha of land on 5 km waterfront, the need to create an infrastructure, road and transport network for the World Exhibition that would consider future development on a long term process, the need to install anchor facilities that would stay on and be a major feature for future development and the simultaneous start of a real estate program on site, with the benefit of the World Exhibition goodwill to overcome the memory of a derelict site.

The main achievements and benefits of the project, that can be considered as lessons for a best-practice, can be seen both in relation to the World Exhibition and the urban renewal project, the economic growth (in jobs and tourism), but mainly the new management vision both in terms of board of directors and project, the opportunity to test and build innovating projects and infrastructure, the environmental rehabilitation of the area, the new quality concepts for the urban landscape, private and public areas, and the establishment of a new centre for Lisbon.

EXPO '98 was a success not only as a high quality exhibition park but, mainly, as an example of an integrated urban renewal partnership process, that answered the major goals of contributing to a sustainable urban development and creating a new centrality for Lisbon.

## **b) The URBAN Initiative and the Urban Pilot Projects**

The URBAN Initiative is a Community Initiative, concerning economic and social regeneration of cities and of neighbourhoods in crisis in order to promote sustainable urban development was established by the Commission of the European Union, was applied in Portugal in neighbourhoods of the Metropolitan Areas of Lisbon and Oporto with major problems of derelocation in relation to housing and urban environment, lack of adequate infrastructure, poverty, unemployment, drug-addiction and social exclusion.

The national Urban programmes, partially funded through the Community Initiative, are based on a partnership between central and local administration and private sector institutions, involving directly the communities concerned, are at present starting to show the results of the intervention, both in physical and environmental urban terms and in social matters.

The Urban Pilot Projects, funded through the innovative actions under the European Regional Development Funds, promoted urban innovation as well as experimentation in economic, social and environmental matters in urban areas and the participation of the population concerned. Applied in Portugal in 11 urban areas, the areas of the different sub-programmes are starting to show the results of the integrated interventions.



### c) POLIS Programme

POLIS, the Urban Requalification and Environmental Enhancement Programme is a national programme, created by the Government in May 2000. Partially financed through the Structural Funds of the European Union, its main goal is to improve the urban quality of life through interventions both in the urban and environmental sectors, improving the attractiveness and competitiveness of those urban centres that play a major structuring role in the national urban system.

The POLIS programme aims to implement a range of exemplary interventions, based on partnerships established, primarily, between the Government and municipalities, that may be seen as reference best-practices to other interventions by the local authorities.

At present, 5 management societies have been formally established.

Secondarily the programme will support other local initiatives that show urban and environmental merit.

But HABITAT Agenda is not only urban policies. The social policies are a core dimension. In the Portuguese experience, one can give the example of the guaranteed minimum income (GMI) which has brought new issues regarding traditional policy of social

protection. One can underline the three main changes that deeply modify it and bring new methods of contents definition, new procedures and demand of other resources.

Firstly, the GMI guarantees the right to basic means of subsistence regarding everyone without resources , despite having ever contributed for the social security system. This definition is grounded on a wide recognition of the multiple reasons and contexts in which social exclusion presently occurs.

Secondly, this right is followed by an insertion effort, meaning that, the State commits itself to support income rupture situation towards a personal and family effort of social and/ or professional reinsertion.

On third place, the State calls for a wide partnership structure in order to manage the "insertion" resources and, simultaneously, there is a territorialisation of social protection policy and a widening of collective responsibility basis in what concerns finding and putting into action resources regarding social exclusion.

GMI has introduced, within the professional intervention context, an important set of innovations, specially regarding the new definition of roles, powers and borders representing a strategic opportunity for the professional statutes improvement and for the changing of the profession's social representation.

The existence of an insertion programme creates, by itself, one of the most significant changes within the technicians' professional context, and the financial assistance, which is mainly supportive, gives place to an active and integrated view of social intervention.

And because GMI is grounded on a partnership philosophy, the adoption of the partnership organisational pattern will allow us to evaluate within the technicians' professional performance. The technician becomes an agent acting together with other technicians and institutions, which inevitably have different structures of society representation.

In October 1999, there were 143.360 households benefiting from the GMI involving 427.360 beneficiaries. Besides the traditional households (couples with children), the loneparents households are the main beneficiaries, specially lonemothers and single persons. From the 536.187 persons who have already benefited from the GMI, approximately 20 % are no longer covered by this measure, most of them because they have succeeded in reaching a professional career.

The efforts that have been developed by the Portuguese government after 1996 show our concern with these matters. We are confident that this path will lead us forward although we are aware that there is still a long way to go. We believe, however, that with an inclusive perspective, we will be strong enough to continue our way. By doing that we are promoting the Habitat Agenda and the Istanbul Declaration

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## PORTUGAL'S NATIONAL REPORT- Chapter 1: Shelter

### 1. SECURITY OF TENURE

- **Indicator 1: Tenure Types**

<b>OWNERS</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
Tenders	1880700	2116900	+ 12.6 %
Private Entities	912400	1025700	+ 12.4 %
Public Entities	135400	148090	+ 9.4 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2928500</b>	<b>3290690</b>	<b>+12.4 %</b>

- **Indicator 2: Evictions**

There is no information available about the average number of evicted householders from their dwellings. However, the Portuguese legislation of this subject strongly protects the tender.

### 2. ADEQUATE HOUSING

- **Qualitative Data 1: Housing Rights**

1. Constitutional Law	Yes/ Yes
2. Impediments to owning land	Some/ None/ None
3. Impediments to inheriting	None / None
4. Mortgages	None/ None

- **Indicator 3: Housing Price-to-income ratio**

There is no information available about the housing price-to-income ratio. However, it is estimated that the average price of a private house corresponds to the income of 10 years of the national medium salary.

## PORTUGAL'S NATIONAL REPORT- Chapter 1: Shelter

In what concerns private rental, and with the support of the programme to help the youngsters in renting a house, it is believed that the rent represents 15 % of the monthly income.

If we compare the ration between the average income and private loans to buy a house, we may conclude that between 1990 and 1999 the part of the income that is spent with the loan has increased from 14 % to 47 % of the income.

### 3. ACCESS TO LAND

- **Indicator 4: Land price-to-income ratio**

The average price of the raw land represents approximately 20% of the final price of the houses, although it is 40 % in Lisbon and Oporto.

### 4. ACCESS TO CREDIT

- **Indicator 5: Mortgage and Non- Mortgage**

In 1998 and 1999 two distinctive phenomena have contributed to a growing demand of the housing sector: the decrease of the interest rate to private loans and quicker and easier access to loans and credits in general.

Between 1990 and 1999, the number of contracts of sale of interest in land was over 1 million. Approximately 50% of these contracts were celebrated with a loan.

### 5. BASIC SERVICES

- **Indicator 6: Access to Water**

97.4 % of the households have access to water.

**PORTUGAL'S NATIONAL REPORT- Chapter 1: Shelter**

• **Indicator 7: Household Connections**

<b><u>Facilities</u></b>	<b><u>Percentage</u></b>
Piped Water	90 %
Sewerage	96, 7 %
Electricity	99, 4 %
Telephone	79, 7 %

**6. SAFE AND HEALTY LIFE**

- **Indicator 8: Under Five Mortality (per 1000 children born)**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>1991/ 1992</b>	<b>1995/ 1996</b>	<b>1998/ 1999</b>
<b>0 years old</b>			
Male	11, 1	7, 9	6, 4
Female	8, 8	6, 3	5, 2
<b>1 year old</b>			
Male	3, 6	2, 3	2, 1
Female	2, 5	1, 9	1, 7
<b>5 years old</b>			
Male	2, 3	1, 8	1, 5
Female	1, 6	1, 4	1, 2



**PORTUGAL'S NATIONAL REPORT- Chapter 2: Social Development and Erradication of Poverty**

• **Indicator 9: Crime Rates**

a) **Homicides (reported victims per 1000 population)**

<b>CITY/ DISTRICT</b>	<b>VICTIMS PER 1000</b>
Aveiro	0,062963
Beja	0,089692
Braga	0,038097
Bragança	0,013395
Castelo Branco	0,054294
Coimbra	0,064036
Évora	0,119296
Faro	0,011494
Guarda	0,100886
Leiria	0,131524
Lisboa	0,023376
Portalegre	0
Porto	0,027033
Santarém	0,061562
Setúbal	0,174716
Viana do Castelo	0,071928
Vila Real	0,091154
Viseu	0,07016
<b>NATIONAL AVERAGE</b>	<b>0,059488</b>

**PORTUGAL'S NATIONAL REPORT- Chapter 2: Social Development and Erradication of Poverty**

b) Rapes (reported victims per 1000 population)

<b><u>CITY/ DISTRICT</u></b>	<b><u>VICTIMS PER 1000</u></b>
Aveiro	0,002929
Beja	0
Braga	0,00127
Bragança	0
Castelo Branco	0,009872
Coimbra	0,01423
Évora	0,005965
Faro	0,005747
Guarda	0,005605
Leiria	0,16152
Lisboa	0,020941
Portalegre	0
Porto	0,020569
Santarém	0,00456
Setúbal	0,005418
Viana do Castelo	0
Vila Real	0,004341
Viseu	0,010023
<b>NATIONAL AVERAGE</b>	<b>0,011135</b>

**PORTUGAL'S NATIONAL REPORT- Chapter 2: Social Development and Erradication of Poverty**

c) Thefts (reported victims per 1000 population)

<b>CITY/ DISTRICT</b>	<b>VICTIMS PER 1000</b>
Aveiro	2.232993
Beja	1.986034
Braga	2.96015
Bragança	2.685687
Castelo Branco	1.71767
Coimbra	4.980552
Évora	3.614673
Faro	3.330268
Guarda	1.743078
Leiria	3.161198
Lisboa	12.61347
Portalegre	1.663468
Porto	9.711979
Santarém	1.646222
Setúbal	2.670856
Viana do Castelo	3.608392
Vila Real	2.213734
Viseu	2.425518
<b>NATIONAL AVERAGE</b>	<b>5.835463</b>

• **Qualitative Data 2: Urban Violence**

a) Dangerous Areas	No
b) Violence at School	None
c) Policy Against Domestic Violence	Yes
d) Crime Prevention Policy	Yes
e) Weapon Control Policy	Yes
f) Violence Assistance	Yes

**7. SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND SUPPORT DISADVANTAGED GROUPS**

• **Indicator 10: Poor Households**

<b><u>SITUATIONS</u></b> <sup>1</sup>	<b><u>PERCENTAGE</u></b>
Considering Familiar Income	26, 6 %
After Social Public Help	20, 4 %

**8. GENDER EQUALITY**

• **Indicator 11: Female- Male Gaps**

a) in education

<b><u>Level</u></b>	<b><u>Female Percentage</u></b>
Kinder Garten	48, 6 %
6- 10 years old	48, 1 %
10- 12 years old	47, 1 %
13- 16 years old	49, 4 %
“ A Levels “	51, 9 %
University	56, 9 %

<sup>1</sup> The poverty line is defined as the situations of families with an income which corresponds to less than 60 % of the medium national familiar income. Data from 1996.

**PORTUGAL'S NATIONAL REPORT- Chapter 2: Social Development and Erradication of Poverty**

b) in health

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Under Five Mortality (‰)</b>	<b>Life Expectancy</b>
Male	1998- 6, 5	1996- 71, 3
	1999- 6, 1	1999- 71, 8
Female	1998- 5, 3	1996- 78, 6
	1999- 5, 1	1999- 78, 9

c) formal participation in decision- making (number and nominated councillors by sex at the local level)

In the local election of December 1997, 12 female mayors (3, 9 %) were elected (out of 305). 2021 local councillors were elected and 210 are women (10, 4 %). In the local assemblies there are 950 women (14 %) out of 6 809.

## PORTUGAL'S NATIONAL REPORT – Chapter 3: Environmental Management

### 9. GEOGRAPHICALLY – BALANCED SETTLEMENT STRUCTURES

- **Indicator 12: Urban Population Growth**

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>INCREASE (%)</u>
1995	0, 09
1996	0, 13
1997	0, 23
1998	0, 22
1999	0, 18

### 10. WATER

- **Indicator 13: Water Consumption**

<u>CITY</u>	<u>WATER CONSUMPTION</u> (liters/ day per person)
Aveiro	61,952
Beja	86, 928
Braga	70, 408
Bragança	44, 227
Castelo Branco	77, 200
Coimbra	82, 752
Évora	91, 685
Faro	76, 906
Guarda	86, 928
Leiria	83, 314
Lisboa	109, 3
Portalegre	105, 773
Porto	118, 617
Santarém	123, 844
Setúbal	100, 530
Viana do Castelo	67, 63
Vila Real	56, 592
Viseu	59, 827
NATIONAL AVERAGE	84, 5

## PORTUGAL'S NATIONAL REPORT – Chapter 3: Environmental Management

- **Indicator 14: Price of Water**

<u>CITY</u>	<u>COST OF 100 LITERS</u> <u>(\$USD)</u>
Aveiro	0,07
Beja	0,05
Braga	0,05
Bragança	0,06
Castelo Branco	0,08
Coimbra	0,06
Évora	0,05
Faro	0,04
Guarda	0,08
Leiria	0,07
Lisboa	0,05
Portalegre	0,04
Porto	0,08
Santarém	0,07
Setúbal	0,05
Viana do Castelo	0,06
Vila Real	0,07
Viseu	0,06
NATIONAL AVERAGE	0,05

### 11. URBAN POLLUTION

- **Indicator 15: air pollution**

No data available.

## PORTUGAL'S NATIONAL REPORT – Chapter 3: Environmental Management

- **Indicator 16: waste water treated**

<u>CITY</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF INHABITANTS WITH WASTEWATER TREATED</u>
Aveiro	90, 0
Beja	100, 0
Braga	55, 6
Bragança	70, 0
Castelo Branco	40, 0
Coimbra	100, 0
Évora	80, 0
Faro	95, 0
Guarda	75, 0
Leiria	50, 0
Lisboa	80, 0
Portalegre	76, 0
Porto	40, 1
Santarém	60, 0
Setúbal	8, 0
Viana do Castelo	86, 0
Vila Real	52, 3
Viseu	73, 0
<b>NATIONAL AVERAGE</b>	<b>55, 5</b>

- **Indicator 17: solid waste disposal <sup>1</sup>**

<u>PERCENTAGE OF SOLID WASTE:</u>	
Disposed to sanitary landfill	61 %
Incinerated	8 %
Disposed to open dump	22 %
Recycled	4 %

<sup>1</sup> Data from 1999.



## PORTUGAL'S NATIONAL REPORT – Chapter 3: Environmental Management

### 12. DISASTERS

- **Qualitative Data 3: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Instruments**

a) Building Codes	Yes
b) Hazard Mapping	Yes
c) Disaster Insurance	Yes

### 13. TRANSPORTATION

- **Indicator 18: Travel Time**

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Average</u>
<u>Average Time in Minutes for a one way trip (national average)</u>	57	56	57

- **Indicator 19: Transport Modes**

<u>PERCENTAGE OF WORK TRIPS UNDERTAKEN BY:</u>	
Private Car	48 % (Lisbon) 42 % (Oporto)
Public Transportation in general	29 % (Lisbon) 29 % (Oporto)
Foot	17 % (Lisbon) 27 % (Oporto)
Others	7 % (Lisbon) 2 % (Oporto)

## PORTUGAL'S NATIONAL REPORT – Chapter 3: Environmental Management

### 14. LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS

- **Qualitative Data 4: Local Environmental Plans**

1. Cities with Long Term Planning Initiatives	6 (six)
2. Process	Yes
3. Long Term Strategic Planning	Yes
4. Local Environmental Action Plans	Yes

## PORTUGAL'S NATIONAL REPORT- Chapter 4: Economic Development

### 15. SMALL AND MICRO- ENTERPRISES

- **Indicator 20: Informal Employment**

Data not available.

### 16. PUBLIC – PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT

- **Qualitative Data 5: Public Private Partnerships**

1. Public Private Partnerships	Yes
2. Number	

- **Indicator 21: City Product**

Data not available.

- **Indicator 22: Unemployment**

Data not available.

**PORTUGAL'S NATIONAL REPORT- Chapter 5: Governance**

**17. PROMOTE DECENTRALIZATION AND STRENGTHEN LOCAL AUTHORITIES**

• **Qualitative Data 6: Level of Decentralisation**

1. a) Closure of Local Government b) Removal of Councillors	No No
2. a) Local Tax Levels b) Charges for Services c) Funds Borrowing d) Contractors Choosing	All All All (with some restrictions) All
3. Funds Transfer	Yes ( which % )

**18. PARTICIPATION AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT**

• **Qualitative Data 7: Citizen involvement in major Planning decisions**

a) In Major Roads	Yes
b) In Alteration in Zoning	Yes
c) In Major Public Projects	Yes

**PORTUGAL'S NATIONAL REPORT- Chapter 5: Governance**

**19. TRANSPARENT, ACCOUNTABLE AND EFFICIENT GOVERNANCE OF TOWNS**

• **Qualitative Data 8: Transparency and Accountability**

a) Independent Accounting	Yes
b) Contacts and Tenders	Yes
c) Sanctions Against Faults	Yes
d) Laws on Disclosure	Yes

• **Indicator 23: Local Government revenue and expenditures**

Data not available.

**PORTUGAL'S NATIONAL REPORT- Chapter 6: International Cooperation**

**20. ENHANCE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIPS**

- **Qualitative Data 9: engagement in international cooperation**

1. Involvement in International Cooperation	No / Yes
2. Total of Amount as a Donor	
3. Total of Amount as a Receiver	N/ A
4. City Affiliation	Yes
5. City to City Cooperation	Yes