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International Kick-off Workshop "50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015" 14th – 16th November 2011

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International Kick-off Workshop
“50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015”
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Foreword

Dear reader,

We are proud to present the results of the International Kick-off Workshop of the project '50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015' which took place in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, from 14th to 16th November 2011. Here, municipal representatives of the four participating countries Ghana, Tanzania, South Africa and Germany gathered for the first time to discuss the project goals and share their ideas on combating the process of climate change on the local level.

The overall project idea originates from the declaration of the 11th National Conference of Municipalities and Initiatives held in Munich in 2009 and was first presented to the public in 2010.

The workshop in Dar es Salaam marked the international launch of the project's pilot phase. Prior to this meeting in Tanzania a workshop for the participating German municipalities was conducted in Bonn at the end of October 2011.

In the documentation at hand you will find the results of the workshop in Tanzania. This includes a general introduction to the background and aim of the project, an illustration of the different stages in designing a joint action programme on climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as the outcomes of the various group work sessions, e.g. on focal areas of municipal cooperation.

The workshop served as a starting point for the municipal partnerships in their efforts to design joint action programmes. These should be completed by the end of the year 2012 and implemented subsequently. The Service Agency Communities in One World supports these municipal partnerships through regular network meetings and the secondment of municipal experts, thereby fostering the exchange of knowledge on the local level.

As you will gather from the different presentations held during the workshop, the municipalities participating in the project are not only directly affected by climate change (e.g. heavy rainfalls, longer dry seasons, excessive heat, etc.) but also possess experiences in dealing with its consequences. Thus, the project relies on the expertise available in the respective municipal partnerships for developing the joint action programmes on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

It was commonly agreed upon by the municipal representatives that while municipalities are among the actors causing climate change they also possess the means necessary to alleviate its effects. The Service Agency Communities in One World shares this assessment and therefore created the project '50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015' which is carried out in cooperation with the Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft Agenda 21 NRW e.V. and supported by the leading German municipal associations.

The discussions held by the participants during the workshop reflected the multifaceted subject of global climate change. Here, the difference between the carbon footprints of countries in the Global North and South was emphasised which lead to the question of global and local responsibility in combating climate change and also touched on the important subject of global climate justice.

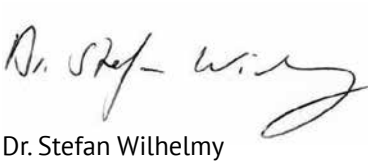
In order to ensure a lasting cooperation within the project's framework, the participating municipal partnerships rounded of the workshop in Dar es Salaam by signing a Memorandum of Understanding, thereby putting their partnerships in the context of climate change mitigation and adaptation on a sound basis.

The participants left Tanzania after three days which were enriched by discussions, presentations and

interesting field trips. They carried with them new ideas and thoughts, feeling encouraged to move ahead in meeting the most pressing issues in climate change together with their global partners.

We hope that you will enjoy reading the documentation at hand and that you will be able to draw inspirations for your work, whether it is in the field of climate change mitigation and adaptation, the municipal context or on a partnership basis in general.

Yours sincerely



Dr. Stefan Wilhelmy
Head of the Service Agency Communities in One World

1. Brief Project Description

Fifty German municipalities and their partner municipalities in the South will be developing joint action programmes for climate change mitigation and adaptation by 2015. This is the goal of the project "50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015" commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. The project will harness municipal expertise by facilitating the exchange of experts between partner municipalities, and local climate change conferences. The partnerships will identify reduction targets and packages of measures for energy efficiency, renewable energies, energy saving and adaptation to climate change. The pilot phase, which is already under way, is focusing on existing partnerships between German municipalities and municipalities in Ghana, Tanzania and South Africa. This project is implemented by the Service Agency Communities in One World in cooperation with the NRW Working Party on Agenda 21 (LAG 21), and supported by the leading municipal associations in Germany.

1.1 About the Service Agency Communities in One World

The Service Agency Communities in One World is a competence center for municipal development cooperation in Germany. Our mandate and self-conception is to support German municipalities in their activities. Major topics of our 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' as well as cooperation with local diasporas, 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

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, organisations, 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

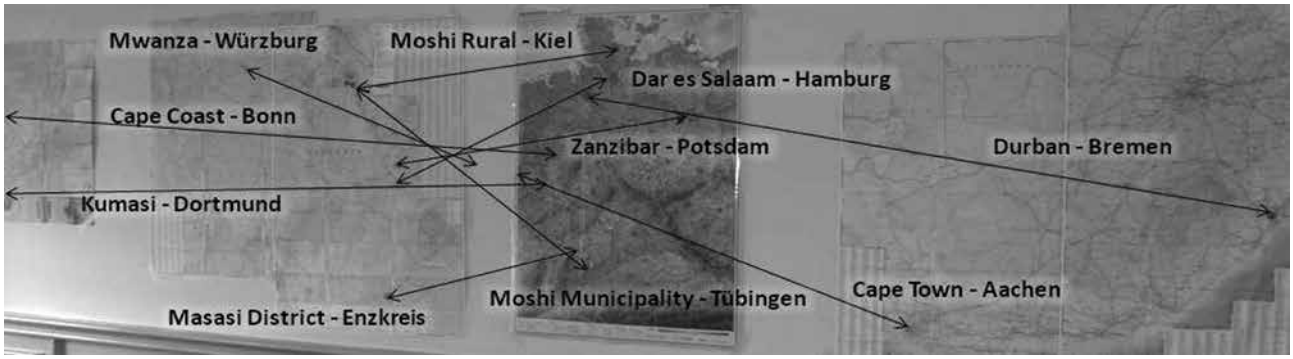
The workshop in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, marked the international kick-off of the pilot phase of the project "50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015", focusing on existing partnerships between German municipalities and municipalities in Ghana, Tanzania, and South Africa. For the pilot phase of this project ten municipal partnerships have been selected, overall - some of them long-standing and some just getting off the ground. Representatives from different departments within each municipality, such as the department of planning, environment or the international relations department used the three-day workshop to exchange ideas, discuss about local consequences of climate change in their communities, as well as engage in the planning of the project's next steps. Furthermore, since the workshop was held in Tanzania, the respective mayors of each participating Tanzanian municipality were invited to take part in the meeting. The workshop's goal was to officially commit to establishing a municipal climate partnership and to start the process of designing a joint action programme on climate change mitigation and adaptation within the framework of this partnership.

Table 1 lists the participating municipal partnerships between Germany, Ghana, Tanzania, and South Africa.

Aachen, Germany	Cape Town, South Africa
Bonn, Germany	Cape Coast, Ghana
Bremen, Germany	Durban, South Africa
Dortmund, Germany	Kumasi, Ghana
Enzkreis, Germany	Masasi District, Tanzania
Hamburg, Germany	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Kiel, Germany	Moshi Rural District, Tanzania
Potsdam, Germany	Zanzibar, Tanzania
Tübingen, Germany	Moshi Municipality, Tanzania
Würzburg, Germany	Mwanza, Tanzania

Table 1: List of participating municipalities

The idea for the project of "50 municipal climate partnerships by the year 2015" originated from the 11th German Conference of Municipalities and Initiatives held in June 2009 in Munich. A preliminary study conducted by the NRW Working Party on Agenda 21 in the wake of the conference came to the conclusion that municipalities in Germany have a major potential for establishing climate partnerships. This is based on the fact that 122 municipalities are already maintaining active partnerships in the Global South and East, and are engaged in climate change mitigation. These are the prerequisites the project should build upon.
Prior to the meeting in Tanzania, a workshop on "Municipal Climate Partnerships" was held on 22 June 2010 in Bonn, Germany. Here, the project was presented to the public by the Service Agency Communities in One World in cooperation with the NRW Working Party on Agenda 21 and room was allowed for discussion. Thus, the workshop marked the first important milestone of the project. The next milestone was the two-day workshop of German municipalities in October 2011 in Bonn. With the international kick-off in Dar es Salaam the project has now entered into its pilot phase. The results of the workshop are summarized in the documentation below.



Map 1: Municipalities participating in the project

2. Opening Speeches and Project Presentation

2.1 Opening Speeches

On the first day of the workshop the Honorable Mayor of Dar es Salaam, Dr Didas Massaburi, welcomed the municipal representatives to the city. In his view the workshop represented the first joint milestone of the project for all participating municipalities from Ghana, Tanzania, and South Africa. Besides combating climate change on a local level, the meeting presented an opportunity for participants to discover new ways of thinking through dialogue, to share their thoughts and the diversity of ideas as well as to foster tolerance among different cultures.

Ms Reddy, the head of the Service Agency Communities in One World, extended her thanks to Dr Massaburi for the opening words and the warm reception. Moreover, she thanked the numerous municipal representatives for making their way to Dar es Salaam in order to work on local solutions to climate change. In her speech, she highlighted the workshop's theme of climate change mitigation and adaptation, particularly the major burden put on municipalities in developing countries by extreme weather events as a consequence of climate change. In order to reduce the effects of climate change it is necessary to limit the increase in temperature to 2 degrees Celsius. Since it is not clear that this goal can be fulfilled climate change mitigation and adaptation measures have become important on a local level. This is where the project "50 Municipal Climate Partnerships" can offer support.

Mr Hans-Jürgen Cassens of GIZ Dar es Salaam - Support to Local Governance (SULGO) used his speech to emphasise the good timing of the climate partnership workshop since COP17 in Durban was only days away. At the same time he gave an overview of the governance structure within Tanzania, stating that at the moment, cities in Tanzania are becoming more independent from the national government due to the ongoing decentralisation process. Here, money and responsibility have gone out to municipalities and local governments, recently. This money, however, has not been spent on climate change mitigation and adaptation processes since they haven't been on the agenda of local governments, so far. Moreover, he stressed the fact that the exchange between local governments should be fostered. Overall, the GIZ in Tanzania works on issues such as water, health, local governance and decentralization.

In her speech, Ms Sabine Drees of the German Association of Cities introduced her association. Its role is to bring together members, networks, and to forward information. Another major task is the active promotion of local self-government. Ms Drees pointed out that cities need financial means, thereby picking up a point made earlier by Mr Cassens that cities should try to increase their own sources of revenue. With respect to global warming she highlighted that cities are causing climate change processes and therefore they need to be involved in finding and implementing an adequate solution.

The round of opening speeches was closed by Mr Habraham Shamumoyo of the Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania (ALAT). He described the existing municipal partnerships as functional partnerships and clearly expressed that ALAT welcomes the Service Agency's partnership project. Concerning the process of climate change Mr Shamumoyo stressed its adverse impact on the economy and life on a local as well as global level. He identified sustainability and resilience as big issues resulting from global warming.

2.2 Project Overview

After a brief round of introductions Dr Stefan Wilhelmy of the Service Agency gave a first overview of the field of municipal development cooperation. Figure 1 illustrates the regional distribution of German municipal development partnerships. Most development partnerships are found in Asia, focussing on China, followed by Africa and Latin America. In the framework of development cooperation German municipalities can contribute to the development process with know-how for good local governance, by fostering peer-to-peer dialogue with partner municipalities in the South, and promoting education as a means for development (by responding to citizens' needs).

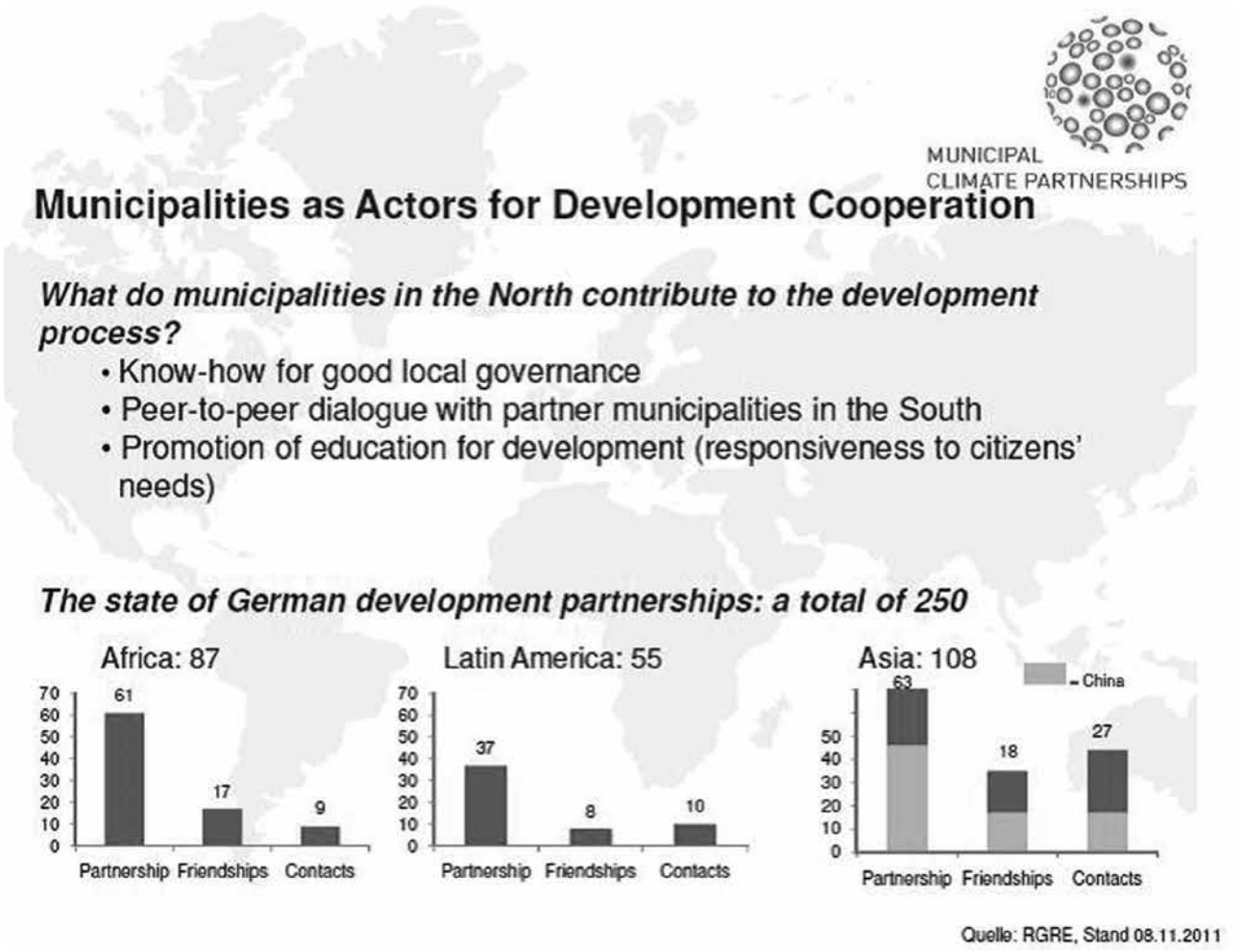


Figure 1: Municipalities as actors for development cooperation - Source: SKEW + LAG 21 NRW

In his presentation Dr Wilhelmy especially highlighted the current trends in municipal development partnerships, speaking of growing international networking and cooperation (i.e. new municipal networks like UCLG or triangular partnerships). Moreover, local government authorities increasingly focus on municipal self-interest. Here, international positioning and image building (buzzword: 'sustainability') have become key factors for municipalities. Today, development cooperation goes beyond aid projects and encompasses all areas of society (i.e. municipal services, culture, business, science). Among the new themes of cooperation are the fields of migration and development as well as climate partnerships.

Climate partnerships have become especially important within the field of development cooperation since the ongoing process of global climate change presents major challenges for municipalities. Droughts, desertification, excessive heat and heavy rainfalls are just a few examples of climate change effects that have to be mastered on the local level. The major cause driving global warming, and therefore climate change processes, is carbon dioxide emissions. In this context it is worth to note that not every country in the world has the same level of carbon dioxide emissions. This is why figure 2 sets the distribution of carbon dioxide emissions into a global relation.

Figure 2 clearly shows that countries in the North are responsible for the highest emissions. For example, every German on average emits 9,4 tons of carbon dioxide per year. Of the countries participating in

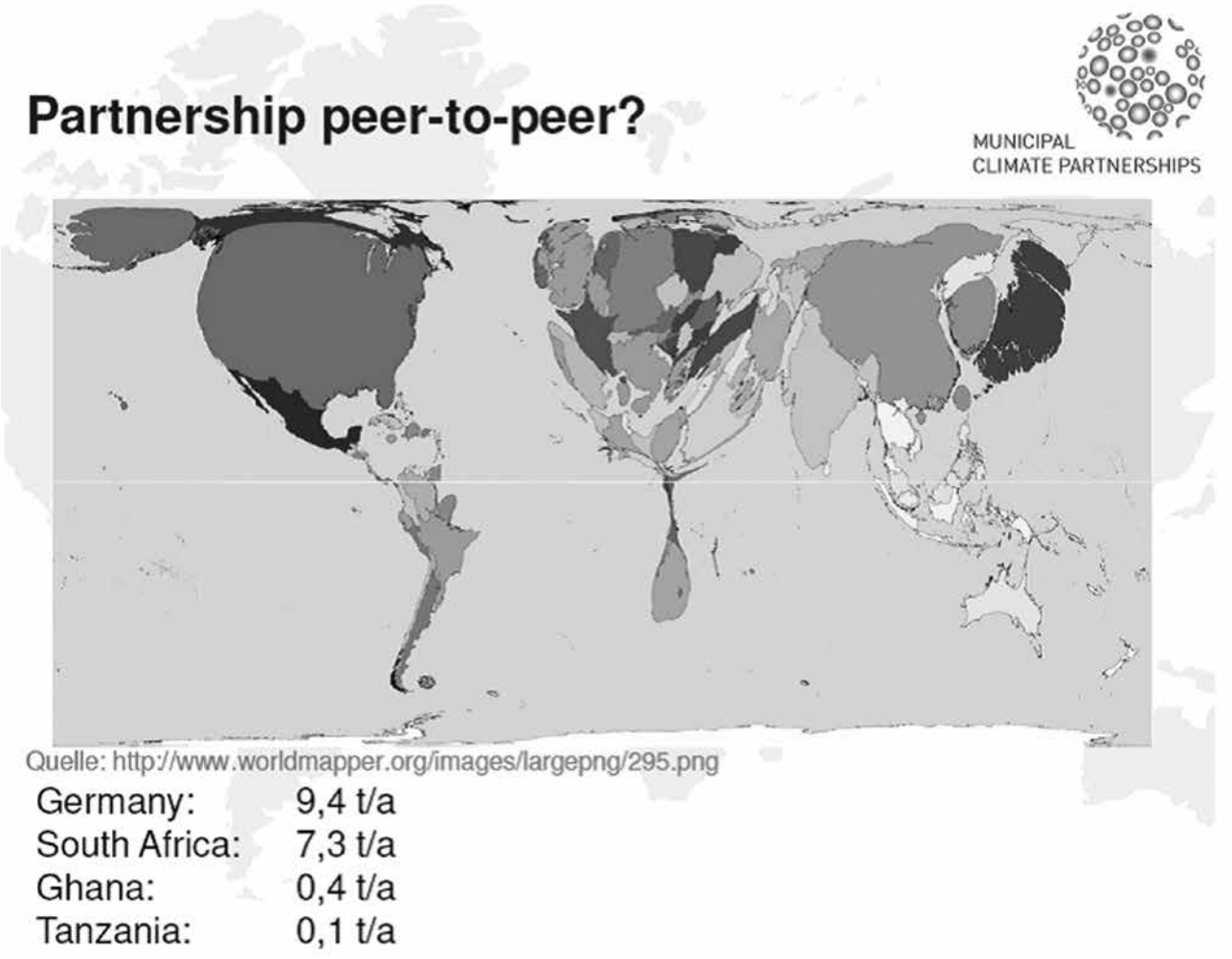


Figure 2: Global Carbon Dioxide Emissions - Source: SKEW + LAG 21 NRW

the workshop, only South Africa's carbon dioxide emissions are comparable to those of Germany. With 0,4 t/a and 0,1 t/a Ghana and Tanzania are at the low end of the table. This fact immediately suggests that a reduction of carbon emissions is not as big an issue for African municipalities as it is for the ones located in Germany or other countries in the north. Moreover, the illustration inevitably brings up the question of global climate justice and development opportunities since those who are affected by climate change first are not necessarily the ones who have the largest share in CO2 emissions. During the workshop in Dar es Salaam this was discussed at great length. Overall, it lead the municipal representatives to the assessment that climate mitigation processes are more common in Germany while climate change adaptation processes are most relevant for African municipalities. This assessment should be recognized in the municipal climate partnerships.

Figure 3 illustrates the process of global warming since the year 1900 and gives projections for the near future. Without the implementation of climate policy the global mean temperature could rise up to seven degrees Celsius until 2100. Moreover, figure 3 also shows the increase in CO2 Emissions and gives projections for two future scenarios, one with and one without climate policy implementation. So far the year 2010 has been the year with the highest carbon dioxide emissions ever measured. Without a shift in policy the continuous CO2 emissions could translate into a sea-level rise of up to 1,6 meters until 2100.

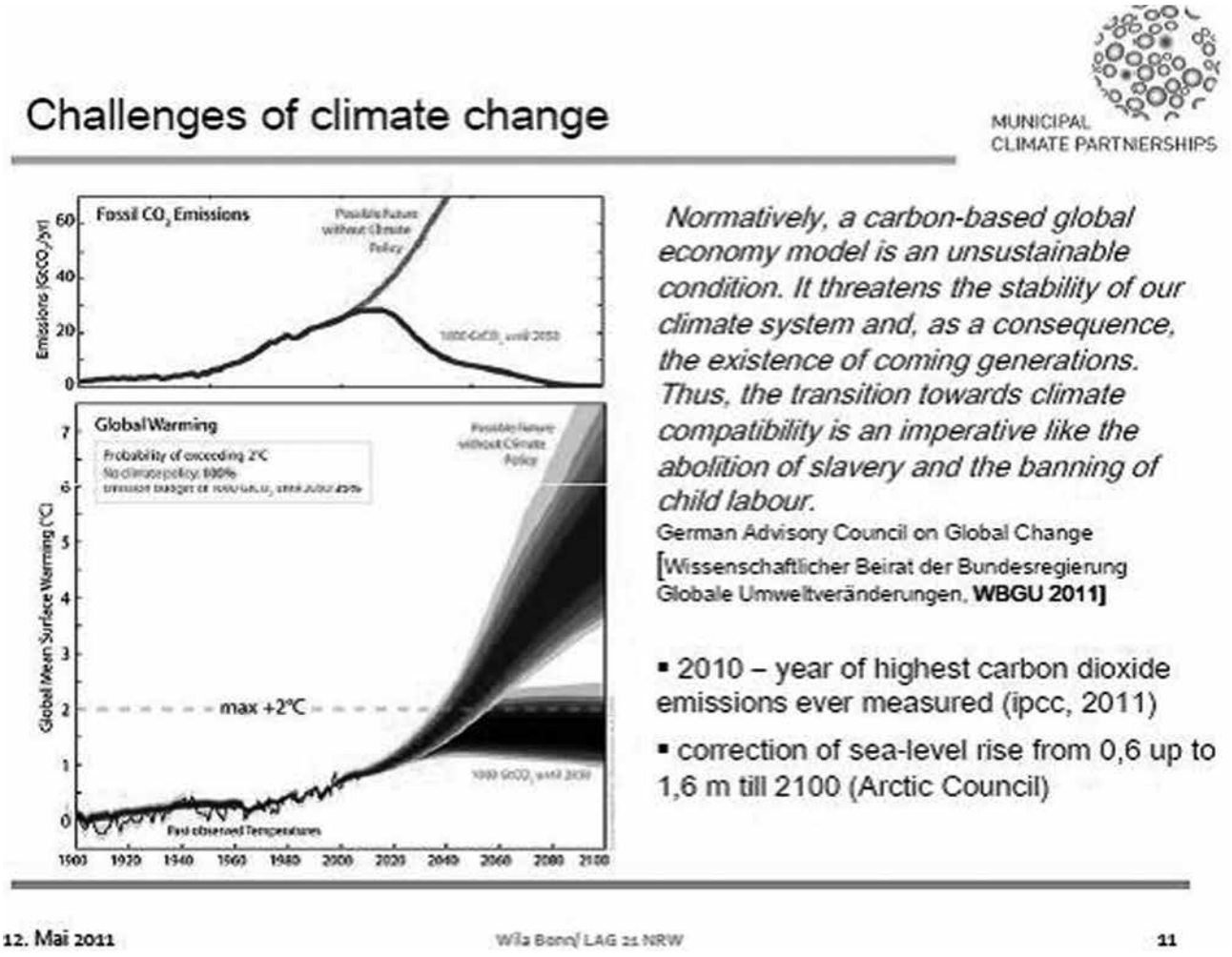


Figure 3: Future Scenarios for Global Warming and CO2 Emissions - Source: SKEW + LAG 21 NRW

These facts alone show that the carbon-based global economy model is not sustainable in the long run. Clearly, we have to rebuild our energy systems and move towards a more sustainable future, thereby saving the existence of the next generations.
Since global action against climate change is falling short and international agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol do not live up to their expectations municipalities find themselves among the main actors in implementing mitigation and adaptation schemes. So far, climate change mitigation and adaptation have been marginal subjects in existing North-South partnerships and are limited to isolated energy projects. However, municipal partnerships offer a huge potential for combating climate change.

This is where the project "50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015" steps in. By helping establish municipal climate partnerships the Service Agency Communities in One World and the LAG 21 aim to set in motion a bottom-up process that will take up the challenges of climate change at the municipal level, and deliver an effective contribution toward climate change mitigation and adaptation on local level. The project pursues the following goals:

- The municipal climate partnerships will show both nationally and internationally how municipalities can cooperate efficiently as they respond to the most urgent issues of climate change.
- The project will strengthen partnerships between municipalities in Germany and developing countries in the field of climate change adaptation and mitigation, and mobilise comprehensive expertise.
- An international mutual exchange of experience between municipal experts will enable the partnerships to design concrete programmes of action. These will include defined targets, measures and resources for climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Municipal climate partnerships on national as well as international levels are to set up examples of how communities shall cope effectively and responsibly with the most urgent problems of global climate change.
- The project is to put forward the twinning arrangements of German cities and communities in developing countries as regards climate adjustment and climate change.
- By means of international exchanges of experts partnerships shall develop specific action schemes including targets, measures and resources for the protection of climate and climate adjustment.

So far there the first milestones of the project have been the two workshops in Bonn, one in June 2010 and one in October 2011. The whole project idea, however, stems from the Munich Declaration issued during the 11th Federal Conference of Municipalities and Initiatives in 2009. Here, participants realised the potential of municipalities in combating climate change and came up with the idea of establishing a municipal climate partnership programme. Moreover, preliminary discussions with leading local government associations and a study conducted by the LAG 21 have strengthened the intention for implementing the project. LAG 21's study revealed that in 122 of Germany's 225 North-South/North-East municipal partnerships, the municipalities involved meet criteria that demonstrate their active commitment to mitigating climate change. These include a high proportion of cities and towns with a population of over 100.000, mainly in former West Germany. Thus, there are existing experiences of municipalities the project can rely on. The focus within the project should be put on these experiences and focus on the process of multilateral exchange.

Within the context of the project, a climate partnership is defined as follows:
"A Climate Partnership is a partnership of cities and regions that develops a programme of specific actions with goals, measures and resources for climate change mitigation and adaptation. A Climate Partnership can be carried out within the framework provided by town twinning as well as project partnership."
In his presentation Dr Klaus Reuter of LAG 21 expanded on the role of the municipalities in the project. He

informed the participants of the workshop in detail about the possible contributions of German municipalities to the project. The contributions encompass the following:

What can German municipalities contribute?

- Potentials of knowledge can be used by means of integrated concepts for climate protection.
- Technical support can be given in terms of power and heat supply.
- Adapting and mitigating the effects of climate change (agriculture, flood).
- Assessment and analysis of data.
- Methodology of processes regarding participation.
- Establishment of networks.
- Specific support in projects.

Overall, the cooperation between the partner municipalities should lead to the development of a realistic joint action programme on topics of climate change mitigation and adaptation. Focal areas of cooperation within the partnership should be identified and specific goals, activities, and necessary resources need to be determined. These resources encompass the input of financial and human resources as well as the factor time. Figure 4 gives an example of possible focal areas of municipal cooperation in order to determine a joint action programme. The development of such a programme was outlined in a presentation by Dr Reuter of LAG 21 (see chapter 2.2).

In her presentation, Jessica Baier of the Service Agency talked about the possible contributions of the partner municipalities from Ghana, Tanzania, and South Africa to the project. She pointed out that national strategies on adaptation and mitigation already exist in all three countries. Moreover, concepts to combat climate

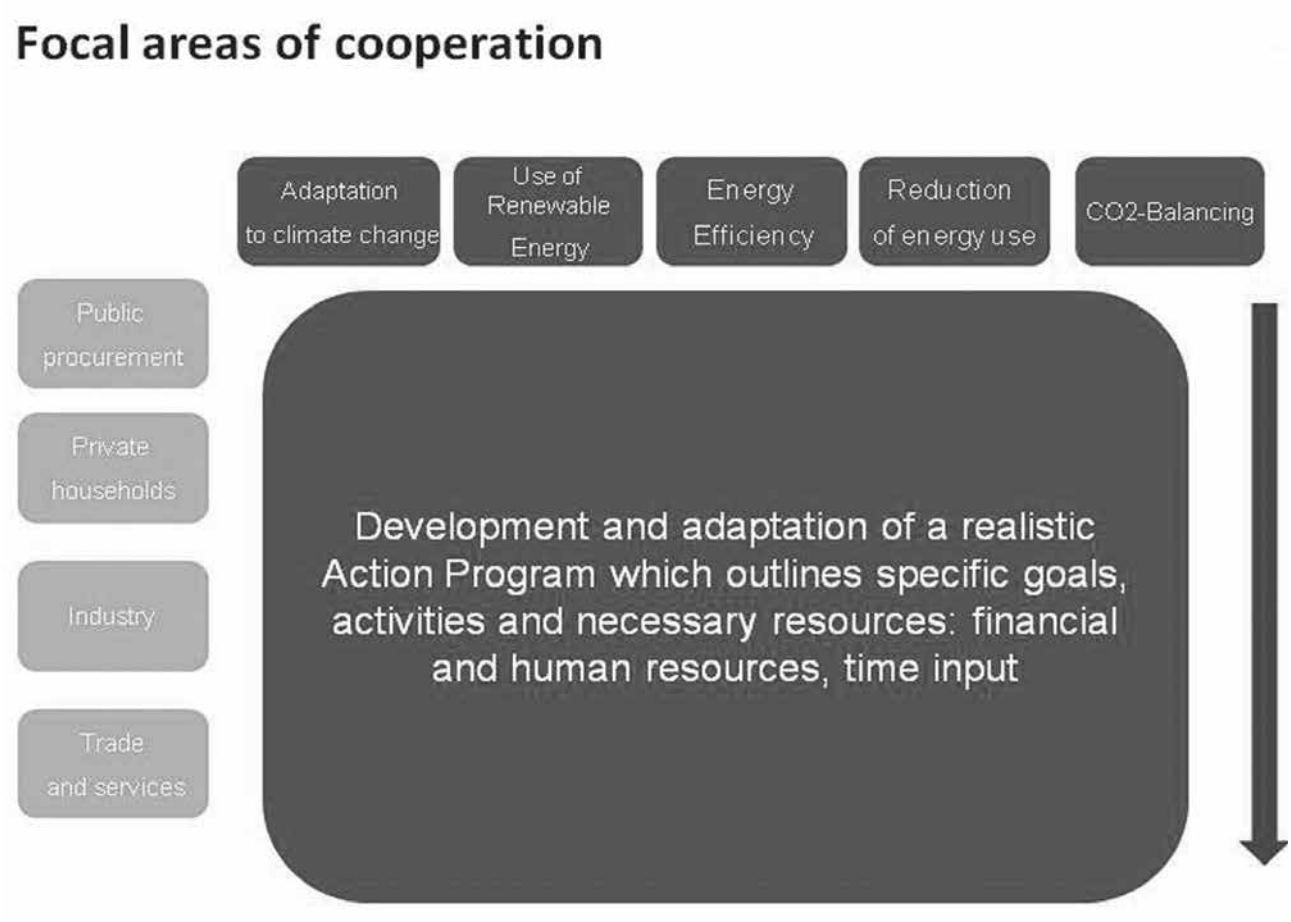


Figure 4: Focal Areas of Cooperation/ Joint Action Programme - Source: SKEW + LAG 21 NRW

change are in place on local level or are integrated into local development plans. Ms Baier especially stressed the point of local expertise that is available in the participating municipalities.

What can partner municipalities contribute to the project?

- Every municipality is confronted with the issue of climate change and has made experiences with regard to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- The mutual exchange of experiences will generate a benefit for all participating municipalities.
- The international kick-off workshop provides the first opportunity for this mutual exchange of experiences.
- Two levels: General exchange among all pilot municipalities as a network and bilateral exchange within the municipal partnerships.

During the preceding workshop in Bonn the German municipalities had already discussed about their experiences with climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as general municipal planning processes. The results of this discussion are listed in figure 5. This illustration leaves room for the outcomes of the workshop in Dar es Salaam, since one of the objectives is to find out about the experiences made with climate change mitigation and adaptation processes in Ghana, Tanzania and South Africa. These experiences form the basis for the municipal contributions to the joint action programmes.

Overall, the objectives of the workshop in Tanzania were defined as follows:

- The objective of the workshop is to discuss and refine the project idea with all participating municipalities of the pilot phase.
- The participating municipalities commit to the project objectives and design jointly a common schedule for the project implementation in 2012.

Concept of the Kick-off Workshop

	German Municipalities (outcome WS in October 2011)	Ghanaian Municipalities	South African Municipalities	Tanzanian Municipalities
Municipal Planning Processes	Integrated Climate Mitigation Concepts			
Experiences with climate change mitigation	Improving Energy efficiency; provision of climate friendly municipal services; municipalities act as advisor and positive example for private households			
Experiences with climate change adaptation	rather limited, mostly in combination with climate mitigation/protection			

Figure 5: Municipal contributions to Joint Action Programmes - Source: SKEW + LAG 21 NRW

2.3 Design of Joint Action Programmes

The design of joint action programmes on climate change mitigation and adaptation is a central piece of the municipal cooperation within the project "50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015". The initiators of the project believe that only strategic acting leads to effective governance. Therefore, building a management system that is practicable and longlasting should be a top priority for the municipal partnerships.

Figure 6 depicts the constituents of such a management system. Here, proper organisation in regard to structure and sequencing are important. Overall, both sides of the partnership should use work patterns which can be communicated easily - on a bilateral level as well as in internal affairs when actors of different processes have to be integrated. This means that in a first step the structure of administration and participation has to be clear and well ordered. Moreover, having in mind an effective development over time, the project's milestones should be finetuned carefully.
Before the work on the action programme commences, an analysis of the current conditions will be extremely useful. Here, participants must highlight the most urgent problems and filter out the core topics for a joint progression. The analysis includes a baseline-review, a SWOT-analysis and a corresponding selection of main issues to be worked on.

Once the analysis is completed the third and most important step on the way to a management system is the joint action programme itself. Here, the targets, projects and resources have to be defined according to the preceding analysis and the core topics of the municipal cooperation.
The action programme itself will then become part of a continuous improvement process which is well

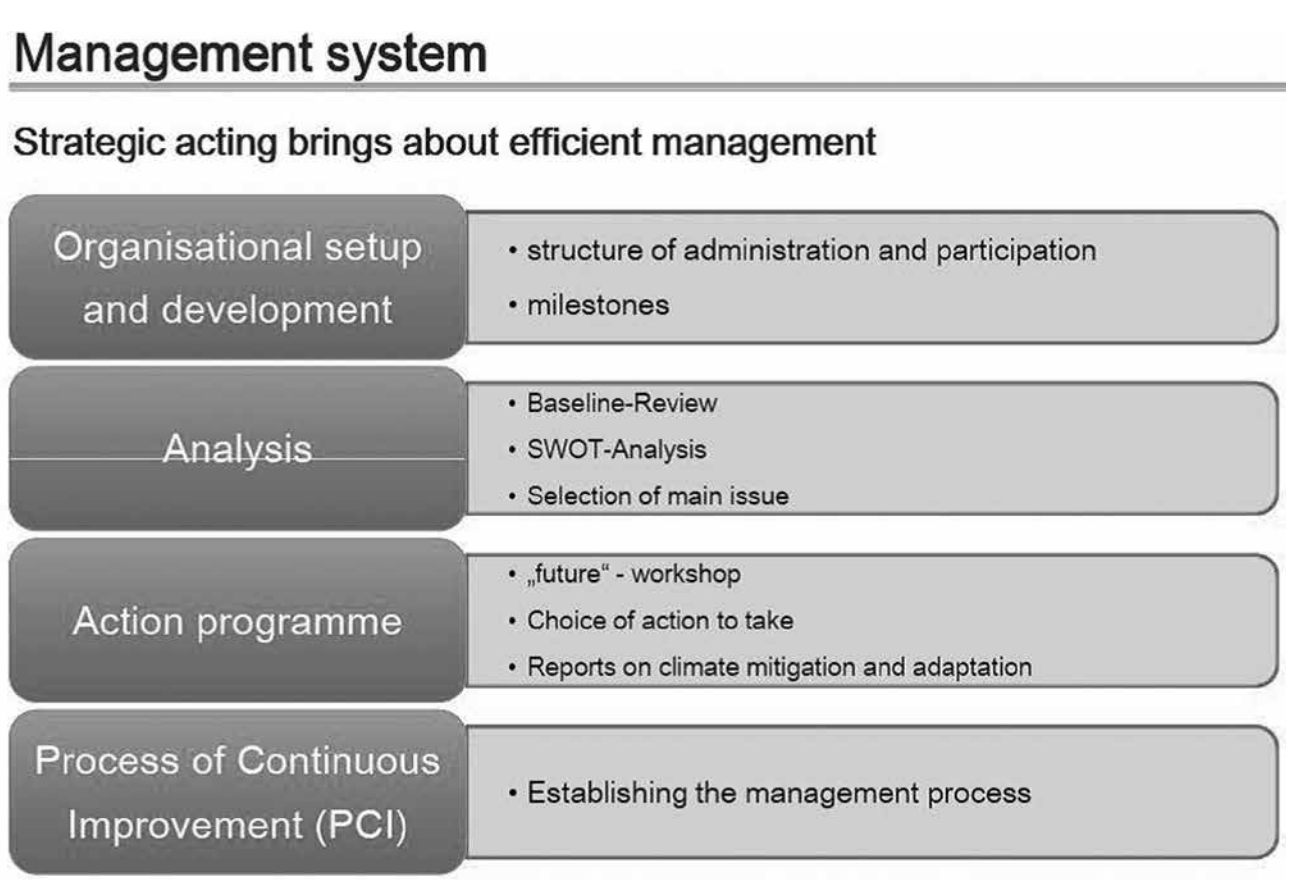


Figure 6: Management System - Source: SKEW + LAG 21 NRW

known in every major commercial enterprise and always follows the same pattern:

PDCA = Plan-Do-Control-Act

When the action programme has been developed, a political legitimation should follow providing the basis for further progression. Once the legitimation has been obtained, those responsible for its implementation should start executing the measures and projects according to the programme. After a short period of time, the controlling process commences following criteria and indicators which have been established previously. Questions guiding the improvement process could be: Have the integrated projects been implemented? Do financial, personnel resources or timetable arrangements need to be adjusted in any way? Either the action programme has to be adapted to new circumstances, or, in case of successful completion, new tasks can be taken on.

Figure 8 illustrates the elements of the management system in detail. The organisational structure consists of the town council, steering committee, core team, coordinator, and project teams.

German town councils and comparable parliamentary bodies of the African partners are important because they can determine an order to the administration, firstly, to work on the joint programme towards climate change mitigation and adaptation. And secondly, to provide the needed personnel structures. They should be arranged like this:

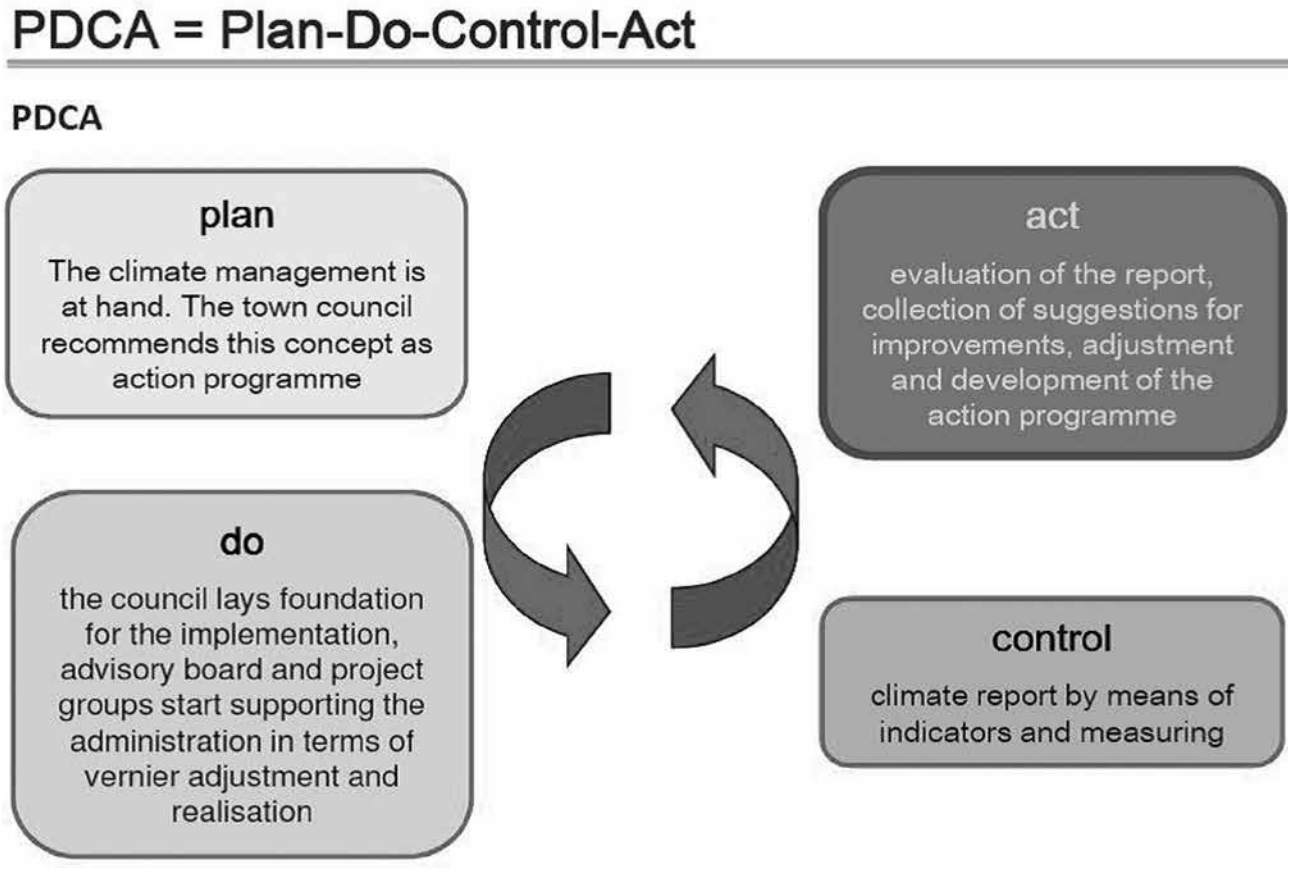


Figure 7: PDCA Cycle - Source: SKEW + LAG 21 NRW

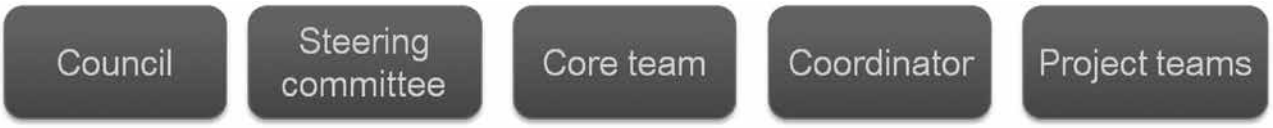


Figure 8: Organisational Structure - Source: SKEW + LAG 21 NRW

The most important task force in the climate management system is the steering committee. It is a compound of the internal administration core board, representatives of parliamentary boards as well as distinguished actors of civil society and business. Its task is to develop significant contents of the action programme. Here, members of the steering committee should serve as multipliers in their own houses.

The core team, with its members being exclusively appointed by several administrative divisions, supports the coordinator when he organizes and accompanies the introduction and implementation processes. Furthermore, it prepares the tasks of the steering committee. Here, creating an interdisciplinary committee is helpful since it is a simple and promising way to find and integrate different approaches and procedures in finding a solution.

A staff member of the administration will be responsible for the coordination. It will be his or her duty to take part in the organisation of processes concerning the introduction and implementation. The coordinator is the central contact person for all parties involved or interested

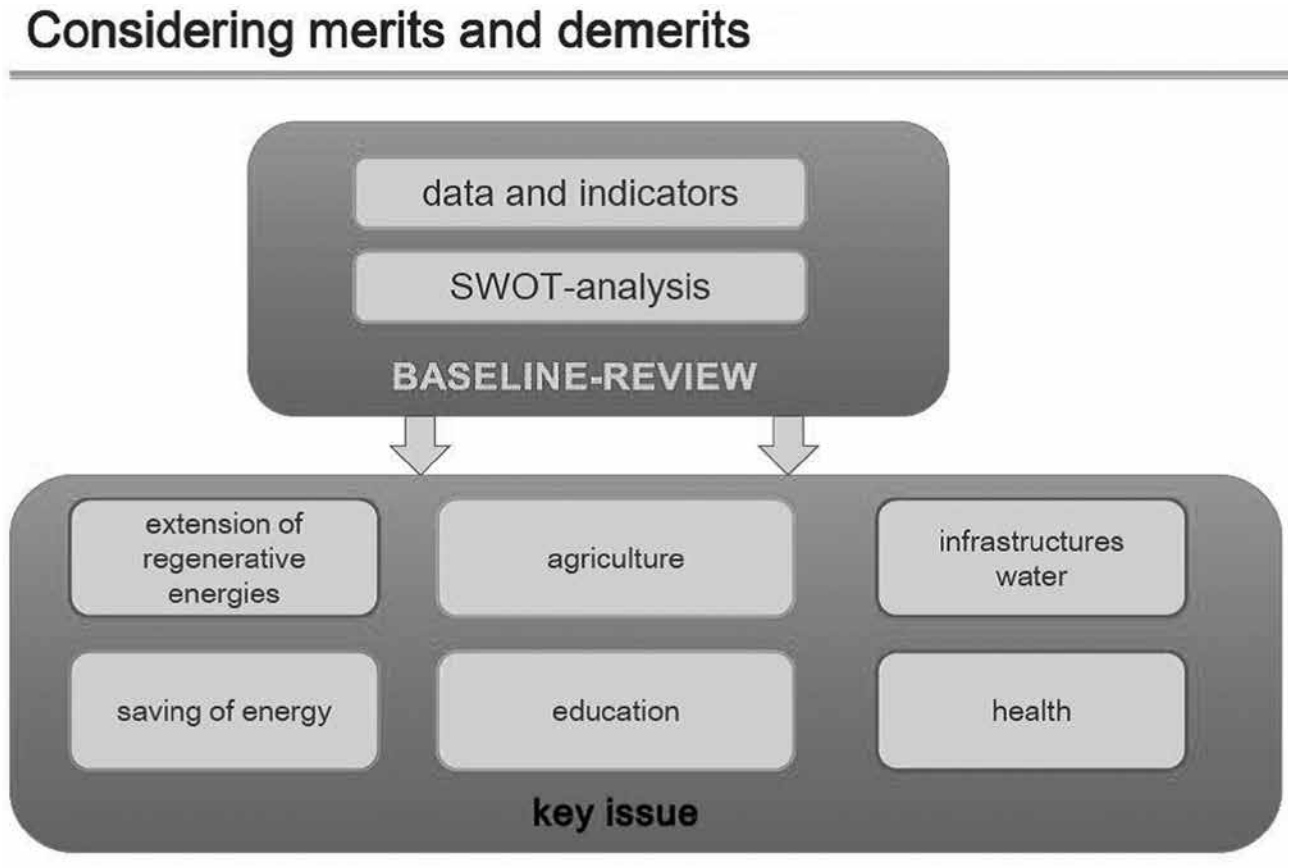


Figure 9: Merits and Demerits - Source: SKEW + LAG 21 NRW

in the project, and at the same time he is in charge of assuring results and communicating them to the public. Project teams are optional, steering committee members should build them when they seek to work out a specific issue in detail. Central purposes of these teams are planning and implementing particular projects as well as presenting feedback to the steering committee.

The organisational structure introduced here might require specific adjustments to the structures in existence at the local level. Once the management system is in place an analysis of the local circumstances needs to follow. It is the basis of the joint action programmes.

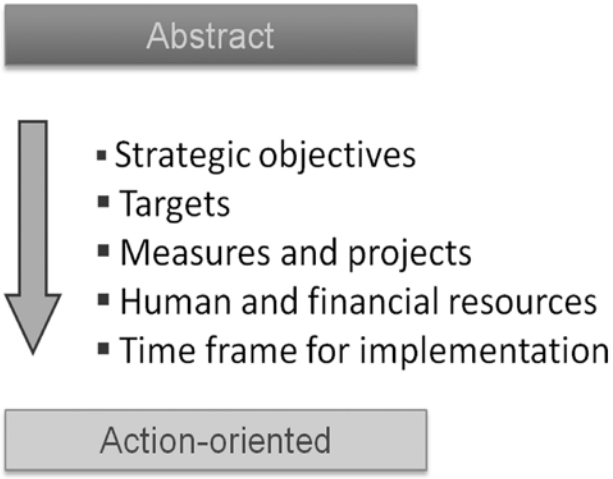


Figure 10: Developing a joint action programme
Source: SKEW + LAG 21 NRW

A baseline-review and SWOT-analysis will reveal the key issues of the municipal cooperation and identify the areas of municipal expertise and needs. Among the key areas of cooperation are the increase of regenerative energies, saving of energy, agriculture, infrastructure, water supply, health and education. This is illustrated in Figure 9.

As soon as all the data has been assessed and the merits and demerits have been named, the focal points of the municipal cooperation have to be defined in the next step. It should be clear from the start that the partnerships cannot work on every single detail of climate change mitigation and adaptation at once and therefore priorities have to be identified. It's up to every climate partnership alone on how to assign its own focal areas of cooperation.

The partners joint action programme precisely names strategic objectives, targets, measures to be taken and, above all, personnel and financial resources needed for its implementation. Moreover, it also addresses the timeframe for its implementation. Continuing this way we have arrived at the level of definite action. Here, the question of resources needs to be put down precisely so that both partners have got a solid basis and may work together in the long run.

Figure 11 illustrates possible areas of cooperation to be considered in the joint action programmes . Furthermore, the charts introduce the actors involved on the left hand column. These are private households, the public sector, industry, and the trade and services sector. All these actors can make significant contributions to climate change mitigation as well as climate change adaptation. For the area of mitigation the diagram suggests four main fields of action (energy efficiency, saving of energy, renewable energy, and mobility) where actors can contribute. In the area of climate change adaptation possible fields of action encompass water supply, soil, agriculture, forestation, biodiversity, and health.

In a first step, it is very important for the municipal partnerships to find the actors and fields of action where the most urgent but also most efficient measures can be implemented and where the joint support is most productive. Here, emphasis should be put on the cooperation between the municipalities.

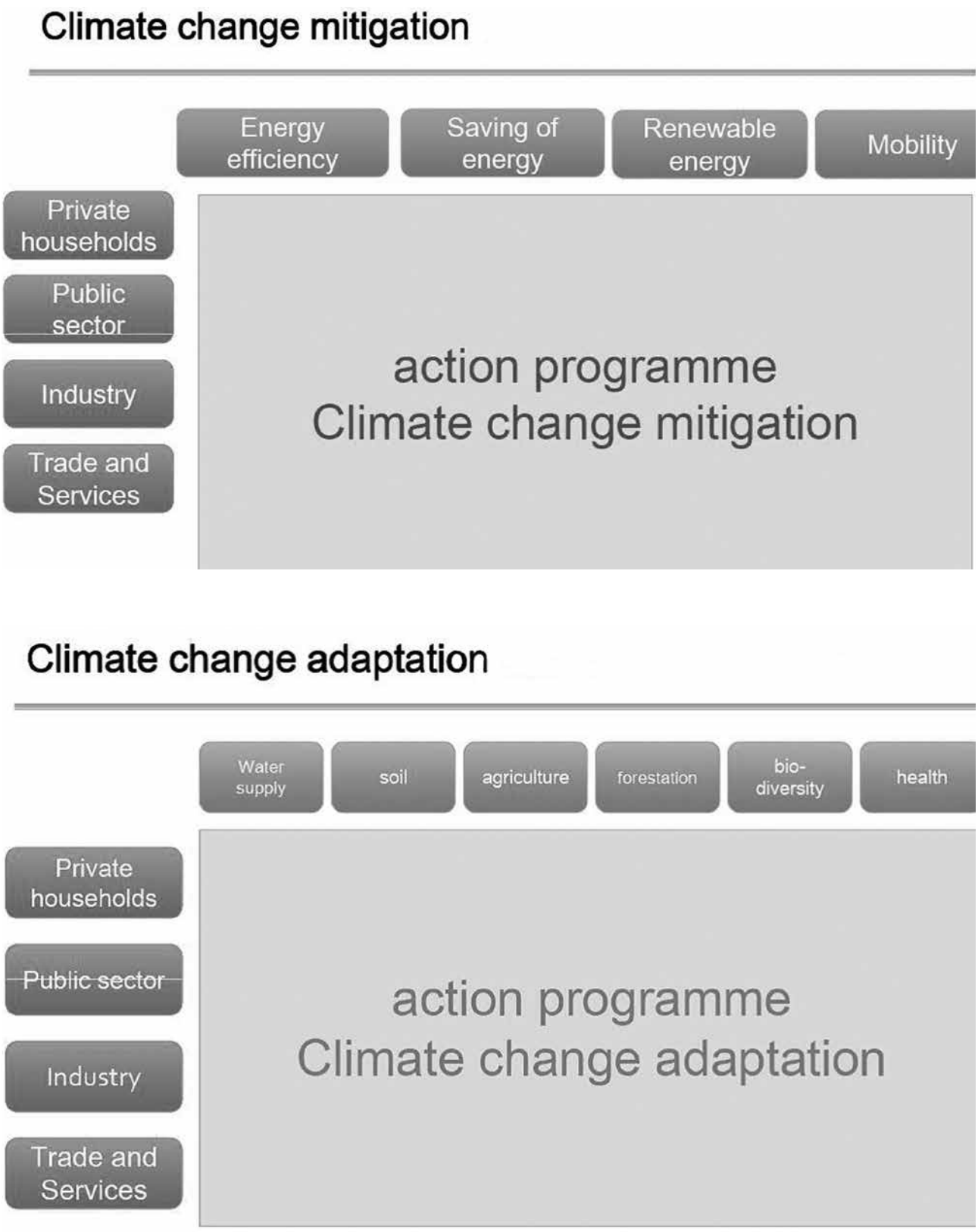


Figure 11: Matrices for joint action programmes on climate change mitigation and adaptation - Source: SKEW + LAG 21 NRW

Discussion

During the presentation of Dr Reuter the applicability of mitigation and adaptation efforts in the global North and South was questioned. In the eyes of the participants the most important topic in the South is adaptation to climate change while mitigation efforts were placed in the North. This reflects the statements on carbon dioxide emissions made during the previous presentation as well as the discussion on global climate justice and development opportunities (see chapter 2.1). Here, the workshop participants saw the need of a stronger dialogue between North and South to create greater equality for countries in the south.

Another issue that was raised during the discussion following the presentation was the need to consider local circumstances when talking about the effects of climate change. Global warming makes itself felt in different ways so that there is no allaround solution and mitigation and adaptation efforts always need to take into account local knowledge. This local knowledge must also be shared in dialogues between North and South.

The project "50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015" is based on the idea of adopting the challenges that climate change has brought and of jointly searching for solutions, bringing together North and South. Since the municipalities are the centre of this process the project wishes to combine the knowledge of German and African cities in order to open new spaces and implement climate change mitigation and adaptation measures faster.

Subsequent to the presentation of Dr Reuter the question of which actors should be involved in the planning process came up. According to Dr Reuter the planning section of the administration and the municipal public relations office should be involved. Overall, however, the community should be the main actor. Here, the issue of "ownership" in regard to the community came up. The participants from Durban also highlighted that the municipalities need somebody who is a "champion", describing a person who does more than what is on the job description and serves as a multiplier in each sector by passing on knowledge.

One participant of the workshop especially highlighted that there is a hidden piece of information which is the limited availability of resources in Africa (financial, technical, and distribution of knowledge) that hasn't been covered by the workshop's presentations. In order to combat climate change effectively, information has to be collected and awareness must be spread among the general population that the issue of climate change is related to the demand and use of energy. Involving the academia and putting more emphasis on awareness raising among the population will lead to faster progress in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.

Another question raised by the participants concerned the question if outside stakeholders can pressure the country government to act on climate change mitigation and adaptation measures? The participants wanted to know more about the involvement of the central government in climate change processes in Tanzania. Here, the Service Agency's climate partnership project is seen to facilitate the implementation since the central government will be supportive of the project.
A very important question dealt with the way how passion and involvement for climate change mitigation and adaptation measures can be raised? Here, the clue is to find a benefit for each person and to communicate this accordingly.

Towards the end of the discussion the question of eco footprints of developed countries versus the consequences of climate change came up. This directly relates to the question of who should bare the costs of climate change and global climate justice (see chapter 2.2)?

2.4 Terms and Conditions: Mutual Exchange of Staff Members in Municipal Partnerships

The exchange of municipal staff members is a major element of the project "50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015". The following listing gives a short overview of the Service provided for participating municipalities by the Service Agency Communities in One World:

- International Kick-off-Workshop
- Financial support of mutual exchange of municipal experts; capacity building in order to prepare for the exchange of staff members
- Advice on how to design joint action programmes on climate change mitigation and adaptation within the framework of the participating municipal partnerships
- Facilitation of network meetings and workshops
- Continuous information sharing (homepage, email newsletter, documentation of events)

Expectations towards the participating municipalities:

- Authorise municipal staff members to participate in project activities and municipal exchange
- Commitment to design joint action programmes on climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Ensure a successful cooperation of different municipal departments
- Circulate the information of the project in the respective municipalities/ communities
- Participation in network meetings and workshops

Conditions for mutual exchange of municipal experts:

- Mutual exchange of experts in the framework of the according municipal partnership; comparable conditions to delegation trips common in municipal partnerships
- Objective of the exchange of municipal experts is to facilitate the design of joint action programmes
- Target group: mainly municipal staff members of different departments (environment, natural resources, agriculture, water …)

Service provided by the Service Agency for the exchange of municipal experts:

- Travel costs (according to the Federal German Travel Act):
  - Go and return trip to partner municipality
  - Necessary journeys within the partner country
- Costs of visa and necessary vaccinations
- Costs related to accommodation and food
- Logistic support to plan the journey (booking of economy flights etc.)
- Preparation prior to the trip (knowledge about partner country, intercultural working and communication

Contribution of the according municipality:

- Authorization to travel as a business trip, the municipalities continues payments (no honorary will be paid)
- The partner municipalities schedule and arrange the exchange of experts independently
- The municipal expert signs a contract with the Service Agency Communities in One World, stating the condition of the exchange trip
- All costs will be reimbursed by the Service Agency Communities in One World; the municipal expert is responsible to handin all invoices/receipts
- The municipal expert writes a brief report about his/her trip

3. Municipal Presentations

Part of the discussion during the workshop was based on the experiences made in the different municipalities in the field of climate change mitigation and adaptation. This is why, the municipalities from Ghana, Tanzania, and South Africa were asked to prepare a short input on this topic. Furthermore, the municipality of Dortmund took part in the panel discussion and therefore was also asked to prepare an input.
The following section summarizes the inputs of the municipalities which centred on the following four questions:

- What are the consequences of climate change our municipality has to deal with?
- Which activities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation have been already implemented in our municipality?
- What are the experiences made in our municipality which we would like to share with others?
- What are our areas of expertise/our strengths with which we would like to contribute to the project?

3.1 Cape Coast, Ghana

What are the consequences of climate change our municipality has to deal with?

- Dwindling water and forest resources
  - Perennial drying up of water sources due to drought
  - Drying up of wetlands
  - Declining coastal mangroves
  - Devegetation of the land
  - Hardening of soil
  - Destruction of habitat of fauna
- Soil erosion (leading to siltation of drains and water bodies)
- Changing rainfall pattern - adversely affecting agricultural development
- Flooding as a result of heavy rains leading to the destruction of lives and property
- Coastal zone being threatened by sea erosion
- Excessive heat

Which activities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation have already been implemented in our municipality?

- Replanting of degraded lands and development of woodlots
- Dredging of silted rivers and streams to allow for free flow of run-off water when it rains
- Construction of storm drains and enlargement of water channels
- Planting of trees along water bodies (rivers, streams, etc.)
- Alternative livelihood

What are the experiences made in our municipality which we would like to share with others?

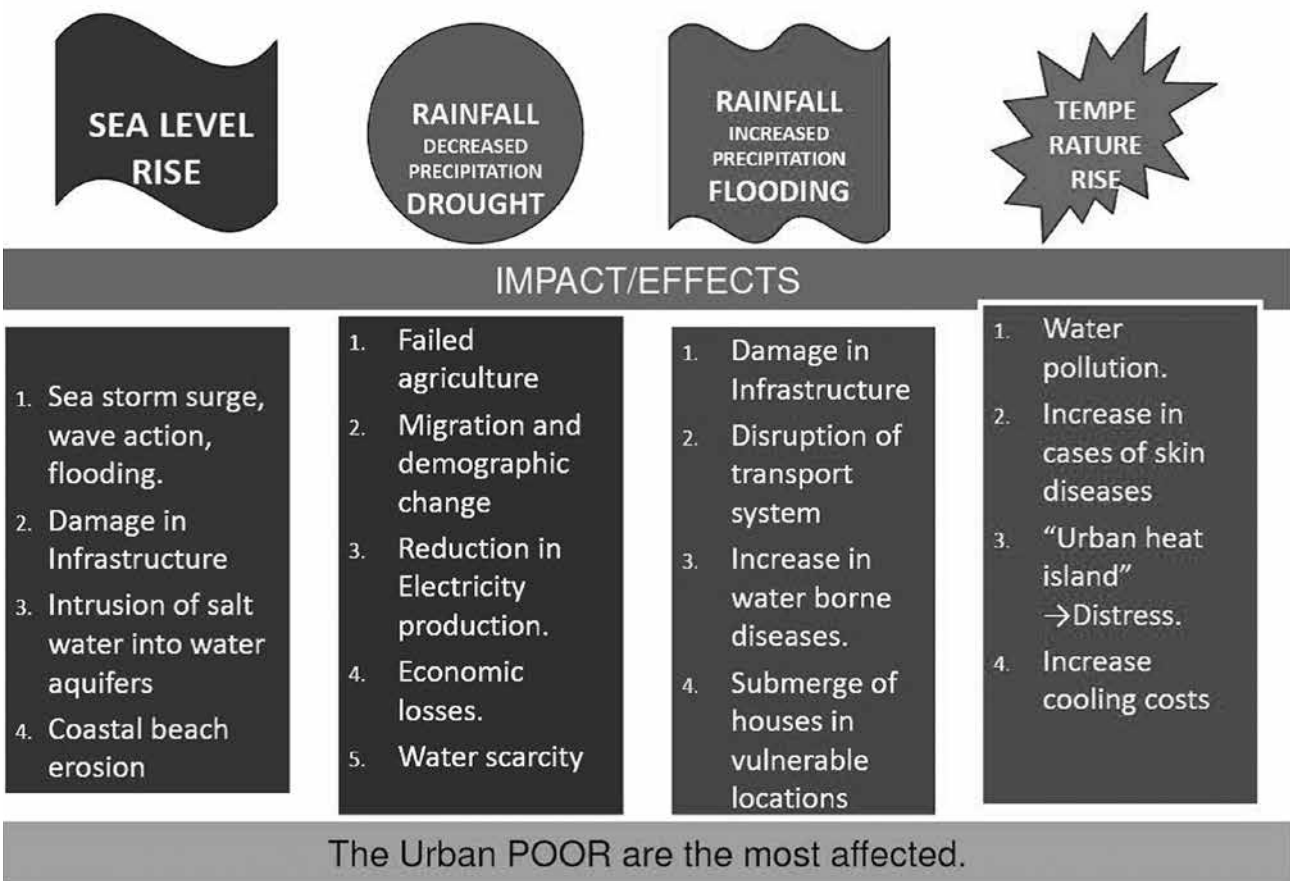
- Construction/desilting of storm drains to enhance free flow of run-off water
- Demarcation and conservation of wetlands
- Promotion of efficient use of water and forest resources (e.g. rainwater harvest, etc.)
- Creation of forest belts, especially along water bodies
- Public education on causes and effects of climate change
- Tree planting
- Integrated planning and implementation (urbanisation/rural development)

What are our areas of expertise/ our strengths with which we would like to contribute to the project?

- Framework in place to deal with environmental issues –
  - Statutory Planning Committee
  - Environment & Tourism Sub-Committee
  - Environmental Protection Agency
  - Parks & Gardens &Forestry Departments
  - Environmental Health & Waste Management Departments
- Willingness of communities to plant and nurture trees
- Existence of bye-laws on environmental management

3.2 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

What are the consequences of climate change our municipality has to deal with?



Source: Dar es Salaam City Council

Which activities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation have already been implemented in our municipality?

Adaptation:

- Improvement of unplanned and unserviced areas under Community Infrastructure Upgrading Programme (CIUP).
- Coastal erosion prevention project,
- Community based Coastal environment preservation- mangrove planting projects
- Utilization of Information given by Tanzania Metrological Agency on disaster preparedness
- Public awareness on climate change.

Mitigation:

- Methane flaring at one of closed dumpsite
- Tree planting
- Introduction of mass transport in the City (BRT system)
- Solid Waste Management project.

What are the experiences made in our municipality which we would like to share with others?

- Need for political leaders and executives in cities to understand the effects of climate change
- Financial potential of CDM projects
- Ambiguities in the implementation of climate related project in LDCs

What are our areas of expertise/ our strengths with which we would like to contribute to the project?

- Project support team experience
- Project site availability
- Availability of Human Resources for the project implementation
- Strong Political support for the project

3.3 Dortmund, Germany

What are the consequences of climate change our municipality has to deal with?

- Warming Effects & Impacts of Climate Change on Dortmund
- Extract of Warming effects:
  - Temperature will rise by an estimated 1 Kelvin (annual mean temperature)
    - Days with Thermal Discomfort will increase from 7 to 18 per year.
    - Hot days will increase by 240 %
    - Summer heat island intensity and heat island frequency will increase
  - Ventilation will diminish
  - Precipitation is proposed to increase by 36%
- As a result climate conditions will get more sticky and oppressive

Which activities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation have already been implemented in our municipality?

- ACTION PROGRAMM FOR CLIMATE PROTECTION 2020 IN DORTMUND
- SUBPROJECTS: Service Centre Energy Efficiency; Strategies for the Expansion of Renewable Energies and for the Enhancement of the Heat Supply
- Electricity generation from renewable energy sources in Dortmund
- Heat generation from renewable energy sources in Dortmund
- The current rate of renewable energies are 5 % in total.
- Targets by 2020: Renewable sources share of total energy consumption is to increase to 15 % in Dortmund (up to 35 % in the state of North Rhine Westphalia)

What are the experiences made in our municipality which we would like to share with others?

- Dortmund is a full member in the"Climate Alliance of European Cities" since 1993
- In 2008 the average Carbon footprint for people in Dortmund was 7,03 tons per capita and year
- In 2008 the city council decided to reduce CO2 emissions by 40% until 2020 (base year: 1990) by energy saving, energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources
- In 2009 a new action programme for climate protection has been started, through foundation of the BMU, by minimizing the CO2 output and reducing energy demand
- Necessities for taking action:
  - **Water:**
    - Flood protection of buildings and property
    - Construction of new barrages for rain water
    - Sewage upgrading, separating rain from waist water in the cities
    - sewage facilities, river training back to natural proportions
    - Water supplies available
  - **Thermal discomfort:**
    - Heat island effects will lead to detrimental effects on air quality, summer electricity demand and comfort in the cities buildings and outside facilities
  - **Biodiversity facing climate change:**
    - Seeding and choice of plants for parks and forests

What are our areas of expertise/ our strengths with which we would like to contribute to the project?

- Tasks for Climate Protection Management:
  - Initiate, design, accompany and implement projects
  - Public relation for climate protection
  - Organize financing

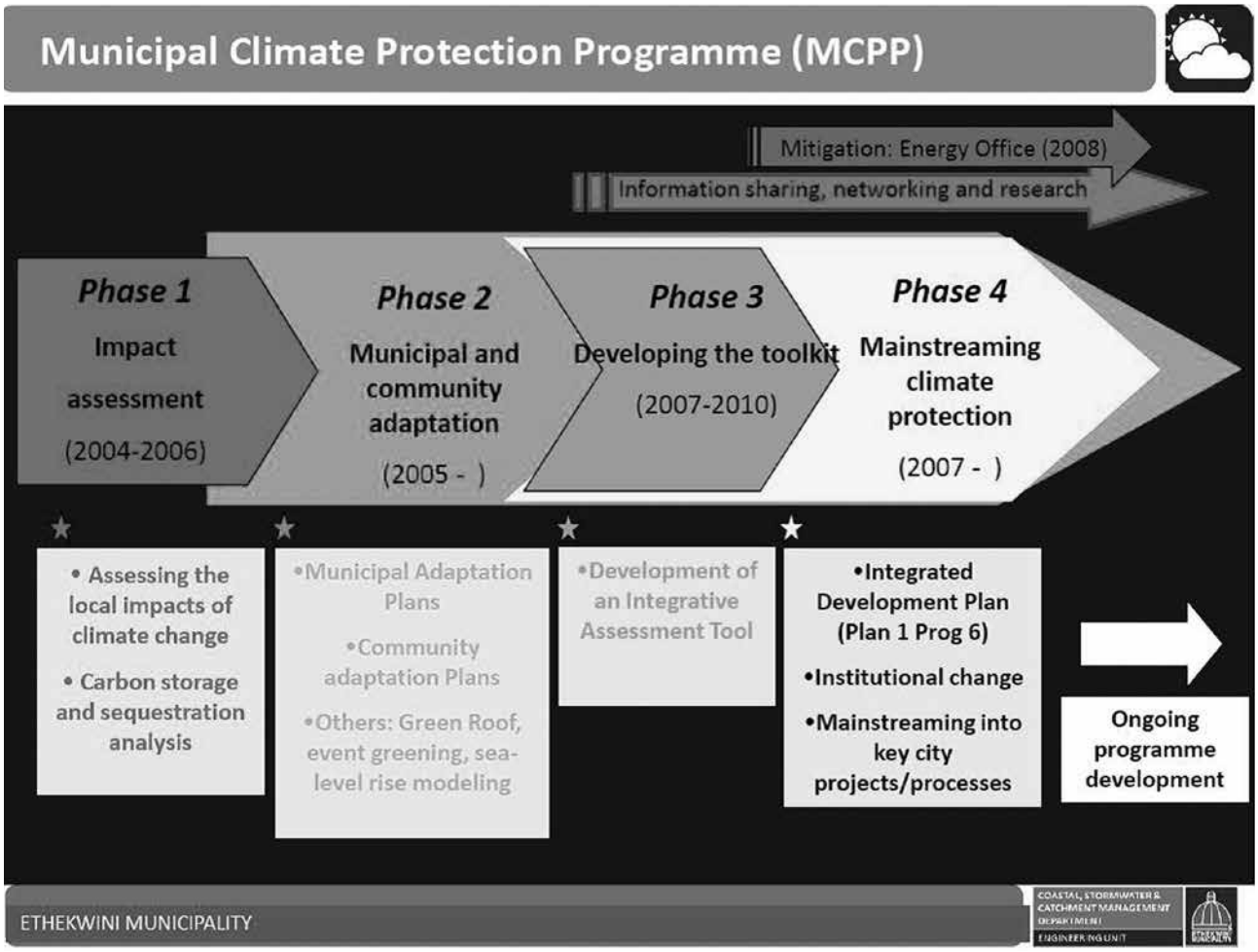
- Networking stakeholders exchanging and establish climate cluster
- Performance analysis,- balance and -monitoring
- Evaluation of the climate protection process
- Reporting
- Project revision and if necessary task revision
- Updating and further development of objectives and action plan

3.4 Durban, South Africa

What are the consequences of climate change our municipality has to deal with?

- 2 - 4 Degree Celsius increase in temperature
- 15% increase in intensity of rainfall
- 15% increase in annual rainfall
- Longer dry periods between rain events

Which activities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation have already been implemented in our municipality?



Source: Ethekwini Municipality

What are the experiences made in our municipality which we would like to share with others?

- Problems Faced: Two Main Issues facing all levels of Government
  - Provide Services – needs funding
  - Create Jobs – needs funding

► We are looking at ways to provide jobs and services in what is being termed the green economy

► A "champion" for climate change mitigation and adaptation is needed within each department and multipliers are needed in the different sectors

What are our areas of expertise/ our strengths with which we would like to contribute to the project?

A Lighthouse Project for Climate Change Adaptation:

- Sihlanzimvelo
  - Cross Sector Integration
  - Clean litter
  - Restore Riparirian Indigenous vegetation
  - Vector Control
  - Standing Water Control
  - Daily Quality Monitoring
- BORDA DEWATS project site
- Cornubia – housing – new way of doing things
- Green Rivers Project
- Food Gardening Projects – food security issues
- Riverhorse Estate – Wetland Rehabilitation
- River Rangers – Lower Umhlangane
- Bridge City Wetland Rehab – Sports Club?
- Development Controls – Attenuation
- Densification plans
- Develop a cost benefit model

3.5 Kumasi, Ghana

What are the consequences of climate change our municipality has to deal with?

- Depletion of vegetative cover leading to soil erosion and siltation of river beds.
- Destruction of lives and properties by floods as a result of heavy rainfall.
- Excessive heat leading to destruction of urban agricultural lands.
- Rivers/streams drying up.
- Loss of aesthetic beauty of the urban environment

Which activities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation have already been implemented in our municipality?

- Redevelopment of woodlots
- Dredging of silted rivers and streams to allow for free flow of run-off water when it rains
- Expansion and lining of storm drains
- Planting of trees along rivers/streams to protect them from drying up
- Development of properly engineered landfill and waste stabilization ponds to control emission of methane gas.
- Promotion of the use of alternative sources of energy i.e. the use of LPG as against firewood and charcoal
- Introduction of BRT as against the utilization and patronage of taxis and "trotros"
- Knocking off of over-aged vehicles by the DVLA to reduce emission of gases harmful the environment
- Relocation of industrial wood village from centre of Kumasi

What are the experiences made in our municipality which we would like to share with others?

- Storm drains are being constructed to enhance free flow of run-off water
- Development of satellite markets to decongest Kumasi Central Business District
- Public education on the effects of climate change
- Tree growing and woodlot development

- Development of properly engineered landfill sites and waste stabilization ponds.

What are our areas of expertise/ our strengths with which we would like to contribute to the project?

- Existence of environmental bye-laws and Task Force for enforcement.
- Existence of Department of Parts & Gardens.
- Existence of well established Waste Management Department.
- Existence of EPA and Environmental Health Departments for the enforcement of environmental laws
- Willingness of communities to plant and nurture trees.
- Existence of Environmental NGOs (e.g. Friends of Waters and River Bodies, Friends of the Earth)
- Political will to support environmentally friendly and climate mitigation measures
- Existence of functional environmental law courts
- Support by the powerful traditional authority on climate change mitigation issues

3.6 Masasi District, Tanzania

What are the consequences of climate change our municipality has to deal with?

- Drought
- Low yielding harvest of cashew nuts and other crops ► Poor nutrition ► Famine ► Outbreak of diseases
- Low local revenue
- Poor Service delivery

Which activities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation have already been implemented in our municipality?

- Adoption of rainwater harvest technologies.
- Annual reforestation and conservation.
- Awareness raising.
- "Kilimo Kwanza".

What are the experiences made in our municipality which we would like to share with others?

What are our areas of expertise/ our strengths with which we would like to contribute to the project?

- Motivated & Well-educated staff
- Functional Council Management Team and committees
- Support from GIZ-SULGO & advisor
- Viable partnership with the Enzkreis

3.7 Moshi Municipality, Tanzania

What are the consequences of climate change our municipality has to deal with?

- The Moshi Municipal Council has been greatly affected by climate change through droughts and sporadic flooding
- Reduction of 80% of snow on Mount Kilimanjaro
- Reducing clean water supply to the municipality during the hot or dry season.
- It is anticipated that by 2029 there will be no snow on Mount Kilimanjaro and thus will greatly reduce the incomes from tourism for both Municipality and to Tanzania as a whole.

Which activities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation have already been implemented in our municipality?

- Moshi Municipality has geared up its annual tree planting.
- Solar power which is abundant in the Municipality provides a mitigating factor to power outage
- Adapting better charcoal stoves which are energy saving to schools in order to alleviate deforestation.
- Recycle more by using recycling bins, composting, etc

What are the experiences made in our municipality which we would like to share with others?

- Prolonged droughts.
- Temperatures have soared up to 40s°C in hot season.
- Deep water boreholes which have to be deeper with years, together with water harvesting have remained options to be pursued.
- We also experience technology problems for lack of expensive machines capable of reaching water levels with high terrain.

What are our areas of expertise/ our strengths with which we would like to contribute to the project?

- To implement afforestation activities in all areas of Municipality
- To increase drainage facilities so as to reduce flooding of urban infrastructure.
- To adopt new technologies in power provision
- Continuing to urge the industrialized countries to contribute some of their GNP to developing countries so as to lessen the impact of global warming emanating from droughts, famines etc.

3.8 Mwanza, Tanzania

What are the consequences of climate change our municipality has to deal with?

- Drought in various areas
- Decline of water level in Lake Victoria.
- Loss of marine biodiversity (Lake Victoria species)
- Soil erosion caused by land degradation and deforestation
- Change of rainfall pattern
- Physical Risks
- Communities alike will experience increases in:
  - Heat Waves
  - Wild Fires
  - Flooding
  - Disease

Which activities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation have already been implemented in our municipality?

- Climate around us is a changing one
- Our Response:
  - Identify the risks
  - Mitigate the risks as far as possible
  - Adapt in our way of living to withstand remaining risks
  - Pre-empt future risks
  - Plan and implement measures to
- reduce future impact.
- Afforestation and reforestation in conserved and protected areas such as hills and wetlands etc
- Training on environmental management system i.e. bio mass land use and forest, bio gas, use of organic manure
- City beautification
- Establishment of Mwanza pedagogic center (this is

for the purpose of nursery units for seedlings, botanic garden)
- Demarcation of green belts

What are the experiences made in our municipality which we would like to share with others?
- Training on environmental conservation and protection at grass root level includes public and private sectors
- Campaign on tree planting whereby more than 300,000 seedlings have been given to the community every year.
- Trainings on the use of biogas, compost manure from organic waste.
- Afforestation in dry lands
- Enforcement of environmental laws and city by laws (at city court)
- Establishment of environmental clubs and public debate on environmental issues
- Sharing experiences with sister cities (exchange program for various issues i.e. environmental management system in other cities)
- Celebration World environmental day every year where by different stakeholders have been involved during the summit and certificate of appreciation are given to companies which have complied with environmental laws and regulation
- Public and private partnership in city beatification
- What are our areas of expertise/ our strengths with which we would like to contribute to the project?
- Capacity building for various stakeholders which will involve trainings of experts, councilors, law enforcers, private and public institutions (PPP).
- Improving of storm water drainage in the community
- Promote of renewable energy.
- Re-afforestation and afforestation
- Proper management of organic waste such as use of organic manure, use of bio gas (methane) from land fills and installation of solar power in various facilities i.e. schools, hospitals etc.
- Proper Monitoring of traffics/industries (smoke from cars/ fumes and air emission)
- Promote cleaner production technology and techniques in industries and factories

3.9 Zanzibar, Tanzania

What are the consequences of climate change our municipality has to deal with?

The current Impact of climatic change in Zanzibar can be categorized into four components as shown below:
- Storm water management.
- Solid waste disposal management
- Erosion and land degradation.
- Sea water intrusion.

Which activities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation have already been implemented in our municipality?

ZMC identified the problems, constraints/ challenges in addressing the climatic change impacts; such as awareness to the community/ private sector, technical capacity to analyze data, strategic action plan development, monitoring & evaluation, resources available, institutional setup for climatic change, regulations and policy.

What are the experiences made in our municipality which we would like to share with others?
- The effect of climatic changes is difficult to trace or determine if no relevant data or basic indicators to monitor the changes are at hand.
- The physical changes to the environment are varying fast, e.g. erosion and land degradation, sea water intrusions, and climate variation.
- Communities and private sectors are not willing to change the attitude and life style which is conducive to the global climate change prevention.

What are our areas of expertise/ our strengths with which we would like to contribute to the project?

Area of cooperation for development of projects are: Development of capacity building in analyzing data, development of action plan, closing works and remedial measures of Jumbi crude dumping site and

Construction of new land fill at Kisakasaka with carbon gas emission control, prevention of Erosion & land degradation along the coastline, minimising of sea water intrusion, improvement of storm water drainage, improvement of urban landscapes for cyclist

4. Group Work Sessions

4.1 Vision 2030

The Vision 2030 session aimed at developing ideas about the future developments in the participating municipalities taking into account the local impact of climate change. The participants were splitup into six groups. Each group was asked to answer the following question:

What is your vision for your municipality by the year 2030 with regard to climate change mitigation and adaptation?

The outcome of this session was a diversity of topics and even concrete project ideas. Some participants found labels such as "*green city*", "*resilient city*" or "*cycling city*" to describe the future of their municipalities. The representative of the city of Kumasi mentioned the history of Kumasi as a "*garden city*", their vision 2030 states: *"To recapture the city's past status as a garden city with greener environment for sustained infrastructure development and human habitation."*
Figure 12 gives an overview of the topics discussed in the group work session.

Water and waste water management

The access to clean drinking water and the sustainable use of water resources were mentioned. The participants identified high potential in the harvesting of rainwater. With regard to waste water, some participants highlighted the importance of a functional

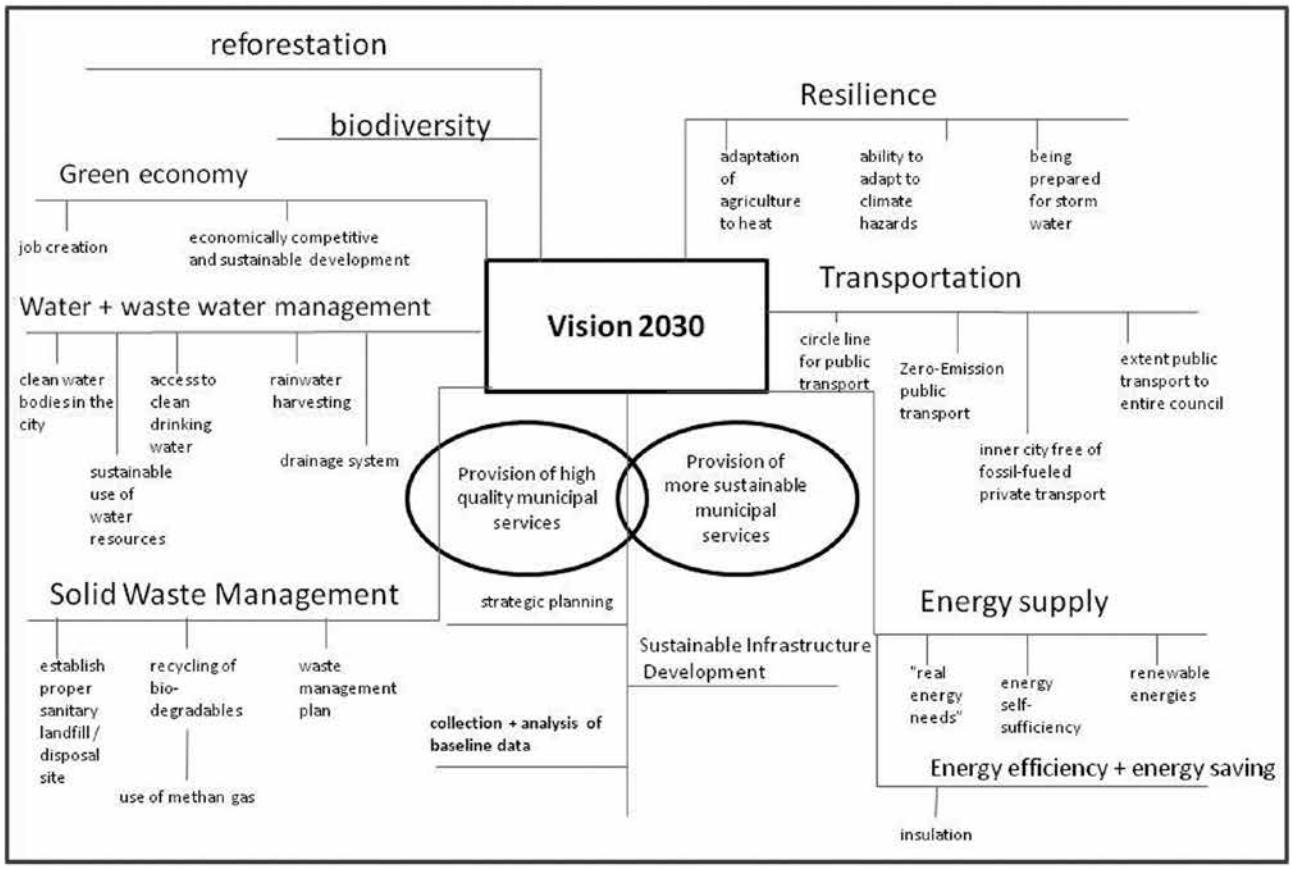


Figure 12: Vision 2030; based on results of the group work session - Source: SKEW + LAG 21 NRW

drainage system to which all households have access, others referred to reducing the pollution of water bodies in the city.

Solid Waste Management

The management of solid waste is a crucial issue in nearly all participating municipalities. While some lack basic infrastructure such as sanitary landfills or disposal sites, others face problems with regard to solid waste segregation. One participant formulated his Vision 2030 as follows: "*a waste management plan is established*". The participants established the link between solid waste management and climate change pointing out the importance to reduce methane gas emissions or to use methane gas for energy production. Nevertheless the main objective is to enhance recycling in order to reduce the amount of solid waste within the municipality.

Transportation/Mobility

The issues mentioned in the context of transportation and mobility concern the well-known conflict of a high degree of individual mobility and the reduction of emissions caused by private transport. The visions regarding transport encompassed among others the extension of public transport facilities, to establish a separate circle line for public transport, to reduce emissions caused by public transport (Zero-Emission-Public-Transport), to ban fossil-fuelled private transport from the inner city centre and to increase the use of electric cars.

Energy

The most important objective identified in this area was to ensure the energy supply for all households. Considering climate change, the participants agreed that the use of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind energy is a key component for sustainable energy production. The participant discussed ways towards a decentralized energy supply and referred also to energy self-sufficiency, the according Vision 2030 reads: "*Housing facilities that produce more energy than needed by themselves*."

To a lesser degree the topics of energy efficiency and energy saving were mentioned. The Vision of the German participants in this regard referred mainly to the improvement of insulation of buildings. In most African municipalities cooling rather than heating results in high energy consumption. More generally speaking, an architecture adapted to the according climatic situation seems to be crucial to reduce energy consumption.

Forestation

Generally speaking the (re)greening of urban areas is a common request in many municipalities. Reforestation seems to be a rather easy access topic as local communities can directly participate in the activities and results can be monitored easily. The participants developed concrete objectives as for instance "*50 reforestation plots*". The participants highlighted also the importance of biodiversity protection.

Resilience

Different working groups developed also visions towards climate change adaptation. The most important aspect discussed in this regard was resilience. In the understanding of the participants resilience means for a municipality to be prepared for natural hazards caused by climate change such as flooding and drought, but also the ability to adapt to changing climate conditions. The adaptation of agriculture to changing temperatures and rainfall patterns was also pointed out in this context.

Green Economy

Under the term "*green economy*" those approaches were summarized which combine environmental with economic objectives. In particular the creation of "green jobs" was highlighted. One participant summarized his/her vision as follows: "*A leading municipality with well-informed citizens in an environment that is economically competitive and sustainable*."

Cross-cutting issues

In addition to the concrete climate change issues summarized above, the participants identified several cross-cutting topics which are linked to the implementation of actions towards climate change mitigation and adaptation. One important issue is the collection and analysis of baseline data at the municipal level. Furthermore all actions need to be well integrated in the overall strategic planning within the municipality. Another crucial area of action is the general awareness raising as well as education about the consequences of climate change. Different target groups were identified for instance citizens in general, stakeholders from the private sector (as users of natural resources) as well as municipal staff members and decisionmakers.

Generally speaking all visions referred to the provision of high quality municipal services. While especially some participants mentioned the necessity to provide access to basic municipal services to all citizens, others were focusing more on how to render existing municipal service provision more sustainable. An overall Vision 2030 was described as follows: "*City/ administration as a full service company for the inhabitants/people in town with the target to exchange and implement projects/ideas/information and looking for funding models*." Different levels of action can be differentiated: community/municipal level, household level, individual citizen.

In a second step the groups were asked to discuss how the municipal climate partnerships can contribute to realize the Visions 2030 mentioned above:

What will the contribution of the municipal climate partnership be, to enable you to reach this vision?

The answers to this question express the expectations of the participants towards their municipal climate partnerships. Furthermore expectations towards the project derive from these results. Figure 13 shows the main results of the discussion in the six working groups.

The prior objective of the project "50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015" is to design within each participating municipal partnership one joint action program with regard to climate change mitigation and adaptation. While the proposals of the Vision 2030 represent possible areas of action, which can be addressed in the joint action program; the contribution of the municipal climate partnerships to realize the vision gives ideas on how the municipal partners can support each other.

Some of the expectations focus directly on the joint action programs. One participants expects advice from his/her municipal partners on "*how to install a system within the municipality to handle the action program*", another participant mentioned the formation of monitoring teams. While the design and composition of the joint action programs seems to be already well addressed by the project "50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015", different working groups pointed out that the joint action programs also need to be put into action by implementing the activities identified. One participant expect the implementation of "*one or two concrete projects*", another participant hopes to be enabled to design simple CDM projects in the framework of the municipal climate partnership. One group discussed the need for cost-benefit-analysis of planned projects in order to identify no-regret or low-regret activities. The funding of projects in the area of climate change mitigation and adaptation constitutes a common concern among the participants. Some mentioned the importance to attract investors and to establish Public-Private-Partnerships.

Besides financial assistance the participants mentioned also technical and material assistance. Different levels of exchange can be distinguished: The exchange within the respective municipal partnership for example during delegation visits. The exchange within the network of the ten municipal climate partnerships participating in the project. This network of 20 municipalities can be further subdivided into smaller networks among the municipalities within the

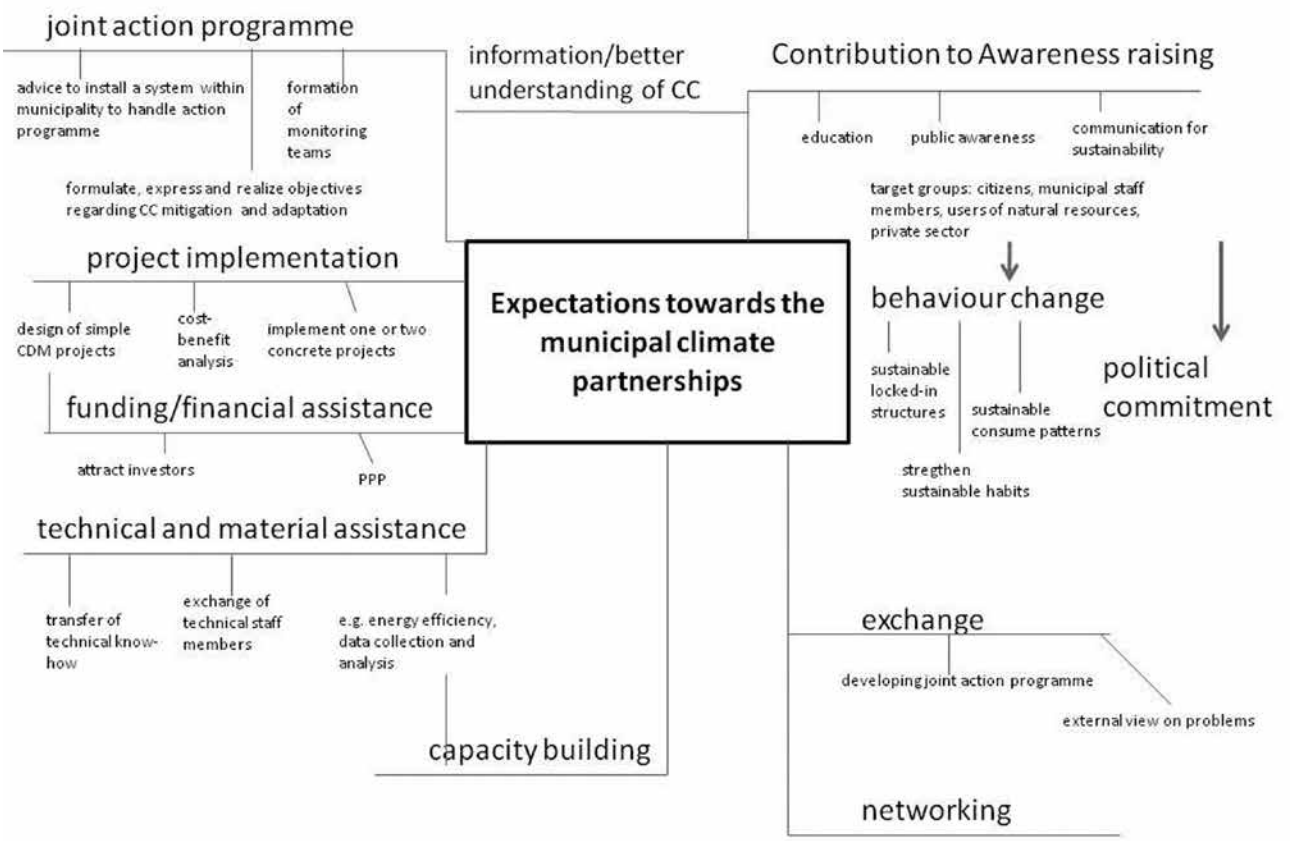


Figure 13: Expectations towards the municipal climate partnerships; based on the results of the group work sessions - Source: SKEW + LAG 21 NRW

four participating countries. Another level of exchange can be summarized under the term of capacity building. This can be done for instance through a longer exchange of technical staff members with the objective to transfer technical know-how. As topics of interest energy efficiency as well as the collection and analysis of data on climate change impacts were mentioned.

Another important aspect mentioned in all working groups was the awareness raising regarding climate change issues. This encompasses general information on climate change and its consequences, the integration of the topic into school education as well as public awareness raising in general. Different target groups of those activities have been identified such as municipal staff members, users of natural resources, stakeholders from the private sector, school children and so on. The objective of the different awareness raising activities is the political commitment to address climate change issues and to enhance a behaviour change in order to strengthen sustainable habits and consume patterns. Both participants from the Global North as from the Global South expect from their municipal climate partnerships to contribute to awareness raising.

In which way can the project "50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015 " meet the expectations mentioned above?

The project "50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015" supports municipalities in their efforts to integrate the topic of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategically into their municipal partnership. The objective of the project is that each municipal climate partnership designs a joint action program in which areas of cooperation are identified and concrete activities in both municipalities are described. Furthermore the joint action program should mention available resources (financial resources as well as

human resources and expertise), which can be used to implement the activities. This includes both available resources within the two municipalities as well as possible external sources.

Figure 14: Expectations towards the project "50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015" - Source: SKEW + LAG 21 NRW

The Service Agency Communities in One World facilitates the process of developing the joint action programs by:

- Provision of a step-by-step guideline on how to design a joint action program
- Distance consulting during the entire process of designing the joint action program
- Financial support of two exchange visits of two municipal staff members to their respective partner municipality in 2012
- Consulting municipalities in the preparation of those exchange visits
- Facilitation of group sessions in the framework of the exchange visits in Germany (if required)
- Continuous information sharing within the network of 10 municipal partnerships (homepage, email newsletter, documentation of events, good practice example)
- Facilitation of workshops and network meetings (International Kick-off workshop in 2011, one national network meeting of German municipalities and one network meeting of African municipalities in 2012)

The project focuses on the design of the joint action programmes. The idea is that once these action programs are established, possible investors and/or donors for the activities can be approached more easily. However, the expectations of the workshop participants underline the need for support also in the implementation of concrete activities. The Service Agency Communities in One World agreed to support the municipalities in the search for funding opportunities subsequently to the design of the joint action programmes.

4.2 Focal Areas of Cooperation in Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

The group work session on 16 November concentrated on possible focal areas of municipal cooperation in climate change mitigation and adaptation processes. While Dr Klaus Reuter had already given a first overview on how to design joint action programmes on climate change mitigation and adaptation during his earlier presentation it was now up to the participants to develop ideas for the focal areas of these joint action programmes. Initially, each group had to make up their mind with respect to the needs of their municipality and in a second step differentiate the ideas according to mitigation and adaptation efforts. Here, the groups could rely on the results of the vision group phase of the previous day (see chapter 4.1). The groups were able to build on these results and in the next step arranged them into matrices on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The outcomes of the group session, resulting from everyday municipal experiences with the ongoing process of climate change, are illustrated in the matrices of figure 15 and 16. Thus, the proposals are based on knowledge of local demand and form a first guideline/ orientation for the bilateral design of joint action programmes that have to be developed in the course of 2012. The implementation phase of the joint action programmes will begin in 2013. Therefore, the measures of the action programmes have to be broken down into concrete steps before the implementation phase starts.

Prior to the group phase, the discussion of the workshop had already touched on the issue of climate change mitigation on the one hand as well as climate change adaptation on the other hand and how both are related. Here, the African municipalities pointed to their low share of CO2 emissions on a global scale and the already perceptible impacts of climate change in their communities. Thus, they emphasised that their focus should rather be on climate change adaptation measures to cope with this phenomenon than on mitigation measures. By contrast, the municipal representatives from Germany described their experiences with integrated climate protection concepts. So far, the topic of climate change adaptation has not been widespread in Germany, the focus has rather been on mitigation efforts in the industry and public sector.

4.2.1 Climate Change Mitigation

Figure 15 summarises the participants' ideas on climate change mitigation efforts. The left-hand column shows the actors involved in the mitigation process, namely private households, the public sector represented by the local government, the industry, as well as trade and services. The possible fields of action and municipal cooperation are stated in the first row of the matrix. For the process of climate change mitigation the participants agreed on the following four focal areas : energy efficiency, saving of energy, renewable energy and mobility. Additionally, the participants stressed the importance of education and awareness raising as an overarching topic. Awareness campaigns and education programmes should reach out to all groups of stakeholders with information on climate change tailored to the according target group.

As a general precondition for the implementation of climate change mitigation efforts the municipal representatives identified political will and backing within their administration and higher level authorities. An awareness of climate change and a corresponding willingness to support mitigation measures within the political class facilitates the implementation of schemes in battling climate change and has multiplier effects. Consequently, if such topics as energy efficiency, renewable energy or mobility are on the political agenda, administrative staff members will find it easier to realize projects in those fields.

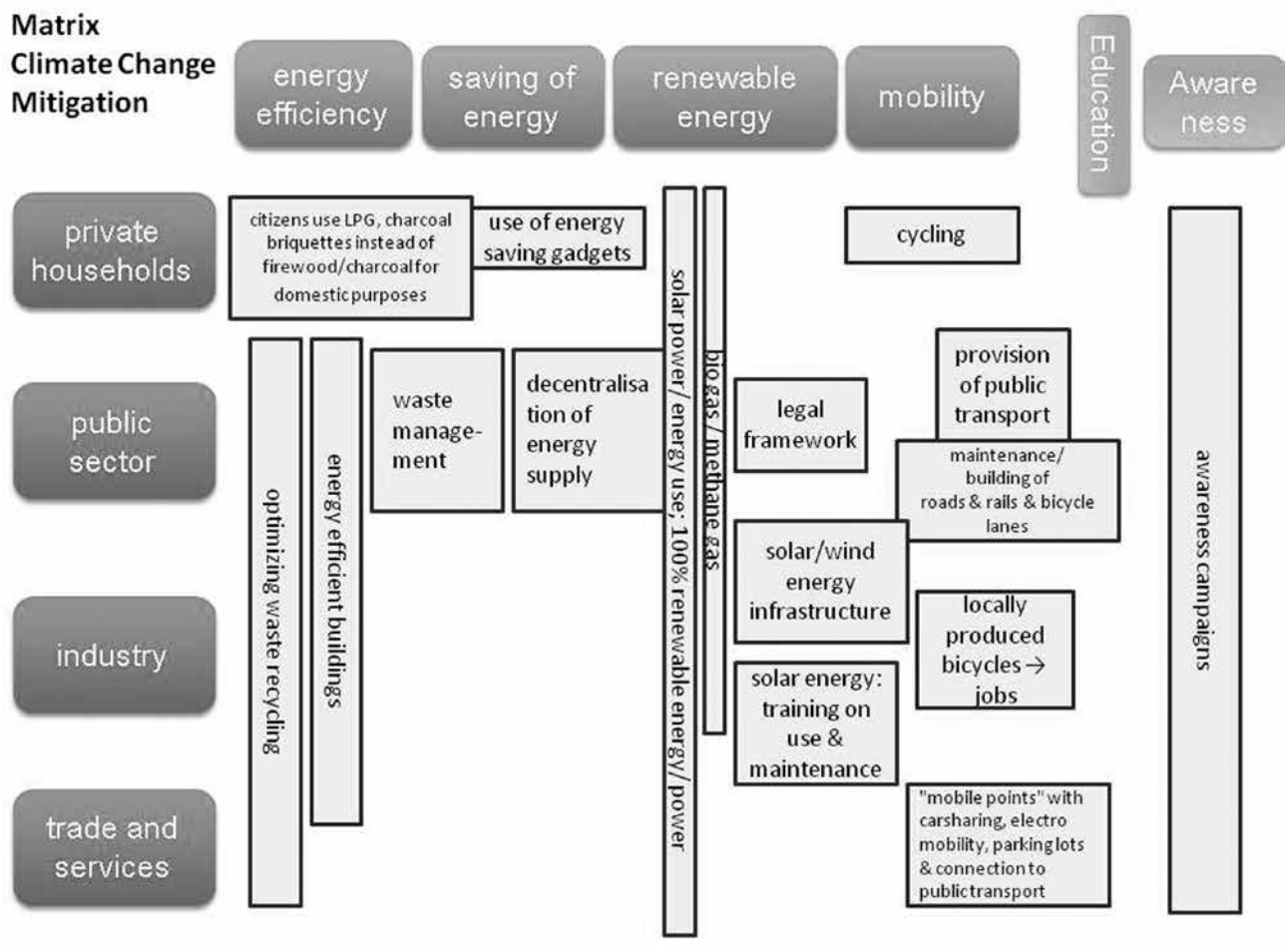


Figure 15: Matrix on Climate Change Mitigation - Source: SKEW + LAG 21 NRW

In the area of energy efficiency the discussion focused on several issues that address members of all four sectors. Here, the insulation of buildings plays a major role, this accounts for private as well as for public buildings. The municipality can take energy efficiency into account in urban planning as well as in the regulation on urban construction. Moreover, the use of liquefied petroleum gas and charcoal briquettes instead of firewood/ charcoal for domestic purposes helps to reduce the stress put on the environment, especially the forests, and may help to decrease the number of accidents with firewood (burns, smoke intoxication, etc.) in private households.

Waste management and the decentralisation of energy supply fall under the categories of saving energy as well as energy efficiency and concern both the public sector as well as private households. Additionally, participants of the workshop stressed the issue of optimising the waste recycling process in the public and private sector and thereby increasing energy efficiency.
In the focal area of energy saving two big issues were mentioned that are cutting across all four sectors: the use of energy saving gadgets and energy efficient buildings.
The ideas for mitigation efforts in the field of renewable energy focus on different energy sources such as biogas, methane gas, solar and wind energy. While the use of biogas and methane gas represents an issue of all but the trade and services sector, once again the public sector was named as the main actor for implementing mitigation measures. Moreover, the public sector should set up solar/ wind farms, pursue reafforestation and provide the legal framework for the field of renewable energy in order to regulate and promote its use.

The industry can benefit from a heightened interest in renewables since they can provide the infrastructure, i.e. for solar/ wind farms, and thus create more jobs as well as revenue in the respective region. In the eyes of the participants, training on the use and maintenance of solar energy fully rests on the trade and service sector.

Overall, the use of solar power/ energy is seen to be a major part of action programmes on climate change mitigation in which every sector is involved. The ambitious vision addressed during the group session is for the municipalities to achieve the use of 100% renewable power/ energy instead of fossil fuels. A small contribution towards this goal is the design of housing facilities that produce more energy than they need, once again a theme that cuts across all four sectors. This way, electricity can be fed into the power grid and help reduce the amount of fossil fuels needed to generate sufficient power for the city's population.

In the area of mobility, public transport is a cross cutting and important topic that involves actors from all parts of the society. However, the biggest share of responsibility for changing mobility patterns is seen to lie in the hands of the public sector. In order to improve the traffic situation tarmac roads, railroads as well as bicycle lanes must be built and kept in good shape. The participants of the workshop envisioned an inner-city that is free of fossil fuelled private transport which also means that there has to be a solid public transport system that is well accepted among the population. Moreover, the wish has been expressed that the public transport is emission free.
Another way of changing the established mobility patterns would be to create so called "mobility points" within the city that offer car sharing, electro mobility, parking lots, and a good connection to public transport. The city of Kiel came up with an example for a locally adjusted plan for its public transport, mentioning the idea of a circle cone which is geared to Kiel's specific geographical situation.
While the above mentioned areas of mobility fall under the public sector's responsibility, cycling and its related issues is seen to be a broader topic that encompasses all sectors. In order for cycling to be of interest, the necessary infrastructure has to exist and bicycles in use by private households have to be modernised. Within the industry sector locally produced bicycles can help to create jobs and therefore strengthen the regional economy.

4.2.2 Climate Change Adaptation

Figure 16 depicts the outcomes of the group session's discussions of climate change adaptation processes. While the column on the left-hand side lists the same actors as mentioned in figure 15 (private households, public sector, industry, trade and services) the first row now illustrates potential focal areas of adaptation programmes. Overall, nine different areas have been discussed during the group session: water supply, soil, agriculture, forestation, biodiversity, health, education, awareness, and the cultural (built) environment.

The focal area of water supply is a major theme in adaptation efforts. Here, efficient water harvesting and rainwater management were identified as big issues in adaptation to climate change. This way, the collected water can be stored locally and is on hand during times of water scarcity for irrigation purposes, livestock or even as drinking water. Efficient rainwater harvesting schemes should be implemented in every sector, from the private household level all the way to the trade and service sector. At the same time boreholes should be drilled into the ground in order to retrieve clean drinking water from aquifers.

The question of water supply also intersects with the area of health. The participants of the workshop identified the provision of and access to clean water as a precondition to the population's health, and therefore it should be made available to every private household and the public sector.

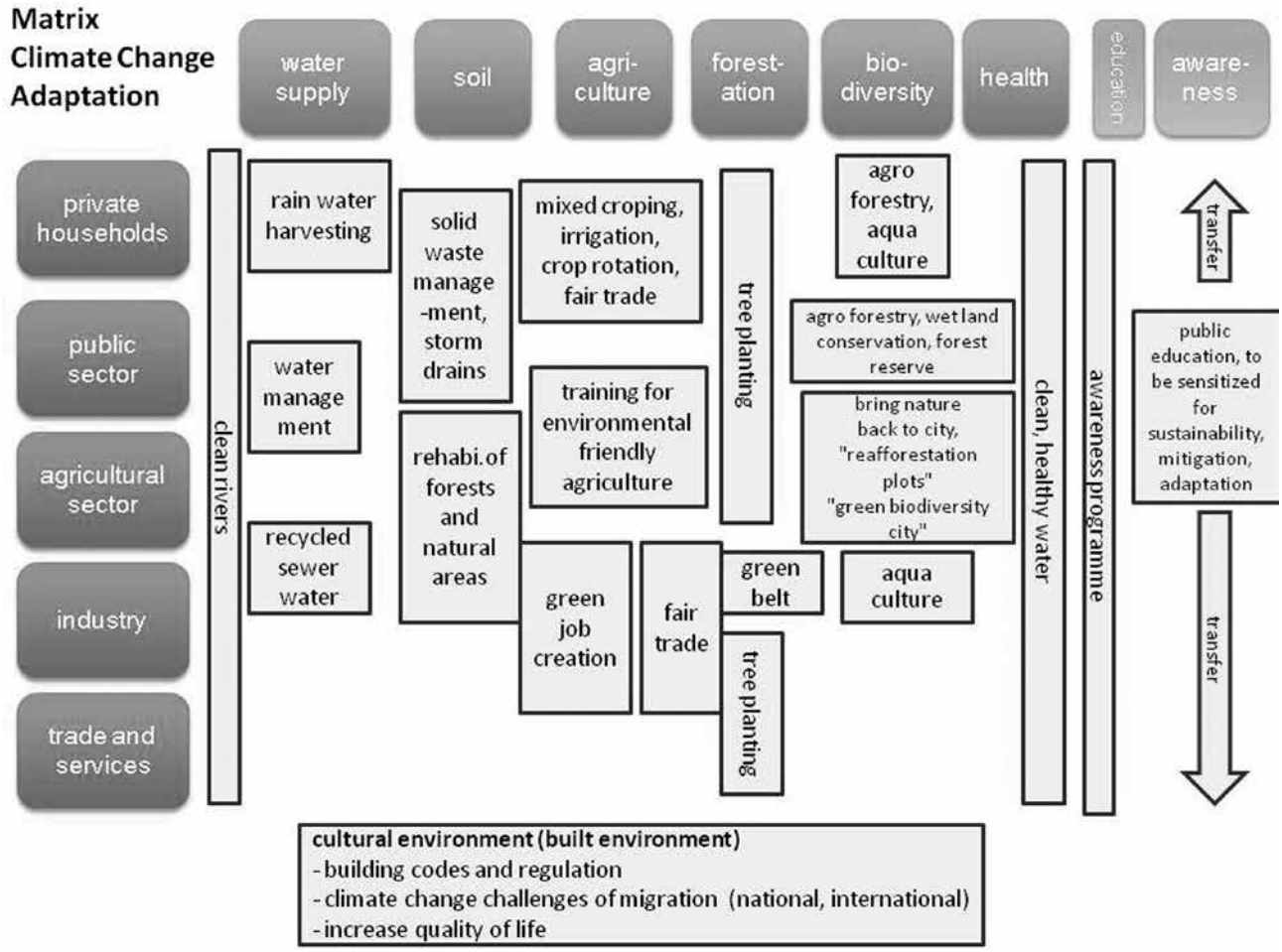


Figure 16: Matrix on Climate Change Adaptation - Source: SKEW + LAG 21 NRW

Moreover, the participants of the workshop stated that recycling of sewer water is crucial, and here, the industry is in demand. The task of keeping the rivers clean falls under the responsibility of the public sector as well as private households. Clean rivers are of course especially important for the population living off and alongside the rivers.
The final point agreed upon during the discussion of adaptation measures concerning water supply was that throughout the four sectors awareness raising campaigns should be conducted and financial savings in connection to efficient water management should be highlighted.
In regard to the focal area of soil the issue of solid waste management came up which is concerning all four sectors. Another important issue is the construction of storm drains in order to run off the water, i.e. after heavy rainfalls. In this case, due to longer lasting dry spells or the lack of a vegetative cover, the soil cannot absorb heavy rains which in turn lead to flooding. Here, storm drains could provide a relief. This instrument could also be listed under efficient water management.
When discussing the implementation of schemes in the focal areas of soil, agriculture, and forestation the participants realised that these are, to a great extent, cross cutting themes. Such measures as rehabilitation of forests and natural areas, training for environmental friendly agriculture, green economy jobs, and raising awareness regarding the consequences of actions concern all three areas at the same time.

In the area of agriculture the topic of fair trade in the industry, the public sector, trade and services and its positive effect on private households was discussed. Furthermore, mixed cropping, crop rotation and irrigation have to be adjusted in order for agriculture to work under the conditions of climate change.

According to the group discussions, reafforestation is to be carried out by private households, the public sector as well as the trade and services sector. One municipality expressed the idea that the industry should create a green belt within their city to compensate for its CO2 emissions.

In the vision group phase the municipalities came up with the idea to create a "green biodiversity city", to set up "reafforestation plots", and in general to bring nature back to the city. These issues were picked up again during the last group session. Here, the participants identified another linkage between focal areas, namely forestation and biodiversity. The responsibility for implementing the green vision of the city was placed in the hands of the public sector.

In order to further increase the biodiversity the public sector should pursue wet land conservation, create forest reserves but also engage in agro forestry. Agro forestry was also suggested as a means for private households to contribute to biodiversity while engaging in farming at the same time. Another way for private households as well as the industry to keep up biodiversity and be active economically is to use aquacultures.

In the field of education, awareness programmes on the effects of climate change and ways for adapting to it should be put in place. These programmes must not be limited to private households but address the whole population and all sectors. This overlaps to some extent with the overall focal area of awareness. Here, participants had the idea that knowledge on sustainability, mitigation and adaptation is transferred from the realms of the public sector to all sectors with the help of education. Thus, over time the whole society gets sensitised on climate change.

With regard to the cultural (built) environment, building codes and regulations need to be issued by the public sector in order to ensure that urban construction takes into account climate change adaptation measures. Also, on a national as well as international level climate change creates new challenges by causing migration with which regions have to cope. Last but not least, the participants stated that their aim is to bring back and increase the quality of life in their

respective municipalities through implementing the joint action programmes.

Generally speaking, the participants developed various ideas for action in the realm of climate change mitigation and adaptation. However, it seemed to be rather difficult to assign the activities to the according sector or stakeholder group. On the one hand, this is due to the fact that at this point of the process the ideas are still relatively abstract and need to be broken down into more specific activities. On the other hand, the fact that various tasks are assigned to the public sector so to say to the local government reflects a crucial issue of the discussion namely the role of local governments in climate change mitigation and adaptation. In Figure 15 and 16 some typical municipal tasks are mentioned such as urban planning, water and waste management. The municipality is also mentioned in the context of enacting rules and regulations in order to set incentives for climate friendly behaviour.

During the previous vision group work session one group came up with the idea to strengthen the role of the municipality as a "full service company" . In the group session on the last day of the workshop, the participants tried to operationalize this idea further. From this perspective the municipality should serve as a contact address and service provider for the other stakeholders, who are interested in implementing measures of climate change mitigation and adaptation. The municipality reveals prospects and translates those into project ideas. Furthermore the local government can distribute relevant information and enquire about funding opportunities.

Overall the group session served to identify different thematic focus areas for the design the of joint action programmes and consequently for the future cooperation within the municipal partnerships. It is now up to the each individual partnership to decide on the topics they wish to tackle and to design a corresponding joint action programme. In the next few months these promising ideas have to be broken down into concrete measures and then their implementation must follow.

5. Project Roadmap and Outlook

On the last day of the workshop the roadmap for the next steps within the project "50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015" was outlined. Within each municipal partnership the next steps consist of creating the working structures described in chapter 2.2 and conducting the analysis necessary for designing a joint action programme. Once the action programme is in its implementation phase a process of continuous improvement must set in to supervise and optimise the workflow.

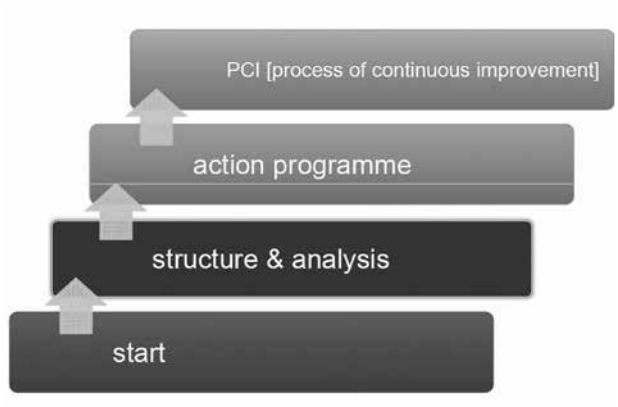


Figure 17: Operation scheduling - Source: SKEW + LAG 21 NRW

The project's operation scheduling can be broken down further into precise milestones that can be handled step by step. Now that the kick-off workshops in Bonn and Dar es Salaam have taken place, municipal representatives have to create the working structures necessary for implementing the projects targets. The beginning of every municipal partnership can be marked by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the two partner cities. The participation in the project "50 municipal climate partnerships by 2015" requires the signing of an MoU between each individual municipality and the Service Agency Communities in One World. Once the structures and responsibilities have been established the analysis of each municipality's strength and weaknesses can take place as a prerequisite for the joint action programme. The SWOT analysis will reveal the key topics on which the action programme will focus.

The process of implementing the joint action programme is also divided into different steps. Here, the mutual exchange of municipal experts will contribute to the success of the project and ensure the completion of the respective action programmes. In order to guarantee the longterm success of these programmes constant evaluation has to be conducted by those in charge.

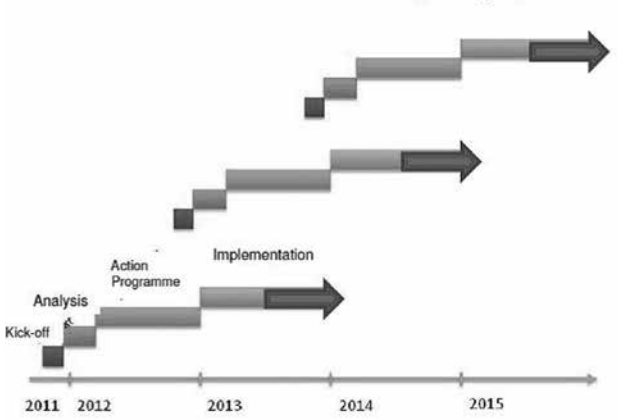


Figure 18: Overall Project Plan - Source: SKEW + LAG 21 NRW

Figure 18 summarises the overall project plan. Following the pilot phase with the kick-off workshop in Tanzania the participating municipalities now enter the period of conducting analyses before drafting and implementing their respective action programme. While the analysis and set up of a joint action programme is scheduled for the year 2012, the action programme is to be carried out starting in 2013. The implementation process will be surveyed through the process of continuous improvement which was laid out in the previous discussion.

The overall objective is that by the end of 2012, each of the ten pilot municipal partnerships has designed one joint action programmes on climate change mitigation and adaptation. To support the design of the action programmes the first exchange of experts will take place in March/ April 2012 (two persons) while

the second exchange of experts is scheduled for September 2012 (two persons). Furthermore, over the course of the project national network meetings will take place and a workshop for the participating African municipalities will be scheduled. Within the project, information will be shared continuously via internet, the project's homepage and newsletters.

In the course of the year 2012 it is planned that further municipal climate partnerships join the project. Their agenda follows the same milestones that formed the roadmap for the municipalities of the project's pilot phase. Municipalities will be successively added to the project so that by the end of 2015 the goal of 50 municipal climate partnerships will be reached.

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List of Participants

Title	Name	Surname	Organisation	Position	Country	Partner Municipality
	John Boateng	Addae	Cape Coast	SPO	Ghana	Bonn
	Charles	Amani	Mwanza	ENV Officer	Tanzania	Würzburg
	Justice	Amoah	Cape Coast	MPO	Ghana	Bonn
	Jessica	Baier	SKEW	Project Manager	Germany	
	Benjamin	Klaus	GIZ - Masasi	Advisor	Tanzania	
	Christopher	Blum	Tübingen	Dep. of Culture	Germany	Moshi (urban)
	Anne	Breuer	GIZ - Dar es Salaam	Events Manager	Tanzania	
Dr	Kamugisha	Byabato	Dar es Salaam	Lecturer	Tanzania	
	Hans-Juergen	Cassens	GIZ - Dar es Salaam (SULGO)	Project Manager	Tanzania	
	Abdallah	Chaurembo	Dar es Salaam	D/Mayor	Tanzania	
	Charles Marwa	Chinchibera	Mwanza	D/Mayor	Tanzania	Würzburg
Dr	Björn	Dietrich	Würzburg	Head of Department of Environment and Climate Protection	Germany	Mwanza
	Sabine	Drees	DST	Director	Germany	
	Mario F.	Fernandes	GIZ - Dar es Salaam	Assistant Project Manager	Tanzania	
	Savio	Fonseca	Dar es Salaam	Photographer	Tanzania	
	Katrin	Gerhard	Bremen	PL	Germany	Durban
	Angela	Gewiese	Enzkreis	Agenda 21	Germany	Masasi
	Shelley	Gielink	Durban	S.M.I. Relations	South Africa	Bremen
	Christian	Göpfert	Würzburg	Climate Officer	Germany	Mwanza
	Katharina	Graf-Pfingsten	Dar es Salaam	Moderator	Tanzania	
	Mzee Kh.	Juma	Zanzibar	Act. Director	Tanzania	Potsdam
	Wilson	Kabwe	Mwanza	City Director	Tanzania	Würzburg
	Khamis Mwalim	Khamis	Zanzibar	Town Planning Officer	Tanzania	Potsdam
	Khatib Abdulrahman	Khatib	Zanzibar	Mayor	Tanzania	Potsdam
	Rozina Pascal	Kilosa	Zanzibar	Sanitary Engineer	Tanzania	Potsdam
	Benadette Aquilin	Kinabo	Moshi (urban)	Municipal Director	Tanzania	Tübingen
	Thomas	Knode	Bremen		Germany	Durban
	Viane John	Kombe	Moshi (urban)	Sanitary Engineer	Tanzania	Tübingen
	Thomas	Kuhlow	Potsdam	Env.Mun.	Germany	Zanzibar
	Benjamin	Lange	SKEW	Assistant	Germany	

Title	Name	Surname	Organisation	Position	Country	Partner Municipality
	Gerhard	Lauth	CIM/ALAT/GIZ Tanzania	TA	Tanzania	
	Michael	Leischner	Dortmund	S.P. Manager	Germany	Kumasi
	Flavia	Martin	GIZ - Dar es Salaam	Events Manager	Tanzania	
Dr	Didas	Massaburi	Dar es Salaam	Mayor	Tanzania	
	Ntahalija Ester	Mbatian	Moshi (rural)	DPLO	Tanzania	Kiel
	Wynnjones	Mbwambo	GIZ - Dar es Salaam	S.Assistant	Tanzania	
	Raphael Japhary	Michael	Moshi (urban)	Mayor	Tanzania	Tübingen
	Jaffari Mohamedi	Mkwanda	Masasi District	Mayor	Tanzania	Enzkreis
	Joseph	Mlinzi	Mwanza	City Pro	Tanzania	Würzburg
	Tilman	Müller	German Embassy	Embassy	Germany	
	Justice	Muthama	Goethe Institute	Interpreter		
	Annah Joram	Mwahalende	Moshi (rural)	DED	Tanzania	Kiel
	Thomas	Mwailafu	Masasi District	DPLO	Tanzania	Enzkreis
	Philip	Mwakyusa	Dar es Salaam	City Planner	Tanzania	Hamburg
	Francis	Nambaumbo	Masasi District	DED	Tanzania	Enzkreis
	Mussa	Natty	Dar es Salaam	City Engineer	Tanzania	Hamburg
	Rodney	Ngalamba	Masasi District	Environmental	Tanzania	Enzkreis
	Dorcas	Parsalaw	Goethe Institute	Interpreter	Tanzania	
	Mandy	Rademacher	BORDA - Dar es Salaam	Representative	Tanzania	
	Rajab Salum	Rajab	Zanzibar	HD. Social Affairs	Tanzania	Potsdam
	Frauziska	Räsch	GIZ - Dar es Salaam (SULGO)	Legal Advisor	Tanzania	
	Anita	Reddy	SKEW	Head of Depart-ment	Germany	
Dr	Klaus	Reuter	LAG 21	Manager	Germany	
	Flora	Samson	GIZ - Dar es Salaam	Workshop As-sistant	Tanzania	

Agenda

14 November 2011

10:00 - 10:30 am	**Arrival of participants & registration**
10:30. – 11:30 am	**Welcome and Opening**
	Round of Introduction (Name and City)
11:30 am – 12:30 pm	**Overview:** Project "50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015" – everything starts with an idea Question and Answers
12:30 – 1:30 pm	Lunch Break
1:30 – 2:30 pm	Presentation of the Project and suggestions for the design of joint action programs Question and Answers
2:00 - 2:30 pm	**Brief introduction of the participating municipalities/municipal partnerships**
2:30 – 3:00 pm	**Bilateral exchange of partner municipalities** about the participation in the project
3:00 – 3:30 pm	Break
3:30 – 4:30 pm	**Query on expectations:** What do participants expect from the project? What are their expectations towards the workshop?
6:30 pm	Departure for Dinner
7.00 pm	Dinner (Sea Cliff Hotel)

15 November 2011

9:00 – 9:15 am	Short summary of the first day
9:15 – 10:45 am	Panel Discussion: Design of joint action programs in municipal climate partnerships (one representative of one municipality in Ghana, South Africa, Tanzania and Germany) Open Discussion
10:45 – 11:15 am	Break
11:15 am - 1:00 pm	Climate Change and Municipal Development – Vision 2030: Vision for municipal climate change mitigation and adaptation with respect to overall municipal development objectives
1:00 - 2:00 pm	Lunch Break
2:00 pm	Departure Everyday Municipal Experiences – Part 1: Study Tour: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Dar es Salaam
Approx. 6 pm	**Return to Protea Courtyard Hotel**
7:00 pm	Dinner (Protea Courtyard Hotel)

16 November 2011

9:00 – 9:30 am	Everyday Municipal Experiences – Part 2
9:30 – 11:00 am	Working Groups Group 1 + 2: Focal areas of cooperation – climate mitigation Group 3 + 4: Focal areas of cooperation – climate adaptation Group 5 : Local Government Associations – possibility of involvement in the project
11:00 – 11:30 am	Break
11:30 am - 12:30 pm	Wrap-up of working group results Design of roadmap - example
12:30 – 1:00 pm	Everyday Municipal Experiences – Part 3
1:00 – 2:00 pm	Lunch Break
2:00 – 3:00 pm	Setting/General conditions of the project
3:00 – 3:30 pm	Bilateral exchange of partner municipalities about project implementation/planning
3:30 – 4:30 pm	Discussion and agreement of project planning in 2012
4:30 - 5:00 pm	Wrap-up/ Closing Remarks

LAG 21 NRW e.V.
(Working Party on Agenda 21 in North-Rhine Westphalia)

The LAG 21 NRW e.V. (Working Party on Agenda 21 in North-Rhine Westphalia) was founded in 2001 by numerous municipalities and districts, associations and institutions, churches and unions as a competence network for the professionalisation of local sustainability processes.

The LAG 21 NRW considers itself as a nationwide platform of action and a link between actors of civil society agenda-21-processes, politics, administration and science. In its actions LAG 21 NRW feels committed to the resolutions of the conference for environment and development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and aspires to prepare and implement global sustainability goals for municipal engagement.

By means of numerous campaigns and projects LAG 21 has evolved as the central contact in North Rhine-Westphalia for municipal sustainability processes and has developed corresponding competencies that can be divided into the following areas:

- Networking and the transfer of knowledge
- Municipal sustainability management systems
- Education for sustainable development

As a network we represent the basis of local agenda processes. It is our aim to introduce socially, ecologically, and economically fair processes where people live and work. “Think global – act local” describes our goal to leave behind sustainable livelihoods for coming generations.

Our offer

We bring together people, represent the interests of our members at associations, institutions and in politics. We foster the exchange of ideas and thoughts, organise meetings, trainings as well as congresses at regular intervals. We carry out projects and campaigns on a nationwide level to strategically integrate sustainability into the actions of municipal administrations on a long-term basis.

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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 www.service-eine-welt.de.

- About Us. Bonn, 2011.
  [Also available in German and Spanish]

- Profile. Bonn, May 2012.
  [Also available in German]

- 50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015. Project Flyer. Bonn, 2012.
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- Municipalities and Initiatives shape Globalisation. Declaration of the 11th Federal Conference of Municipalities and Initiatives. Munich, June 2009.
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Dialog Global - Series of the Service Agency:

No. 25: Learning from the South: Participatory Budgeting Worldwide – an Invitation to Global Cooperation. Study. Bonn, December 2010.
[Also available in German and Portuguese]

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

SERVICE AGENCY
COMMUNITIES IN ONE WORLD

GLOBAL CIVIC ENGAGEMENT
Service for Development Initiatives
Service Agency Communities in One World
Tulpenfeld 7, 53113 Bonn • 0228/20717-0

One World Begins at Home

In our One World, people's lives are interconnected in manifold ways. Learning from each other, seeking joint solutions and following the same paths together – these are the imperatives of our age for promoting global sustainable development. Your decisions and your engagement in your municipality affect the lives of people elsewhere. When you become involved in development work, your social, ecological and economic future will be able to unfold in ways that are not only more diverse and inventive, but also more successful.

Would you like to keep pace with the global challenges, and at the same time help create conditions in other parts of the world that make people's lives worth living? Sharpen the international profile of your municipality. Gain intercultural expertise. Get involved along with us.

The Service Agency Communities in One World is a partner that can support you with all aspects of municipal development cooperation. We stand for experience, expertise, successful projects, sustainable results and comprehensive information.

We are

a division of Engagement Global gGmbH, and:

- a competence centre for municipalities in Germany with an interest in development issues
- a partner for municipal development cooperation geared to achieving international development goals, and sustainable and participatory urban development – here and among our partners in the South
- a promoter of the exchange of international expertise with municipal experts in developing and emerging countries
- experts in the professionalisation of municipal project partnerships and twinning arrangements
- consultants for effective information and education work performed by German municipalities.

We work

on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, to address the themes of the future for municipalities:

- This is why we help build municipal partnerships with developing and emerging countries – currently focusing on climate change, participatory budgeting and sustainable urban development.
- It is also why we support actors in the field of migration and development at the local level, and strengthen municipal development cooperation by involving migrants.
- And it is why we promote fair procurement as a municipal contribution toward expanding fair trade.

We offer

- events such as workshops, congresses and conferences
- facilitation and support of theme-based networks
- the 'capital city of fair trade' competition
- personal consultation free of charge, also provided locally within your municipality
- an online advisory service on financing
- extensive series of publications, studies and research on current topics in development-related areas of municipal activity
- an extensive website – www.service-eine-welt.de – and Internet portals such as our website for participatory budgeting www.buergerhaushalt.org
- the monthly 'One World Newsletter' (only available in German)
- advice for municipalities on the services offered by Engagement Global gGmbH.

Do you have some ideas? We'll help you put them into practice. Are you looking for solutions? We'll act as your partner to help achieve your goal.
Municipal engagement for development means helping shape the future of our One World responsibly and sustainably. Be a part of it!

BMZ | Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung

EINE WELT.
ONE WORLD.
UN SEUL MONDE.
BONN.

Rat für NACHHALTIGE Entwicklung

Deutscher Städtetag

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