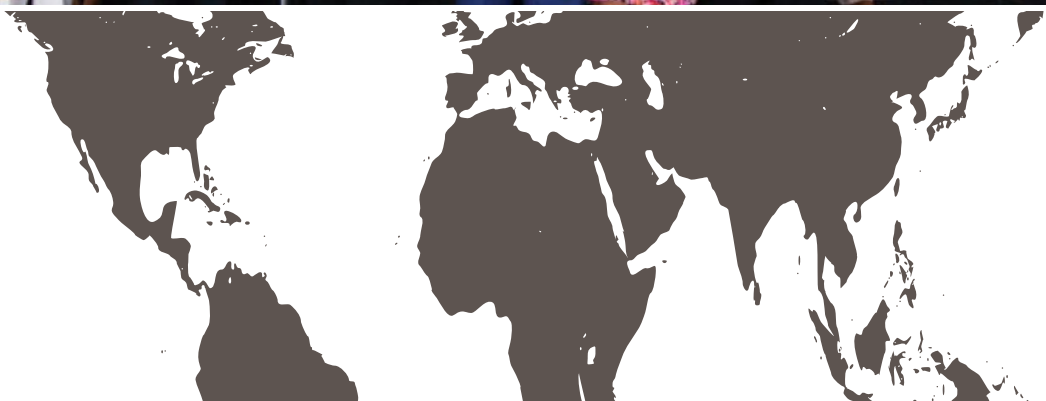




**SERVICE AGENCY** ● ● ●  
COMMUNITIES IN ONE WORLD



## **MATERIAL**

INTERNATIONAL KICK-OFF WORKSHOP, 5<sup>TH</sup> PHASE:  
“50 MUNICIPAL CLIMATE PARTNERSHIPS BY 2015”

**12th - 14th July 2016 Science City of Muñoz, Philippines**

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# 1. BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION

German municipalities and their partner municipalities in the Global South will be developing joint action programmes for climate change mitigation and adaptation. This is the goal of the project “50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015” commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. Through the climate partnerships, the German Municipalities together with their partners in the Global South are assuming shared responsibility for the world’s climate. The work carried out within these partnerships reflects the principle of joint but differentiated responsibility - The project is initiating a bottom-up process that will take up the challenges posed by climate change. By supporting strategic climate partnerships agreed on between municipalities, it is intended to help transfer existing municipal expertise and generate new knowledge. The fifth phase is focusing on existing and new partnerships between German municipalities and municipalities in Southeast Asia. The project is implemented by Engagement Global / Service Agency Communities in One World in cooperation with the NRW Working Party on Agenda 21 (LAG 21 NRW), and supported by the leading municipal associations in Germany. In the fifth phase ICLEI – Local governments for sustainability Southeast Asia Secretariat is joining the project as local implementation partner in the Philippines.

## 1.1 About the Service Agency Communities in One World

The Service Agency Communities in One World (Service Agency, SKEW) is a competence center for municipal development cooperation in Germany. Its mandate and self-conception is to support German municipalities in their activities. Major topics of its work are the promotion of fair procurement as a municipal contribution towards fair trade, the support of networking in the field of “migration and development”, the support of municipalities with regard to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, and the general strengthening of municipal partnerships. The project “50 municipal climate partnerships by 2015” was designed in order to strengthen

municipal partnerships by integrating the topic of climate change mitigation and adaptation into municipal cooperation.

## 1.2 About the LAG 21 NRW

The LAG 21 NRW e.V. (Working Party on Agenda 21 in North-Rhine Westphalia) is a local network of sustainability which consists of 120 municipalities, districts, organizations, and initiatives that advises city administrations and municipalities on the introduction of sustainability management systems. Its service areas are the professionalization of agenda-21-processes, education towards a sustainable development, design of systems managing sustainable development, and research.

## 1.3 Current Status of the Project

The Project started in 2011 and has since then enlarged into different Project phases wherein each phase concentrated on specific regions. The pilot phase started with nine (9) partnerships between Germany municipalities and municipalities from South Africa, Ghana and Tanzania; the second phase opened fourteen (14) partnerships between Germany and Latin America and the Caribbean; the third phase expanded another ten (10) partnerships between Germany and six different African countries; and the fourth phase has added another ten (10) partnerships between Germany and Latin America. At present, a total of 43 municipal climate partnerships between municipalities from Germany and the Global South have been established. The three-day International Kick-off Workshop held in the Philippine Carabao Centre in the Science City of Muñoz, Philippines on 12-14 July 2016, marked the beginning of the fifth phase of the Project which focused on six (6) partnerships between German municipalities and municipalities from Nepal, the Philippines and Viet Nam. The main objectives of the workshop were as follows: (a) to improve the understanding of the participating municipalities on municipal climate partnerships and its processes; (b) to build camaraderie among partner municipalities; and (c) to enable partners to start the work on their joint programmes of action on climate change mitigation

and adaptation. The fifth phase of the Project is being participated by the following municipal partnerships (see Figure 1)

*Figure 1: Fifth Phase Municipal Climate Partnerships*

German Municipality	Municipality from the Global South
Cölbe	Dhye/Village Development Committee Surkhang, Nepal
Herdecke	Dumangas, Philippines
District Lichtenberg of Berlin	District Hoan Kiem of Ha Noi, Viet Nam
Marburg	Science City of Muñoz, Philippines
Wernigerode	Hoi An, Viet Nam
Ebhausen	Lubang, Philippines

## 2. OPENING SPEECHES

**Mayor Nestor Lazaro Alvarez, Science City of Muñoz, Philippines**



Mayor Nestor Alvarez officially opened the kick-off workshop by acknowledging and thanking the participation of the partners from Engagement Global, LAG 21 NRW and ICLEI SEAS as well as the delegates from the municipalities of Germany, Nepal, the Philippines and Viet Nam. Being the first and only science city in the Philippines, Mayor Alvarez expressed that his city is committed to addressing the impacts of climate change as reflected in some of the city's implemented projects in the areas of water security, solid waste management, and urban agriculture, among others. Mayor Alvarez recognized that the agenda of the workshop is more relevant than ever as it seeks to find solutions in challenging the effects of climate change which is presently the biggest global problem that affects the environmental, social and economic security of all nations. Thus, he stressed that "global cooperation, unity and partnership will greatly help us [municipalities] in defeating climate change."

**Jessica Baier, Team Leader, Engagement Global / Service Agency Communities in One World**



Jessica Baier welcomed the delegates on behalf of Dr. Stefan Wilhelmy, Head of the Service Agency Communities in One World. She congratulated and thanked all the participants for their courage and efforts to take part in the Project in general and in attending the kick-off workshop in particular. She also briefly introduced Engagement Global as an organization which forms part of the German development cooperation and works on behalf of the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). She echoed that the global challenge for climate change is of high priority of the Ministry and various projects on climate change mitigation and adaptation are already being implemented in different partner countries. BMZ also acknowledges the importance of municipalities with regard to climate change and local sustainable development; hence the Project was developed for this purpose. Since the project started in 2011, the Engagement Global and LAG 21 NRW were able to reach out to various existing municipal partnerships and to establish new ones. The project enabled the participating municipalities to increase awareness on climate change, to motivate multi-stakeholder participation at the local level, and to mobilize action to tackle the global challenge of climate change. Jessica Baier emphasized that the workshop is about the participating municipalities and knowledge exchange among them. Further, she also informed that the kick-off workshop was jointly implemented

with ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability Southeast Asia Secretariat (ICLEI SEAS) who will further support in the fifth phase of the Project as a local implementation partner in the Philippines. Jessica Baier also introduced the members of the project management team from Engagement Global / Service Agency, LAG 21 NRW and ICLEI SEAS.



## 3. MUNICIPAL PRESENTATIONS

### 3.1 Cölbe, Germany



Regine Hassenpflug,  
Project Manager, Cölbe

Cölbe is a municipality in the district of Marburg-Biedenkopf in Hessen, Germany. It is situated in the southern edge of a mountain range. Cölbe has a total area of 26.6 square kilometers inhabited by a population of 6,725. It receives precipitation of 644 mm which is distributed unusually evenly across the year. Cölbe has an existing partnership with Koscierzyna, Poland. Higher temperatures and heavier

rainfall are impacts of climate change that are evident in the municipality. To adapt to these impacts, the municipality engages in civic engagement projects such as district heating, solar fields, and electric car sharing. Further, several private companies in the locality operate in the field of renewable energy and there are also civil society organization active in development cooperation.

### 3.2 Dhye / Village Development Committee Surkhang, Nepal



Tashi Gyatso Gurung,  
Representative of Dhye Village

Dhye has a total area of 784.16 square kilometers with population size of 515. It has an average temperature of 11 °C. The effects of climate change namely, changed rainfall and snowfall patterns and increased temperature level have severely affected Dhye with severe water shortage, population displacement, increased frequency of natural disasters, retreating glaciers, desertification of

the fields and pasturelands, reduced local subsistence, and threatened general health and welfare of the population. Existing climate actions of Dhye include plantation of apple trees and local pines,

initiated the Dhye Thangchung resettlement project; and awareness raising with strong solidarity. Dhye village belongs to the Village Development Committee of Surkhang, which is also represented in the delegation to the workshop.

### 3.3 District Lichtenberg of Berlin, Germany

Lichtenberg is a District within the German capital city Berlin and has total area of 7.22 square kilometers with 275,142 inhabitants as of 2015 census. The climate is temperate but warm with an annual temperature of 7.9 °C. The municipality receives an average annual precipitation of 588 mm. At present, Lichtenberg has six (6) existing partnerships with municipalities in Russia, Poland, Lithuania, Mozambique, Austria, and Viet Nam. The experienced impacts of climate change in Lichtenberg include the following: significantly hotter days and nights (above 30 °C); increased torrential rainfall events causing problems for building stock, transport, infrastructure, and sewerage system; increased storm events; and drought.

The strengths of Lichtenberg in its responses to climate change are focused on mitigation applying an integrated approach. Activities include a pilot project on energy-efficient refurbishment; cooperation with landlords and tenants of apartment blocks in Berlin; provision of advice on topics such as heat-appropriate building stock, greening, de-sealing, albedo values; sustainable mobility; and renewable energy use.



Susanne Laudahn,  
Program Manager, Solidarity Services International e.V. (NGO)

### 3.4 District Hoan Kiem of Ha Noi, Viet Nam



Thi Thu Hien Nguyen,  
Viet Duc High School, Hoan Kiem

Hoan Kiem District is situated in the Ha Noi City, the capital of Viet Nam. It has a total population of 159,343 and a total area of 5.29 square kilometers. The average temperature is 24°C and the average annual precipitation ranges from 1.500 mm to 1.700 mm. The experienced impacts of climate change in Hoan Kiem include prolonged hotter days, proliferation of diseases, destruction of

ecosystems, and economic damages. Hoan Kiem strengths in responding to climate change lies on awareness-raising, disaster preparedness planning, and building of action plan for climate change.

### 3.5 Ebhausen, Germany



Tibor Gerrit Grodtke, Member of  
Municipal Council, Ebhausen

Ebhausen has total area of 24.56 square kilometers and a total population of 4,739. It has a mean temperature range of -5°C to 5°C during winter and 20°C to 25°C during summer. It has an average monthly precipitation of 100 mm. Climate change particularly affects Ebhausen with increased torrential rainfall and storm events annually; indistinct seasonal differences; significantly lesser snow;

changes in vegetation conditions; modifications in sewer and flood planning; needs for management measures in parks and gardens. Climate actions of Ebhausen is centered on mitigation measures such as retrofitting of municipal buildings with heating systems powered by renewable energy sources; solar power generation and use; energy-saving measures; and awareness-raising focusing on kindergartens and schools.

### 3.6 Lubang, Philippines

Lubang island is situated northwest of the island of Mindoro and off the deep waters of the Verde Island passage, which separates both islands from the Luzon region. The island of Lubang is composed of two municipalities: Lubang and Looc. The Municipality of Lubang occupies the northeastern part of Lubang including the island of Cabra. This agricultural municipality has an area of approximately

129.51 square kilometers and a total population of 23,069. According to the Modified Coronas Climatic System of Classification, Lubang has a Type I climate characterized by two pronounced season, dry from the month of November to April and wet during the month of May to October. The annual mean temperature is 27.5°C.



Ray Morales, Municipal Planning and  
Development Coordinator, Lubang

Lubang is constantly faced with hazards brought about by climate change, particularly flooding, sea level rise, storm surges, extreme heat, coral bleaching, drought, low agricultural crop yields, saltwater intrusion, limited potable water supply, and even tsunami due to earthquakes. Mr. Morales, Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator, shared that the municipality's Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plan (CLWUP) has just underwent the process of climate-proofing and this also paved the way for their transition to organic farming. He also noted the active participation of the church, represented by Rev. Fr. Giovanni Gatdula, citing the role of the population as stewards of God's creation. Other activities of the municipality include coastal cleanup; coral farming; construction of drainage canals; clearing of rivers, creeks and estuaries; tree planting; mangrove planting; construction of seawall; IEC campaign on climate change; organic fertilizer production; and ongoing transition to organic agriculture.

### 3.7 Herdecke, Germany



Jörg Piontek-Möller,  
Climate Mitigation Officer, Herdecke

Herdecke has a total population of 22,500 and area of 22.4 square kilometers. Its climate is characterized by relatively mild, rainy winters and more humid summers. It has a mean annual temperature of approximately 10.6°C and mean annual precipitation of 850 mm to 900 mm. Climate change has caused increased number of torrential rainfall events including one that led to landslide only recently. Storm

events have caused major damage in neighboring municipalities and it is anticipated that similar event may happen to Herdecke. Increased number of heat events is also probably however the local population is not yet linking this to climate change. Herdecke has a master plan for integrated climate change mitigation with the following activities: refurbishment of the building stock, development of renewable energy, corporate energy efficiency, mobility, and climate education. Herdecke is also strengthening its effort in mobilizing its community members towards climate change mitigation. Herdecke has an existing partnership with Blankenburg in the Harz region of Germany, however the climate partnership with Dumangas will be their first international partnership.

### 3.8 Dumangas, Philippines



Eugenio Decastillo, Jr., Municipal  
Agriculturist and Focal Person for  
Climate Field School, Dumangas

The agriculture and fishing municipality of Dumangas has a total land area of 128 square kilometers and a population of 68,108 according to the 2010 census. Dumangas has a monsoonal climate, which is divided into two pronounced seasons: dry season from November to April and wet during the rest of the year, with maximum rain period from June to October. Mean annual temperature is 27°C, which is the same with the entire Philippines.

The hottest mean temperature is 28.3°C. The average annual rainfall is about 1,938.7 mm. The

Philippines, particularly in Dumangas, is located along the path of weather disturbances. Further, Dumangas serves as the catch basin of one of the tributaries in the Province of Iloilo. During rainy and dry seasons, the municipality is particularly affected in the following areas: agriculture; infrastructures including roads, bridges, telephone and electrical lines; increased number of casualties; health risks; damages on livelihoods; and disturbance in the education sector.

One of the highlighted projects of the Municipality of Dumangas is the Climate Field School, the first of its kind in the Philippines and second in Asia. It was developed through a collaboration among the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), USAID, Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), Provincial Agriculture Office, and the local government of Dumangas. The Climate Field School aims to employ an innovative extension approach using climate information and forecast application for agriculture and climate change mitigation. Further, Dumangas offers the following strengths in responding to climate change: availability of climate/disaster risk assessment vulnerability report; integration of climate change mitigation and adaptation in its comprehensive land use plan (CLUP); and organized rural-based organizations of farmers, fisherfolks, rural women, and farm youths.

### 3.9 Marburg, Germany

The University City of Marburg has a total population of 72,000 in which 25,000 are students and a total area of 124.5 square kilometers. It has a mean temperature of 24°C during summer and -2°C during winter. It receives annual precipitation of 70 mm. At present, Marburg maintains partnerships with the following municipalities: Poitiers, France (since 1961); Maribor, Slovenia (since 1969); Eisenach, Thuringia (since 1988); Northampton, United Kingdom (since 1992); and Sibiu, Romania (since 2005). Experienced impacts of climate change in Marburg include drought and torrential rainfall that leads to flooding events.



Wiebke Lotz,  
Climate Mitigation Officer, Marburg

Responses to these climate challenges in Marburg include the following: energy-efficient refurbishment, solar power use, energy monitoring reports, flood protection, and information and advice for its citizens. Marburg has also set its goal of reducing its carbon dioxide emissions attributed to heating and electricity by 50% until the year 2030.

### 3.10 Science City of Muñoz, Philippines



Jefferson Ongoco, City Planning and Development Coordinator, Muñoz

The Science City of Muñoz has a total land area of 163.05 square kilometers and a total population size of 81,483 in 2015 according to the National Statistics Office of the Philippines. It has existing partnerships within the Philippines with Baguio City and City of Makati. Muñoz is faced by increased average temperature and rainfall as brought about climate change. As response to these challenges, Muñoz has

been implementing the following climate actions: (a) ordinances in the prohibition of burning of garbage, prohibition on the use of plastic materials for packaging, and solid waste management; (b) construction of bridges, irrigation system, and drainage systems as adaptation actions; (c) replacement of old streetlights with solar-powered LED lights; (d) intensified tree planting activities including a program titled “School Inside a Garden”; and (e) employing new farming technologies and methods as well as adoption of urban agriculture.

### 3.11 Wernigerode, Germany



Katrin Anders, Head of the Mayor's Office, Wernigerode

Wernigerode has a total area of 170 square kilometers inhabited by a population of 33,530. It has an annual mean temperature of 9.5°C and annual mean precipitation of 500 mm. It has existing partnerships with the following municipalities: Neustadt an der Weinstraße, Germany; Cismădie/Heltau, Romania; and Carpi, Italy. The impacts of climate change within its locality

include increased annual mean temperature; drier summers and wetter winters; torrential rainfall events; drying up of small streams during summer; and changes in flora and fauna. The strengths of Wernigerode in mitigating climate change are in the areas of municipal energy management; integrated climate change mitigation master plan; integration and mobilization of its citizens; as well as energy and climate change mitigation network.

### 3.12 Hoi An, Viet Nam

The coastal city of Hoi An has a total area of 60.4 square kilometers and a population size of approximately 121,716. Its climate is characterized by an average temperature of 35°C and rainfall season from October to December. Hoi An is recognized a world cultural heritage city in 1999 by UNESCO. It has an existing partnership with Szentendre, Hungary and Kiama, Australia. Its partnership

with Wernigerode has started in 2013. As a consequence of climate change, Hoi An experiences prolonged dry season; saltwater intrusion that results to farming difficulties; changes in the directions of sea and river currents result to erosions in coasts and riverbanks; and severe flooding and typhoon events. Hoi An's efforts in addressing the issues posed by climate change is strengthened by its ability to mobilize the whole political system of the city as well as its citizens; there is immediate and direct concern from the provincial and central government; and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development helps with a project on mangrove development.



Van Nhan Tran, Deputy Head of People's Committee of Hoi An City

# 4. THE MUNICIPAL CLIMATE PARTNERSHIP PROJECT – BACKGROUND, CONCEPT, METHODS AND EXPERIENCES

## 4.1 Municipalities and Climate Change

Moritz Schmidt, LAG 21 NRW



Moritz Schmidt (LAG 21 NRW) set the context of the importance of the role of municipalities in tackling climate change by providing an overview of this global challenge. Anthropogenic global warming and climate change can be understood using the parameters of temperature and carbon dioxide concentrations. Reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) show that increases in global temperature and CO2 concentrations in the atmosphere since the 19th century during the industrialization period is something that humanity has never witnessed before. These will continuously increase in alarming levels should we fail to have immediate and long-term solutions for this problem that is expected to lead to catastrophic consequences. For instance, population displacement due to disasters that is meteorological in nature. Further, the intensity of tropical storms in the past 150 years (1851-2006) has severely impacted the Asia Pacific Region. In the year 2015, there were 30 major typhoons and cyclones wherein 25 of these have actually reached the highest intensity levels particularly affecting coastal towns. These startling figures has led to the binding goal of maximum

temperature increase of 2° Celsius as defined in the Paris Agreement set during COP 21 in 2015.

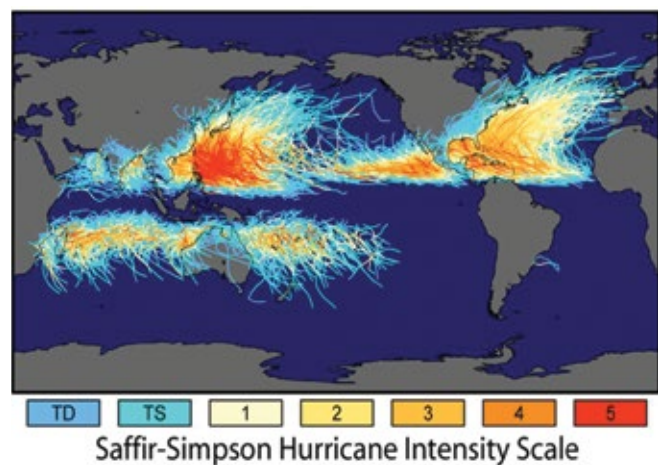


Figure 2: Tracks and intensity of tropical storms (1851-2006); Source: <https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/>, image by Robert A. Rohde

Although urban areas occupy about 2 % of the total land on earth, they contribute 70 % of GDP, emit about 70 % of GHG emissions, consume 60 % of global energy, and produce about 70 % of global waste. Cities and municipalities, therefore, can significantly influence and achieve in the global effort to combat the adverse impacts of climate change.

*“A lot of mayors around the world are ahead of their national governments, and a lot of local citizens are well ahead of their elected leaders, I think we need to find a way to highlight that.” – John Kerry*

The Paris Agreement has also recognized the crucial roles of cities and municipalities in realizing the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDCs) submitted by their respective countries. There are various platforms and opportunities wherein local governments can highlight their

commitments and actions on climate change mitigation and adaptation such as the network of ICLEI SEAS. The Local Government Roadmap of ICLEI SEAS presents the milestones of the roles and efforts of local governments in influencing their respective national governments and international negotiations on climate change. The recognition made by the Paris Agreement towards the roles and capacities of local governments has put them in a very good position to utilize mechanisms such as the municipal climate partnership to deliver significant actions.

## 4.2 Municipal Development Cooperation in Germany

Kurt-Michael Baudach,  
Engagement Global/Service Agency



Over the past years, the presence of globalization in many areas of life such as communication, economic relations, migration, and environmental issues like climate change have been recognized. Municipalities are facing challenges brought about by globalization while also shaping the same. Sharing local experiences and taking action can result in positive impacts at both the national and the international level. It is in this context that the vision of German municipalities to get involved in international partnerships can be understood: (a) motivated to take actions on global issues beyond its own borders; (b) manage awareness raising on global issues within its municipalities; (c) potential learning from the Global South; (d) building of economic and scientific relations; (e) contribute to the qualification and motivation of staff and local actors; and (f) promotion of the integration of migrants. On the other hand, getting involved in municipal partnerships can also be beneficial for

the municipalities from the Global South. Possible benefits are (a) potential for learning exchange in the areas of administration, decentralization and good local governance; (b) establish linkages among global challenges, poverty reduction and improvement of living conditions; (c) common project implementation in different areas of municipal services; (d) access to funding opportunities; (e) training of involved staff; and (f) strengthening of local science and economy by new partnerships.

Since the Rio Summit in 1992 wherein the Local Agenda 21 was one of the major outcomes, a number of international declarations relating to climate change that stressed the roles of local governments and need to strengthen city-to-city cooperation have been witnessed. In line with this, the following trends in municipal development cooperation were observed:

- A growing emphasis on self-interest of municipalities on international positioning and image building;
- Increasing intensity of cooperation beyond aid projects in areas such as municipal services, culture, business, and science;
- More project-based, short-term cooperation schemes with changing partners but at the same time increasing efforts to implement projects that are complementary to mid-term to long-term plans of the municipalities;
- Growing international networking and cooperation; and
- Adoption of new themes including climate change, migration and development.

The aim of the Service Agency is to establish and strengthen equal partnerships between municipalities. In the understanding of the Service Agency equal partnerships are characterized by mutual learning; planning based on experiences and interests of both sides; co-ownership and co-responsibility for all activities and outcomes; realistic objectives set through participatory process; respect and acceptance of political structures, decision-making processes and development strategies of the partner; transparency and openness; and politically supported cooperation.

In Germany, municipal development policy is defined as “*sum of all measures that are implemented by municipal administration and political entities to foster sustainable development in their own area and*

*in the Global South.*” Municipal development cooperation in Germany is further strengthened by the support of the federal government as reflected in the following: (a) Specific budget title of BMZ since 2013; (b) Charter for the future of BMZ and municipal charter for the future by CEMR; (c) Guidelines for sustainable urbanization of the German Federal Development 2015; and (d) Decision of the German Parliament on opportunities for development by urbanization 2015. However, it is still being challenged by very important limitation and restrictions namely, (a) limited personal and financial resources; (b) some municipalities are highly indebted and have rough budget restrictions and are thus being controlled by higher level of government; (c) municipal cooperation is a voluntary task for municipalities; and (d) gaining support within the administration and the Council is challenging.

Based on the database of the Service Agency, there are 119 partnerships established between municipalities in Germany and municipalities in the Asian region. Approximately 80 out of these partnerships are with China due to strong economic relationships between the two countries.

### 4.3 The Municipal Climate Partnerships Project - Overview

Dr. Klaus Reuter, LAG 21 NRW and Jessica Baier, Engagement Global/Service Agency

The Municipal Climate Partnerships Project aims to strengthen partnerships between German municipalities and municipalities in the Global South that jointly address issues of climate change mitigation and adaptation. It also helps mobilize the comprehensive expertise available within the municipalities. Through the project, climate change mitigation and adaptation are systematically integrated into the work of the municipal partnerships. Finally, the municipal partnerships design concrete and joint programmes of action for climate change mitigation and adaptation that include objectives, measures and allocated resources.

The process work flow of the project involves the following steps: (a) establishment and orientation; (b) designing the joint programme of action; and (c) implementation and continuous improvement process. At the end of the 18-month duration of the project, the partnerships are expected to

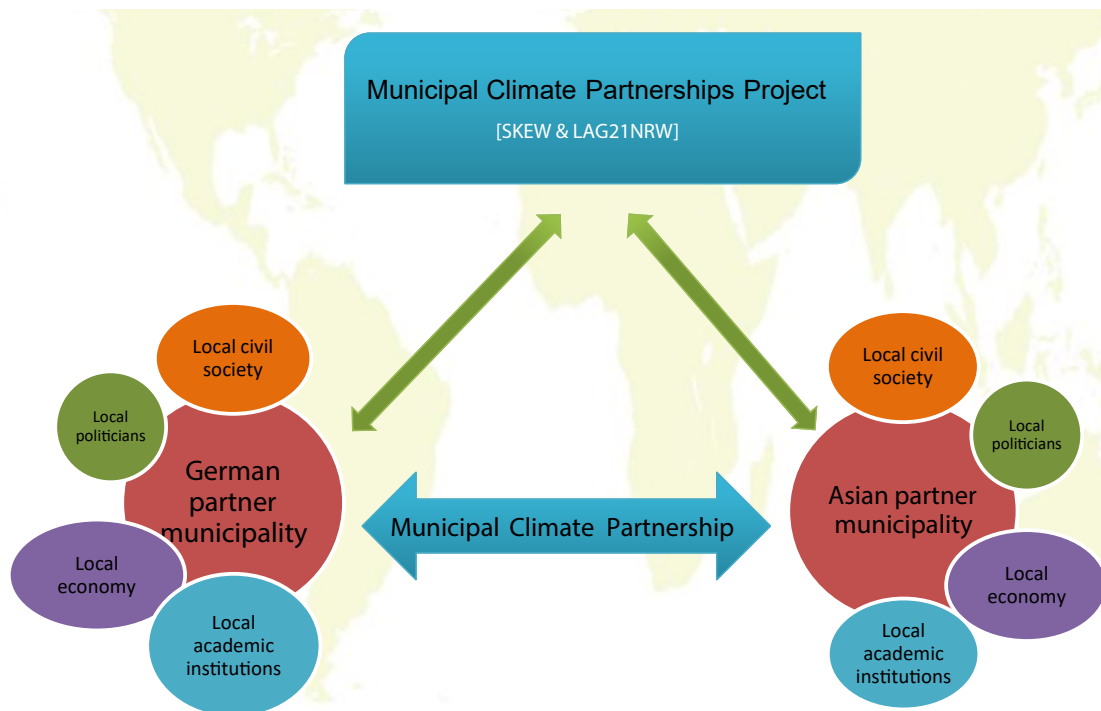


Figure 3: Network of stakeholders in Municipal Climate Partnership

deliver their respective joint programmes of action characterized as follows:

- Describes common objectives, projects and activities of the municipal partnership in the area of climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- Contains projects and activities for both involved municipalities;
- Refers to existing municipal strategies and concepts;
- Uses existing municipal know-how and strengths of both partner municipalities;
- Identifies resources for project implementation (know-how, financial resources, etc.);
- Developed in a participatory process in both municipalities and during the meetings of both the partner municipalities; and
- Functions as framework and reference for the mid- to long-term cooperation of both municipalities (timeframe: 10-15 years).

In designing the joint programme of action, Jessica Baier emphasized to keep a perspective that the municipalities themselves are going to implement the activities identified in the action plans. In order to achieve this, municipalities are to determine projects that are doable and manageable within the framework of the partnership. Jessica Baier further assured that the Service Agency is providing possibilities to apply for funding of partnership projects. However she also encouraged the municipalities to look for other external possible sources where possible.

Expectations towards the participating municipalities:	Support by the Service Agency and LAG 21 NRW:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) detailing objectives and key points of the climate partnership</li> <li>• Commit to long-term cooperation with the partner municipality in the fields of climate change mitigation and adaptation</li> <li>• Be willing to design a concrete programme of action for climate change mitigation and adaptation with the partner municipality</li> <li>• Guarantee successful internal cooperation between the various departments within the municipality (especially the departments for international relations and environment/climate change)</li> <li>• Make personnel available for international delegation visits</li> <li>• Participate actively in the network of municipalities and international workshops</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meetings of the network of participating German municipalities</li> <li>• Meeting of the network of participating Asian municipalities</li> <li>• International kick-off workshop</li> <li>• Financial support of the international exchange of experience (3 delegation visits of 3 experts within a period of around 18 months)</li> <li>• Facilitation to the process to prepare joint programmes of action</li> <li>• International workshop for presentation of the programmes of action</li> <li>• Reporting and PR work to promote municipal activities</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

Figure 4: Expectations towards the participating municipalities and support by the Service Agency and LAG 21 NRW



## 4.4 Manual for Municipal Climate Partnerships

Dr. Klaus Reuter, LAG 21 NRW and Kurt-Michael Baudach, Service Agency



Dr. Klaus Reuter, LAG 21 NRW

The manual is a tool that will enable the municipal and civil society actors involved to establish and implement their respective climate partnerships. It serves as a guiding framework for the work within the project, and enables its users to prioritize working procedures, projects and measures. The manual's medium- and long-term orientation is designed to support and strengthen the sustainability and reliability of the partnership work. The manual is divided into three phases, each elaborated in the following sub-sections: (a) Establishment and orientation; (b) Designing

the programme of action; and (c) Implementation and continuous improvement process.

### 4.4.1 Establishment and orientation

Involvement of several relevant actors must be informed as their inputs are crucial to ensure sustainability of the project and partnership. Open and inviting information and policy through effective internal and external communications are therefore imperative. Information is also key in political decision-making processes to secure sustainability of the processes of the partnership.

Operational and reliable working structures are meant to enable municipal partnerships to analyse, develop and sustainably implement the programme of actions defined. The working structures lay down clear responsibilities and roles, create transparency, and support cooperation among political decision-makers, administrators and civil society actors. The Manual suggests working structures summarized in Figure 5.

The baseline review aims to establish the existing situation of the municipalities through available data and information. This can be achieved through the exchange of existing documents (e.g. planning documents, development plans and strategies, climate change action plans) between partners. SWOT Analysis is a recommended tool to gain

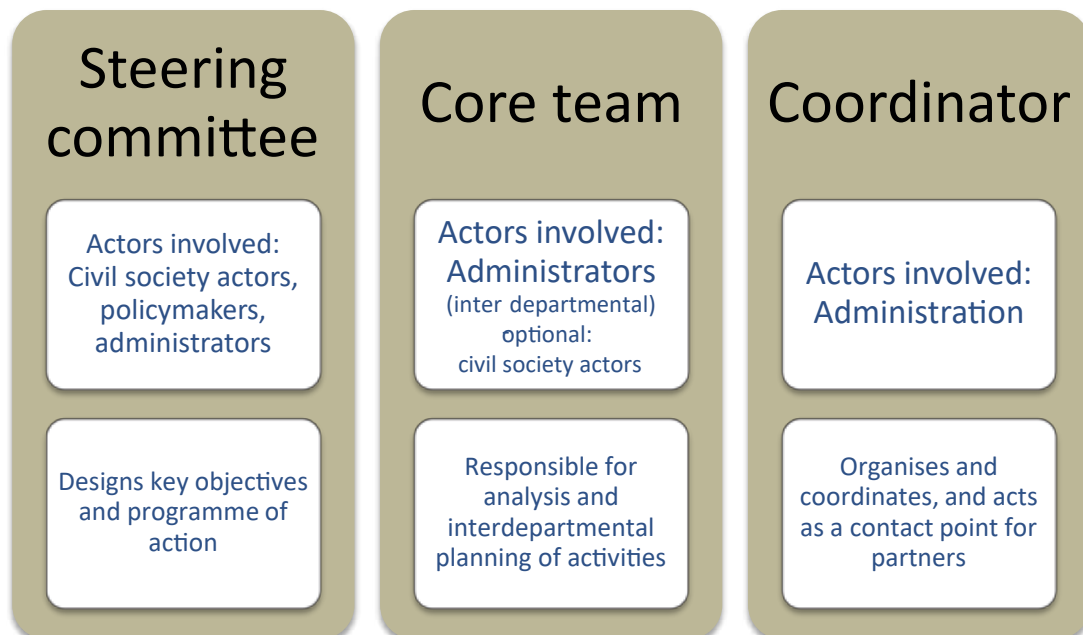


Figure 5: Working Structures

appreciation and analyses of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in the existing situation of the municipalities. It is a good tool to identify the priority thematic areas and strategic objectives of the partnership and cooperation.

**4.4.2 Designing the programme of action**

Following the baseline review, the areas of challenges and potentials are determined. These will identify the key areas of action to form strategic goals, objectives, measures, projects, and to identify resources.

**Joint Vision**

The two municipalities involved in a partnership are supposed to agree on a joint vision to give their partnership a long-lasting and programmatic perspective. The joint vision defines the basic principles and partnership arrangements existing between partner municipalities towards their climate change mitigation and adaptation actions.

*Example: Joint vision statement of District of Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg of Berlin, Germany and its partner municipality San Rafael del Sur, Nicaragua:*

*“In the framework of the twinning between San Rafael del Sur, Nicaragua, and Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg-Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, both municipalities work together towards the goal of protecting the climate and the environment on the local level as well as implementing measures to adapt to climate change in order to mitigate its effects and to maintain and enhance the quality of life of the population, by means of a mutual exchange of know-how, projects and intercultural learning.”*

**Joint Programme of Action**

The joint programme of action can be structured from an abstract level down to the most concrete level. It serves as a guiding framework to realize the climate partnership by defining the joint vision, strategic goals, objectives, measures and projects, and resources (including financial, time, and personnel).

**Fields of activities and actors involved**

There is a wide variety of areas that can be considered as themes of activities for the joint programme of action of partner municipalities (See Figure 6). While these are commonly suggested themes, partnerships are not restricted on these areas. It was highly recommended that they adopt thematic areas that are relevant to their local conditions and challenges as determined in their baseline review. Multi-stakeholder participation of actors from the administration, industries, CSOs, and private sector, among others is also imperative in the success of establishing the joint programme of action.

**4.4.3 Implementation and continuous improvement**

Kurt-Michael Baudach reiterated that “no planning makes sense without implementation.” While the 18-month duration of the project ends with the design and presentation of the joint programme of action, the process of partnership will continue to proceed with the implementation of the identified activities. He reminded that the Service Agency can continuously support the implementation of the joint programme of action through provision of advisory or funding. However, he also reminded their limitations and therefore can only support the funding of the projects and activities to some extent. Therefore, he encouraged the participating municipalities to be proactive in securing its

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy efficiency</li> <li>• Renewable energy</li> <li>• Energy saving</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Deforestation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water management</li> <li>• Soil management</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Forestry</li> <li>• Biological diversity</li> </ul>

Figure 6: Suggested fields of activities in climate change mitigation and adaptation

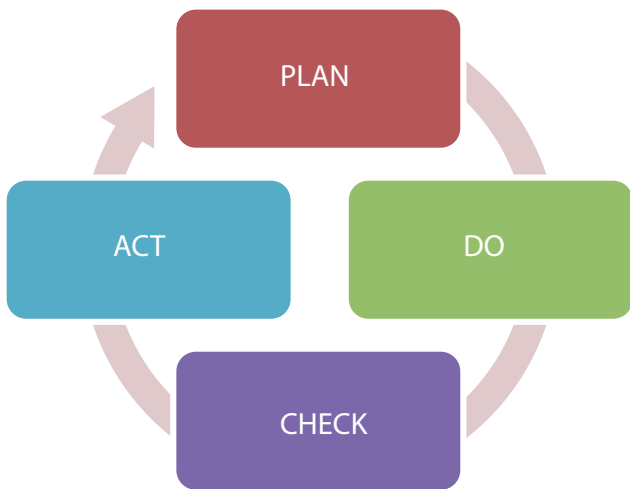


Figure 7: The continuous improvement process follows the Plan-Do-Check-Act framework

resources by seeking opportunities for funding from their respective internal budgets or exploring other external funding sources. He also recommended that they can also adopt small projects that can be immediately implemented and would not require external funding. Further, the joint programmes of action can also include the conduct of studies that address data gaps of municipalities and this can be done in partnership with the academe. Finally, regular monitoring and evaluation reports are crucial for the continuous improvement of the process (see Figure 7).

**Use of the Manual - Discussion**

After the Climate Partnership Manual was jointly presented by Dr. Klaus Reuter of LAG 21 NRW and Kurt-Michael Baudach of Service Agency, the participating municipalities were given the chance to review the manual and express their questions or concerns to the resource speakers. This exercise also gave the participating municipalities the opportunity to discuss with their partner municipalities about approaches wherein they can use the manual for their respective partnerships as they go through the process. Mr. Ray Morales shared during the plenary that the suggested tools in the manual such as the SWOT Analysis were already familiar to them therefore the guidance intended to be provided by the manual will be helpful. Other participants also shared that as an initial step, exchange of area profiles, climate data and other key documents is imperative.

Kurt Baudach emphasized that the manual is a tool that intends to provide guidance in the

establishment and implementation of the respective climate partnership. Therefore, they are not required to follow strictly the individual procedures identified in the documents but can modify it according to the conditions that might arise in their own partnerships. The manual describes in detail the three key processes of the partnerships, namely: establishment and orientation; designing the programme of action; and implementation and continuous improvement process. The process will be closely supported during the project by the Service Agency and LAG 21 NRW.



The participating municipalities reviewed and discussed the Municipal Climate Partnerships Manual with their respective partner municipalities with the guidance of the project management team members from the Service Agency and LAG 21 NRW.

#### 4.5 Support offered by the Project

Joel Agnigbo, Engagement Global/Service Agency



The Service Agency and LAG 21 NRW provide a variety of services to support the process within the Municipal Climate Partnerships. As mentioned above the process is structured in three steps: establishment and orientation, design of the joint programmes of action, implementation on continuous improvement.

During the first months of the process it is important to establish well-functioning communication structures involving all relevant stakeholders. Each of the participating municipalities is required to designate one (1) contact person for the municipal climate partnerships. The contact person will be responsible for all coordination needed for the project as well as in sharing of relevant information to involved actors. Should there be any changes in the designation of contact person in the duration of the partnership, the municipality should inform the Service Agency and all stakeholders involved. The participating municipalities will be provided entry to the homepage to access documentation of workshop and network meetings. The project implementers (Service Agency, LAG 21 NRW and ICLEI SEAS) will also be available to give advice regarding the preparation and follow-up of meetings within the core team or steering committee.

To support the baseline review, the Service Agency offers the translation of key documents including summary of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies or other local development strategies. Each climate partnership will be allocated around 30 pages for translation. Documents for translation can be handed in to the Service Agency at any time.

For public relations purposes, each municipality has the opportunity to design its own project flyer. The flyer will comprise of a general description of the municipal climate partnership project and additional information of the specific municipality and partnership. Each partnership is entitled to 450 copies in both languages (German and English or local language of the partner) of the project flyers.

The delegation visits are intended to facilitate the exchange of municipal experts as they design their joint programmes of action. The target groups to take part in the delegation visits are municipal staff members of different departments and/or members of CSOs. Each municipality can send at most three (3) delegates. There will be three (3) secondments for the duration of the project. The travel costs shall include the following: (a) trip to and from the partner municipality; (b) costs of visa and necessary vaccinations; and (c) costs of food and accommodation. Hotel accommodations are to be reserved by the partner municipalities. The Service Agency can provide support in arranging flight logistics, issuing of invitation and necessary documents for visa application, and provide advisory on developing the agenda for the visit. In the formulation of the joint vision and strategic goals, the Service Agency, LAG 21 NRW can provide support in the facilitation of workshops during the delegation visits taking place in the German municipalities. It can also provide advisory on results-based project management as the municipalities proceed with the defining of their objectives, measures and resources. For the municipalities in the Philippines ICLEI SEAS as local implementation partner will provide the above mentioned logistical as well as advisory services.

On the other hand, the municipalities may need to be issued with authorization to travel for the delegation visits. The partner municipalities will schedule and arrange the exchange visits of experts independently. The municipal experts will sign an agreement with the Service Agency and if applicable ICLEI SEAS stating the conditions of the exchange visits. All costs incurred will be reimbursed by the Service Agency provided that the municipal experts will hand in all the invoices or receipts to the former.

Similar conditions set in the delegation visits on reimbursements of costs incurred will apply for the network meetings and international workshops. The Service Agency will facilitate the processing of

flight logistics and hotel accommodations. There will be four (4) network meetings for German municipalities and one (1) for the Asian municipalities. Once the joint programmes of action are finalized, there will be another international workshop taking place in Germany.

The implementation of the joint programmes of action will start after the second international workshop. Both municipalities are equally responsible for the implementation and continuous improvement of their joint programmes of action. The Service Agency has several support programmes for which municipal partnerships can apply. Those can be used to the implementation of the different activities agreed on in the joint action programmes. The different opportunities will be presented in more detail during the network meetings of the Municipal Climate Partnerships.

#### 4.6 Municipal Climate Partnership between Hagen, Germany and Portmore, Jamaica

Dr. Ralf-Rainer Braun, Representative of Civil society of Herdecke



The municipal climate partnership between Hagen and Portmore was formed during the second phase of the project that started in an opening workshop held in Costa Rica in 2012. Fifteen (15) months since their initial meeting, they presented their joint programmes of action in Berlin. Dr. Ralf-Rainer Braun shared his experiences and insights gained from this partnership.

The first step to undertake is to gather general information about the country. In the last five major storms (2004-2008) that Jamaica faced, the

country experienced major losses in agriculture, tourism, fisheries, and livelihood. According to the University of West Indies, the country experiences sea level rise of 2-3 mm annually however the impacts severely strong. The coastal areas of the country suffer the most by the impacts these typhoons. After collecting the general information, one can then proceed to gathering data particular to its partner municipality. Portmore is located on the west side of Kingston and is built on marshland. There are two major roads that link the city to the capital of Kingston – (a) the Mandela Highway which is vulnerable to landslides; and (b) a dam way which is vulnerable to flooding. The beaches are also being eroded. Further research showed that a more severe problem of water pollution is being experienced because all wastewater generated from Kingston and Portmore are discharged into the bay without any prior treatment. Thus, this led to eutrophication as well as destruction of coral reefs and loss of fish population that threaten the livelihood of local fishermen.

The next step is to gather information on the governmental structures and corresponding responsibilities of relevant departments of the partner municipality. In Portmore, the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development and Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management were identified as the primary structures for coordination. These structures had then identified another pressing issue in Portmore – inability to afford the increasing prices of electricity. The electricity is generated out of oil imported from Venezuela, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, and Dutch Antilles. Electricity generation and distribution is run by a private power company. The government of Jamaica has recognized the need to address this crisis and therefore set a target, “Vision 2030” wherein the country aims to reduce the use of oil as fuel source in energy production from 95% to 30% and increase its renewable energy sources to a minimum of 15%. Portmore is confident to contribute to the delivery of this goal because they have potentials for wind, biomass, hydropower, geothermal, and solar energy. Portmore has seven to nine hours of sunlight per day thus presents a promising opportunity for effective and efficient solar energy production. The municipalities of Portmore and Hagen were then able to draft a joint programme of action for their partnership (see details in Figure 8).

**Action Plan 1: Awareness-raising**

There was an exchange of knowledge materials on climate change between the two municipalities. This was followed by a delegation visit characterized by first-hand exchange of actual experiences on climate change through a partnership between the Portmore Community College and Theodor-Heuss-Gymnasium Hagen.

**Action Plan 2: Solar panels installation**

Solar panels were installed in Heart Academy, a vocational school in Portmore. A solarteur training program was also launched in the school. The 15 kW solar panels were able to reduce energy costs up to 6,000 USD and projected to generate 20-25 new jobs as solarteurs annually.

**Action Plan 3: Disaster management personnel exchange**

The Portmore Disaster Manager went to Hagen and learned more about disaster management for three months. Similarly, two experts from Hagen went to Portmore wherein they developed and presented a thesis/project report.

**Action Plan 4: Portmore-Hagen Climate Change Park**

A six-hectare land in Portmore was envisioned to be developed as a climate change park. A total budget of 500,000 euros will be coming from BMZ, Portmore and Jamaica. The park is to be built with the following key components: (a) plants, trees, green walls; (b) solar technology, LEDs, eco-buildings; (c) rainwater

collection facility, biological greywater purification, water recycling facility; (d) environmental awareness/education building; (e) recreation, sports, playground spaces. In 2014, this was recognized as a "national project." August 2016 marked the ceremonial ground breaking of the climate change park.

**Action Plan 5: Involvement of private enterprises**

Kostal Solar Electric Hagen and Wilo Efficient Pumps Dortmund were private companies that were also enjoined in the knowledge exchange between Portmore and Hagen.

**Action Plan 6: Waste management in Hagen**

Hagen showed to Portmore its waste management processes that include the following: waste separation, recycling, incineration, and waste-to-energy production.

**Action Plan 7: Fire brigade partnership**

Recognizing the commendable capacities of Portmore in disaster management brought about by their experiences, a partnership was formed in order to transfer the knowledge and skills by Portmore to Hagen.

**Action Plan 8: Hagen-Karibisch Days**

The objective of the event was to demonstrate a CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral reggae event. The electricity generated and traffic generated in relation to the event were accounted in its CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent then planted trees with similar level of CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration capacity as form of compensatio

Figure 8: Joint programme of action of the Municipal Climate Partnership Portmore - Hagen

Dr. Ralf-Rainer Braun shared the following motivations in participating in such partnership: (a) taking over common responsibility for climate change; (b) opportunity to learn about other cultures; (c) image building; (d) gaining of new challenges and new solutions; (e) lifelong learning; and (f) building of vital sustainable cities. In addition participating municipalities can gain direct benefits such as the following:

- Efficient and high-standard international transfer of knowledge;
- Especially designed solutions for climate protection, mitigation, and adaptation;
- Exploration of funding options;
- "Bottom-up" possibilities for co-designing programs;
- Opportunities for establishing economic contacts/relations and development;
- Expansion of stakeholder reach (e.g. schools, churches, craft, industry, cultural centres); and
- Connection to a comprehensive network.

## 5. CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTS IN SOUTH-EAST-ASIA AND GERMANY

### 5.1 Climate Change Portfolio of GIZ-Philippines

Michael Vemuri, GIZ-Philippines



Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH is a development agency responsible for the implementation of most of the international technical cooperation projects of the Federal Government of Germany. The operations of GIZ in the Philippines have two main focus areas: (a) Peace and Security; and (b) Climate Change and Biodiversity. These are being funded by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) respectively.

The Philippines is highly vulnerable to climate change and the densely-populated areas where the poorer section of the society live are highly at risk. It is characterized by long coastal line and low lying urban centres where most of the country's GDP is generated along the coast. Furthermore, the Philippines is highly dependent on its natural resources. Hence, most of the work of GIZ in the Philippines is concentrated on the area of climate change, particularly on adaptation which is of high priority of the national government of the country.

The Philippines has a progressive climate change regime however it is continuously being challenged in its implementation. The climate change

programs of GIZ in the Philippines are mainly funded by BMUB through its International Climate Initiative (IKI). The projects are mainly focused in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity, and forestry. GIZ-Philippines is currently implementing four (4) projects, six (6) are in the application process, and five (5) projects have already been closed. In total, it has allocated budget of 60 billion euros for the Philippines.

- Renewable Energy Act of 2008
- Climate Change Act of 2009
- National Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation 2010-2022
- National REDD-plus Strategy 2010-2022
- National Climate Change Framework Strategy 2010-2022
- National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028
- People's Survival Fund Act of 2012
- Active engagement in UNFCCC negotiations

Figure 9: Climate change policies in the Philippines

The "Support to the Philippines in shaping and implementing the international climate regime 2015-2019 (SupportCCC II) Project" is an ongoing bilateral cooperation project of GIZ in the Philippines. The project with a budget of 5.43 million euros is being implemented with various national government agencies of the country – Climate Change Commission (CCC), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Finance (DOF), Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), and Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). The objective of the project is to "[support] CCC and other key stakeholders in the Philippines to ensure a coherent implementation of climate change policy at national and subnational levels, and contribute to further development of the international climate change regime." Two of the remarkable components of the project include: (a) Climate-smart

planning and economic development at the local level; and (b) Climate finance.

The climate-smart planning and economic development at the local level component of the project aims to support the introduction of guidelines for climate-resilient land use planning at national and local levels and further adding capacity development on rolling out climate-smart land use and development planning at the local level. This component also seeks to deliver capacity building for sectoral agencies on vulnerability assessments and development of guidelines on climate-proofing of lifeline infrastructures. It will serve as a platform for dialogue involving the private sector in climate-smart economic development at the local level as well as in developing innovative investment models for local adaptation and mitigation actions.

On the other hand, the climate finance component focuses on shaping the People's Survival Fund (PSF). The PSF is a fund that aims to support local communities to implement adaptation-focused projects. The project aims to capacitate the PSF Board, Secretariat and the Technical Evaluation Committee; to support in the development of a monitoring and evaluation system; to review the criteria for project proposals and compile the experiences of the first round of call for proposals; to develop training measures for LGUs on developing PSF project proposals; to provide advisory on the development and incorporation of risk transfer mechanisms; and to serve as platform for stakeholder consultation processes with the private sector.

Michael Vemuri also discussed about the Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA), a regional initiative established in 2007 and developed together with the Asian

Development Bank (ADB), Federal Government of Germany, with additional funding support from the governments of Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Shanghai Municipal Government. CDIA is mandated to provide assistance to medium-sized Asian cities to bridge the gap between their development plans and the implementation of their infrastructure investments. CDIA seeks to address the gaps on infrastructure investment prioritization, pre-feasibility studies, and linking projects to financing.



CDIA supports the identification and development of demand-based urban investment projects that emphasize at least two of the following impact areas: environmental improvement, improved governance, poverty reduction, and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

## 5.2 ICLEI SEAS Projects: The AsianCitiesAdapt and ACCCRN Experience

Ricardo Marfiga, Jr., ICLEI SEAS



ICLEI was founded in 1990 as the “International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives” and in 2003, the organization became “ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability” with a broader mandate to address sustainability issues. ICLEI is the leading global network of more than 1,500 cities, towns and region committed to building a sustainable future.



ICLEI Southeast Asia Secretariat (ICLEI SEAS) was established in 1999 with its office based in Quezon City, Philippines. ICLEI SEAS operations reach Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, and most recently in Viet Nam. Ricardo Marfiga highlighted two of the projects of ICLEI SEAS – (a) Asian Cities Adapt Project; and (b) Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN) Project.

The Asian Cities Adapt Project was implemented from 2010 to 2013 and involved selected cities from India and the Philippines. It is a project supported by BMUB with an objective to bring science and





policy together to support local governments in developing local response to climate change. Four cities from the Philippines were selected for the project on the basis of their different topographic conditions therefore it was envisioned that the processes and outcomes of the project can be replicated in cities across the country and in India as well. These cities include San Fernando City, La Union (coastal and mountainous), Tuguegarao City (valley), Baguio City (mountainous), and Dagupan City (coastal). The outcomes of the project in the four cities are detailed in Figure 10.

The ICLEI Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ICLEI ACCCRN) Project is an ongoing project that started in 2013 is set to end in 2016. The ACCCRN process was developed by ICLEI'S South Asia and Oceania offices with funding support from the Rockefeller Foundation. Its development was drawn from previous ACCCRN experiences in



Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Thailand, and Viet Nam. It consists of tested Guide and Toolkit to help cities develop local climate change resilience strategies. It is a streamlined and replicable process the cities can implement without the need for much external support.

Fifteen (15) local government units (LGUs) in the Philippines are participating in the said project. The final project output is the identification and prioritization of climate-resilient strategies that can contribute to the formulation of their Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP), a required document among LGUs in the country. ICLEI SEAS coordinates with relevant national government agencies (CCC, HLURB, DILG – Local Government Academy) to ensure that there is complementation between the ACCCRN output and that of the requirements of the national government.

#### **Baguio City: Knowledge training and resource center**

- Established through collaboration among ICLEI, UP Baguio, and the City Government of Baguio. It serves as a learning center for the academe, NGOs, concerned citizens and communities. It provides venue for training, coaching, and technical expertise delivery in order to improve resilience. It aims to create and sustain a strong database on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction-related materials.

#### **Dagupan City: Legal tools for climate change adaptation**

- Mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP), one of the required planning documents for local government units in the Philippines
- Comprehensive Environmental Code drafted by a superbody composed of different departments of the city government (e.g. health, engineering, environmental, DRRM, and other stakeholders)
- Integrated Resource Management Plan

#### **San Fernando City, La Union: Awareness-raising barangay-based stewardship program**

- Mobilization of one (1) steward per barangay
- Communication plan on environmental issues, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, included in schools
- Promotion of environmental good practices, adaptation initiatives and resilience solutions.

#### **Tuguegarao City: Urban forest restoration in targeted heat islands through the mobilization of the following:**

- Graduating students through "A Gift to the City" program (1 tree/student)
- Marrying couples through "A Tree for the Family" (10 trees/marriage license applicant)
- Barangay clearance applicants (1 tree/applicant)

Figure 10: Outcomes of the Asian Cities Adapt Project in the four cities in the Philippines

Ricardo Marfiga, Jr. further elaborated another initiative,



the Compact of Mayors. It is a global coalition of mayors and city officials committing to reduce local greenhouse gas emissions, enhance resilience to climate change and track their progress publicly. It is an agreement by city networks – and then by their members – to fight climate change in a consistent and complimentary manner to national efforts. The Compact of Mayors was launched by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and his Special Envoy for Cities and Climate Change, Michael R. Bloomberg, under the leadership of the world's global city networks – C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40), ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) and the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) – with support from UN-Habitat, the UN's lead agency on urban issues at the 2014 United Nations Climate Summit. The carbonn Climate Registry < [www.carbonn.org](http://www.carbonn.org) > serves as an online repository for committed cities to report their performance relative to their greenhouse (GHG) emissions; commitments on GHG reduction, renewable energy and energy efficiency targets; as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. This platform enables the cities to publicly disclose their climate data as well as learn from the knowledge and experiences of other reporting cities globally.

### 5.3 German Climate Policy: Development, Goals, Instruments

Moritz Schmidt, LAG 21 NRW

Climate change policy in Germany is rather young and it highly considers interdependencies with other fields of policy such as energy and environment. Integrating these policies is also complex and challenging as there is a need to accommodate other political fields such as economic policy, foreign policy, transport policy, and land use policy. For instance, Germany is the fourth largest economy and one of the most technologically advanced economies in the world thus there is a great need for the country to have a stable supply of energy. Germany has a great dependence on imported energy. Russia is its biggest supplier of oil, gas and coal. In 2013 alone, 98 % of Germany's energy resources were imported.

- 1987 Enquete Commission report on "Provision for the protection of Earth's atmosphere"
- 1990 Report of Federal Parliamentary Commission on preventing climate change
- 1992 Earth Summit (Rio de Janeiro) and formation of UNFCCC
- 1995 COP in Berlin – paved way to the institutionalization of climate change in Germany
- 1997 Kyoto Protocol signatory

Figure 11: Formation of climate policy in Germany

For the period of 1990-1995, Germany has witnessed a very significant decrease in its GHG emissions. Nevertheless, German experts claim that the country won't still be able to reach its 2020 target of 40 % GHG reduction from 1990 level if it does not employ decisive actions. Germany recognizes its global responsibility on GHG reduction considering its history of massive emissions during the industrialization period. Germany has several instruments that tackle climate change mitigation and adaptation (see Figure 12). The Renewable Energy Act and National Climate Initiative are further elaborated below.

#### Economic, market-based instruments:

- EU Emissions Trading System
- Kyoto Mechanisms (CDM and JI)

#### Acts and Regulations:

- Renewable Energy Act
- Renewable Thermal Energy Act
- Energy Saving Regulation

#### Incentive Programs:

- National Climate Initiative (NKI)

Figure 12: German climate change mitigation and adaptation instruments

The Renewable Energy Act of Germany has become quite an example globally. It serves as the legal framework for feeding power generated from renewable energy plants into the public grid. It also enables households to be paid for the electricity they generate from their installed renewable energy source. Payments are guaranteed through its feed-in-tariff (FiT) scheme, differentiated according to the type of the renewable energy plant (e.g. photovoltaic, wind turbine, water power, biomass). Through this law, power generation from renewable energy sources has been a success.

The share of renewable energies has increased from 6.2% (2000) to 32.6% (2015). However, this success came with a challenge as the German government recognizes that the renewable energy transformation of the country is too fast, so that its own technology and economy may not be able to adapt. Nevertheless, Germany continues to move forward with its renewable energy transition and considers opportunities for installation of massive storage systems and substitution of natural gas by synthetic gases from renewables.

Municipalities are in the best position to find synergies and engage their citizens. They are equipped with experiences and competencies to address the challenges brought about by climate change. Mitigation and adaptation actions are not formally binding municipal tasks in Germany therefore the National Climate Initiative (NKI) was established. NKI is an incentive program that caters to the following: (a) strategic processes (mitigation and adaptation plans development); (b) climate change mitigation manager responsible for realizing strategic processes; and (c) Investive projects implementation (energy saving, energy efficiency).

## 6. WORKSHOP SESSIONS

### 6.1 Expectation Check

In an interactive session, each participating municipality had the chance to formulate their expectations towards the project of the Municipal Climate Partnerships as well as towards their corresponding partner municipality and their own municipality. The municipalities' expectations towards the project in general mainly focus on the implementation of concrete projects which might lead to improvements of the local situation. Other expectations were centered around supporting the partnerships with a comprehensive organizational framework in which the climate partnerships can develop.

As for the expectations towards their respective partners, the municipalities highlighted the wish for constant, honest and reliable communication leading to establish a partnership with a long-term perspective.

In their own municipal context, the respective partners expect the project to be supported by all relevant stakeholders who will also contribute to a positive outcome. Furthermore, it is expected that the project will have a positive implication on the awareness concerning the global challenge of climate change within the participating municipalities.

After formulating and collecting the different levels of expectations, Jessica Baier commented on this from the perspective of the project implementing organization.

The projects developed by the participating municipalities are expected to be concrete, measurable and realistic. Jessica Baier also emphasized and cautioned on the need for the municipalities to maintain a realist perspective when designing their respective projects as the entire process is a voluntary task therefore there are significant limitations on resources (e.g. financial, personnel, time) to be considered. Funding will be made available for the participating municipalities to undertake the processes (e.g. delegation visits). However, while the Service Agency will be offering funding support for the implementation phase, the municipalities are encouraged to explore other funding

opportunities to tap. The established partnerships are expected to be long term and sustainable. This can be achieved through good, open and continuous communication; exchange of technical advice; and benefit from the experiences of their partners (e.g. change of mindset through effective awareness-raising on local problems and global challenges). All participating municipalities are expected to engage an active participation among wide range of stakeholders; secure political support on this undertaking; and be open to international cooperation that tackles the global responsibility on combating climate change.



Participating municipalities posted their expectations on the Project, their partner municipalities, and their own municipalities.

### 6.2 Working Structures and communication mechanisms in the climate partnerships

Nadine Thoß, Engagement Global/Service Agency

One of the initial steps described in the manual for Municipal Climate Partnerships is to establish working structures within the municipalities and their respective partners. The working structures can include the following components: core team, steering committee, and coordinator. This exercise enabled the participating municipalities to illustrate the vital stakeholders that can significantly contribute to the municipal partnerships. Further, they illustrated the degree of importance of each stakeholder identified in achieving success of the

future undertakings of the partnerships. The process for this exercise is detailed as follows:

1. The municipalities listed stakeholders who in their opinion could be involved in the climate partnership. Stakeholders working in the field of climate change/environment and international relations were considered. This also involved stakeholders with very different kinds of resources that could support the establishment of the climate partnership: expertise (e.g. twinning associations, educational/research institutions, municipal departments), legitimacy/power (e.g. council, advisory boards, citizens' organizations), funds (e.g. businesses, foundations), time (e.g. volunteers, associations), and networks (e.g. federations, organizations).
2. The stakeholders' names were written on cards. The importance of each stakeholder was expressed by the size of the card – the largest card represented the most important stakeholders while the smallest card represented the less im-
- portant stakeholders. Different colours were used to illustrate the various fields of work (e.g. climate change/environment, international relations).
3. A circle was drawn in the middle of the brown paper. The circle represented the sphere of the municipal administration. Concentric circles were drawn around the central circle. The stakeholders were positioned as close to the municipal administration as their "importance" warrants. The closer the contacts/relationship between the stakeholders and the administration were, the closer these stakeholders were placed to the centre. Participants were also asked to identify important stakeholders within the municipal administration and political bodies.
4. The linkages among the stakeholders were also illustrated in the diagram.
5. The completed diagrams were then discussed by the municipalities to their respective partners wherein they identified the similarities and differences that will aid in the establishment of the working structures for their partnerships.



Participating municipalities illustrated and discussed the structures and linkages of key stakeholders in their respective municipalities. This exercise was envisioned to aid in the establishment of working structures between partner municipalities for their climate partnerships.

All municipalities identified different departments and resource persons within the administration, including the department for environmental protection, and international affairs, but also others like water management, green area management or disaster risk reduction. The mayor and the municipal councils were mentioned as important stakeholders to ensure political commitment to the project. The participants used the diagrams also to explain their municipal structures and decision processes to their partners. This is of special importance as there might be similarities but also differences regarding the mandate, the decision taking processes and the links to other sub-national and national governmental structures of the municipalities from different countries.

A variety of civil society stakeholders were mentioned reflecting the local situation in the different municipalities. For instance for the partnerships with Vietnam migrants from Vietnam living in District Lichtenberg of Berlin and Wernigerode are important stakeholders for the partnerships. Marburg and Muñoz, both university and science cities are planning to involve academic institutions. The Philippine municipalities mentioned the Barangay associations as important stakeholders. Furthermore, all three Philippine municipalities are closely linked to ICLEI SEAS and are planning to share their experiences with the project also among each other.

### 6.3 Lived experiences of climate change

Fidel Devkota, Representative of Civil society of Cölbe



*“If we are working with one community, we have to understand this particular community and find adaptive measures because one thing can work in one place but not somewhere else.” – Fidel Devkota*

A facilitated exercise focused on personal experiences of the participants with regard to climate change using a story telling method. Participants were asked to share with one another a specific event or situation from their daily life which they relate to climate change. Fidel Devkota, visual anthropologist working on the topic of climate change in Nepal, had shared his comments and insights from this exercise. He noted that often-times, we put high emphasis on the technical aspect of climate change that the social aspect of this global issue is overlooked therefore he suggested to maintain a skeptic view. There is a need to recognize the understanding of locals on the subject of climate change. For example, local farmers might have valuable observations regarding precipitation patterns and possible changes. Often there are also already existing coping strategies at the local level which can be used in climate change adaptation. Once the local perceptions are acknowledged, there is a need to understand the knowledge associated with those perceptions. This will allow us to give valuation to these perceptions and knowledge. The valuation enables us to develop climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. Fidel Devkota reiterated that, *“if we are working with one community, we have to understand this particular community and find adaptive measures because one thing can work in one place but not*

*somewhere else.*” The local and indigenous knowledge of communities can significantly contribute to the success of undertaking projects, particularly on climate change.

#### 6.4 Situation Analysis

Nadine Thoß, Engagement Global/Service Agency

The situation analysis exercise was designed to initiate the baseline review. The purpose of the baseline review was to identify and describe the existing and/or future challenges created by climate change, as well as the problems and potentials for climate change mitigation and adaptation, in the two municipalities. The partner municipalities were envisioned to be able to use these pieces of information for their further work within the climate partnership. The process of this exercise on baseline review is as follows:

1. Each municipality was asked to list the key challenges faced by their municipality in connection with climate change, and the climate change mitigation and adaptation measures they intended to take. They were also asked to specify the phenomena of climate change in their municipality that are either already observable or are forecasted for the future, and to describe the challenges for mitigating climate change.
2. Each municipality was then asked to link these challenges and potentials to specific areas. This included sectors (e.g. industry, business, private households, agriculture, supply services, waste management/sanitation), physical locations or infrastructures (e.g. city district A, neighbourhood B, port, highway), and/or sections of the population/actors (e.g. senior citizens, school students, businesspersons).
3. The challenges identified were then linked to existing or planned strategy papers, plans or other key documents in which the municipality has already



The participants shared their lived experiences attributed to climate change with their fellow participants. This exercise was designed to provide emphasis on the social aspect of climate change.

engaged with these challenges and potentials, and their effects.

4. In addition, each municipality was also asked to identify on-going concrete projects or initiatives that respond to the specified challenges or potentials by deploying resources.
5. After the exercise, the municipalities discussed their outputs to their partner municipalities wherein they also identified the challenges or potentials that might be particularly relevant to their climate partnerships.

It became obvious, that the climate partnerships are facing a lot of different challenges in the context of climate change mitigation and adaptation. Especially the differences between the German municipalities and their respective partners in south and southeast Asia have been a topic of highest interest and intensive discussions. Both sides learned a lot of the specific approaches adopted in their countries and municipalities to tackle the different threats of climate change as well as how to proactively contribute to mitigation efforts.



The situational analysis exercise enabled the participants to gain appreciation of the existing conditions of their partner municipalities and established initial baseline reviews.



## 7. FIELD TRIP IN THE SCIENCE CITY OF MUÑOZ, PHILIPPINES

On the second day of the workshop, the participants visited the following sites in the Science City of Muñoz: (1) Climate Change Centre of the Institute for Climate Change and Environmental Management, CLSU; (2) Hydroponics and Aquaponics, CLSU; and (3) Potable Water System, Brgy. Rizal.

### 7.1 Climate Change Centre of the Institute for Climate Change and Environmental Management, Central Luzon State University (CLSU)

The Institute for Climate Change and Environmental Management is an institution dedicated to lead and provide quality education, research and extension services on the causes and consequences of climate change, and management of natural and environmental resources for healthy, sustainable and productive environment. During the visit, the committed staff of the Institute shared their experiences in generating maps useful for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation using the LiDAR (light imaging, detection, and ranging) technology under the Phil-LiDAR program.

The frequent occurrences of floods in the country exemplified the need for an accurate and reliable flood forecasting tool, extent of the range of floods, and assessing the risks of these disasters. In response to this, the Phil-LiDAR program of

the national government is mandated to produce hydrologic and flood inundation models of selected river systems and to develop flood hazard maps of these river systems. The grant research program funded by the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) is headed by the University of Philippines – Diliman and implemented by other state universities and colleges and other private higher educational institutions nationwide.

On the other hand, Phil-LiDAR 2 program aims to complement the ongoing programs of national government agencies and develop methodologies in extracting resource features from LiDAR data or various applications such as production of high-value crops, irrigation assessment, coastal resource conservation, aquaculture production, forest protection, and discovery of renewable energy resources. After the maps were produced, field validation was done to determine the accuracy of the maps.

### 7.2 Hydroponics and Aquaponics, Central Luzon State University (CLSU)

The program is funded by the national government through DOST and is being implemented by CLSU. The program was established to serve as research ground for hydroponics and aquaponics technology. The recirculating system of the technology aims to address the challenges of climate change particularly on food and water security.



The participants during their visit to the Climate Change Centre of the Institute for Climate Change and Environmental Management, Central Luzon State University (CLSU)

Hydroponics is a technology that grows crops in water mixed with nutrient solutions. This technology is further enhanced by aquaponics which refers to the system of growing aquatic animals wherein the excretion of these animals are fed into the hydroponics technology. The nutrients from the excretion of these aquatic animals, such as ammonia, will be converted by some microorganisms and will be made available to enhance the growth of the crops. There are four (4) models of greenhouses of different scales for both technologies in CLSU: backyard model, household model, vertical type garden, and commercial type of greenhouse.



The participants during their visit to the hydroponics and aquaponics research field in CLSU.

### 7.3 Potable Water System in Barangay Rizal

Barangay Rizal is a community situated approximately 5.6 kilometers from the city proper faced with a challenge on access to safe drinking water. The Tugon sa Usbong ng Buhay, Inuming Tubig and Gabay (TUBIG) project responded to this situation. The project which was established in 2003 and backed with a funding support of Php 1.6 million, benefitted around 1,383 population. The local government of the Science City of Muñoz funded the initial set-up of the potable water system and supported by community members through sweat equity. Furthermore, a community member of Barangay Rizal donated a water tank to complete the potable water system. The Rizal TUBIG Board was formed to oversee the system's policy directions and management of the daily operations of the potable water system. Aside from Brgy Rizal, several other TUBIG projects have been installed in far flung barangays of the City.



The participants listened to the experiences shared by one of the members of the TUBIG Board in the establishment of the potable water system project in Brgy. Rizal.

## 8. WAY FORWARD

Following the kick-off workshop, the municipalities are expected to continue communications with their respective partners particularly in the exchange of key baseline and climate-related documents. Moreover, they are to establish the working structures that will work on the processes and activities of the project moving forward. Network meetings of German municipalities and Asian municipalities are also anticipated to take place in the coming months. Delegation visits of designated municipal representatives and experts are also expected to commence in the coming months. The delegation visits should lead to the formulation and finalization of their joint programmes of action which will be presented during an international workshop in Germany after eighteen (18) months.

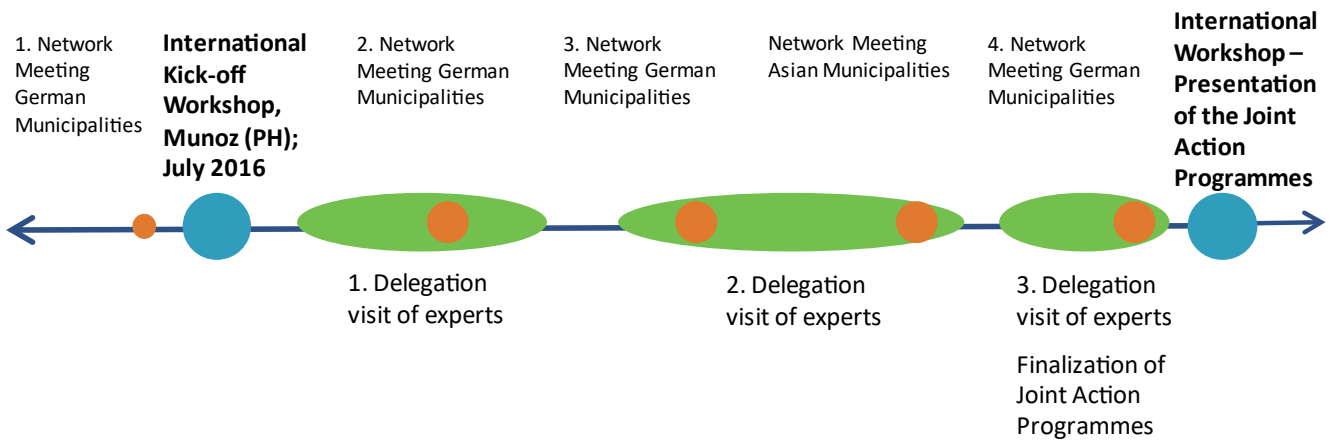


Figure 13: Workflow of the project phase

# ANNEX

## Agenda

Tuesday, 12 <sup>th</sup> July 2017	
9:30 am	<b>Arrival of participants / registration</b>
10:00 am	<b>Opening Ceremony</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nestor Lazaro Alvarez, Mayor of Muñoz</li> <li>Jessica Baier, Team Leader, Engagement Global/Service Agency Communities in One World</li> </ul>
10:30 am	<b>Group Picture</b>
10:45 am	<b>Objectives and Agenda of the Workshop</b> <i>Julie Paran</i>
11:00 am	<b>Presentations of the participating municipalities</b>
1:00 pm	<i>Lunch Break</i>
2:00 pm	<b>Municipalities and Climate Change - introduction</b> <i>Moritz Schmidt, LAG 21 NRW</i>
2:30 pm	<b>Municipal Development Cooperation in Germany</b> <i>Kurt-Michael Baudach, Engagement Global/Service Agency Communities in One World</i>
3:00 pm	<i>Tea Break</i>
3:30 pm	<b>Overview: Project „Municipal Climate Partnerships“</b> <i>Jessica Baier, Engagement Global/Service Agency Communities in One World and Dr. Klaus Reuter, LAG 21 NRW</i> Question and Answers
4:30 pm	<b>Presentation: Experiences of former project phases</b> <i>Dr. Ralf-Rainer Braun, Municipal Climate Partnership Hagen – Portmore (Jamaica)</i> Questions and Answers
5:00 pm	<b>Handover of signed Memoranda of Understanding</b>
6:30 pm	<i>Dinner</i>

Wednesday, 13 <sup>th</sup> July 2017	
8:30 am	<b>Review Day 1</b>
9:00 am	<b>Presentation of the Manual for Municipal Climate Partnerships</b> <i>Dr. Klaus Reuter, LAG 21 NRW and Kurt-Michael Baudach, Engagement Global/Service Agency Communities in One World</i> Questions and Answers
10:00 am	<b>Group Work Session 1: Use of the Manual</b> <i>Flexible Tea Break</i>
11:15 am	<b>Query on expectations:</b> What do participants expect from the project?
12:00 pm	<i>Lunch Break</i>
1:00 pm	<b>Climate Change portfolio of GIZ Philippines</b> <i>Michael Vemuri, GIZ Philippines</i>
1:30 pm	<b>Presentation ICLEI projects e.g. Asian Cities Adapt</b> <i>Ricardo Marfiga, ICLEI-SEAS</i>
2:30 pm	<b>Field Trip on Climate Change projects in Muñoz</b> <i>Organized by the Science City of Muñoz</i>
6:30 pm	<i>Return and Dinner</i>

Thursday, 14 <sup>th</sup> July 2017	
8:30 Uhr	<b>Review Day 2</b>
9:00 am	<b>Climate Change in German Municipalities – structures and strategies</b> <i>Moritz Schmidt, LAG 21 NRW</i> Questions and Answers
9:45 am	<b>Group Work Session 2: Working Structures</b> <i>Introduction: Nadine Thoß, Engagement Global/Service Agency Communities in One World</i>
11:15 am	<i>Tea Break</i>
11:30 am	<b>Group Work Session 3: Lived Experiences of Climate Change</b> <i>Introduction: Jessica Baier and Fidel Devkota</i>
12:30 pm	<i>Lunch Break</i>
2:00 pm	<b>Group Work Session 4: Situation analysis</b> <i>Introduction: Nadine Thoß, Engagement Global/Service Agency Communities in One World</i>
4:00 pm	<i>Tea Break</i>
4:30 pm	<b>Results of Group Work Session</b> <i>Discussion in Plenary</i>
5:00 pm	<b>Support offered by the project and logistical aspects</b> <i>Joel Agnigbo, Engagement Global/Service Agency Communities in One World</i>
5:30 pm	<b>Next steps – Roadmap</b>
5:45 pm	<b>Closing</b>
7:00 pm	<i>Farewell Dinner hosted by the Science City of Muñoz</i>

## List of Participants

Name	First name	Institution	Function	Country
Agnigbo	Joel	Engagement Global, Service Agency Communities in One World	Project Assistant “Municipal Climate Partnerships”	Germany
Alvarez	Nestor L.	Science City of Muñoz	Mayor	Philippines
Anders	Katrin	City of Wernigerode	Head of the Mayor's Office	Germany
Baier	Jessica	Engagement Global, Service Agency Communities in One World	Head of Team “Thematic Municipal Partnerships”	Germany
Baudach	Kurt-Michael	Engagement Global, Service Agency Communities in One World	Project Manager “Municipal Climate Partnerships”	Germany
Braun, Dr.	Ralf-Rainer	Civil society of Herdecke	Member of Working Group Local Agenda 21	Germany
Cabacungan	Pamela	ICLEI-SEAS	Project Assistant	Philippines
Correa	Joey	Science City of Muñoz	City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer	Philippines
Custorio	Henry	Municipality of Dumangas	Representative of Civil Society Organization	Philippines
Decastillo	Eugenio Jr.	Municipality of Dumangas	Municipal Agriculturist and Focal Person for Climate Field School	Philippines
Devkota	Fidel	Civil society of Cölbe	Academia, Partnership support	Germany
Eichler	Wolf Ulrich	City of Wernigerode	Energy and Environment Manager	Germany
Faulan	Rey	Municipality of Dumangas	Climate Field School Trainer	Philippines
Gatdula, Rev. Fr.	Giovanni	Church/Lubang	Parish Priest	Philippines
Grodtko	Tibor Gerrit	Municipality of Ebhausen	Member of Municipal Council	Germany
Gurung	Nyima Tashi	Surkhang Village Development Committee	Representative of Surkhang VDC	Nepal
Gurung	Tashi Gyatso	Dhye Thangchung Tsawalhe Resettlement Committee	Representative of Dhye Village	Nepal
Haas	Fabian	City of Herdecke	Head of Office for Council and Administrative Matters, Personal Assistant to the Mayor	Germany

Name	First name	Institution	Function	Country
Hammann	Ursula Barbara	Municipality of Ebhausen/ Fairtrade Initiative (NGO)	Member of Municipal Council/Member of Fairtrade Initiative	Germany
Hassen- pflug	Regine	Municipality of Cölbe	Project Manager	Germany
Heigl	Christine	Terra Tech e. V. (NGO), Marburg	Board member	Germany
Kühn	Marion	University Town of Marburg	Head of Department for Environmental Protection and Clima- te Change Mitigation	Germany
Laudahn	Susanne	Solidarity Services Interna- tional e.V., District Lichten- berg of Berlin (NGO)	Program Manager	Germany
Le Thanh	Huong	Civil Society of Wernige- rode	Working Group City Twinning	Germany
Lotz	Wiebke	University Town of Marburg	Climate Change Miti- gation Officer	Germany
Marfiga	Ricardo Jr.	ICLEI-SEAS	Project Officer	Philippines
Masius	Conrad	District Lichtenberg of Berlin	Group Manager for Green Areas Manage- ment	Germany
Mico	June	Science City of Muñoz	City Environment and Natural Resources Officer	Philippines
Morales	Ray	Municipality of Lubang	Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator	Philippines
Nguyen	Dinh Hung	City of Hoi An	Deputy Head of Division of Natural Resources and Envi- ronment	Vietnam
Nguyen	Thi Thu Hien	District of Hoan Kiem (Ha Noi City)/Viet Duc High school	Teacher	Vietnam
Nguyen	Thu Hien	District of Hoan Kiem (Ha Noi City)/Trung Vuong Secondary School	Teacher	Vietnam
Nguyen	Van Dung	City of Hoi An	Chairman of People's Committee of Hoi An City	Vietnam
Ongoco	Jefferson	Science City of Muñoz	City Planning and Development Coor- dinator	Philippines
Pal	Ram Babu	Surkhang Village Develop- ment Committee	Secretary of Surk- hang VDC	Nepal
Piontek- Möller	Jörg	City of Herdecke	Climate Change Miti- gation Officer	Germany



Name	First name	Institution	Function	Country
Reuter, Dr.	Klaus	LAG 21 NRW – Sustainability Network NRW (NGO)	Managing Director, Project Team “Municipal Climate Partnerships”	Germany
Rubio	Ted	ICLEI-SEAS	Administrative Assistant	Philippines
Sanchez	Roberto	Municipality of Lubang	Mayor	Philippines
Schmidt	Moritz	LAG 21 NRW – Sustainability Network NRW (NGO)	Project Manager, Project Team “Municipal Climate Partnerships”	Germany
Schweikardt	Daniela	Municipality of Ebhausen	Project Manager	Germany
Strumpf	Katrin	District Lichtenberg of Berlin	Manager Municipal Partnerships	Germany
Thoß	Nadine	Engagement Global, Service Agency Communities in One World	Project Coordinator “Municipal Climate Partnerships”	Germany
Tran	Van Nhan	City of Hoi An	Deputy Head of People's Committee of Hoi An City	Vietnam

# PUBLICATIONS OF THE SERVICE AGENCY COMMUNITIES IN ONE WORLD

All publications and information leaflets of the Service Agency Communities in One World can be ordered free of charge (if not yet out of print) or downloaded on its homepage under <https://skew.engagement-global.de/publications-en.html>.

Please find below the list of publications available in English.

## “Dialog Global”-Series:

- No. 43: Network Meeting Migration & Development at the local level. 9 – 10 November 2015 in Cologne. Report. Bonn, October 2016
- No. 40: 50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015. Documentation of the third phase of the project. Bonn, May 2016
- No. 32: 50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015. Documentation of the second phase of the project. Bonn, December 2014
- No. 29: 50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015. Documentation of the Pilot Phase. Bonn, May 2013 [German/English version]
- No. 25: Participatory Budgeting Worldwide – Updated Version. Study. Bonn, November 2013.
- No. 24: International Congress on Models of Participatory Budgeting. Documentation. Bonn, November 2010
- No. 22: Migration and Development at the Local Level. An excerpt from the best practice guidelines. Bonn, November 2012

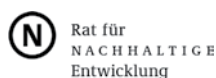
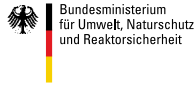
## “Material”-Series:

- No. 80: German-Latin American/Caribbean Mayors' Conference - 'Urbanisation in Germany'. 30 to 31 May 2016 in Hamburg. Bonn, November 2016
- No. 77: Second Conference of German-Palestinian Municipal Partnerships. 10 to 13 November 2015 in Jena. Bonn, July 2016
- No. 70: International Workshop of the Municipal Climate Partnerships. Presentation of the Programmes of Action July 1 – 3, 2014. Bonn, February 2015
- No. 60: International Workshop “50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015 – Presentation of the Joint Programmes of Action”. Documentation. Bonn, January 2014
- No. 54: International Kick-off Workshop “50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015” 14th -16th November 2011. Documentation. Bonn, May 2012

## Others:

- About Us. Bonn, February 2016
- The services we offer. Bonn, July 2015

All current information, dates, activities, tips, and background reports can be found in the monthly \*\*\*Eine-Welt-Nachrichten\*\*\* of the Service Agency (only available in German). Free of charge! The order form is available on our homepage under: [www.service-eine-welt.de](http://www.service-eine-welt.de).



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and Development