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Service für Entwicklungsinitiativen



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

**MATERIAL**



**International Workshop  
50 Municipal Climate Partnerships  
by 2015 – Presentation of the Joint  
Programmes of Action**

11th-13th June 2013, Würzburg, Germany

**Documentation**

On behalf of

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# **International Workshop 50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015 – Presentation of the Joint Programmes of Action**

**11th-13th June 2013, Würzburg, Germany**

**Documentation**



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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Context and Programme of the International Workshop

Recognizing the importance of the local governments to tackle the negative issues of the anthropogenic climate change, the project “50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015” supports municipalities from Germany and from the Global South to exchange experiences concerning climate change mitigation and adaptation and to develop Joint Programmes of Action.

During the pilot phase of the project nine municipalities from Germany established climate partnerships with their partner municipalities from Tanzania, Ghana and South Africa. The exchange among the municipalities was realized during delegation visits as well as at the occasion of network meetings and workshops. The international workshop in Würzburg (Germany) marked the end of the pilot phase of the project and took place from 11 to 13 June 2013.

75 representatives of the participating municipalities discussed the lessons learnt from the project, made arrangements for the further cooperation within their bilateral partnerships as well as for the whole international network of all climate partnerships and presented the outcomes of their Joint Programmes of Action. The workshops programme was complemented by external expert input concerning the climate change challenges on a local and regional level and possibilities of consolidating the established international network of the climate partners.

The workshops programme also included a public day where the project itself and the outcomes of the municipalities work on their Joint Programmes of Action were presented to a wider circle of relevant stakeholders.

The workshop was attended by eight mayors of African partner municipalities and numerous council members. Other participants included representatives of leading local government associations from all four countries, dedicated municipal departments and civil society organizations.

The documentation provides insight into the international workshops results and arrangements. Starting with a brief description of the project coordinating organizations and the aims of the project itself, the opening speeches of the project staff, partners, donors and the Mayor of Würzburg are summarized in the second chapter. The third chapter of the documentation contains the review and discussion of the pilot phase, from the point of view of all stakeholders, and a summary of an evaluation of the pilot phase that was conducted with the participants. The following two chapters present the main results achieved within the pilot phase and provide an outlook on the possibilities of future networking of the international partners. Chapter six takes a broader perspective on municipal partnerships and climate change, situating the project within the broader discourses of municipal partnerships, development cooperation and responses to climate change. The last chapter offers some concluding remarks. The programme of the workshop as well as the list of participants can be found in the annex of this documentation.

## 1.2 About Engagement Global / Service Agency Communities in One World

Engagement Global is the contact point in Germany for development policy work on both a national and international level. Since January 1, 2012 Engagement Global has been bringing institutions, initiatives and programmes active in development policy work and

dedicated to fair global cooperation together under one roof.

The services we offer to interested citizens, organisations and non-governmental organisations, firms, communities, teachers and pupils include:

- Information
- Advice
- Continuing education
- Financial assistance
- Networking

Engagement Global is commissioned by the German Federal Government and funded by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. Engagement Global shares the ministry's goal of getting more citizens involved in development policy.

Engagement Global is a non-profit organisation (gGmbH) with limited liability. Our headquarters are in Bonn. We also operate offices in Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Leipzig, Mainz and Stuttgart.

The Service Agency Communities in One World (SKEW) forms one department of Engagement Global and is a competence centre for municipal development cooperation in Germany since 2002. Its mandate and aim is to support German municipalities in their activities. Major topics of its work are the promotion of fair procurement as a municipal contribution towards fair trade, the support of networking in the field of 'migration and development' as well as cooperation with local diasporas, and the general strengthening of municipal partnerships. The project "50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015" was designed to strengthen municipal partnerships by integrating the topic of climate change mitigation and adaptation into municipal cooperation.

### 1.3 About the Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft Agenda 21 NRW

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

### 1.4 The Project "50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015"

Building on the extensive experience and expertise of municipalities in the fields of climate change mitigation and adaptation, the 50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015 project aims to build and support Municipal Climate Partnerships between municipalities in Germany and the Global South. To achieve this, the municipal partnerships spend 18 months developing Joint Programmes of Action for climate change mitigation and adaptation that specify objectives, measures and allocated resources. Developing these Joint Programmes of Action lays the foundation for long-term, constructive and systematic cooperation between the partner municipalities in the fields of climate change mitigation and adaptation. In some cases, a climate partnership builds on an existing twinning arrangement, adding a new dimension to it. Alternatively, it is a newly established partnership of two municipalities interested in forming such an issue-based partnership. A centrepiece of the project is professional exchange between local government experts, realised partly through mutual visits of experts from each of the municipalities to their respective counterparts. Furthermore, regular national and some international meetings are held to support

networking among the participating municipalities. Next to financial support, Engagement Global/Service Agency Communities in One World and LAG 21 NRW also provide the partnerships with technical and methodological advice. The programme is implemented on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and is supported by Germany's leading local government associations, through the German Association of Cities (through two special resolutions of the board), the German Association of Towns and Municipalities, and the German County Association.

The aim of the project is to build 50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015. The project develops in five phases each with a group of around 10 Municipal Climate Partnership starting every year. In the pilot phase, nine municipal partnerships between German municipalities and municipalities in Ghana, Tanzania and South Africa worked together over a period of 18 months and developed Joint Programmes of Action. The pilot phase started in 2011 with an International kick-off Workshop, held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. In 2012 several network meetings of the participating municipalities were held. Furthermore, up to three exchange visits of municipal experts took place in each of the nine Municipal Climate Partnerships.

In the second phase of the project, 14 German municipalities together with their partners from Latin America and the Caribbean are working on their Joint Programmes of Action.

The third phase of the project will start in autumn 2013 and will focus on partnerships with African municipalities.

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 Municipal Climate Partnerships of the pilot phase



## 2 Opening Speeches

### 2.1 Dr Stefan Wilhelmy, Head of the Service Agency Communities in One World (SKEW), Engagement Global



Dr Stefan Wilhelmy, head of the Service Agency Communities in One World welcomed the participants, especially the mayors and heads of delegations. He expressed his satisfaction that the partnerships had made significant progress on the aims they had set themselves at the beginning of the project. They had established functioning cooperation structures in their bilateral partnerships, informed themselves about the situation in the partner municipalities, taken decisions on key areas of action and agreed upon Joint Programmes of Action for their municipalities. They had also established links to organisations from civil society, business and academia. In some cases the plans had become concrete enough to formulate project applications, some municipalities had already started with implementation. Now the challenge was to keep the partnerships on the agenda of the municipalities and to integrate their activities with other activities in the municipalities. Dr Wilhelmy emphasised that SKEW would support the partnerships with the implementation of their Joint Programmes of Action, even if the pilot phase of the project was coming to an end. The completion of the first project phase was an important milestone for the whole project. Important lessons had been learnt,

contributing to further developing the project idea. Dr Wilhelmy expressed his thanks to the participants for all their ideas and contributions.

### 2.2 Georg Rosenthal, Mayor of Würzburg



The mayor of Würzburg, Georg Rosenthal, welcomed the participants and acknowledged the Project 50 Municipal Climate Partnerships and especially the partnership of Würzburg and Mwanza as a possibility for dialogue 'at eye level' and for taking responsibility in the spirit of "thinking global, acting local". Municipalities, he said, had a direct connection to citizens and businesses, which take many decisions that are very relevant for climate issues. In that sense, the local level was very relevant for a large part of the action required in response to climate change. He emphasised the responsibility of industrialised nations such as Germany, and that this project was making a valuable contribution in this sense.

### **Reception at the Würzburg Townhall**

In the evening, the delegates met for a reception at the Würzburg Townhall, where they were greeted by the mayor of Würzburg, Georg Rosenthal. In a ceremony framed by the performance of a local music trio, the cities of Würzburg and Mwanza renewed their partnership agreement, acknowledging more than 40 years of partnership and celebrating its renewal and new additional focus through the Municipal Climate Partnership.

After speeches by the mayor of Würzburg and the mayor of Mwanza, Stanlaus Mabula, an exchange of gifts and congratulations of other present mayors, the delegation convened in the foyer of the town hall for a reception with local specialities and further conversation.

### **2.3 Dr Doris Witteler-Stiepelmann, Head of Division 113 - Cooperation of Municipalities and Federal States, BMZ**



Dr Doris Witteler-Stiepelmann of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) underlined that the topics of climate change and municipal development cooperation are both growing in importance for the Ministry. This finds expression in expanding funding opportunities, for instance through a new budget line for municipal cooperation and the continuation of the BMZ Facility for climate protection, conservation of forests and

biodiversity that already supports projects of the partnerships Bonn-Cape Coast and, since 2013, Bremen-Durban. Dr Stiepelmann emphasised that the Joint Programmes of Action were a very good basis for the partnerships to apply for further funding in this budget line. The Municipal Climate Partnership project, she said, was a pioneer and the model seemed fit to be applied for other topics as well.

### **2.4 Anita Reddy, Head of Department Municipal Development Cooperation and Capacity Building Programmes, Engagement Global**



Anita Reddy illustrated how the project fits into the context of Engagement Global and its aim of promoting citizen engagement for global issues in Germany. She explained how the increased importance of municipal development cooperation was also reflected in the setup of a Department for Municipal Development Cooperation and Capacity Building Programmes within Engagement Global, which she was heading, and of which the Service Agency Communities in One World formed a part.

The project 50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015 was a very good example for the work of Engagement Global: It addresses a global topic at the local level. It promotes dialogue on equal terms and connects municipalities in Germany with its counterparts in the Global South. It focuses on the work of

local administration and local policy makers while at the same time creating space for the involvement of civil society organisations and other actors such as schools.

She invited the partnerships to see themselves as multipliers and to make their experience available to a wider audience, by sharing their experiences and plans at the workshop and beyond.

## 2.5 Dr Klaus Reuter, Head of Working Party on Agenda 21 in North-Rhine Westphalia



Dr Klaus Reuter briefly introduced the work of the LAG 21 NRW and illustrated the projects role in the LAG 21 NRW network. He highlighted the potentials for concrete action that lie in international partnerships between municipalities and in the projects success to bring together municipal experts from the international and ecological departments working mutually on a common topic. He also emphasised the human side of the project that had brought together people from very different backgrounds but who all cared about climate change. The friendship and trust that had developed through the intensive cooperation in the project played a very important role for the success of the project.

### 3 Review and Discussion of the Pilot Phase

#### 3.1 Review of the Pilot Phase – from a project perspective

*“Municipalities play an important role in implementing measures to protect the climate and to adapt to its changing patterns. We understand the Municipal Climate Partnerships as vessels for a multilateral knowledge transfer for tackling these issues of climate change.*

(Dr Klaus Reuter, LAG 21 NRW)

*“By building up functional Municipal Climate Partnerships and by formulated Joint Programmes of Action we have reached our goals for the pilot phase. Now the question is how do we continue?”*

(Jessica Baier, SKEW)

Jessica Baier from SKEW and Dr Klaus Reuter from LAG21 NRW presented a review of the project’s pilot phase, providing some background on the project

and presenting results, their conclusions and lessons learnt in the process.<sup>1</sup>

The project aimed to strengthen partnerships on climate change between municipalities in Germany and the Global South and to initiate the mutual development of Joint Programmes of Action concerning climate mitigation and adaptation measures. In focusing on the local level, it concentrated on actors who were committed to addressing the global issue of climate change at the local level. Looking back at the pilot phase, Dr Klaus Reuter said he was confident that this local approach was proving to be successful. While the Joint Programmes of Action of the different partnerships differed in scope and depth, they all provided a good basis for further fundraising at national and international level. There had been cooperation and knowledge transfer at a very high level, with municipal staff from the partner municipalities working together in order to find solutions in their

<sup>1</sup> This documentation provides a summary only. A detailed account of the project’s pilot phase can be found in the Documentation of the Pilot Phase, SKEW DG29.

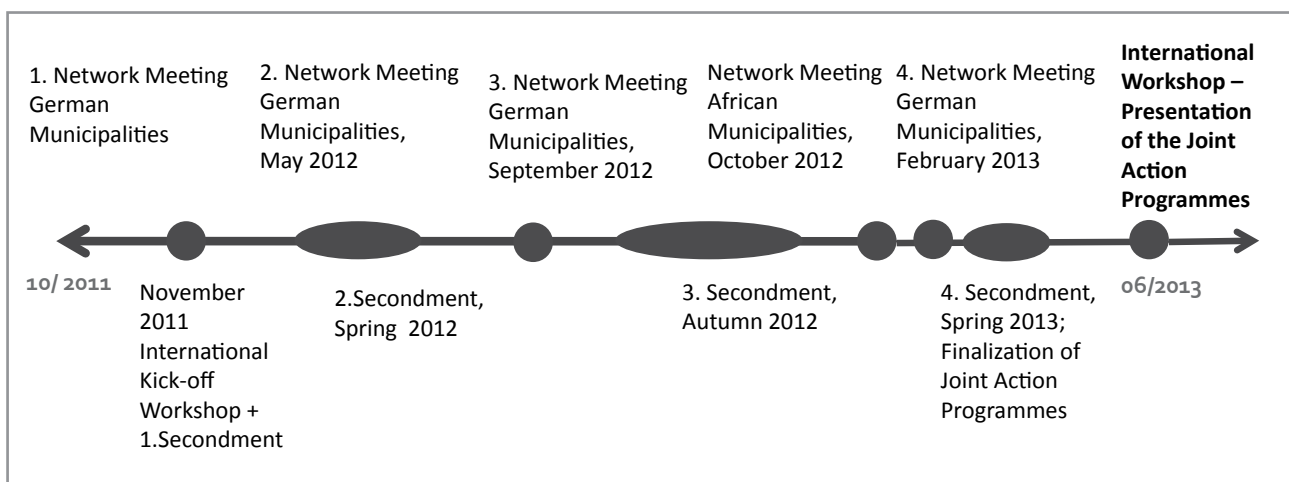


Figure 1: Workflow of the Pilot Phase

municipalities. Everyone, including the project facilitators had learnt a lot in the process. From a structuring point of view the pilot phase has been characterized by five major network meetings, the four bilateral delegations visits within each partnership and the two framing international workshops (see fig. 1).

### Results

To date, following results had been achieved:

- The nine partnerships had established working structures that ensured the cooperation of local administration and civil society organisations;
- In each partnership, a baseline review of existing information, challenges and activities on climate change had been carried out, using existing documentation, experience exchange and site visits, assistance of students in data collection, etc.;
- Based on this information, the partnerships had decided on their focal areas of cooperation that provided the basis for deciding on their Joint Programmes of Action. Across the participating municipalities there was a diversity of topics, with the following key areas of action emerging:
  - Resilience to climate shocks;
  - Energy supply;
  - Biodiversity;
  - Solid waste management;
  - Reforestation and city greening;
  - Awareness raising and education;
  - Water Management.
- In order to ensure exchange of good practice, network meetings and continual exchange among participating municipalities had taken place, both at national and international level.

### Conclusions

Jessica Baier and Dr Klaus Reuter concluded that the project goals of the first project phase had been reached. The pilot phase had also proven that cooperation among two municipalities on equal terms was possible, having established high quality information and knowledge transfer. The Joint Programmes of Action should be understood as a work-in-progress,

which will now be implemented in the future cooperation within the Municipal Climate Partnership. The goals and baseline information provided a solid basis for developing project proposals and applying for funding.

### From an overall project perspective the following Lessons Learnt can be drawn:

- Communication and the establishment of clear communication channels was very important;
- Documentation of the process was very important to ensure continuity of the project when municipal staff changed;
- It was important to acknowledge different working speeds. Formal decision processes needed to be adhered to and could be complex, both in Germany and in the partner countries in the Global South.
- Municipal staff had limited time resources. In many cases, the work on climate partnerships was additional to the normal tasks and often built on a great amount of personal commitment.
- Discussing key issues at local level and formulating focus areas was usually more helpful than extensive analysis of available documentation. In some cases, the assistance of students in data collection had been very helpful.

With the implementation of the Joint Programmes of Action the municipal partnerships of the pilot phase could now indeed contribute to global climate mitigation and adaptation. Jessica Baier and Dr Klaus Reuter thanked the pioneers of the first project phase for their commitment and their contribution to render this complex project so successful.

## 3.2 Review of the Pilot Phase – from a municipal perspective

After the review of the pilot phase from the perspective of the project coordinators, it has been an important part of the workshop to review and discuss the pilot phase from a municipal perspective too.

Paa Kwesi Justice Simmons from the city of Kumasi acknowledged the good cooperation with their partners in Dortmund. They had worked very intensively at technical level during the pilot phase and had achieved good results so far. He also said that it was very important to continually ensure political support for the project, and therefore he was very glad that there were three councillors from Kumasi present, which was very valuable for the sustainability of the programme. He also recommended keeping projects as simple as possible to facilitate communication. Finally, he called upon the partners to continue their good work and provide further support for the partnerships and their projects.

***“If you leave everything to the technical actors, you achieve some amount of success, but success is not as much as when you have the political actors, the decision makers coming in strongly.”***

(Paa Kwesi Justice Simmons, Municipality of Kumasi )

Mzee Juma, from the City of Zanzibar emphasised how the project had come at the right time for Zanzibar. Through the project he and his colleagues had learnt a lot about climate change. It was especially valuable to network around climate change with other municipalities, both in Africa and in Germany, to exchange experiences and approaches, and to support each other in dealing with the challenges of climate change. Also, the programme was contributing to raising awareness among politicians in Zanzibar and therefore to ensuring that action on climate change was budgeted for in the municipal budget.

Bernadette Aquilin Kinabo from Moshi Municipality provided a very brief overview of activities, meetings, and the Joint Programme of Action of the Moshi-Tübingen partnership. A continued challenge for the partnership was securing funding, which Moshi municipality was pursuing with the help of their

partners in Tübingen. She noted that climate change was very palpable now, with extreme weather events becoming more and more frequent all over the world, underlining the importance of continuing their efforts.

Joanne Boulle from eThekweni Municipality (Durban) shared some ways how the partnership could strengthen climate change work. While Durban and Bremen were on different continents, they found out during the partnership that there were significant similarities between the two cities, and that they could benefit from sharing knowledge and experiences. They also found that the differences between the municipalities were a great opportunity to challenge some of the approaches they were each adopting and to learn from each other. In Durban, the project helped develop momentum around a climate adaptation project. It also helped bring together the team of people working on these issues within the municipality, and to extend information to the wider population. The members of the partnership were at a point where they were not just colleagues but had become friends.

***“Sometimes we agree, sometimes we disagree, but for me that is the foundation of a good partnership. And we can use this relationship to strengthen and to grow and to face the challenging times ahead.”***

(Joanne Boulle, eThekweni Municipality)

Silke Goethe from the City of Bremen spoke as member of the board of the Service Agency Communities in One World, highlighting how the project had grown from an idea at a conference in Munich in 2009 (Bundeskonferenz der Kommunen und Initiativen), and how glad she was that the idea had been taken up in such a way to make this project happen. In order to assist the implementation of the Joint Programmes of Action, she emphasised how important it was to remain flexible – in designing instruments to support the partnerships, but also within the partnerships. She

also acknowledged the great amount of voluntary involvement that the project had benefited from and that continued to allow the project to evolve. For many of the partners, the project meant extra work and a great commitment that needed to be appreciated.

### 3.3 Evaluation of the Pilot Phase

Based on the reviews of the pilot phase from the perspectives of the projects coordinators as well as from a municipal point of view, the participants were asked to evaluate the pilot phase and its outcomes by answering a few evaluation questions and to discuss their remarks in plenary.

The questions were:

- What have you learnt during your work with the Municipal Climate Partnership?
- What benefit did the Municipal Climate Partnership bring for your municipality / district / association?
- From your experience, what recommendations do you have for SKEW and LAG 21 NRW?
- What other Remarks would you like to make?

In their answers, participants acknowledged that they had learnt a lot throughout the project period. Several participants highlighted the intercultural experience they had gained, the value of networking and sharing good practice. In spite of many differences between municipalities, this exchange had proven that there were very useful lessons to learn. An important learning outcome in many partnerships was the importance of being patient, and that partnerships needed time to grow.

The partnerships had definitely brought benefits locally, from awareness creation on climate change to improving cooperation between municipal departments and providing municipal staff with the opportunity of having a sounding board for new ideas with an outside perspective, providing new ideas and

perspectives on how to monitor and evaluate their work.

Several recommendations to the project facilitators concerned the time frame and funding possibilities of the project – allowing for longer implementation time and more possibilities for project funding. Specific characteristics of municipalities and their administrative procedures – both in Germany and in the partner countries – needed to be considered more. Other recommendations regarded the importance of keeping up momentum of the project and assisting partnerships in their self-organisation by creating spaces for follow-up and further networking.

Other remarks included requests to keep reporting requirements as simple and minimal as possible, to continue support and allow for synergies between participants from different project phases by organising meeting opportunities.

Generally, participants were very appreciative of the work of SKEW and LAG 21 NRW and encouraged the team to keep up their good work.



## 4 Results of the Pilot Phase

### 4.1 Overview of the Joint Programmes of Action

Besides the evaluation of the pilot phase the presentation of the Joint Programmes of Action was the central theme throughout the workshop. During the workshop, the Joint Programmes of Action were discussed in different settings. This included a poster exhibition and individual presentations of each Municipal Climate Partnership.

First, a brief overview of each Municipal Climate Partnerships key areas of action is provided, afterwards some highlights of the discussions during the market place and in the plenary are presented.

For a more detailed description of the content of the Joint Programmes of Action, please refer to DG29, 50 Municipal Climate Partnerships, Documentation of the Pilot Phase. The documentation is available in a bi-lingual English-German version. Hard copies can be ordered at the Service Agency, a download of the digital versions is available on [www.service-eine-welt.de](http://www.service-eine-welt.de).

Municipal Climate Partnership	Key Areas of Action
<b>Bonn – Cape Coast (Ghana)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of Municipal Experts from Cape Coast in Bonn</li> <li>• Cooperation with the University and Academic Institutions</li> <li>• Supporting the Activities of the Association „Partnership Bonn – Cape Coast</li> <li>• Awareness Raising and Education in the Areas of Environmental Protection and Climate Change Mitigation</li> <li>• Establishing School Partnerships</li> <li>• Implementation of the Project „Restoration of the Fosu Lagoon in Cape Coast</li> </ul>
<b>Bremen - Durban</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Monitoring</li> <li>• Environmental Education</li> <li>• Waste Water Management</li> <li>• Climate Change Adaptation</li> <li>• Restoration of Key Ecosystems</li> <li>• Sustainable City Planning</li> </ul>
<b>Dortmund – Kumasi (Ghana)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</li> <li>• Greening the City of Kumasi</li> <li>• Adding Value to Wood Waste</li> <li>• Adding Value to Municipal Waste</li> </ul>
<b>Tübingen – Moshi Municipality (Tanzania)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of a Pilot Biogas Plant at Moshi University College of Co-operative &amp; Business Studies</li> <li>• Construction of a Biogas Plant for Economic Use</li> <li>• Waste separation</li> <li>• Composting</li> <li>• Solar Energy</li> </ul>



Municipal Climate Partnership	Key Areas of Action
<b>Enzkreis – Masasi District (Tanzania)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing a Stakeholder-network to support the Cooperation of the Municipal Climate Partnership</li> <li>• Establishing a Monitoring System for the Municipal Climate Partnership</li> <li>• Awareness Raising and Promotion of Renewable Energy Sources in Masasi</li> <li>• Energetic Use of Organic Waste through Installation of Biogas Plants</li> <li>• Improvement of Health Care in Masasi</li> <li>• School Partnerships between Schools in Enzkreis and Masasi District</li> </ul>
<b>Würzburg – Mwanza (Tanzania)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing Use of Renewable Energy Sources</li> <li>• Energy Efficiency Climate Change Adaptation</li> <li>• Dissemination of Knowledge about Climate Change</li> </ul>
<b>Potsdam – Zanzibar (Tanzania)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drainage of a Meadow in Zanzibar</li> <li>• Improvement of Solid Waste Processing</li> <li>• Shore Protection</li> <li>• Use of Renewable Energy Sources</li> </ul>
<b>Hamburg – Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Change Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduction of Polluting Emissions from Pugu Landfill</li> <li>- Promotion of Decentralised Composting</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Climate Change Adaptation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection of Dar es Salaam Residents against Flooding caused by Heavy Rains</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Climate Change Education</li> <li>• Knowledge Transfer and Dialogue between the Citizens of the Sister Cities on climate-related issues for example through School Partnerships, Youth Exchange, Cooperation of Universities)</li> </ul>
<b>Kiel – Moshi District (Tanzania)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drinking Water Supply</li> <li>• Rain Water Harvesting</li> <li>• Use of Biogas</li> <li>• Temporary Support of the Moshi District Administration by a Specialist in Moshi District</li> <li>• Transport of Solid Waste</li> </ul>

Table 2: Key areas of action for each Municipal Climate Partnership

### Market Place

Participants were given the opportunity to get a quick overview of the activities of several partnerships in a market place where each partnership presented their Joint Programmes of Action. Each partnership had prepared a poster displaying the focal areas of their climate partnership, along with some illustrating photographs of their work. Each partnership delegated two of their members to present the partnership while the others could walk around and inform themselves on the work of the other partnerships. During the

market place, participants exchanged experiences with each other in a direct and informal way, and so could find parallels between their municipalities, gain ideas how to address challenges in their respective municipalities and lay foundations for future networking and cooperation. The market place was a good opportunity for those delegates who were not deeply involved in the day-to-day activities of the partnerships, for instance the mayors and municipal councillors, to learn about other partnerships in the project.



## 4.2 Highlights of the Joint Programmes of Action

Each Partnership had the opportunity to present one specific aspect of its Joint Programme of Action in more detail and to get feedback from other partnerships and experts. For these presentations, the partnerships were grouped into the following headlines, corresponding to specific challenges and opportunities they address within their cooperation:

1. Eco-system based climate change adaptation
2. Urban green areas and biodiversity
3. Use of renewable energy sources
4. Research, education and awareness raising in the realm of climate change
5. Waste management
6. Water and wastewater management

This section provides a brief introduction to the work of each partnership, followed by a summary of points that were raised in the discussions following the presentations.

### 4.2.1 Eco-system based climate change adaptation

#### **Bremen - Durban**

Joanne Boule and Silke Goethe presented the partnership of eThekweni / Durban and Bremen. The challenges that Durban was facing due to climate change

included higher temperatures, greater variability in rainfall, increased storm events and a rising sea level. These were likely to lead to increased flooding and reduced water quality. Therefore, adaptation to climate change was critical for Durban. The approach the project was taking, ecosystem-based adaptation, recognised the resilience of well-functioning natural ecosystems, and therefore emphasised the importance of protecting, rehabilitating and managing ecosystems as part of the city's climate change adaptation strategy. The project of the Bremen / Durban partnership concentrated on wetland rehabilitation in the uMhlangane catchment area, and on creating green jobs in the process. The partnership had been able to secure funding from special funds provided by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development as Facility for "Climate Protection, Conservation of Forests and Biodiversity".

The work programme of the partnership included a number of exchange visits to discuss technical aspects of wetland rehabilitation. Specific areas of exchange included water quality monitoring, energy efficient waste water management and response to heavy storm water events. Delegates from Durban were planning to attend a sustainable city-planning workshop in Bremen in 2014. The programme also intended to collaborate in terms of human resources, and was inquiring into possibilities to make use of the German Senior Expert Service Programme and the involvement of integrated experts organized by the Center for International Migration (CIM) in collaboration with SKEW, as well as welcoming volunteers from Bremen.

While the BMZ-financed project focused on Durban, the partnership was also of great relevance to Bremen, which is also challenged by heavy storm water and was learning from the approach that Durban is taking, especially from the process of setting up its climate mitigation and adaptation strategy.

The presentation of the Bremen-Durban Municipal Climate Partnership raised great interest among the other participants of the workshop. In the discussion the importance of community involvement for sustainability was highlighted, e.g. through environmental education. Through an extended public works programme of the South African government, there was a potential for job-creation in wetland rehabilitation, which secured community involvement. For the project it was also important to ensure information and commitment at the political level: Especially municipal councillors needed to be informed about the project, e.g. through regular reports and well-structured flow of information. Another point of discussion was the challenge of informal settlements: Sustainable city planning was challenged by the growth of informal settlements in Durban.

The participants acknowledged the example of the partnership Bremen – Durban for showing that learning goes both ways with Durban and Bremen equally benefiting from the partnership. Direct exchange improved cooperation, both between municipalities as well as between departments within each municipality. Furthermore, there was an active exchange with other South African municipalities: This was organised by the Municipal Learning Institute in Durban and through working groups of SALGA.

#### 4.2.2 Urban green areas and biodiversity

##### **Bonn - Cape Coast**

Representatives of the Bonn-Cape Coast partnership explained that similarly to the Bremen-Durban partnership, the partnership of Bonn-Cape Coast partnership had secured funding by the BMZ-Facility on “Climate Protection, Conservation of Forests and Biodiversity” for the restoration of the Fosu Lagoon in Cape Coast.

Activities for the rehabilitation of the Fosu Lagoon included cleaning drains, constructing sieves and

drains, the implementation of a Fosu Lagoon catchment development scheme and the review of by-laws. The project was complemented by environmental training through a ‘House of Nature’, providing environmental education and training. The inauguration of the ‘House of Nature’ was planned for 2014, and would provide an opportunity for both mayors to meet. Other sensitisation work of the partnership was carried out in communities, churches, mosques, and schools. Another important channel for awareness raising was through climate change training of media personnel. In terms of civil society support for climate change sensitisation, the partnership supported the Bonn-Cape Coast association in handing in a proposal to the city council regarding a ‘climate school project’, which was planning several visits to Cape Coast. Another focus of the Bonn-Cape Coast partnership’s work was to raise awareness for the issue of climate change among officials of the Cape Coast Municipal Assembly. The partners expressed their hope that the project would inspire other initiatives for wetland and water body protection, based on the Fosu Lagoon experience. In terms of managing the partnership, next to annual progress reports that are required by BMZ and twice-yearly review meetings, e-mail and telephone would be the main communication instruments for the partnership.

In the discussion, participants inquired about the role and composition of the steering committee. The delegates of the partnership explained that representatives from traditional authorities as well as from civil society were part of the steering committee. Delegates emphasised that the involvement of the local community and various cooperation partners (university, schools, partnership associations) was key to the success of the climate partnership. Participants also spoke about the challenges of school exchanges and their need for continuous partners in both schools, usually a dedicated teacher. However, there was less and less time for exchanges, especially after the change of the German syllabus (G8). For primary schools there was an additional language

barrier. Participants also stressed that the experience of Cape Coast had to be shared with other Ghanaian and African municipalities, for instance with the help of fact sheets.

#### **Dortmund - Kumasi**

Paa Justice Simmons and Michael Leischner presented the Dortmund Kumasi partnership. The partnership, they explained, focused on re-greening Kumasi, so that it may once again become known as the garden city of West Africa. Through its experience in transforming former industrial areas to green areas, Dortmund had a lot of experience in re-greening that Kumasi could benefit from. The project would include education activities for the general population, for school children, and city councillors. An important aim of Kumasi was to plant 250,000 trees each year, with an appraisal planned for each year in order to learn from successes and failures. Another area was a pilot project in waste separation which was supposed to be carried out in a small area in Kumasi, where there was already waste collection. Currently the city was carrying out education on source separation, with the actual project scheduled to start in June 2014. A further area of cooperation regarded dealing with waste from wood production, producing pellets as a substitute to charcoal, possibly with the support of an Indian investor.

Participants discussed about the issue of political support, and the positive experience of strongly involving city councillors and traditional authorities, illustrated by the fact that three councillors were present at the workshop. This was vital to ensure political support and resources for the projects. Another discussion point was the importance of making use of existing structures to support the project rather than establishing new parallel structures.

Participants also questioned how to achieve the large number of trees planned to be planted, especially as the trees needed to be taken care of after planting. Potential ways of ensuring care for the trees were new

by-laws on cutting trees that were very strict, and the involvement of school children in caring for the trees, including an award system for schools and teachers who planted and nurtured trees.

#### **4.2.3 Use of renewable energy sources**

##### **Moshi -Tübingen**

The Moshi-Tübingen Municipal Climate Partnership focuses on the potential of biogas production from solid waste in a centralised biogas plant for larger amounts of waste from Moshi municipality. The presenters of the Moshi-Tübingen partnership explained that data for a feasibility-study had been gathered and was being analysed with the assistance of the University of Hohenheim. Preliminary results were promising, and once analysis has been finalised, detailed project planning would commence. Presently, two biogas plants were planned: one pilot at Moshi University College of Co-operative and Business Studies that would be used for educational purposes and would provide gas for the college, and one larger plant for waste from the municipality of Moshi. In order to manage communication, the Municipal Climate Partnership was planning one delegation visit per year, with a delegation from Tübingen visiting Moshi in 2014 and 2016 and a delegation from Moshi coming to Tübingen in 2015. In terms of educational activities, several events were planned in Tübingen, including activities in the framework of the city's climate protection initiative "Tübingen macht blau".

In the discussion, the question of funding was raised. The partners explained they aimed to implement a pilot, with a small grant from the NAKOPA Programme of SKEW. Another discussion point was community involvement. The partnership planned to carry out environmental education in Moshi and in Tübingen. Regarding the use of the produced biogas, delegates of the partnership explained that it could be used for cooking and as an alternative to firewood, but that the partners were also contacting potential larger

customers of biogas, in order to evaluate the possibility of selling the gas locally.

### **Masasi - Enzkreis**

The Masasi-Enzkreis partnership also focuses on the production of biogas but incorporated a more decentralized and small scale approach due to the rural setting of Masasi. Another focus lied on the use of solar power. Angela Gewiese and Thomas Mwailafu presented the work of the Masasi-Enzkreis partnership, saying it was still at its beginning, and therefore awareness raising and education activities on renewable energy were especially important. One example was the production of solar cookers by handicapped pupils in an inclusive pedagogic project in Enzkreis and at the Folk Development College in Masasi, which would be used for cooking and heating water at Mkomaindo Hospital in Masasi town. The hospital would also be equipped with solar panels and a generator.

Further, the partnership planned the installation of a simple biogas plant in the vocational training school in Masasi District. Currently, a feasibility study was being carried out by a student from Hohenheim University. In order to generate further funds for small projects in Masasi, people in Enzkreis had started a charitable association that was collecting donations. The Enzkreis was also exploring the possibility of becoming a 'fair trade' district, with the plan to support cashew production and processing in Masasi. Further in the future, the partners said they were planning to establish a formal cooperation between schools in both districts, organise school exchanges, and invite teachers from Masasi to come to Germany. At the hospital in Masasi town and at local dispensaries, small incinerators for hazardous waste were supposed to be installed.

In the discussion, representatives from the partnership explained that while cashew nuts were the most exported product from Masasi, most of the nuts were exported to India for processing. The partnership

therefore planned to establish possibilities for local processing and obtain fair trade certification. Participants also discussed the design of biogas plants, and how these could be constructed in a very simple and cheap way, using a design of the University of Hohenheim.



### **4.2.4 Research, education and awareness raising in the realm of climate change**

#### **Würzburg – Mwanza**

The Würzburg-Mwanza partnership presented their many-sided work. There, the partnership was focusing on researching the potential of centralised waste collection and waste separation for the production of biogas in Mwanza. There was a possibility of producing fertiliser for a tree nursery, they explained, that was part of an ambitious city greening programme. The city greening programme also involved education activities and tree-planting competitions in schools. The partnership also supported fishermen by experimenting with different models of solar-powered electrical lamps that could replace kerosene-powered lamps.

The partners explained that for managing their communication they planned annual delegation meetings and more frequent telephone conferences to exchange information and stay in touch. Regarding financing, the partnership was preparing proposals on composting as a school subject and on the provision of support to the development of photovoltaic

systems. These proposals should then be handed in for financial support to the Service Agency.

In the discussion, participants asked about the costs of centralised rubbish collection, and especially the maintenance of collection vehicles. Was this economically viable? Representatives of the partnership pointed out that this was the matter of a simple cost-benefit calculation; taking into account the potential gains from selling biogas, and keeping the possibility in mind that simple collection methods such as wheelbarrows might remain a better option if one could find ways to enable waste separation.

#### **Potsdam - Zanzibar**

The Potsdam-Zanzibar partnership presented their work in the areas of storm water management, solid waste disposal management, erosion, land degradation and sea water intrusion.

The next phase of the partnership's work was going to involve research that Zanzibar State University and the Marine Institutes of the University of Dar es Salaam were carrying out in cooperation with German academic institutions such as the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), the German Research Centre for Geoscience (GFZ) and the Aerial Photo Environment Planning Office (LUP), they explained, with the aim of applying new instruments to identify measures for climate change adaptation on the basis of better data. Other areas of the partnerships work included networking between the involved actors, improving working relationships and strengthening existing school partnerships. In terms of communication, the partnership planned to hold regular telephone meetings (every three months) for sharing information. Due to schedule difficulties the partnership needed to postpone their last delegation visit within the project to November 2013. During this visit the Joint Programme of Action will be finalised. Implementation was supposed to begin in 2014. With respect to monitoring and evaluation, the partnerships

progress was supposed to be evaluated every year, and a review of the action plan was scheduled for 2015.

#### **4.2.5 Waste management**

##### **Dar es Salaam – Hamburg**

The city partnership of Dar es Salaam and Hamburg was relatively young, its representatives explained. It had formally begun three years ago, although cooperation between the two cities at civil society level had a much longer history. The main topics of the partnership were waste management, climate change education and storm- and floodwater management. As a starting point, the partnership had agreed to address the issue of waste management, focusing on a few very concrete results. Waste from the Dar es Salaam market, one of the largest markets in East Africa, where about 60-70 per cent of the waste was organic, was supposed to be composted. To ensure continuing communication and effective information flow, the partnership aimed to make use of conferences in Hamburg to meet and further develop the partnership.

In the discussion, representatives from the Municipal Climate Partnership spoke of challenge of changing municipal personnel. The mayors both in Hamburg and in Dar es Salaam had changed, and so it had been necessary to take time to get to know each other again, and to agree upon a number of basic points. Participants also inquired about details regarding planned activities for storm and floodwater management. The partners from Hamburg and Dar es Salaam explained that this was an area where there were many similarities in the challenges the two cities were facing. In Dar es Salaam, informal settlements posed great challenges with regard to flooding, the Dar es Salaam partner added.

## 4.2.6 Water and wastewater management

### Kiel - Moshi District

The partnership between Kiel and Moshi was also recent, Detlef Schramm and Browman Lyimo from Kiel and Moshi District explained. Independently of the municipal climate partnership project, a partnership agreement between Kiel and Moshi District had been signed on 1st March 2013. The climate partnership was focussing on the management of fresh water supply in the district (rainwater retention and water supply systems), and to a lesser extent on energy supply and solid waste management. In terms of management structures, the partnership aimed at establishing continuity in exchange – through e-mail and annual delegation visits that were to be synchronised with events such as the 'Kieler Woche'.

Questions raised in the discussion included the importance of using locally developed and adapted technology that can be maintained very easily, using locally available material. Another discussion point was the challenge of obtaining information on other donors' activities in the area as well as donor coordination.



### Field trip in the surroundings of Würzburg

In order to visualize concrete climate protection measures in the surroundings, the delegates were invited on a field trip in the area of Würzburg. This trip showcased various organisations and places that illustrated several of the topics the participants had been discussing beforehand. The following places were visited:

- A solar panel field
- A local wind power station
- The Würzburg Recycling Company
- A biogas plant

The selected sites showed simple but effective technologies, run by cooperatives, relatively small companies or by the City of Würzburg. At each site, participants asked many questions, e.g. about practicalities such as maintenance, financing and return on investment.



## 5 Beyond the Pilot Phase

### 5.1 Background information and framework

As stated earlier, an important aim of the workshop was to make arrangements concerning the future of the international network of all Municipal Climate Partnerships and also for the coming work and exchange within the individual partnerships.

First, Jessica Baier from SKEW restated the mission of the Service Agency Communities in One World that was a competency centre for communal development in Germany. So, by its mandate, it was bound to support German municipalities in the realm of municipal development politics, one of them being municipal partnerships, in the case of this project with a focus on the issue of climate change. Thereby the SKEW saw its role in providing initial support. In some cases supporting new partnerships, in other cases working with well-established partnerships, providing support on the climate topic and showing how this topic could be addressed in the framework of municipal cooperation.

Second, Jessica Baier reiterated the course of the different project phases, illustrating the aim of the project to have 50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015: Currently, the project counts 23 Municipal Climate Partnerships. Nine in the pilot phase present at this workshop, and fourteen in the second phase of the project. A third phase had started with a call for municipalities in June 2013, with the international kick-off meeting expected at the beginning of 2014. After the second phase, which had been open for German municipalities with partnerships in Latin America, this third phase was again for partnerships with African cities. A fourth phase of the project was supposed start in November 2014. Since the project was being extended continuously, an intensive support and assistance of each phase could only be provided for eighteen months with the objective to finalize one

Joint Programme of Action for each Municipal Climate Partnership of the respective phase. Beyond this initial support, the further development of these partnerships was in the responsibility of the municipalities. In this sense, for the pilot phase this intensive support was coming to an end.

However, the SKEW did have a strong interest in maintaining contact with all Municipal Climate Partnerships. In this spirit, there were some kinds of assistance the SKEW could no longer offer, while other kinds of assistance by the SKEW and other agencies were now becoming available to the partnerships.

The SKEW could no longer

- Finance the secondment of experts;
- Organise international network meetings;
- Provide direct support to partnerships

The SKEW could offer

- support in the implementation of the Joint Programmes of Action through other programmes of the SKEW, such as NAKOPA (Partnership Projects for Sustainable Local Development) and the BMZ Municipal Facility for Climate Protection, Conservation of Forests and Biodiversity;
- Annual network meetings of the German partners, provided the municipalities contribute to the organisation. The next network meeting of the German municipalities will take place in February 2014 in Pforzheim hosted by the partners from Enzkreis.
- communication support for the network, e.g. through the website of the Service Agency;



Beyond this, there were other programmes of Engagement Global and other organisations that could be of interest to the partnerships:

- The partnerships could apply for other programmes of Engagement Global, such as the ASA-Programme that provided funding for internships of students/young professionals, the volunteer programme „weltwärts“, or the school exchange programme ENSA;
- In order to finance assessments by experts, the CIM and Senior Expert Service (SES) programmes were options that some of the partnerships were already pursuing and that might be interesting for others too.

Jessica Baier explained that SKEW would not be able to organise international meetings for the partnerships of the pilot phase after this had come to an end. However, she invited the participants to use the time at the workshop to discuss how they wanted to continue networking at an international level and outlined some ways how networking at an international level might continue.

The municipalities present at the workshop were already active in several international networks, some specialised on the topic of climate change, others with a more general focus, where the topic of climate change could be introduced more strongly. The delegates of the workshop could share information about these networking activities and use them for the Municipal Climate Partnerships. Also, participants could deliberately make use of workshops such as the World Urban Forum and other international conferences to meet each other in future and exchange about their climate partnerships.

#### More Information

Engagement Global:

[www.engagement-global.de](http://www.engagement-global.de)

ASA-Programme for students and young professionals:

[www.asa-programm.de/en](http://www.asa-programm.de/en)

ENSA – school exchange programme:

<http://ensa-programm.com/english/>

Weltwärts – Programme for volunteers:

[www.weltwaerts.de/](http://www.weltwaerts.de/) (German only)

Senior Expert Service (SES):

[www.ses-bonn.de/en/what-we-do.html](http://www.ses-bonn.de/en/what-we-do.html)

Centre for International Migration and Development (CIM):

[www.cimonline.de/en/index.asp](http://www.cimonline.de/en/index.asp)

Given this background information, the further cooperation among the pilot municipalities was addressed in two group sessions throughout the conference taking into account the different levels of cooperation within the project. Three levels were to be distinguished:

1. Bilateral cooperation. The individual partnerships, including the preparation of the Joint Programmes of Action, expert missions, etc.;
2. National networking. The networks of municipalities in Germany and in the partner countries, where municipalities exchanged their lessons learnt in the partnership with other municipalities in their country;
3. International networking. Exchange of lessons learnt in the project as a whole (see fig. 2)

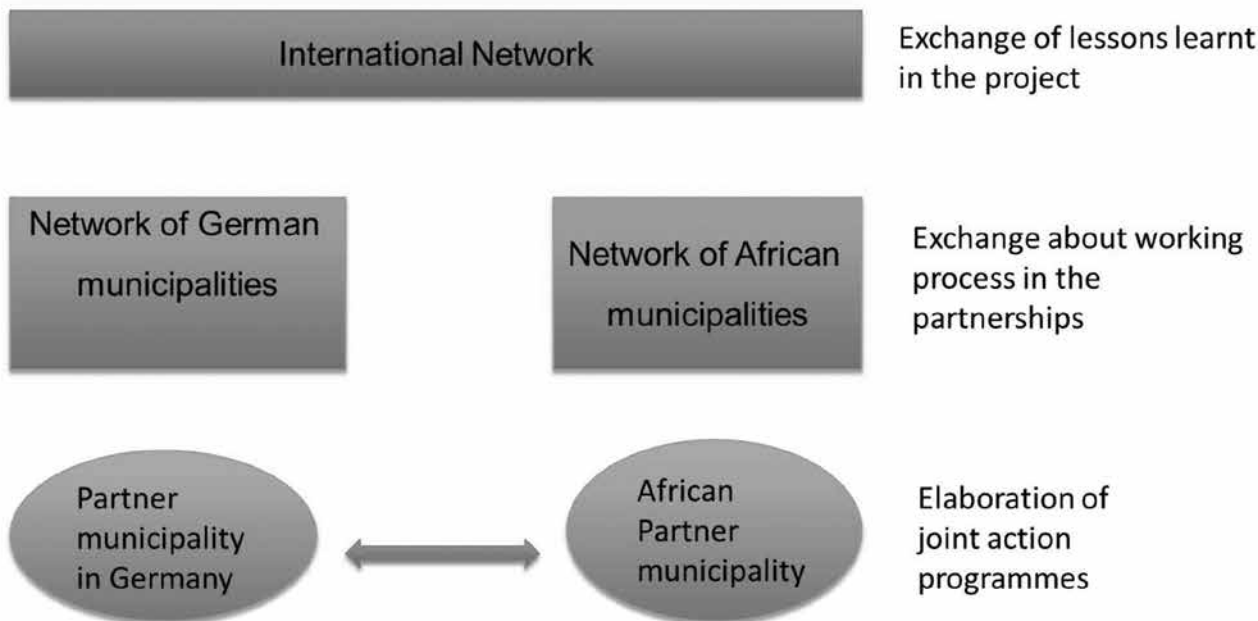


Figure 2: Levels of cooperation within the Project

The representatives of each Municipal Climate Partnership worked on the future planning of their bilateral cooperation. The results are summarized in chapter 5.2.

Furthermore, all participants discussed the future of international cooperation between the Municipal Climate Partnerships referring thus to the national and international networking level. The results of this second group work session are summarized in chapter 5.3.

## 5.2 Further cooperation within the Municipal Climate Partnerships

In a first group work session, each partnership discussed in detail the current state of affairs regarding their cooperation. Specifically, they discussed the following two questions:

1. How could the established working structures be used in the further collaboration?
2. What were next steps in implementing the Joint Programmes of Action?

In the last two years each Municipal Climate Partnership established working structures which encompassed in each municipality one coordinator, a core team and a steering committee. To ensure the further cooperation within the Municipal Climate Partnership it is essential that communication among these different stakeholders is functional. The coordinators are responsible to ensure the information flow. Communication among the involved stakeholder in each municipality as well as between the two municipal partners needs to be facilitated by the coordinators. Furthermore, the results of the Municipal Climate Partnership should be communicated on a regular basis to the general public in both municipalities.

The participants were asked to visualize the working and communication structures between the different stakeholder groups and to name the most important instruments of communication.

### Working Structures within the municipal administration:

Depending on the size and institutional setting of the respective municipalities, the working structures differ in each Municipal Climate Partnership. In some

municipals partnership activities are directly located in the Mayor's Office. Some German cities have departments for International Relations at their disposal.

In the German municipalities the environmental departments of the cities consistently form a major part of the core group regularly supported by other offices (i.e. International Relations, City Planning etc.). In African municipalities there are in general various departments involved, ranging from agriculture, community development, waste management, water and waste water management to health or education.

The municipalities use also already existing groups and committees for the work on the Municipal Climate Partnership. In Dortmund for instance the consulting board for climate protection and energy efficiency established in the course of the city's climate change strategy functions also as the steering committee of the Municipal Climate Partnership. In Enzkreis the European Energy Award Management team forms part of the core team. In many African municipalities regular meetings among the head of departments or the council management team are used to broach issues of the Municipal Climate Partnership. The partnership Bremen – Durban decided to build up several working groups dealing with different aspects of climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The two partnerships Enzkreis – Masasi District and Potsdam – Zanzibar are currently supported by an Integrated Expert employed with the Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania (ALAT). This was made possible by the new offering of the Service Agency "Thematically Flexible Measures with CIM Integrated Experts in the Global South (TFM)". The Integrated Expert supports the partnerships with the implementation of the Joint Programme of Action. Furthermore, the expert will visit the two Tanzanian partner municipalities on a regular basis and will be involved in delegation visits and further planning activities.

#### **Involvement of political representatives:**

Mayors and other political representatives are involved in selected activities of the Municipal Climate Partnerships. They are furthermore informed about important achievements and future plans of the Municipal Climate Partnerships using already existing reporting mechanisms. Furthermore, Mayors and political decision taking bodies authorize partnership agreements and project proposals. In most partnerships a direct link between the two Mayors is established through the exchange of formal letters or at the occasion of receptions during delegation visits.

#### **Civil Society Involvement:**

Municipal Climate Partnerships differ in their stakeholder involvement and generally name a broad range of stakeholders.

In African municipalities civil society includes community-based organizations (CBOs), face-based organizations (FBOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Some partnerships have founded own associations for the respective partnership. Those associations contribute for instance to fundraising activities and maintain also direct cooperation with their partner associations in their counterpart municipality.

Differences in the form and quality of civil society involvement can be observed. While few stakeholders are involved in the overall planning of the Municipal Climate Partnership, various stakeholder groups contribute with selective but concrete activities on the level of project implementation.

#### **Public relations:**

Some partnerships established newsletters to inform interested citizens about recent developments in their Municipal Climate Partnerships or use already existing municipal newsletters for this purpose. Others established links to print media and in some cases radio stations to inform about the activities of the partnership.

To visualise next steps in the implementation of the Joint Programmes of Action, each partnership drew a **time-line of activities** ranging from June 2013 to the end of 2016. In the timeline the participants mentioned both: general activities of the Municipal Climate Partnership and activities related to the implementation of specific projects. Some took also the preparation of future project proposals into account.

All municipal partnerships maintain regular e-mail conversation. Some agreed also to hold regular telephone conferences e.g. once per month. Most partnerships agreed upon realizing one exchange visit per year. Often the visit is linked to important public events within the municipality with the objective to achieve a high degree of visibility. Some municipalities are planning to link the visit of their partners to events related to the topic of climate change.



Regarding the implementation of the Joint Programme of Action, all Municipal Climate Partnerships identified at least one pilot project which should be implemented starting next year. Most partnerships have already secured funding for these projects. For instance the partnership Bonn – Cape Coast and Bremen Durban receive BMZ-funding for ecosystem-related restoration projects. The partnership Enzkreis – Masasi District will start in 2014 a project on the procurement, manufacturing and use of solar lamps as well as energy efficient stoves financed via the SKEW offering 'NAKOPA'. Hamburg is planning to use funds generated through an own municipal climate

emissions compensation mechanisms to implement a project with their partners from Dar es Salaam. Other partnerships showed interest to use other offerings of Engagement Global such as the involvement of interns via the ASA-Programm or the support of school partnerships via the ENSA-Programm (see chapter 5.1).

## 5.3 The Future of the International Network of Actors

### 5.3.1 Practical Experiences on International Networks, Sara Hoeflich de Duque, UCLG

Providing further background for the discussion on international networking, Sara Hoeflich de Duque introduced the work of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG). UCLG represented the interests of cities and local governments internationally, was based in Barcelona, and had an African chapter based in Rabat, she explained. UCLG worked partly on technical issues, and partly lobbied for the interests of local authorities, promoting decentralisation and local democracy.

For further information on UCLG see: [www.uclg.org](http://www.uclg.org)

She invited the delegates to consider the Municipal Climate Partnerships as examples of decentralised cooperation, and to think about how they could further strengthen this element by asking themselves the following questions:

- How could they go further in their cooperation?
- What potential for up-scaling lay in the projects of their partnerships?
- How could they share lessons learnt with other municipalities and partnerships, so that these did not need to start from the beginning?

Sara Hoeflich provided an example of an action learning cycle for decentralised cooperation, outlining ways cities could enter into productive learning relationships:

- Learning exchange, sharing knowledge and good practice;
- Peer reviews, where cities carried out reviews for each other on specific issues;
- Mentoring, where a city committed to give another city advice, but also to help with implementation, as usually the bulk of the work and the most challenging questions arose during the implementation of plans;
- Policy development, which was crucial to strategic systemic action, especially in environments where the interests of local authorities were not yet taken into account very much.



The working groups were asked to consider what advantages there were for further contact in the international network of Municipal Climate Partnerships, and to name one to three concrete activities they wanted to engage in to stay in contact including clarifying next steps and responsibilities. The outcomes of the working groups were briefly presented in a plenary session (see table 3 on the following pages).



### 5.3.2 Group Work Session

The participants further discussed the issue of international cooperation in small working groups where they developed perspectives for further cooperation within the international network of the Municipal Climate Partnerships.

Eight working groups were constructed around the function the delegates had within the partnership or their municipality:

- Representatives of municipal assemblies
- City mayors
- Council members
- Two groups with delegates working in the area of climate change
- Delegates working in the area of international relations / partnerships;
- One 'mixed' group

Group	Advantages of further contact	Concrete Activities – Responsibilities – Next Steps	Other Ideas
Mayors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information exchange;</li> <li>sharing experiences;</li> <li>Networking;</li> <li>Political lobbying to forward the local agenda.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organise meeting at ICLEI-Congress “Local Climate Solutions for Africa” in October 2013 in Dar es Salaam (Mayor of Dar es Salaam to organise);</li> <li>Mayors’ Forum (Mayor of one of the Ghanaian partners to organise).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take advantage of forthcoming events, having side events at international conferences;</li> <li>Cultural exchange;</li> <li>Establish an organisation.</li> </ul>
Council Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Learning from each other;</li> <li>Establish close contact with other African municipalities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call for meeting of councillors on MCP agenda;</li> <li>Promote results of MCP projects as pilot;</li> <li>Spread information on the programme at the local level.</li> <li>Councillors are in contact with grass roots.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular sensitisation on the project for council members, as council members change with the election cycle;</li> <li>Promote partnerships between councillors of African cities;</li> <li>Conferences for councillors on climate change (e.g. organised by national associations of municipalities).</li> </ul>
Representatives of Municipal associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sharing information, e.g. on funding opportunities, best practice...</li> <li>Lobbying on results of MCP for policy development.</li> <li>There are benefits at three levels:</li> <li>Benefits for individual municipalities;</li> <li>Benefits for all 18 municipalities of the pilot phase.</li> <li>Benefits for other association members in each country (e.g. in Tanzania 5 municipalities in programme, but 163 municipalities...);</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinating role of associations;</li> <li>National annual general meeting;</li> <li>Inform about progress, create space for municipalities to share their experience with other municipalities.</li> <li>Association partnerships, e.g. ALAT with DST, focus on climate change, exchanging approaches.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooperation through UCLG ;</li> <li>Showcase experiences and successes, e.g. exhibition with posters, as in workshop</li> <li>In South Africa, the association of municipalities has developed criteria to become a “local climate change champion” – this could be done in other countries too.</li> </ul>

Group	Advantages of further contact	Concrete Activities – Responsibilities – Next Steps	Other Ideas
<p>Delegates working in the area of Climate Change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bridges gaps and strengthens cooperation between participating cities;</li> <li>• Ongoing learning and exchange of good practice;</li> <li>• Different perspectives challenge cities to think differently about their work;</li> <li>• An active partnership helps to generate interest and potentially funding;</li> <li>• New contacts and new ideas are generated;</li> <li>• Networking and transparency is important for motivation and accountability in dealing with climate change;</li> <li>• There are advantages of further contact: learning from each other, even though municipalities work in different contexts they often experience similar problems and ensure the sustainability of the projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of existing work programmes;</li> <li>• Using / exploring other forms of support, e.g. funding;</li> <li>• Planned education exchange visits;</li> <li>• Exchange of experts;</li> <li>• Regular communication, e.g. telephone conferences</li> <li>• Allocation of contact person for communication and distribution of information for each city</li> <li>• Different scales of networking: Online ways of networking could be investigated. Access should be easy, they need to be user-friendly and there should be central administration. Engagement Global could be the contact point for this and make proposals for how this could be done technically.</li> <li>• There is still value in having physical project visits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intergovernmental wiki for climate change issues, best practices, role models;</li> <li>• Annual newsletter where each city provides a short project update, key learnings, with contact details;</li> <li>• There needs to be involvement of citizens and other stakeholders because they can keep pressure up for the implementation of the action plans.</li> </ul>
<p>Delegates working in the area of international relations / partnerships</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information of how partners implement their projects;</li> <li>• Share technical expertise, knowledge of funding options.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newsletter, twice a year, in English, very brief, with most important information. Coordination: SKEW?</li> <li>• Open space / homepage with forum, newsletter, contact details. Coordination: SKEW;</li> <li>• Regular national meetings with 1-2 international guests;</li> <li>• Exchange of E-mails (bilaterally) on ongoing activities, etc. with partnerships with similar projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Media? (not possible at the moment);</li> <li>• Combine with international conferences?</li> <li>• Blogging possible?</li> <li>• CIM expert → contact management.</li> </ul>

Group	Advantages of further contact	Concrete Activities – Responsibilities – Next Steps	Other Ideas
“Mixed Group”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exchange of knowledge, experiences, best practice related to a common goal</li> <li>• Exchange of information on funding possibilities;</li> <li>• Influence on an international level;</li> <li>• Understanding of discussion at international level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication by newsletter and internal area of website → Engagement Global;</li> <li>• Using web-based open-source services to share documents;</li> <li>• International Conferences (WUF, UCLGA);</li> <li>• International meeting of the network in five years (funding?);</li> <li>• National associations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sponsoring (International organisations)</li> </ul>

Table 3: The Future of the International Network of Actors



Summing up, all participants agreed that there were many reasons to stay in contact. Jessica Baier appreciated the realistic and concrete suggestions:

- Keeping loose contact and keeping people informed about progress of project;
- Annual newsletter as a starting point, which was a realistic frequency. Every municipality could write a very short progress report with contact details, SKEW could collect and facilitate mailing – although it would be good if one person could be responsible for collecting in each country. Partnerships needed to decide who would write the report – each municipality, or each partnership? Details needed to be determined. The participants agreed to produce a first newsletter at the end of 2013;
- Up-dating list of contact persons in municipalities on a regular basis. For this, SKEW needed the help of the municipalities. Coordinators of the Municipal Climate Partnership needed to provide information on political changes and changes regarding municipal staff.
- Homepage and virtual exchange: The SKEW homepage could still be used to upload documents. SKEW would explore what options there were for further web-based exchange, taking into account that not all municipalities were allowed to use open source online tools;
- Jessica Baier said she thought the Mayors' Forum was an interesting idea. One needed to define more clearly what content would be appropriate;
- Participants could meet on the occasion of international conferences. The up-coming ICLEI-Congress in Dar es Salaam in October 2013 would be used as a first occasion to invite delegates from the African pilot municipalities.

**The following points came up in the discussion:**

- Dr Klaus Reuter emphasised the importance of securing support of municipal councillors. For this, it was a good idea to organise conferences for councillors in order to prepare the ground for the work of the Municipal Climate Partnerships. Certainly,

the associations of municipalities, such as

- ALAT, SALGA, NALAG, could play an important role;
- How to secure funding? Justice Simmons from Kumasasi municipality suggested that if municipalities saw climate change as an important issue, they should also allocate funds and budget for these projects;
- A newsletter did not require extra funding. Documentation of the pilot phase was available to share information with stakeholders. Next to budgeting for projects, funding for capacity building was also important;
- The involvement of Engagement Global needs to be in line with its mandate, so requests such as assistance to the mayors' conference need to be evaluated.

## 6 Municipal Partnerships and Climate Change – a broader perspective

### 6.1 Decentralised cooperation internationally - Comments Sara Hoeflich de Duque, UCLG

Sara Hoeflich pointed out, that in her experience trust was a prerequisite for any municipal partnership. Next to technical know-how, experience in overcoming difficulties in the implementation of projects was of great importance. Especially in this regard, South-South cooperation could play a very important role.

Climate change was often the step child on municipal agendas. It was rarely budgeted for and at the same time was very demanding. So, it was very courageous, especially for the mayors present, to dedicate such an amount of time to this issue. Given the sometimes very limited municipal budgets, especially in cities of the Global South, justifying expenditures on climate change was often hard, in her experience. In Germany, the starting point for municipalities engaging with climate change issues had often been accountability, as reflected in the strong civil society involvement in the issue.

Introducing an operational framework for mainstreaming risk reduction, Sara Hoeflich highlighted the importance of policy and political agenda setting when implementing projects on climate change, especially given the strong dynamism of these areas. Among city planners there was a tendency to focus on implementing policies and not to care so much about politics.

In this context, translating complex theoretical work into simple programmes for action, was very important, and there were good examples in the programmes, such as the city greening idea of Kumasi.

Sara Hoeflich highlighted how at the celebration of the partnership of Mwanza and Würzburg it had become apparent how many civil society actors were involved in this partnership and had been for a long time, and so, how important the involvement of civil society actors in partnerships was. They created a “cloud of trust” around partnerships, where people were in contact over very long periods of time. In her experience, it was possible for this to be expanded to

## An Operational Framework for Mainstreaming Risk Reduction\*



\* Compiled by T. Mitchell 2003

Figure 3: Operational Framework for Mainstreaming Risk Reduction

the business community, contributing to the strengthening of economic clusters, and she recommended the partnerships to more strongly take into account the business sector in the project.

The workshop had also demonstrated how valuable South-South cooperation and exchange of knowledge and experience was. Cities in the South could learn a lot from each other, especially regarding ideas how to overcome obstacles to implementation that presented themselves along the way. While it was logical that Engagement Global started from German needs, she suggested Engagement Global should consider supporting triangular city partnerships in order to forward the South-South agenda.

Finally she highlighted the importance of the work of national associations of cities and municipalities such as ALAT, SALGA and NALAG that needed to be strengthened.

## **6.2 Climate Change in German Municipalities, Axel Welge, Senior Policy Officer, Division of Environmental Affairs, German Association of Cities**

Axel Welge provided a short insight into what German cities were doing for climate protection. Work on climate change mitigation was not new in Germany, but had been on the municipal agenda since the Rio conference in the 1990s, and after the 2007 IPCC report it had become even more important.

For the most part, German cities' work on climate change represented a voluntary effort, but its importance was widely acknowledged and strongly supported by civil society. Climate change was also felt in German cities, e.g. in temperatures rising slightly over the past years, and there was a real commitment to make a contribution to climate protection at the local level.

Axel Welge listed a number of ways and areas where this was done:

- Energy production, where cities were moving away from nuclear and fossil sources of energy, and are instead investing in renewable energy.
- Energy efficiency, with energy saving very high on the agenda. There were about 180.000 communal buildings with a lot of potential for improving energy efficiency and energy saving. This was a difficult, expensive and long process, but there was very wide agreement that this needed to be tackled.
- Public transport was a very large part, with currently about 43 million private cars and 8-10 million trucks on German roads, and traffic contributing to about 20% of greenhouse gas emissions. There was a need to invest in public transport. A precondition for this was support from federal, regional and EU funders. More awareness raising was required that this was a societal task that could not be tackled by municipalities alone.

In terms of climate adaptation, the main issues for German cities were health care, disaster management, city planning including city greening and water management including flood prevention, transport, and legal planning. The current floods in Germany highlighted the challenges around coordinating sensible action on climate adaptation and strengthened cooperation between city- and state level. Climate change also required German municipalities to rethink some of their policies, for instance ideas such as increasing the density of cities.

In the following short discussion, Sara Hoeflich and Axel Welge highlighted the need for global cooperation on climate change and the importance of cooperation between cities and municipalities. UCLG, of which the German Association of Cities was a member, saw itself as a service provider to the national associations, facilitating this exchange.

Axel Welge confirmed that it was a continuing challenge to prioritise climate change, especially with

events such as the Euro crisis. Also, there was a challenge from seeing issues such as energy security in competition to climate change goals, which needed to be overcome and thought together much more strongly.



### 6.3 Municipalities – Climate Change – Municipal Cooperation

Following the discussions of the prior input from Axel Welge and Sarah Hoeflich, representatives from the national associations of municipalities of Germany, Ghana, Tanzania and South Africa spoke about the question how international partnerships could contribute to local climate change strategies. On the panel were Mapambe Intelligent Chauke of the South African Local Government Association (SALGA), Cleophas Mbishi Manyangu of the Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania (ALAT), Aljahi Ibrahim Mohammed Sherif of the National Association of Local Authorities of Ghana (NALAG) and Sabine Drees from the German Association of Cities.

Mapambe Intelligent Chauke said that in South Africa, the main challenges for working on climate change at the local level were around scaling up and competition with the broader development agenda. For many municipalities, the provision of basic services was of higher priority than addressing challenges posed by climate change, and therefore their response to climate change was much more indirect than it

could be. SALGA was more and more playing a coordinating role, trying to meet the growing complexity by encouraging municipalities to become more open to dialogue, learning from differences and leveraging similarities. She also spoke of the importance of learning from each other, for institutional development, for seeking new financing models for municipalities – opportunities that climate change provided. African municipalities needed to share their experiences in lobbying central government, as much as the local agenda needed to be lobbied for globally.

Referring to the case of Ghana, Ibrahim Mohammed Sherif highlighted challenges such as the increasing populations, rain, floods and storms that brought hardship to many people. Municipalities had to carry the brunt of this burden and it was important to provide them with support so that they could carry it. While Municipalities in Germany usually had the means to address such challenges, Ghanaian municipalities didn't have access to these resources.

Cleophas Mbishi Manyangu brought up the challenge of cities such as Dar es Salaam, where much of the growth was unplanned, significantly affecting the city's ability to respond to extreme weather events. Exchanging good practice on this issue and others was extremely helpful. These experiences provided a basis for effective lobbying.

Sabine Drees said it was important for the Municipal Climate Partnerships to prove their effectiveness through tangible results. Therefore it was very important that the Joint Programmes of Action were implemented in order for the programme to show its benefits.

Axel Welge added that cooperation was the key and that he wished the work of the Municipal Climate Partnerships might intensify and continue to develop good practice. This cost money, but it was well spent.

Points brought up in the following discussion, included the role of national policy frameworks, e.g. in the case of disaster management that also needed to be cross-sectoral. However, with regard to many measures addressing climate change, changes could often be initiated from a bottom-up approach, with financing and coordination at national level following.



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## 7 Concluding Remarks

In closing the workshop, Dr Stefan Wilhelmy from SKEW thanked all the participants and people who had contributed to organising the workshop, and gave each partnership a poster of their action plan, to be displayed in their municipal building. He invited the participants to spread the word about the Municipal Climate Partnerships to the citizens in their own municipalities, to stakeholders of other municipal partnerships and to colleagues in other municipalities within their country. As pioneers in the project the pilot municipalities functioned as a role model for others.

The Head of the Service Agency Communities in One World encouraged the participants to continue the good cooperation. From his perspective the workshop clearly revealed the way forward. The participants had reached feasible and realistic agreements about the further cooperation within each partnership and among the network of the pilot municipalities.

Dr Stefan Wilhelmy acknowledged the value of exchange of experiences and knowledge among municipal stakeholders from different countries. He pointed out that he was confident that with the implementation of the Joint Programmes of Action in the years to come, the Municipal Climate Partnership would make a valuable and concrete contribution towards local climate change mitigation and adaptation.

## Participant statements

*“There are many approaches to dealing with climate change, and municipalities need to make sure early that they will get what they like – because otherwise they will have to like what they get.”*

(Dr Didas Massaburi, Mayor of Dar es Salaam)

*“I didn’t know what to expect in the beginning. But it is very interesting for me to be exposed to people who work in different environments. Without the youth participation, none of this would be possible. At the end of the day ideas need to be brought to the people, understood by more people will then be implemented and carried out in reality by more people. And in that way, conferences of this nature can ensure different kind of sharing of experiences, skills and learning how to be patient with this kind of ideas.”*

(Samweli Antoni, Mlaba, NGO representative from Durban)

*“The workshop has been very useful, because there have been exchanges between municipalities, group discussions, presentations – and we have learnt about best practices and experiences. I think it has achieved its objectives.”*  
*“Back home in Ghana, we will get our members to share the information they got here. We need to share the benefits of these partnerships with others.”*

(Aljahi Ibrahim Mohammed Sherif, General Secretary of the National Association of Local Authorities of Ghana)

*“I come from Tanzania, but I am not in touch with Moshi or Dar es Salaam, but being here, I can get in touch with what they’re doing and ask them questions about their work”*

(Edward Baridi, Programme Manager from Masasi District)

*“I have seen a lot. Some municipalities have gone very far. They have started implementation, which is quite good, whereas we have just drawn up a plan, a workable plan. And there is a lot of experience and knowledge that we can share with our colleague African municipalities (...). “I see this workshop as a very brilliant form, as a starting point, bringing cities in the North and in the South together, so that we can think through issues and fashion out how to tackle our problems. It is an excellent approach and it must be continued, because it has been an eye-opener to all of us.”*

(Paa Kwesi Simons, Metropolitan Planning Officer in Kumasi)

*“It is important to recognise that Africa presents solutions. Not necessarily in terms of technology, but in terms of approaches. What I find very interesting about some of the African cases I learnt about in the workshop was how they prioritised community participation.”*  
*“For me the project offers a lot of key lessons to learn. I feel the model is replicable in other types of partnerships, not just on climate change, but in other areas as well.”*

(Mapambe Intelligent Chauke, Climate Change Specialist in the South African Local Government Association)







## 8 Annex

### Agenda of the Workshop

**International Workshop  
of the Municipal Climate Partnerships  
- Presentation of Joint Action Programmes -  
11th to 12th of June 2013 in Würzburg**

**Location:** Residenz Gastro & More Würzburg  
**Duration:** 09:00 am to 06:00 pm  
**Presentation:** Christine Blome  
**Language:** English and German  
(simultaneous translation is available)

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Tuesday, 11/06/2013

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08:30 am **Arrival of Participants & Registration**  
09:00 am **Welcome and Opening:**  
Dr. Stefan Wilhelmy,  
Engagement Global / Service Agency  
Communities in one World  
09:20 am **Overview of the Workshop's Program and  
Organization**  
09:30 am **Round of Introductions**  
10:00 am **Review of the Pilot Phase**  
Jessica Baier, Kurt-Michael Baudach and  
Dr. Klaus Reuter  
10:30 am Coffee Break  
11:00 am **The Joint Action Programmes of the  
Municipal Climate Partnerships  
- an Overview**  
Marketplace for the Presentation of the  
Key Areas of Action of the individual  
Municipal Climate Partnerships  
12:30 pm Lunch Break  
01:30 pm **Introduction to Group Work Sessions I + II**  
02:00 pm **Group Work Session I: Continuation of  
collaboration within the Municipal**

**Climate Partnerships** - small groups  
according to partnerships -

- How can a cooperation within the Municipal Climate Partnerships be successful subsequent to the design of the Joint Action Programmes?
- In which way can the built-up working structures be used in the further collaboration?
- Which requirements need to be fulfilled?

03:00 pm Coffee Break

03:30 pm **Group Work Session II: Implementation of  
the Joint Action Programmes**

- What are the next steps to implement the Joint Action Programmes?
- Who can contribute to the implementation in which way?

05:00 pm **Discussion of the Results of the Group  
Work Sessions (Plenum)**

06:30 pm Dinner (Residenz Gastro & More)

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Wednesday, 12/06/2013

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08:30 am **Arrival of Participants**

09:00 am **Wrap-up of the first Day of the  
Workshop**

**Introduction Group Work Session III**

09:30 am **Group Work Session III: Perspectives  
for further Cooperation within the  
Network of the Municipal Climate  
Partnerships** – two groups–

- Is a further cooperation within the network of the Pilot Climate Partnerships of interest?
- What are the options for a further cooperation among the Pilot Municipal Climate Partnerships?

- 10:30 am Coffee Break
- 11:00 am **Summary and Discussion of Results  
(Plenum)**
- 12:00 pm **Collective Evaluation of the Pilot  
Phase – Lessons Learnt**
- 01:00 pm Lunch Break
- 03:00 pm **Field trip within Würzburg and its  
surrounding area**
- Photovoltaic installation (A + F GmbH Würzburg)
  - Solid waste sorting plant (Würzburger Recycling GmbH)
  - Biogas plant and wind power plant in Theilheim
- 06:30 pm Dinner (Ghotel)
- 07:30 pm Departure to Town Hall
- 08:00 pm Reception at the Town Hall for the  
Renewal of the Partnership Agreement  
Mwanza - Würzburg

**International Workshop  
of the Municipal Climate Partnerships  
- Presentation of the Joint Action Programmes -  
13th of June 2013 in Würzburg**

**Location:** Residenz Würzburg  
**Duration:** 09:00 am to 6:00 pm  
**Presentation:** Christine Blome, Impuls  
**Language:** English and German  
(simultaneous translation is available)

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Thursday, 13/06/2013

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08:30 am **Arrival of Participants & Registration**

09:00 am **Welcome and Opening:**

- Georg Rosenthal,
- Mayor of the City of Würzburg
- Dr. Doris Witteler-Stiepelmann,
- German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Department 113
- Anita Reddy,
- Engagement Global gGmbH
- Dr. Klaus Reuter,  
Working Party on Agenda 21 in North-Rhine Westphalia (LAG 21 NRW)

10:00 am **“50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015“ – a Review of the Pilot Phase**  
SKEW + LAG 21 NRW + representatives of the involved municipalities

10:45 am Coffee Break

11:15 am **Climate Change in German Municipalities**  
Prof. Dr. Fritz A. Reusswig, Potsdam  
Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK)

12:15 pm **Municipalities – Climate Change – Municipal Cooperation**  
Panel Discussion with Representatives of the Municipal Associations from Germany, Ghana, South Africa and Tanzania

01:00 pm Lunch Break

02:00 pm **Exchange Panels: Examples of the Joint Action Programmes of the Municipal Climate Partnerships**

In three parallel panels, the representatives of the participating municipalities present selected activities of their joint action programmes.

Panel 1: Eco-system Based Climate Change Adaptation  
Presentation of the MCP  
Bremen - Durban

Panel 2: Use of Renewable Energy Sources  
Presentations of the MCPs  
Tübingen – Moshi

and Enzkreis – Masasi District  
Panel 3: Research, Education and Awareness Raising in the realm of Climate Change  
Presentations of the MCPs  
Würzburg – Mwanza  
and Potsdam - Sansibar

03:30 pm Coffee Break

04:00pm **Exchange Panels: Examples of the Joint Action Programmes of the Municipal Climate Partnerships**

Panel 4: Urban Green Areas and Biodiversity  
Presentations of the MCPs  
Bonn – Cape Coast  
and Dortmund - Kumasi

Panel 5: Waste Management  
Presentation of the MCP  
Hamburg – Dar es Salaam

Panel 6: Water and Wastewater Management  
Presentations of the MCP  
Kiel – Moshi District

05:30 pm **Closing Remarks**

06:00pm **End of the Workshop**

## List of Participants

Title	Surname	Name	Municipality/ Organisation	Position
	Addae	John Boateng	Cape Coast Municipality	Senior Programme Officer, EPA
	Aikins	Anthony Egyir	Cape Coast Municipality	Metropolitan Chief Executive (Mayor)
	Ali	Abeid Juma	Zanzibar Municipality	Director of Zanzibar Municipal Council
	Amoah	Justice	Cape Coast Municipality	Metropolitan Planning Officer
	Appiah	Esther	Kumasi Municipality	Councilor
	Aschmann	Gwendolin	GIZ GmbH	Junior Advisor (Mitigation and Adaptation)
	Asuru	Ishaq	Cape Coast Municipality	Metropolitan Coordinating Director
	Baudach	Kurt-Michael	Engagment Global / SKEW	Senior Project Manager
	Baier	Jessica	Engagement Global / SKEW	Senior Project Manager
	Baridi	Edward	Masasi District	Programme Manager-KIMAS
	Beiersdorf	Doris	Senate Chancellery Berlin	Officer for International Relations with America
	Biemüller	Anna Maria	Senior Expert Service (SES)	Senior Project Manager Afrika
	Blome	Christine	Impuls	Facilitator
	Blum	Christopher	Tübingen Municipality	Department of Culture
	Boadi	Abraham	Kumasi Municipality	Councilor
	Bonsu	Kojo	Kumasi Municipality	Mayor of the Metropolis
	Böttcher	Natali	Tübingen	Student
	Boulle	Joanne	eThekwin Municipality	Manager: Environmental Planning and Climate Protection Department
Dr	Braun	Ralf-Rainer	Hagen Municipality	Environmental Department
	Bruns	Inken	NGO „Arbeit und Leben Hamburg e.V.	Representative of Municipal Partnership Hamburg - Dar es Salaam
	Bürger	Helmut	Tübingen Municipality	Environmental Management
	Chauke	Mapambe Intelligent	South African Local Government Association	Specialist: Environment and Climate Change
	Demmerle	Luca	Engagement Global / SKEW	Project Manager
Dr	Dietrich	Björn	Würzburg Municipality	Head of Department of Environment and Climate Protection

Title	Surname	Name	Municipality/ Organisation	Position
	Drees	Sabine	German Associations of Cities	International Relations
	Dürselen	Sebastian	Engagement Global / SKEW	Project Manager
	Eickhoff	Adi	Association Bonn - Cape Coast	Chairman of Association
	Edlinger	Jana	Enzkreis District	Climate Protection
	Gerhard	Katrin	GIZ GmbH	Project Manager
	Gewiese	Angela	Enzkreis District	Supporting Department Forum 21 - Lokale Agenda
	Gielink	Shelley	eThekwini Municipality	Senior Manager
	Gleixner	Karin	Nuernberg Municipality	International Relations Officer
	Goethe	Silke	Bremen Municipality	Officer Development Cooperation
	Göpfert	Christian	Würzburg Municipality	Officer Climate Protection
	Grasser	Andreas	Fotografer	Fotografer
	Grätz	Wolfgang	Hamburg Municipality	Senate Chancellery, Officer Municipal Partnership Hamburg - Dar es Salaam
	Hida	Halifa Hassan	Mwanza Municipality	City Director
	Hoeflich de Duque	Sara	United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)	Programme Manager
	Johnson	Amina	Kumasi Municipality	Councilor
	Juma	Mzee	Zanzibar Municipality	Head of Department / Programme Coordinator
	Kabwe	Wilson	Dar es Salaam City Council	City Director, Chief Accounting Officer
	Khatib	Khatib Adulrahman	Zanzibar Municipality	Mayor
	Kimambo	Martha William	Moshi Municipality	Lead Department of Agriculture
	Kinabo	Bernadette Acquilin	Moshi Municipality	Municipal Director, Council Executive Officer
	Kitururu	Charles	Mwanza Municipality	Environment Officer
	Klaus	Benjamin	Centre for International Migration and Development (CIM)	Integrated Expert, Advisor of the Municipal Partnership Enzkreis - Masasi
	Knieper	Anja	Würzburg Municipality	
	Kotoka	Prosper	Kumasi Municipality	Deputy Director, Waste Management Operations
Dr	Kotsas	Konstantin	Centre for International Migration and Development (CIM)	Senior Project Manager
	Lange	Benjamin	Engagement Global / SKEW	Project Manager

Title	Surname	Name	Municipality/ Organisation	Position
	Leischner	Michael	Dortmund Municipality	Officer Climate Protection
	Lippert	Cordine	Potsdam Municipality	Officer Climate Protection
Dr	Lübben	Stefan	Hamburg Municipality	Officer Climate Protection in Sanitation Department
	Lunnebach	Silke	Climate Alliance	Senior Project Manager
	Lyimo	Browman	Moshi Rural District	Coordinator
	Mabula	Stanslaus	Mwanza Municipality	City Mayor
	Makoi	Morris	Moshi Rural District	Chairperson, Councilor
	Makwembe	Gaston	Dar es Salaam City Council	City Public Relations Officer
	Mansury	Homaira	Academie Frankenwarte Würzburg	Lecturer
	Manyangu	Cleophas Mbishi	Association of Local Authorities Tanzania (ALAT)	Head of Legal, Advocacy and Lobbying
	Massaburi	Didas	Dar es Salaam City Council	Mayor, Administration of City Citizen Public Affairs
	Maswanya	Hospis	Mwanza Municipality	
	Mcharo	Adoncome	Moshi Rural District	Environmental Department, TEACA Chairperson
	Mende	Claudia	Münchner Journalistenbüro (Journalist Office)	Journalist
	Mfaume	Mashaka	Masasi District	Ag. Council Director
	Michael	Raphael Japhary	Moshi Municipality	Council Chairman
Dr	Milimo	Britta	Engagement Global / SKEW	Senior Project Manager
	Mkhize	Sibongile	eThekweni Municipality	Project Manager
	Mkwanda	Jaffari	Masasi Municipality	Mayor of Municipality
	Mlaba	Semkelo Phumelele	NGO iSithumba Sportgarten	Management NGO
	Mlinzi	Joseph	Mwanza Municipality	City Public Relations Officer
	Mochiwa	Samweli Antoni	Moshi Municipality	Secretary of Community Based Organization
	Mponji	Fulgence	Moshi Rural District	District Executive Director
	Mshana	Msami. K.	Moshi Rural District	Department Lands Natural Resources and Environment
	Muehler	Tobias	GIZ GmbH	Country Manager Ghana
	Mwailafu	Thomas	Masasi District Council	District Planning Officer
	Mwakyusa	Phillip Homel	Ilala Municipality	Head of Department, Urban Planning, Environment and Transportation

Title	Surname	Name	Municipality/ Organisation	Position
	Ndlovu	Nomalungelo	eThekweni Municipality	Environmentalism: Environmental Planning and Climate Protection Department
	Reddy	Anita	Engagement Global gGmbH	Head of Division for Municipal Development Policy and Educational Programmes
	Ressel	Eva	Impuls	Facilitator
Dr	Reuter	Klaus	LAG 21 NRW	Director
	Ritzau	Heinz-Dieter	Partnership Association Lahr - Alajucla	Chairman of Association
	Rommeney	Dirk	Germanwatch	Project Manager
	Salum	Zubeir	Zanzibar Municipality	Councillor
	Schaede	Peter	Kiel Municipality	International Relations
	Schäfter	Stefanie	adelphi consult GmbH	Junior Project Manager
	Schmidt	Moritz	LAG 21 NRW	Project Manager
Dr	Schmitt	Bernd M.	Würzburg Municipality	Economic Promotion / Advisor for Financial Support
	Schramm	Detlef	Kiel Municipality	Environmental Department
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### **Preliminary report**

for the 394th  
meeting of the  
Board  
on 23 April 2013  
in Frankfurt

### **Item 6 : 50 climate partnerships between German cities and cities in the South by 2015 / public funding for programmes of action**

Rapporteur: Dr. Stephan Articus, Executive Member of the Board

#### **I. Proposed resolution:**

The Board of the German Association of Cities points out that climate change mitigation and adaptation are global tasks that affect all our futures, and cannot be successfully accomplished without the support of cities.

The Board welcomes the first joint programmes of action prepared by climate partnerships, which are the outcome of strategic cooperation between German cities and cities in transformation and developing countries.

The Board expects public bodies to provide financial support for implementing these programmes of action.

#### **II. Rationale:**

A large part of the greenhouse effect, and the climate change associated with it, is caused in urban agglomerations, particularly in industrialised countries. Without municipal engagement, these global challenges cannot be tackled successfully.

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On 23 October 2010 the Board of the German Association of Cities decided to support the establishment of strategic climate partnerships, subject to the provision of financial support by public bodies. Since 2011 the project has been implemented by the Service Agency Communities in One World (Service Agency) in cooperation with the North Rhine-Westphalian Working Party on Agenda 21, on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

The 50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015 project was launched in 2011. Nine German municipalities (including eight members of the German Association of Cities) participated in the pilot phase, together with partners from Ghana, South Africa and Tanzania. Our Head Office, which also maintains partnerships with municipal associations in South Africa and Ghana, supported the establishment of the partnerships. At the end of 2012 the second phase was launched, in which 12 German municipalities (eight of them members of the German Association of Cities) took part together with their partner cities in Latin America. The third phase will commence at the end of 2013. The target group of this phase will be German municipalities with partner cities in Africa. The Service Agency will be publishing a call for expressions of interest in this connection. Unlike the pilot phase, this phase will be open to cities from all countries of Africa.

Through the partnerships, this project aims to systematically harness and further develop the comprehensive municipal expertise available in the fields of climate change mitigation and adaptation. By 2015, it is envisaged that a total of 50 German municipalities will develop joint programmes of action together with their partners in the Global South. The programmes of action will be required to specify concrete measures for climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the resources required to implement them. The measures will be implemented in the German cities and in the partner cities in the South.

Based on our understanding of a multilevel approach in development cooperation, we believe that funding for implementation of the measures should be made available by BMZ and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).

### **1. Project objectives and measures**

The project aims both to make use of existing city-to-city twinning arrangements for cooperation in the field of climate change, and to establish new climate partnerships between cities. The starting point for the developing and emerging countries and their municipalities is that they wish to reduce their CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 15 to 30 per cent in accordance with the international climate change mitigation targets. At the same time they must make considerable efforts to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

The project will harness the expertise present in the German cities so that it can be systematically brought to bear in the North-South cooperation, as the German cities develop their bilateral programmes of action together with their respective partner municipalities. This process of exchange will also create potential for the German side to learn from their partners in the South. German municipalities will for instance be able to use the perspectives and insights they have acquired through the climate partnerships for public relations or education work on local climate change mitigation. They will also benefit from the lessons learned by their partners, and link this with existing activities.

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To prepare the programmes of action, three reciprocal short-term missions will be undertaken by experts from the municipalities to their respective partner cities over a period of eighteen months. To intensify this exchange of experience between the participating municipalities, national and international network meetings and workshops will be held.

## **2. Funding the measures for climate change mitigation and adaptation specified by the municipalities in the programmes of action**

The measures detailed in the programmes of action are manifold, and range for instance from reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by establishing biogas plants for private households, to establishing warning systems to warn of possible flooding, to afforestation and 'green' urban development in Africa and cities. Other measures involve developing school teaching materials on climate change mitigation, and conducting traffic and transport studies in German cities.

In the case of four partnerships, a two-stage application and approval procedure has already led to the award of EUR 500,000 from the BMZ Mitigating Climate Change, Conserving Forests and Biodiversity Facility for each partnership. These funds will be made available over a period of four years to finance the implementation of measures. The Facility itself is financed from the Special Energy and Climate Fund. To actually make use of the available municipal expertise and implement further programmes of action, this Facility should be continued, and supplemented by further public funding opportunities.

For the same reason, municipal climate partnerships should also be included in funding schemes that already exist as part of the international climate finance regime. This includes for instance the International Climate Initiative (ICI) of the Federal Environment Ministry (BMU).

## List of Abbreviations

ALAT.....	Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania
ASA.....	Programme of Engagement Global supporting exchange among students
BMZ.....	Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development)
CIM.....	Centrum für internationale Migration und Entwicklung (Centre for International Migration and Development)
DST.....	Deutscher Städtetag (German Association of Cities)
ENSA.....	Programme of Engagement Global supporting exchange among schools
ICLEI .....	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
IPCC.....	International Panel on Climate Change
LAG 21 NRW.....	Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft Agenda 21 NRW e.V. (Working Party on Agenda 21 in North-Rhine Westphalia)
MCP.....	Municipal Climate Partnership
NAKOPA.....	Nachhaltige Kommunalentwicklung durch Partnerschaftsprojekte (Partnership Projects for Sustainable Local Development)
NALAG .....	National Association of Local Authorities of Ghana
SALGA.....	South African Local Government Association
SES .....	Senior Expert Service
SKEW.....	Servicestelle Kommunen in der einen Welt (Service Agency Communities in One World)
TFM.....	Thematically Flexible Measures
UCLG.....	United Cities and Local Governments
UCLGA .....	United Cities and Local Governments Africa

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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](http://www.service-eine-welt.de).

Please find below the list of publications available in English.

- About Us. Bonn, May 2012  
[Also available in German, Spanish, and Portuguese]
- Profile. Bonn, May 2012  
[Also available in German]
- 50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015. Project Flyer. Bonn 2013  
[Also available in German, Spanish, and Portuguese]

### **Dialog Global-Series of the Service Agency:**

- No. 29: 50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015. Documentation of the Pilot Phase. Bonn, May 2013 [German/English version]
- No. 25: Participatory Budgeting Worldwide – Updated Version. Bonn, November 2013
- No. 24: International Congress on Models of Participatory Budgeting. Documentation. Bonn, November 2010 [Also available in German]
- No. 22: Migration and Development at the Local Level. An excerpt from the best practice guidelines. Bonn, November 2012

### **Material-Series of the Service Agency:**

- No. 54: International Kick-off Workshop “50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015” 14th - 16th November 2011. Documentation. Bonn, May 2012

All current information, dates, activities, tips, and background reports can be found in the monthly **\*\*\*Eine-Welt-Nachrichten\*\*\*** of the Service Agency (only available in German).

Free of charge!

The order form is available on our homepage under [www.service-eine-welt.de](http://www.service-eine-welt.de).

# ENGAGEMENT GLOBAL

Service für Entwicklungsinitiativen



Engagement Global is the service point in Germany for development policy work on both a national and international level. Since January 1, 2012 Engagement Global has been bringing institutions, initiatives and programmes active in development policy work and dedicated to fair global cooperation together under one roof.

The services we offer interested citizens, organisations and non-governmental organisations, firms, communities, teachers and pupils include:

- Information
- Advising
- Continuing education
- Financial assistance
- Networks

Engagement Global is commissioned by the German Federal Government and funded by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. Engagement Global shares the ministry's goal of getting more citizens involved in development policy.

Engagement Global is a non-profit organisation with limited liability (gGmbH). Our headquarters are in Bonn. We also operate offices in Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Leipzig, Mainz and Stuttgart.

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## ENGAGEMENT GLOBAL

Service for Development Initiatives

Service Agency Communities in One World

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### 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](http://www.service-eine-welt.de) – and Internet portals such as our website for participatory budgeting [www.buergerhaushalt.org](http://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!



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Rat der Gemeinden und Regionen Europas  
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