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MATERIAL



International Workshop of the Municipal Climate Partnerships

**Presentation of the Programmes of Action
July 1 – 3, 2014, Berlin**

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International Workshop of the Municipal Climate Partnerships

Presentation of the Programmes of Action
July 1 – 3, 2014, Berlin

Moderator: Christine Blome (Impuls e.V.)

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Foreword

Dear readers,

Around 140 representatives of German and Latin American municipalities, partnership associations, non-governmental organisations and other institutions took part in the International Climate Partnership Workshop. This was held at Berlin Town Hall from 1 to 3 July 2014, and was organised by the Service Agency Communities in One World (a division of Engagement Global gGmbH) in cooperation with the North Rhine-Westphalian Working Party on Agenda 21 (LAG 21 NRW), with the support of the Land of Berlin.

Following the kick-off workshop held in La Fortuna in Costa Rica in November 2012, this was the second time that we succeeded in gathering together representatives from all 26 of the municipalities from nine countries participating in the second phase of our project. The presence of embassy representatives from almost all the countries involved, representatives of national and international municipal networks, and other key development cooperation actors in the field of climate change mitigation, demonstrated that this project continues to attract growing interest.

The workshop showcased the diversity of the municipal climate partnerships, and shed light on the different viewpoints of actors at the local, national and international levels concerning partnership work, its success stories and the challenges it faces.

One high point was the presentation by the climate partnerships of their bilateral programmes of action. This gave policymakers, administrators and civil society actors an insight into the results of an intensive process of exchange and discussion that had been taking place over the previous eighteen months.

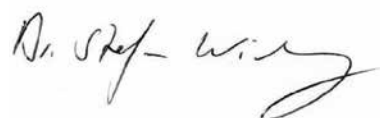
The workshop not only enabled the participants to look back on the process of exchange and present the results, however. Participants also took the opportunity

to do some intensive planning work on implementing their programmes of action and on further cooperation, both within the climate partnerships themselves and in the international network as a whole. They identified a number of concrete options.

The International Climate Partnership Workshop demonstrated once again how vibrant and dynamic the climate partnerships are, and how much dedication the various actors bring to them. It provided impressive testimony to the huge potential for professional exchange among partner municipalities in the North and South, and between the climate partnerships. We have published these proceedings to show you the key aspects of the expert presentations and speeches, the lively discussions and the results of the working groups.

We hope you find them stimulating reading.

Yours truly,



Dr. Stefan Wilhelmy,

Director, Service Agency Communities in One World

1. Introduction

1.1. Context and agenda of the international workshop

Recognising the importance of the local level in containing the negative impacts of climate change, the project '50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015' is supporting municipalities in Germany and the Global South in sharing lessons learned with climate change mitigation and adaptation, and in developing joint programmes of action.



The second phase of the project involved 14 climate partnerships between municipalities in Germany and municipalities in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Jamaica and Nicaragua. The process of inter-municipal exchange involved field trips made by expert delegations, as well as network meetings and workshops. The international workshop in Berlin, which took place from July 1-3, 2014, marked the completion of this phase of the project.

The purpose of the workshop was to present the jointly elaborated programmes of action both within the network and for the benefit of external actors, and to reach agreements for further cooperation both in the bilateral partnerships and in the international network. Accordingly, these issues occupied a large part of the workshop agenda. They were supplemented by inputs provided by external experts on the challenges of climate change at the local and regional levels, and

on the role of municipalities at the international level with regard to climate change mitigation and adaptation. A reception held by invitation of the Senate Chancellery in the heraldic room of Berlin Town Hall served to underline the importance of the workshop and the topic for the *Land* of Berlin.

The workshop was attended by ten mayors and mayoresses of the German, Latin American and Caribbean partner municipalities, one (deputy) district administrator and several municipal councillors. The first day of the workshop was attended by the ambassadors of four of the countries represented (Bolivia, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Nicaragua), and high-ranking representatives of three other countries were present. Also represented were local authority associations of the countries participating and other city networks, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), international organisations, civil society organisations and research institutions.

The present proceedings provide an insight into the items covered, the results obtained and the agreements reached at the international workshop. The first two sections begin with a brief description of the project executing agencies and the goals of the project, followed by a summary of the opening speeches delivered by high-ranking representatives of the project executing agencies and partners. Section 3 of the proceedings opens up a wider perspective on municipal partnerships and climate change, and places the project in the context of the broad discourse on development cooperation and climate change. The fourth section contains a review and discussion of the second phase from the perspective of participants, along with the evaluation conducted during the workshop. The next section presents key aspects of the programmes of action that were developed during the second phase. Section six summarises the results of the group work on future cooperation both in the climate partnerships and in the international network. The final

section contains concluding remarks. The workshop agenda, list of participants and a list of abbreviations can be found in the annex.

1.2. Engagement Global/the Service Agency Communities in One World

Engagement Global gGmbH – Service for Development Initiatives is the point of contact inside Germany for development work performed both in Germany and in partner countries. Since January 2012 Engagement Global has brought together under one roof initiatives and programmes for development work performed by actors dedicated to fair global cooperation.

For the first time, Engagement Global provides a single agency in Germany to deal with engagement for development in its many guises, as well as information and education work.

Engagement Global provides information on current projects and initiatives both in Germany and worldwide. It also advises individuals and groups on development projects, and supports these projects financially. It provides training in line with needs, brings people and institutions together, supports civil society and municipal engagement, and involves private institutions and organisations.

The services we offer to interested citizens, associations, non-governmental organisations, businesses, municipalities, teachers and school students include

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

Engagement Global operates on behalf of the German Federal Government, and is funded by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

(BMZ). Engagement Global shares the ministry's goal of getting more citizens involved in development work.

The Service Agency Communities in One World is a competence centre and service provider for municipalities in Germany with an interest in development work. It supports their engagement by providing comprehensive advice, extensive information, training and networking services. It works in the future-oriented thematic areas of municipal partnerships, migration and development, fair trade and fair procurement.

1.3 The North Rhine-Westphalian Working Party on Agenda 21

The North Rhine-Westphalian Working Party on Agenda 21 (LAG 21 NRW) was established in 2001 by numerous municipalities, associations, institutions, churches and trade unions as a competence network to professionalise local sustainability processes. It sees itself as a platform for action across the *Land* of North Rhine-Westphalia, and as a link between actors involved in civil society-based Agenda 21 processes, policymakers, administrators and academics. LAG 21 NRW allows its actions to be guided by the resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. It aims to analyse and present global sustainability goals in ways that enable municipal actors to implement them. LAG 21 NRW focuses on developing local sustainability management systems, education for sustainable development and research projects in the fields of climate change, land and biodiversity.

1.4 The project '50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015'

The project aims to strengthen partnerships for climate change mitigation and adaptation involving German municipalities and municipalities in the Global South, and to harness the comprehensive expertise available

at the local level. It aims to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation are systematically integrated into the work of these municipal partnerships.

To achieve this, the municipal partnerships spend eighteen months developing joint programmes of action for climate change mitigation and adaptation. These programmes of action specify objectives, measures and allocated resources, and provide a guiding framework for further medium- and long-term cooperation. In some cases, a climate partnership builds on an existing twinning arrangement, adding a new dimension to it. Alternatively, a climate partnership can be established from scratch by two municipalities interested in building a theme-based partnership.

A centrepiece of the project is professional exchange between local government experts, realised chiefly through reciprocal visits made by delegations from each of the municipalities to their respective counterparts. Furthermore, regular network meetings and two international workshops are held to support networking among the participating municipalities. As well as financial support, Engagement Global/the Service Agency and LAG 21 NRW also provide partnerships with technical and methodological advice. The project is being implemented on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and is supported by Germany's local government associations the German Association of Cities (through two special resolutions of the board), the German Association of Towns and Municipalities and the German County Association.

In the first phase of the project, which began in 2011, partnerships were launched with municipalities in three African countries: Ghana, South Africa and Tanzania. A total of nine partnerships participated in this phase. They presented their programmes of action at an international workshop in June 2013, and are now at the implementation stage.

The second phase of the project, which began in 2012, is designed for German municipalities with partners in Latin America and the Caribbean. A corresponding call for declarations of interest was published in April 2012. In May of that year an information workshop was held for interested municipalities. Following the relevant internal discussion processes the municipalities confirmed their participation by signing Memorandums of Understanding with the Service Agency Communities in One World. In October 2012 the first meeting of the network of participating German municipalities took place. This allowed everyone involved to compare notes on the situation at the outset, and allowed us to provide more in-depth information on the project. The official launch of project work was marked by the international kick-off workshop held in La Fortuna, Costa Rica, which was attended by all the German, Latin American and Caribbean municipalities taking part. Over the eighteen months that followed, two to three expert missions took place in each climate partnership, and the partners kept in regular contact by means of email and telephone conferences etc. To facilitate this exchange between the individual climate partnerships, four meetings of the network of German municipalities, one meeting of the network of Central American and Caribbean municipalities and one meeting of the network of South American municipalities were held. All the climate partnerships once again attended the second international workshop in Berlin. These are listed in the table below:

Germany	Nicaragua
Bielefeld	Estelí
Jena	San Marcos
Cologne	Corinto, El Realejo
Nuremberg	San Carlos
Wuppertal	Matagalpa
Germany	Brazil
Cologne	Rio de Janeiro
Rhine Sieg District	Santarém
Germany	Colombia
Hanover	Belén de los Andaquíes
Rhine District of Neuss	Solano
Germany	Argentina
Berlin	Buenos Aires
Germany	Bolivia
Bonn	La Paz
Germany	Chile
Bonn	Linares
Germany	Costa Rica
Lahr	Alajuela
Germany	Jamaica
Hagen	Portmore

Table 1: Overview of climate partnerships involving German, Latin American and Caribbean municipalities

2. Opening speeches

2.1. Michael Thielke, Head of Environmental Policy Section, Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment, Land of Berlin

Michael Thielke welcomed the participants on behalf of the Governing Mayor, Klaus Wowereit, and the Senator for Urban Development and the Environment, Michael Müller. He said how impressed he was by the huge interest in the topic of municipal climate partnerships, and began by emphasising right away that: **‘Without municipalities, nothing will work’**. In this connection, he referred to the extensive knowledge of municipalities concerning measures for climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as the opportunities they had to learn from and with each other in our One World. He pointed to the programmes of action worked out bilaterally by the climate partnerships as one good example of this.



Michael Thielke welcomed the participants on behalf of the Governing Mayor, Klaus Wowereit, and the Senator for Urban Development and the Environment, Michael Müller. He said how impressed he was by the huge interest in the topic of municipal climate partnerships, and began by emphasising right away that: **‘Without municipalities, nothing will work’**. In this connection, he referred to the extensive knowledge of municipalities concerning measures for climate

change mitigation and adaptation, as well as the opportunities they had to learn from and with each other in our One World. He pointed to the programmes of action worked out bilaterally by the climate partnerships as one good example of this.

Michael Thielke said how pleased he was by the large number of participants, especially those from Latin America and the Caribbean. He also extended the special word of welcome on behalf of Berlin to Buenos Aires – Berlin’s twin city in Argentina. On the 20th anniversary of the twinning scheme, he explained, an excellent climate prevails that provides an enabling environment for the two cities to systematically pursue their joint objectives. He expressed his thanks for the support provided by Engagement Global, and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), as well as by the Agencia de Protección Ambiental in Buenos Aires and the Berlin Energy Agency, which have also been supporting the climate partnership between the two cities (which has existed since 2012). The Memorandum of Understanding signed in March 2014 by the heads of government and the presidents of the two agencies set a precedent for further partnerships of this kind, he said.

Michael Thielke highlighted power generation as a focal area of municipal activity in Germany. He expressed concern that other areas were being neglected, such as the heating and cooling of buildings, the development and application of energy service models for efficiency measures, water supply and sanitation, transport policy, solid waste management and public procurement by municipalities. Particularly in the latter area, he pointed out, municipalities have major market power that often remains unused, as well as potential to lead by example.

In this context Michael Thielke issued the following appeal to the participants: **‘We all need to get involved**

and be creative. He drew attention to the opportunity provided by the international workshop to drive the joint learning process forward. He said he was looking forward to the prospects for further cooperation that would emerge from this network. To conclude, he announced that Berlin was intending to further develop its twinning schemes in the light of climate change mitigation concerns. Furthermore, efforts will be made to transform Berlin into a carbon-neutral city by 2050, bearing in mind its global responsibility.

2.2. Dr. Albrecht Schröter, Mayor of Jena and Board Member of the Association of German Cities

Dr. Albrecht Schröter warmly welcomed the guests who had travelled from afar. Speaking as a representative of the Association of German Cities, he drew attention to the scope municipalities have to tackle problems on the ground. He emphasised that **climate partnerships are not one-way traffic**: 'Mitigating climate change is always something that concerns us in Europe too. We receive and learn a great deal when we share with our partners.' Given the fact that carbon dioxide emissions are five times higher in Europe than in Latin America, he underlined the need to achieve even more here than we have done so far. He explained that this was why the Association of German Cities had been actively supporting the climate partnerships right from the start.



In his capacity as Mayor of Jena, Dr. Albrecht Schröter extended a special welcome to the representatives of his city's partner municipality of San Marcos in Nicaragua. He pointed to this partnership, which has existed for 15 years, as an example of how things can work and 'how nice it is' when opportunities for cooperation are used. Over the last 10 years numerous climate-related measures have been implemented, including afforestation programmes and the installation of solar panels and biogas plants. Environmental education has also been provided. This has created improved opportunities for communication, and ultimately a higher quality of life in the rural regions of San Marcos. Dr. Albrecht Schröter particularly emphasised the fact that in addition to the BMZ funding, the city council of Jena had also been persuaded to provide money for development cooperation.

Dr. Schröter explained that during the workshop he was looking forward to sharing with partners from San Marcos and with the organisations running the '50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015' project. He thanked the latter for their support, and concluded by wishing the international workshop and the projects every success because, as he put it, they are 'important examples in the world in which we live'.

2.3. Gabriela Büsselmeier, Managing Director, Engagement Global gGmbH

In her welcome address Gabriela Büsselmeier thanked the Senate Chancellery of Berlin for providing the premises in the historic Town Hall. She said how pleased she was to see representatives from all the 26 municipalities in the nine countries gathered together once again, after having attended the kick-off workshop in La Fortuna in Costa Rica in November 2012. As she put it, the international workshop demonstrated the diversity of work in the municipal partnerships, and of municipal development cooperation as a whole – which is an important area of support for Engagement Global. She added that the '50 Municipal Climate

Partnerships by 2015' project run by the Service Agency/LAG 21 NRW was a successful example of the work performed by Engagement Global, and continued to attract major interest.

'By tackling climate change, the project is addressing a global issue that is also highly relevant to municipalities'. It promotes peer-to-peer dialogue among local authority staff, and links actors in Germany with their colleagues in the Global South. Gabriela Büsse-maker highlighted the potential of the project to both boost existing partnerships by stimulating activities or winning over new actors, and prompt the establishment of new partnerships. She explained that the project focuses on the engagement of policymakers and administrators, while linking this with activities of civil society and private sector actors. She also drew attention to the possibility of using the various instruments of support offered by Engagement Global, and generating synergies. The examples she mentioned included the Partnership Projects for Sustainable Local Development (Nakopa) programme, ASA Kommunal, CIM and the ENSA school exchange programme.



Gabriela Büsse-maker reported on the recently published call for proposals for the fourth phase of the project, and said she was confident that the project will have facilitated 50 climate partnerships by 2015. She pointed out that the international workshop was a milestone in this process: all the bilateral programmes of action for the second phase have now been drawn

up and published. Gabriela Büsse-maker expressed her appreciation of this outcome of the close cooperation over the last 18 months, and thanked the municipalities for their commitment and exceptional dedication. At the end of the day this also reflected how enjoyable working in the partnerships was, she said.

Gabriela Büsse-maker invited all the workshop participants to seize the opportunity to find out more about the climate partnerships and programmes of action. She suggested they aim to return to their municipalities with fresh ideas on how to implement their programmes of action, and strengthen their climate partnerships or establish new ones. She concluded by wishing the participants a productive dialogue and discussions.

2.4. Dr. Klaus Reuter, Managing Director, North Rhine-Westphalian Working Party on Agenda 21 (LAG 21 NRW)

Dr. Klaus Reuter also welcomed the participants on behalf of the project executing agencies. He emphasised the fact that many friendships had been formed through the project, and that these personal relationships had made a major contribution to the success of the climate partnerships. He said how pleased he was that the negative outcome of the failed climate change conference in Copenhagen, which was a key driving force for developing the idea behind the project, had generated a great deal of positive energy. Since that time, he explained, one thing was certain as far as he was concerned: **'Local communities can do a better job'**. He added that everyone could take shared pride in the process that had unfolded since the kick-off workshop in La Fortuna, from the first meetings through to presentation of the programmes of action. This set a milestone for climate change mitigation and adaptation in the global community.



Dr. Klaus Reuter reminded participants of the former Governing Mayor of Berlin and later Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt. He explained that as Chair of the North-South Commission Brandt was the first politician to place the environment and justice, and the global divide, on the agenda. This was also a central idea underpinning the '50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015' project: **'As I see it it's not just a matter of mitigating and adapting to climate change; it's also about linking this with values by which people live'**. Only when this is achieved, when people really think about key aspects of sustainable development, when we combine social justice with environmental responsibility and economic reason, will we also be able to persuade other municipalities to join us on this path. Dr. Klaus Reuter emphasised how important and motivating it was to support volunteers in their engagement. He explained that they were important social disseminators who would strengthen climate change mitigation in all municipalities – be they large or small. Dr. Klaus Reuter concluded his speech with an impressive quotation by Professor Edenhofer, Chair of Working Group III of the IPCC: 'It does not cost the world to save the planet'.

3. In times of climate change: the role of municipalities and municipal partnerships

3.1. Trends and scenarios for climate change – where we stand Prof. Dr. Stefan Rahmstorf, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research

Why mitigate climate change? Answers to this question were provided by Professor Stefan Rahmstorf in his lecture, entitled 'The climate crisis – How dangerous is global warming?' He set out to explain where we stand today regarding research into the impacts of climate change.

He began by illustrating how obtaining energy from fossil fuels and deforestation lead to an increase in the CO₂ concentration. The effects on the climate have been known since the 19th century: an anthropogenic rise in average global temperature by up to 4°C. This figure differs significantly by region. Unlike the oceans, continents may experience an increase of up to 6°C. The thermal inertia of the oceans means that this warming may only become apparent after a delay, which means that even immediate measures will only halt it over a period of centuries. Severe impacts are already evident. Prof. Stefan Rahmstorf showed a number of impressive images demonstrating how almost half the Arctic ice has already retreated, and how a dramatic downward trend is continuing. As a result, should the Greenland ice sheet melt, sea levels may rise even by as much as seven metres.

The first decade of this century was the warmest since records began, and witnessed unprecedented extreme weather events. Europe has also been affected. Professor Rahmstorf reminded participants of the flood disaster in Germany in 2013, and the heat waves for instance in France and Russia that are becoming both more frequent and more intense. In 2010, in Moscow alone the heat claimed 13,000 human lives

– for many cities a challenge that is difficult to deal with, not least given how little experience they have to fall back on. The elevated temperatures in the Arctic are also responsible for upward moving 'planetary waves' – a current research topic. Among other things, these are causing more intense tropical storms and the occurrence of new hurricanes, for instance, along the south coast of Brazil. In the tropical Pacific, El Niño will probably release so much heat in the ocean in 2014 that a new record temperature increase is forecast.

The warming of the earth by one degree that has already occurred is also negatively impacting harvests, jeopardising food security in many regions of the world. The scarcity of resources caused by environmental degradation holds major potential for conflict. Poor countries are particularly hard-hit by this, and run the risk of turning into failed states if governments prove unable to cope with famine and other disasters.

'The indigenous peoples say that the earth is sick. For us decision-makers it is extremely important to understand the causes and effects of this disease.' *Timoleón Bautista Valencia, Chief of the Coreguaje indigenous people, Solano*

The future

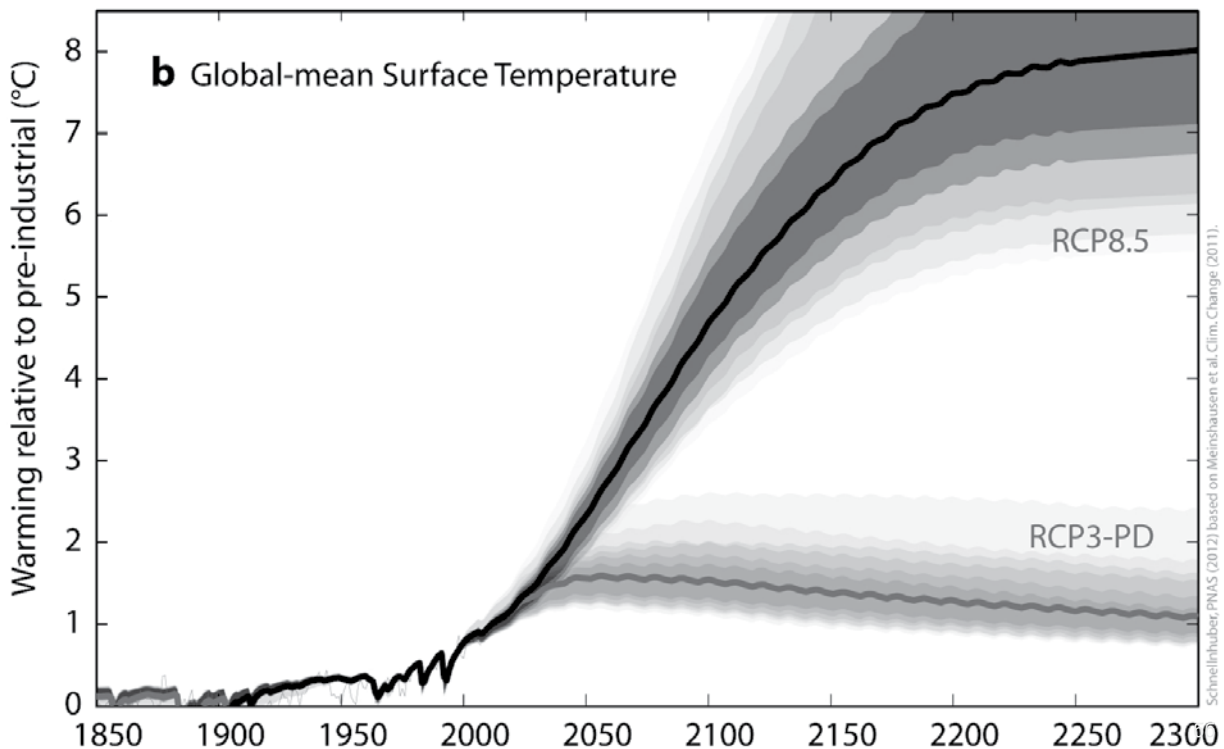


Figure 1: IPCC scenarios for global warming as a function of the trend in CO₂ emissions (RCP8.5: business as usual, RCP3-PD: systematic implementation of measures to mitigate climate change)

Prof. Stefan Rahmstorf used the graphic above to illustrate possible future scenarios. Depending on trends in population, energy production, food production and land use, different curves emerge for emissions and increases in temperature. The scenarios shown using the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) reflect the range of possible future trends described in the literature.

Prof. Stefan Rahmstorf strongly advised against continuing with business as usual and risking the devastating experiment of global warming by four degrees. He stated very clearly that **'The future depends on us! Only zero emissions will stabilise the climate.'** It would be possible to limit global warming to two degrees centigrade, he explained, if CO₂ emissions were to fall from 2020 onward and a 'solar age' with zero emissions was to be reached by 2070. BUT:

The resolution adopted at the UN Climate Change Conference in Cancún would need to be followed by deeds, particularly in the industrialised countries, although emerging economies too are displaying strong emission growth rates. The Conference marked the first occasion on which binding international measures to mitigate climate change were agreed. The industrialised countries acknowledged that carbon dioxide emissions must be reduced by 25 to 40 per cent by 2020, and also undertook to comply with other voluntary targets.

One member of the audience asked why measures taken at the international and national levels have so far been insufficient. Prof. Stefan Rahmstorf answered by explaining that industries arguing against renewable energy strategies have had a disproportionate influence. In local authorities too, for instance in

Brandenburg, their strong lobby is evident. Yet it is absurd to continue investing an annual US\$ 500 billion in searching for fossil resources, rather than investing the same amount in renewable energy sources and achieving the targets for mitigating climate change.



He also said he found the way scientific facts are being radically disputed online less than helpful. People should rather be seizing the opportunities that exist, he argued. Bearing in mind the very slow progress made in the international negotiations on climate change, he emphasised the importance of cities. At the moment they are chiefly responsible for emissions, despite the fact that it would be possible in principle to pursue much more efficient and low-carbon lifestyles there than in rural areas.

Prof. Stefan Rahmstorf concluded his presentation by noting that according to the IPCC, climate change could be contained at low cost with only a slight decline in economic growth – and that doing nothing would in any case generate much higher costs.

3.2. Climate change mitigation and adaptation in German development policy and the role of municipalities Dr. Doris Witteler-Stiepelmann, Head of Division 113, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

In her speech Dr. Doris Witteler-Stiepelmann explained the link between municipal development cooperation and climate change. 'Climate change is one of the most important and urgent challenges of the present and the future', she noted at the beginning of her presentation. Countries of the Global South in particular, including partner countries of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), are disproportionately hard hit by the impacts of climate change. The Global Climate Risk Index, for example, puts Nicaragua in fourth place among the countries hardest hit by extreme weather events over the last 20 years. The country has annual per capita emissions of just 0.6 tonnes of CO₂, compared to 8.8 tonnes of CO₂ per annum in Germany. This example shows that historically the industrialised countries have made the largest contribution to climate change, and therefore bear a huge responsibility. Dr. Doris Witteler-Stiepelmann explained that Germany was meeting this responsibility among other things through the energy turnaround project, ambitious reduction targets and the support provided to climate partnerships.

Every year the BMZ makes increasing amounts of funding available for climate change mitigation and adaptation. In 2012, the figure was EUR 1.66 billion. This makes Germany one of the largest donors in this field. In this connection Dr. Doris Witteler-Stiepelmann emphasised that climate change mitigation and adaptation must go hand-in-hand with economic and social development – otherwise the population would not accept it. She said that local authorities have an important role to play in this context. The 21st century, she went on, is the century of cities: this is where

population growth is taking place, and where 80 % of greenhouse gas emissions is generated. However, local authority structures are not necessarily geared to dealing with this, and are usually short of funds – both in Latin America and in Germany.



What kind of approaches can be pursued to tackle these challenges? According to Dr. Doris Witteler-Stiepelmann, these could be approaches that link the multinational, national and local levels. The national level would help establish relevant institutions and make low-interest loans available. She called on the municipalities to become proactive and assume responsibility themselves. **Municipalities have key competences for delivering services of general interest, and therefore a high level of expertise for climate change mitigation and adaptation.** This creates huge potential, as well as a rationale, for the reciprocal exchange of practitioners between the Global South and Germany. Municipal development cooperation can enable local administrations, municipal enterprises and other actors to liaise directly with each other and work together to develop specific solutions – without having to go through government negotiations and national programmes. Sharing knowledge and lessons learned is just as important in this context as actually implementing projects. Dr. Doris Witteler-Stiepelmann pointed out that learning from partners in the Global South how climate change is already affecting them, and how they are responding to these impacts, often provides actors in German municipalities with fresh motivation to get actively involved in mitigating

climate change. This creates major potential for education and information work.

Municipal development cooperation received a significant boost in 2013 through the establishment of a dedicated budget item worth EUR 5 million. This money is being used inter alia for the programme to support municipal climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, also known as the Climate Change Facility, which is available not only to private institutions but also municipalities – on more favourable terms. This programme is already supporting seven projects worth a total of EUR 3.8 million. Other, smaller projects can be supported through the new Partnership Projects for Sustainable Local Development (Nakopa) programme. The German Federal Ministry of Education and Research also provides funding opportunities.

Dr. Doris Witteler-Stiepelmann thanked the municipalities for their energy and commitment, despite the fact that conditions were not always easy. She encouraged those participating in the climate partnerships to persevere, and following the initial euphoria to maintain a long-term commitment to building sustainability as they continue on their path, which will sometimes be arduous. At the end of her lecture she called on everyone to also use **the opportunity for sharing in regional networks** – a key concern of the international workshop.

3.3. Municipal partnerships, managing for results and long-term prospects – an interview with Sara Hoeflich de Duque (UCLG)

In her interview Sara Hoeflich de Duque, representing United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), discussed the special features of municipal partnerships. Unlike development cooperation at the national level, she explained, municipal cooperation goes beyond working with the knowledge of experts and consultants. It is in fact based on personal motivation

and the active involvement of civil society. She said that the **special quality of participation by citizens** was extremely valuable with regard to raising awareness for needed change. And she added that this was also possible with small projects and with smaller cities and towns.

An important factor in maintaining the long-term vitality of municipal partnerships is networks that can be shaped by each partner themselves. **Communication with different social actors is a key element in being able to act in unison.** As well as networked within municipalities, and networks involving municipalities in the industrialised countries and in the South, it is also very important for municipalities in the South and those in the North to share with each other. It is crucially important for the sustainability of partnerships to celebrate and share success stories, have the courage to take small steps, and to do whatever is possible.



In this connection, Sara Hoeflich de Duque called for simplified funding opportunities and an increase in funding for local development cooperation. Her call for international organisations, national ministries and local administrations to fight for dedicated budgets for development cooperation met with strong agreement among the members of the audience. She pointed out that this was already common practice in Belgium and France, and would also be so in South Africa and Brazil within the foreseeable future.

Regarding the impacts of municipal partnership work, she noted that this goes beyond a purely project-based understanding. Social awareness is raised essentially through appropriate communication strategies. She pointed out that this often involves school campaigns, though these could be systematised even further. She also suggested that corresponding materials should be shared between partnerships. Finally, she recommended that municipalities do more to show the global community what can be done to mitigate climate change. More should be done to analyse and present activities in ways that are valuable to decision-makers. This would include for instance conducting evaluations, whose results the UCLG would like to present to the United Nations.

'After this workshop I'm very impressed by the potential and the responsibility assumed by local authorities for really mitigating climate change.' *Flavia Laura Broffoni, City of Buenos Aires*

3.4. Panel debate: the role of municipalities in mitigating and adapting to climate change at the international level – potential, needs, limits

What role do municipalities play in climate change mitigation and adaptation at the international level? A panel debate was held at which Dr. Werner Görtz (former Chair of the Expert Commission on the Environment, Association of German Cities), Mauro Buarque (ANAMMA Brazil, association of Brazilian environmental departments), Thomas Brose (Director, Climate Alliance), Lisa Junghans (Germanwatch) and Marcus Mayr (Associate Human Settlements Officer, UN-Habitat) discussed potential, needs and limits. The debate was moderated by Dr. Stefan Wilhelmy, Director of the Service Agency Communities in One World.

The panellists began by discussing what scope municipalities have for climate change mitigation and

adaptation. Thomas Brose described as pioneers those municipalities that have pursued paths such as using 100% renewable energy, which could be of interest at the national level. Dr. Werner Görtz emphasised the value of the liberty that municipalities have to experiment. This would enable them to try out strategies which, if they were to fail at the local level, would not result in a national disaster. Marcus Mayr added that as innovators, municipalities have the advantage of being able to practice integrated climate change mitigation, for instance by linking mobility and energy within the framework of compact urban development approaches. Another example is designing low-carbon policies for attracting business to a municipality that systematically target providers of environmentally-friendly products or services. He also saw municipalities as having a special opportunity to translate abstract economic, social and ecological targets into concrete projects. This means that municipalities establish an important link with citizens. He also noted that a great deal can be done at the local level to mitigate climate change, without having to wait for the international climate change negotiations to deliver results (which in any case they might not do).



Regarding the transfer of lessons learned in climate change mitigation between the local, regional and national levels, Mauro Buarque reported on the establishment of the forum of regional capitals of Brazil – CB 27. This network for the dissemination of good practices in the field of environmental management was extremely important, he explained, for articulating

more strongly the interests and experiences of municipalities at the national level. The network is also seeking to establish close cooperation with civil society and the private sector. He went on to say that a broad social debate is the only way to increase the acceptance of measures for climate change mitigation and adaptation. He expressed the hope that the CB 27 would provide fresh impetus for the implementation of Agenda 21 in Brazil, which has hitherto been neglected, or identify alternative ways of mitigating climate change. In this connection he emphasised that Latin America is the region where the most municipal master plans for mitigating climate change have been developed. According to Dr. Werner Görtz, all the cities that belong to the Association of German Cities have agreed to continue pursuing the energy turnaround. He called upon Germany's regional governments to create enabling frameworks, as has already been achieved with the legislation on mitigating climate change introduced in Baden-Württemberg and North Rhine-Westphalia. He also explained that the lessons learned and demands articulated by the municipalities have been put to the German Government through the position paper on climate change mitigation and energy policy recently published by the Association of German Cities¹, and in this way have been fed into international decision-making processes.

Lisa Junghans commented that given the slow progress made by the international climate change negotiations and the need for a broader alliance, municipalities have clearly gained importance over the last few years. At the UN Climate Change Conference in Cancún in 2010 they were acknowledged for the first time as governmental stakeholders that also have an important role to play in the international context. In Warsaw in 2013 their importance was acknowledged regarding the sharing of lessons learned on adapting to climate change, and arrangements for involving

1 For further information, please see: www.staedtetag.de/imperia/md/content/dst/internet/presse/2013/positionspapier_klimaschutz_und_energiepolitik.pdf.

municipalities more effectively were announced. She pointed out that this role was being mainstreamed more and more often in negotiating documents, and that major forums had been established in which local actors now present their measures. Thomas Brose added that direct cooperation with the EU, which was made possible for the first time in 2009 when the Covenant of Mayors was established, is continually being developed.

Marcus Mayr welcomed the fact that municipalities are making their voices heard to a greater extent than their official position within the climate change negotiations would warrant. He observed that a new quality of discourse has also arisen, which is now focusing on identifying solutions to help achieve the targets for mitigating climate change. However, he added that municipalities do not have equal status with other actors in the international climate change negotiations, and would perhaps also be overstretched as a result. He said they were being well represented by NGOs and municipal networks, although these do not have voting rights. In this regard the tenor of the discussion was that it would be best to leave the negotiations to national governments and not make them even more complex. Instead, greater use could be made of the options outlined for exerting influence.

Marcus Mayr went on to state that the political clout of municipalities could be strengthened significantly through cooperation: **'Networks of cities are the new political unit of the 21st century'**. He said this applied both to national networks, in which municipalities position themselves as negotiating partners for national governments, and to international forums. In various countries local actors are usually closer to each other than are local and national actors in terms of having a joint basis for discussion. And they are able to reach practicable agreements more rapidly than national governments. In this connection Mauro Buarque pointed to the international workshop as a practical example of the way in which municipalities can organise in order to influence policy on climate

change. In the context of further networking, a member of the audience suggested increasing the sharing of information on areas of cooperation between German cities and cities in the Global South.



As the panel debate continued, Lisa Junghans ventured a look ahead to the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris in 2015. It is envisaged that this Conference will agree on a new treaty with binding climate change targets to follow on from the Kyoto Protocol. This will not enter into force until 2020, however, leaving a gap from 2015-2020: the opportunity for municipalities to make their mark as implementers of climate change mitigation policy, and to do so beyond national targets for mitigating climate change. In this context new sources of funding for municipalities are to be expected at the international level, such as the Green Climate Fund. It is envisaged that these will include municipalities as actors for adaptation and mitigation. At the same time Lisa Junghans warned against greenwashing, meaning that municipalities should not set themselves ambitious targets that they cannot achieve. The UNFCCC Secretariat should therefore define standards for municipalities leading the way in mitigating climate change, she argued.

Thomas Brose called on the audience to already pursue political lobbying at this year's UN Climate Change Conference in Lima and to develop joint positions. He said that forums would be organised for this purpose involving local, national and supranational bodies. In a Post-2015/SDG Agenda, solutions would need

to be conceptualised more comprehensively. Climate change mitigation is more than just an environmental issue, and should rather be seen as an issue of justice issue, he suggested. This would include the question of how our economic system affects the climate, and the issue of access to resources. **'What we need is a transformation of society that goes much further than merely reducing CO₂ emissions. Municipalities have many ways of influencing this process!'** These comments met with a great deal of approval from the audience. In response to the question of what concrete courses of action would be conceivable, Thomas Brose mentioned the approach pursued by the Climate Alliance. He explained that this provided opportunities for sharing strategies and conceptual approaches, such as Brazil's wealth of experience with economic solidarity. 'There's a lot we can learn from that'. In a final round he expressed the hope that important signals would be forthcoming from the international climate change conferences. For a forward-looking social transformation process, he said, municipalities needed policy frameworks to enable their actions, as well as access to funding opportunities.

Finally, Marcus Mayr once again emphasised the potential scope for cities to make sustainable economic activity a living reality. **'Mitigating climate change is not an issue for eco-freaks and hippies. It's about our quality of life. We need to stop talking about doing without. Live larger with a small footprint!'**

3.5. Special excursion in Berlin

The participants of the international workshop were invited on an excursion, so that they could see for themselves specific climate change mitigation measures in Berlin. The excursion visited two sites: the passive house school building in Teutoburger Square and the EUREF Campus.

1) Energy management in public buildings and education work: the passive house school building in Teutoburger Square

To get things under way the representatives of the Berlin Energy Agency provided a brief overview of Berlin's policy for mitigating climate change. By 2005 the city had already succeeded in reducing its CO₂ emissions by 25% relative to 1990. The target for 2020 is 40%, and by 2050 Berlin intends to be carbon-neutral. The Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research recently published a feasibility study on this, and legislation on the energy turnaround is currently being prepared. These efforts also include the preparation of an energy master plan to 2020. One key instrument used is agreements on climate change mitigation with public institutions such as hospitals, building cooperatives and swimming baths. The Landesbank offers financial support for businesses and building owners. Funding is also possible through the environmental relief programme, which is being implemented with EU support. This programme provided a share of the costs for retrofitting the school in Teutoburger Square. A further share was provided by the urban redevelopment programme for East Berlin, and the District of Pankow also made a contribution of its own.

The school underwent a comprehensive energy-efficient retrofit in 2010-2012, and more or less meets the Passive House standard. Since this was a prefabricated building typical of the kind found in the eastern part of Berlin, the retrofit was particularly challenging, due among other things to the low ceilings. During the guided tour participants were shown the equipment (particularly the ventilation and heating systems) as well as other retrofit measures designed to significantly reduce the primary energy requirement, and were given an explanation of how these various measures work. Heat is supplied through a cogeneration unit and a highly efficient condensing boiler. The ventilation plant includes a heat recovery system. This has enabled the school to reduce its energy requirement by more than 50% relative to the pre-retrofit situation. Participants took the opportunity to ask

practical questions concerning the possible transferability of these solutions to their own particular contexts.



2) Smart grid and sustainable mobility: the EUREF Campus

The EUREF research campus is a private initiative, and as such does not represent lessons learned by a local authority. Nonetheless, it does serve as a practical example for some of the key issues faced by cities in the 21st century: Are smart grids technically feasible, socially accepted and economically beneficial? How can the population's mobility be made as efficient and low-carbon as possible? Various businesses and research institutes have located to the site of the former gasometer in Berlin-Schöneberg, some of which are now looking into innovative solutions to the aforementioned issues. The participants saw for themselves how a micro smart grid is used to obtain and distribute power from renewable sources in order to supply adjacent buildings and electric cars. They were clearly impressed by the simulations of the energy management system, which is designed to respond to

conditions in real time, isolate problems, study trends, and control loads and generators. Another simulation desk deals with the topic of mobility, and shows how to manage it in a wide range of situations and scenarios. The aim is to link energy, mobility and telecommunication systems in ways that are smart.



Further information

1) Passive house school building in Teutoburger Square

www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/staedtebau/foerderprogramme/stadtumbau/Grundschule-Am-Teutoburger-Platz.5779.0.html

www.berlin-klimaschutz.de/en

2) EUREF Campus

www.eurefcampus.de/de/vision

www.innoz.de

4. Review and discussion of the second phase of the project '50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015'

4.1. Review from the perspective of the project as a whole

Kurt-Michael Baudach (Service Agency) and Dr. Klaus Reuter (LAG 21 NRW) took a look back at the second phase of the project '50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015' from the perspective of the organisations implementing it. They explained the background to the project and the concept, and presented key activities, results, conclusions and lessons learned².

Dr. Klaus Reuter began by discussing the challenges that already exist in connection with climate change for municipalities in both Latin American countries and in Germany, but also mentioned numerous examples of the huge commitment of municipalities in this field.

The project, he explained, intends to use this wealth of experience for a process of exchange geared to practical application in municipalities. The aim is to lay the foundations for systematic, medium- to long-term cooperation that will deliver results directly on the ground. Nor will the project neglect the issue of raising awareness in each municipality regarding the situation and the perspective in the respective partner municipality, which will enable all actors to perhaps see their own actions in a new context. Actors will also be able to enrich their own ideas and approaches through a process of sharing with other climate partnerships in the international network.

After briefly presenting the project objectives and methodology (see Section 1.4), the speakers provided

an overview of the second phase based on milestones and key activities (see Fig. 2).

So far the following **results** have been achieved :

- The 14 partnerships have established permanent working structures involving various actors within and outside of their administrations.
- The field visits and the sharing of key documents enabled the partnerships to quickly identify the key areas of their programmes of action, and develop a much better mutual understanding of each other's situations.
- The partnerships have developed detailed and sound programmes of action specifying objectives, measures, responsibilities, deadlines and responsibilities, and have already begun implementing them.
- The programmes of action focus on various key areas:
 - renewable energy and energy efficiency
 - solid waste management
 - flood risk management and coastal protection
 - awareness raising and environmental education
 - sustainable agriculture and forestry.

In their **conclusions**, Kurt-Michael Baudach and Dr. Klaus Reuter stated that the objectives of the second phase of the project had been achieved, with regard to both content and structures. They said that the cooperation arrangements were facilitating knowledge transfer at a very high level, and that the staff in the partnerships were working together to develop solutions for their respective municipalities. Although the scope and depth of the joint programmes of action in the various partnerships differed, the speakers explained that all of them provided a sound basis for implementing climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, and for further fundraising at the

² The present proceedings contain a summary. For more detailed information please refer to the 'Documentation of the second phase of the project' – No. 32 in the 'Dialog Global' series published by the Service Agency.



Figure 2 – Second phase of the project

national and international levels. They added that these programmes of action were living documents, however, and therefore needed to be reviewed and adjusted at regular intervals. Overall, the project has demonstrated that German and Latin American municipalities can cooperate as peers by taking joint steps to help mitigate global climate change.



From the perspective of the project as a whole, we can identify the following **lessons learned**:

- The strong motivation and commitment of all actors were essential.
- The project proved that there is a huge potential for mutual learning.
- It was very important to create clear channels of communication, and use them regularly.
- One challenge when managing the project as a whole was reconciling the specific situation of each climate partnership with a coordinated

approach by the project, although this was very important in generating a productive process of exchange between the climate partnerships.

- We need to take into account the limited human and financial resources on both sides; the actors responsible mastered this challenge with a great deal of creativity.

Kurt-Michael Baudach and Dr. Klaus Reuter said they saw good *prospects* for continuing the climate partnerships in the medium term. They explained that these prospects were broadly based on the working structures, the binding nature of the programmes of action, the political backing and the implementation of concrete joint measures.

The two speakers concluded by thanking those involved in the second phase of the project for their exceptional and often voluntary commitment, and their contribution to the success of this complex project.

4.2. Review from the perspective of the municipalities – four reports

Following the review of the second phase by the project coordinators, the municipal representatives were given an opportunity to explain in detail how they saw the project. Four participants were invited to sit together and discuss their experiences in the project: Kerry Chambers from Portmore, Francisco

Miguens Campos from Buenos Aires, Dr. Claudio Zettel from Bonn and Hector Iván Romero Pérez from Corinto.

Kerry Chambers, Chief Administrative Manager (CAM) of Portmore and representative of a new partnership (with Hagen), was clearly very impressed by the project's methodological approach. She highlighted two aspects. The first was the expert exchanges, which in her opinion go beyond professional exchange and allow the two sides to get to know each other's cultures. In her opinion, these activities lead to sustainable and frequent communication that will also last beyond the lifespan of the projects. The second highlight she identified was the network meetings, which provided insights into the wealth of experience present in other projects and Latin American municipalities.

Francisco Miguens Campos of the Directorate-General for International Relations and Cooperation of the City of Buenos Aires spoke from the perspective of a partnership (with Berlin) going back many years. As well as the positive political impetus and the process of professional exchange, he also emphasised the methodological support provided by the project partners. This was highly conducive to guaranteeing a structured approach. Another important aspect he pointed to was the early launch of project implementation, which demonstrated that the partnerships were not just producing things on paper only. He also highlighted the motivation provided by the informal networks that had arisen.

Dr. Claudio Zettel, President of the Ibero Club in Bonn (twin city of La Paz and Linares), pointed to the groups providing strong support in both partner municipalities as providing an enabling structural framework. He said that these groups were based on the personal commitment of the actors involved, as well as on the fact that the city had adopted resolutions on internationalisation at the highest policy-making level. As a result of the project, he added, the city of Bonn had moved even closer together with the NGOs, and now more than before saw the various actors involved as

'professionals' in their own fields. One challenge had been the elections in the Latin American partner municipalities, he said. Nonetheless, the reliability of the partners involved ensured the continuity of cooperation.

Héctor Pérez, Director of the Building Authority of Corinto (partnered with Cologne), also reported that the elections were not a problem, because the decision-makers continued to support the partnership despite political change. As he saw it, one remarkable moment was the presentation of the project to the new local government following the elections. This gave a boost to the partnership and the actors involved in it. He also saw networking with the other municipalities involved in the project as a very important component. Sharing strengthened them both as municipalities and as members of the movement to mitigate climate change, he said. The climate partnership had generated many fresh ideas, as well as an attitude of acting not just as a government, but also in a way that generated synergies with other social groups.

4.3. Results of the dialogue of (lord and lady) mayors and mayoresses, district administrators and heads of delegation

A separate review of the second phase of the project took place from the perspective of the (lord and lady) mayors and mayoresses, district administrators and heads of delegation. The ambassadors and the representatives of the municipal associations and networks who were present also took part. This round of dialogue was moderated by Anita Reddy, Director of the Department for Municipal Development Work and Education Programmes at Engagement Global.

The feedback from this group on the project as a whole was very positive. They are willing to provide a broad base of political support. They said how much they appreciated the project teams and their dedicated

work. The high degree of professional exchange is already contributing to a mutual strengthening of local administrations. All involved are motivated to implement the programmes of action. One participant noted that the cooperation was being sustained by a particular spirit – one that was not automatically present and that had also been lost in this field elsewhere. A further point noted was that personal relationships were key to the sustainability and continuity of the partnerships, particularly in cases where political change took place.

A further achievement of the project the group identified was environmental education measures at the local level. These were essential, it was argued, for raising the awareness of citizens and mainstreaming climate change mitigation. This is the only way to create a new awareness across the whole of society concerning the need for urgent action. Participants urged the German Government to mainstream climate change mitigation as a mandatory task of all municipalities, thus giving it greater importance.

The ambassadors in particular emphasised the political dimension of the climate partnerships. They underlined the value of the project for bilateral relations, and for linking the local level with the political

discourse at the higher level. This makes the good practice examples identified by the project and the lessons learned extremely valuable. Having said that, these could deliver even greater benefits at the national level. The challenge for the future would be to make greater use of these examples and lessons by integrating them more effectively into the political dialogue and international negotiations. The existing network could be used for this purpose.

Greater visibility of the success stories of the climate partnerships would also be conducive to the lobbying work performed to obtain sources of funding. Although the political will is present, and crucially so, further support to enable the partnerships to maintain the process of exchange in the future would be desirable.

4.4. Evaluation of the second phase of the project

As well as the reports by representatives of selected partnerships as part of the review of the second project phase, on the third day of the workshop participants had an opportunity to thoroughly evaluate the project on a structured basis. They were invited to answer the following questions:



1. How do you rate the project concept overall?
2. To what extent did participating in the project create a basis for successful and sustainable continuation of your climate partnership?
3. How helpful were: the network meetings? / the missions? / the professional inputs provided by the Service Agency and LAG 21 NRW? / the administrative support provided by the Service Agency? / the manual? / the kick-off workshop?
4. How effectively do you believe the programmes of action will be implemented?

The project concept was rated very positively overall, and a large proportion of the participants indicated that a sound basis had been created for successful sustainable continuation of climate partnerships. They also found the missions, the kick-off workshop and the administrative support particularly helpful, although the majority of participants also gave the professional inputs and the manual a positive rating. Most participants saw the future implementation of the programmes of action in a positive light. A few participants were rather more reserved in their opinion, which might be due to the fact that the programmes of action are in most cases very comprehensive, and include a large number of measures that will require external support. On the other hand, the time frame for the programmes of action is medium- to long-term, hence their broad design is quite appropriate. The approval and launch of initial projects even before the documents were completed indicates that they provide a sound platform for applying for funding. Finally, partnerships have been able to implement many measures self-reliantly by mobilising various actors within their own municipalities.

Throughout the workshop participants acknowledged that they had learnt a great deal during the project. Several of them emphasised the intercultural experience they had gained, the value of networking and the sharing of tried and tested methods. Despite many differences between the municipalities, this process of sharing and exchange proved that very valuable

lessons can be learned. Participants particularly appreciated the fact that they gained a perspective on their own activities from outside, and were able to develop new ideas.



Participants made a number of requests to the project coordinators. These included making the project longer, keeping the reporting requirements as simple and low-level as possible, and offering more opportunities for project support. They also said they would like to see a stronger emphasis on rural development issues, because it was not just major cities that were participating in the project. And they suggested carbon footprinting the project.

They recommended maintaining the momentum and supporting the self-organisation of partnerships by creating spaces for following-up on the activities and continued networking. Another suggestion was to create synergies between participants from different phases of the project by organising corresponding meetings. It was also suggested that municipalities in Asia should be included in the project.

The participants were all very grateful for the work performed by the Service Agency and LAG 21 NRW, and motivated the team to continue and further expand their good work.

'Taking part in the climate partnerships project unleashed fresh creativity in Nuremberg, and a lot more people got involved in the long-standing partnership as a result. The climate partnerships project offers important and fresh impetus for partnership work between two cities.' *Karin Gleixner, City of Nuremberg*

'One important outcome of the cooperation was that we got to know each other not just as working partners, but also as friends.' *Dr. Ralf Hedwig, One World House, Jena*

'Our twinning scheme has existed for a long time. Yet it was a new experience to work out a programme of action in a structured process. This strengthened our cooperation even further.' *Annette Schwarze-Engel, City of Jena*

5. Presentation of the programmes of action by the climate partnerships

5.1. Overview of the municipal climate partnerships' programmes of action

After the evaluation of the second phase of the project, the presentation of the joint programmes of action was the next key issue on the agenda of international workshop. This included both an exhibition and a verbal presentation by each climate partnership in the respective thematic forums.

Below is a table that providing a brief overview of the individual partnerships and their key themes. This will be followed by a description of the highlights from the thematic forums. Finally, this section will be rounded off with the concluding remarks made by Sara Hoeflich de Duque (UCLG) and Marcus Mayr (UN-Habitat).

For a more detailed description of the joint programmes of action, please refer to the full documentation of the second phase of the project³. Printed copies can be ordered from the Service Agency Communities in One World, and a digital version can be downloaded at www.service-eine-welt.de.

³ Published by the Service Agency in the 'Dialog Global' series, No. 32.

Climate partnership	Key themes
Berlin – Buenos Aires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • energy management in the public sector • sustainable energy management in the education sector • promoting renewable energy • raising awareness on responsible energy management
Bielefeld – Estelí	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developing renewable energy • soil and groundwater protection • improving conditions for cultivating coffee • flood protection
Bonn – La Paz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integrated solid waste management • environmental education • sharing culture-based approaches to improving the quality of life
Bonn – Linares	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • environmental education and climate change • improving air quality • water resources management • energy efficiency
Hagen – Portmore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting renewable energy/introducing the energy turnaround in Jamaica • education for climate change mitigation • raising awareness on low-carbon behaviour

Climate partnership	Key themes
Hannover – Belén de los Andaquíes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • awareness raising and education work for sustainable action that integrates indigenous knowledge • cultivating organically and fair trade certified cocoa, advertising the chocolate in Hannover • establishing long-term partnerships on various levels • empowering the indigenous population
Jena – San Marcos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developing the use of renewable energy and wood-saving stoves • reducing the production of solid waste and improving solid waste management • reducing soil erosion and reforestation • raising awareness of environmental protection and climate change mitigation
Cologne – Corinto, El Realejo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coastal protection • protecting mangroves • low-carbon solid waste management • improving drinking water supply
Cologne – Rio de Janeiro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving solid waste management • promoting innovative and environmentally sound technologies • improving disaster risk management • information and education work for climate change mitigation
Lahr – Alajuela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving water resources management • improving solid waste collection and recycling • improving the quality of life in the urban zone • information work on climate change mitigation and adaptation
Nuremberg – San Carlos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forest protection and sustainable agriculture and forestry • disseminating wood-saving stoves for energy efficiency • developing renewable energy • education work on climate change and its impacts
Rhine District of Neuss – Solano	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishing a value chain for organically and fair trade certified cocoa from agroforestry • improving the electricity supply in Solano through autonomous generation systems based on renewable sources • structural empowerment of indigenous organisations • raising awareness of mitigating climate change and preserving species diversity
Rhine-Sieg District – Santarém	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate change mitigation and adaptation, and education work • promoting sustainable solid waste management • securing safe drinking water in rural areas • supplying electricity based on renewable sources in rural areas
Wuppertal – Matagalpa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing energy efficiency • flood protection • optimising resource efficiency in coffee cultivation and solid waste management • environmental education

Exhibition of the programmes of action

The joint programmes of action of the second phase of the project were presented in an exhibition. For each climate partnership, posters had been prepared showing the key areas of the partnership in the languages of both partners, illustrated with photos from the municipalities and showing the activities implemented. This gave the participants an opportunity to quickly gain an overview of what was going on in the various partnerships, and identify any possible links to their own. After the official opening by Gabriela Büssemaker, Managing Director of Engagement Global, the participants exchanged information and experiences directly and informally. This enabled them to identify parallels between the projects, and obtain some ideas on how to deal with challenges in their own municipality. Over the three days of the exhibition valuable discussions were held that will provide a valuable basis for future networking and cooperation.



5.2. Examples and highlights from the programmes of action

Parallel forums were held at which representatives of the 14 climate partnerships presented and discussed selected measures from the joint programmes of action. This gave each partnership an opportunity to receive feedback from other partnerships and experts. The presentations were grouped thematically, according to the key areas of cooperation:

1. renewable energy and energy efficiency
2. flood and coastal protection, water resources management
3. solid waste management and environmental education
4. rural development and sustainable agriculture and forestry

This section will now provide a brief summary of the key aspects of the presentations and discussions.

5.2.1. Renewable energy and energy efficiency

Berlin - Buenos Aires

Doris Beiersdorf and Francisco Miguens Campos reported on their cooperation in the field of climate change, which is taking place within the framework of a twinning scheme that has existed for 20 years. The overarching objective of their programme of action is to improve energy management. This is broken down into four areas of activity and sectoral objectives:

1. improving energy management in the public sector
2. promoting sustainable energy management in the education sector
3. promoting renewable energy
4. raising the population's awareness of responsible energy management.

In the first three areas implementation has already begun. This includes training courses for energy managers, which are being conducted in cooperation with the Argentine-German Chamber of Industry and Commerce. In the education sector workshops are currently taking place to identify energy efficiency and energy saving measures. These are being supported with funding of EUR 50,000 provided through the Service Agency's Nakopa project, as well as pedagogical inputs provided by the Independent Institute for Environmental Issues (UfU). Educational materials have been prepared that will be used in both twin cities. The holding of the fifth international Solar

Cities Congress in Buenos Aires in 2014 will lend a new emphasis to the promotion of renewable energy.



During the discussion Francisco Miguens Campos explained that the national government did not have a strategy for an energy turnaround. This makes it all the more important to promote structural changes through technological innovations in municipalities. To give an example, he pointed out that in Argentina it is forbidden to feed self-produced energy, including energy produced by photovoltaic systems on rooves, into a central grid. Furthermore, energy costs are very low, due to national subsidies, which for a long time had meant that there was barely any incentive to install solar power systems. This is currently changing because an increased energy deficit is making itself felt. The political backing for improving energy management at the local level is therefore highly appreciated. This was manifested in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Berlin Energy Agency (BEA) and the Environmental Protection Agency of the city of Buenos Aires (APRA).

Hagen – Portmore

Kerry Chambers and Hans Joachim Wittkowski presented their young, but extremely vibrant climate partnership. The population figures for the two partner cities are very similar, and both cities have been struck by severe storms over the last few years. The following activities are being implemented in the two municipalities:

1. A campaign to raise awareness on climate change mitigation involving schoolchildren in both municipalities.
2. A Nakopa-supported solar power plant in a vocational school, including the training of so-called solarteurs. The investment in the solar plant will pay off after just four years, and demand for the training is very high, particularly among women.
3. In 2014 for the first time an exchange of students and young professionals will take place under the ASA-Kommunal programme in the field of climate change mitigation and disaster risk management. One representative from Portmore will spend three months in Hagen, after which two German students will spend three months working in Portmore.
4. A climate change mitigation park six hectares in size is currently being planned. The park will contain items designed to demonstrate clearly to visitors how climate change can be mitigated. A course for voluntary climate change mitigation guides established in Hagen by ASA-Kommunal participants, will also be introduced in order to operationalise the climate change mitigation park in Portmore. It is also envisaged that further components of the ASA-Kommunal programme will be integrated and that companies from Hagen will be involved in implementation. Two members of the audience asked questions concerning the content of the tours and the park as a whole.

We should emphasise that Portmore has established close contact with national ministries, and integrated these into the climate partnership right from the beginning, for example by organising joint meetings between the ministries and the delegations. The inauguration of the solar power plant, for instance, was attended by the German ambassador, priests and ministerial representatives, who were then able to enjoy some artistic performances on the topic of climate change mitigation. As part of the Labour Day festivities, the national government also arranged for a large number of palm trees to be planted in the planned climate change mitigation park. There

are also plans to cooperate with the National Irrigation Commission. These close links between the local and national levels met with a very positive audience response, and generated a number of questions. Kerry Chambers said that the large amount of information and communication work performed had been instrumental in the success of the activities.



Bielefeld – Estelí

Birgit Reher, José Luis Medina Lumbi and Stefan Jankowiak represented this climate partnership between two medium-sized municipalities. On both sides it comprises a civil society organisation, the municipality and universities. We should particularly emphasise the close support provided by the technical universities (FAREM Estelí, UNI Estelí, the University of Applied Sciences in Bielefeld, and the Technical University of Delft in Holland) as well as the Welthaus Bielefeld. The partnership is also cooperating with the ASA-Kommunal programme in the field of electrification.

Renewable energy plays an important role in the context of the partnership's activities. From 2013-2016 the BMZ Climate Change Facility will be providing funding of EUR 800,000 for these activities, which are being implemented in cooperation with the 'Miraflores coffee producers' organisation. The partnership's objectives are

1. To help reduce poverty without increasing CO₂ emissions. The partnership intends to do this

by raising productivity, developing ecotourism, strengthening public institutions and improving living conditions. Electricity supply, e.g. for lighting and communications, will play a key role here. The partnership plans to provide carbon-neutral energy for 500 families. This will involve photovoltaic systems, a water turbine and a wind power plant that will generate a total of 650,000 kWh per annum.

2. Climate change mitigation: the partnership plans to save 715 tonnes of CO₂ per annum, stabilise ecosystems in the biosphere reservation and further develop the public grid.

Key elements of project management include close cooperation with the population and codetermination through the energy committee. This committee defines the payment policy for the photovoltaic systems, coordinates activities to develop the grid and determines the direction of the project.



5.2.2. Flood and coastal protection, water resources management

Cologne - Corinto/El Realejo

Johanna Pulheim and Richard Martínez Arteaga presented the main areas of activity in their partnership:

1. coastal protection
2. mangrove protection
3. drinking water supply
4. improving solid waste management
5. CO₂ reduction in Cologne and Corinto

Due to Corinto's vulnerability, the partnership was quickly able to define its key areas of activity: coastal protection and protection of the mangroves. The partnership plans to install geotubes along the coast, i.e. large, geotextile tubes that are permeable to water, in order to stem erosion. It also plans to create shelters with appropriate medical supplies for coastal inhabitants at risk in case of flooding. Mangrove protection measures will include creating alternative sources of income and energy, and the reforestation of mangrove ecosystems. Awareness raising campaigns are planned to provide the population with improved access to information. This will also include raising their awareness of the need to separate and reduce the volume of waste, as rubbish dumps also entail major groundwater pollution and threaten natural resources.



Activities in Cologne will focus on reducing CO₂ emissions. Topics include energy supply and low-carbon consumption. These are being addressed by, among others, the initiative 'Cologne is saving CO₂' and the climate change clown, which aims to reach children and uneducated sections of the population.

Questions were raised concerning the funding, as barely any municipal resources were available to implement the climate partnership. The partnership would not have got off the ground had it not been for the participation of civil society, and particularly the Cologne and Corinto/El Realejo twinning association. Broad political support in Corinto is also key to implementation of the project. Cologne has also succeeded in obtaining funding under the Nakopa programme

and from the BMZ Climate Change Facility. For the latter Corinto and Cologne are each providing a contribution of 5% from their own funds.

Lahr – Alajuela

Ileana Roblero Rodríguez and Manfred Kaiser represented this twinning scheme, which has existed for eight years. The overarching goals of cooperation in the field of climate change involve solid waste management, improving the quality of life in the urban zone, information on climate change and climate change mitigation, and improving the protection of water resources.

The protection of water resources formed the focus of the presentation, which began by outlining the situation in Alajuela at the outset. This is characterised by the pollution of water bodies and soils, flooding and erosion damage, as well as hazards for drinking water and the health of citizens.

Regarding the protection of water resources, the programme of action breaks the objectives down into targets for wastewater and drinking water. The overarching goal is to improve knowledge of the impacts of climate change at the local level.

Targets in the field of wastewater:

1. increase the number of inhabitants connected to the sewerage system from 30,000 to 140,000 by 2035
2. improve and enlarge the collection system
3. upgrade treatment plants in order to meet legal requirements
4. ensure safe drainage of precipitation water

Targets in the field of drinking water:

1. protect drinking water resources
2. establish a water park for purposes of environmental education.

The next steps to implement the programme of action involve applying for financial support (Nakopa, Climate Change Facility etc.) to supplement the funds set aside in the two municipalities, and the exchange of experts.



Participants asked questions concerning the reafforestation of the spring catchments. Depending on whether the land in question is owned by the city, or by the state or private actors, the municipality is planning to purchase some sites.

Wuppertal – Matagalpa

Jairo Antonio Urbina, Juana María García Rizo, Ulises de Jesus Ruiz Pravia and Susanne Varnhorst presented their climate partnership and the context in which it arose. Both municipalities have been hit by torrential rainfall events in the course of climate change. They therefore see flood risk management as a promising area for cooperation. Both sides will be able to profit from each other's expertise and experience.

In Wuppertal, numerous institutions as well as policymakers and administrators helped prepare the programme of action by contributing their expertise and key suggestions. In Matagalpa too the process involved a large number of administrators from different fields and policymakers, including the mayor and deputy mayoress, as well as representatives of the environmental department.

The overall objectives of the joint programme of action prepared by the two municipalities are:

1. improve climate change mitigation and implement energy efficiency measures
2. optimise adaptation to climate change
3. reduce wastewater and environmental burdens caused by coffee cultivation
4. organised the separate collection of waste, improve urban hygiene
5. enable citizens in both municipalities to get to know each other's life worlds.

Measures for adaptation to climate change will involve optimising chiefly flood risk management in Matagalpa and environmental education in both municipalities. The project will be implemented from 2013 -2016, and will receive EUR 50,000 in funding from the Nakopa programme. One focus is establishing an improved early warning system. This will involve establishing procedures for digital flood simulation and for measuring water levels in sensitive areas, in order to increase warning times. Long-term planning will also be supported. A further focus is establishing tree nurseries and conducting training measures on afforestation, in order to raise people's awareness of the value of forests for flood protection. These activities will focus on communities in the upper catchment areas.



'The workshop provides wonderful opportunities for networking with international organisations and partners of other municipalities. That also helps us keep in touch with developments in the various partnerships.' *Marion Köther, City of Hanover*

5.2.3. Solid waste management and environmental education

Cologne - Rio de Janeiro

Dr. Barbara Möhlendick, Cláudia Fróes Ferreira and Nelson Moreira Franco presented their twinning scheme, which has existed since 2011. The main areas of cooperation in the field of climate change include:

1. improve disaster risk management in Rio de Janeiro.
2. raise awareness of the problems associated with climate change. Both municipalities will perform public information work to generate interest in getting actively involved in mitigating climate change. This will include for instance campaigns, art exhibitions, lobbying for global carbon emission trading, and sustainable consumption involving cooperation with private businesses.
3. increase resource efficiency in Rio de Janeiro. This began with carbon footprinting for the city. The analysis established that in Rio de Janeiro the transport sector is the main source of CO₂ emissions, and together with the solid waste sector accounts for 41% of these emissions. The measures will therefore focus on solid waste management and mobility. The aim is to reduce the amounts of solid waste deposited by implementing recycling and waste separation measures, and establishing local composting plants. This is taking place in cooperation with the solid waste management services in the two cities, AVG and COMLURB, and other public-private partnerships.

The different methods of carbon footprinting currently used will now be standardised and a monitoring system will be devised. The lessons learned from this will then be made available to other cities in Latin America: As Nelson Moreira Franco put it 'The integration and the political will of the Latin American countries should be our legacy. Cooperation will enrich us'.

Furthermore, the Cologne Urban Tec Fair 2015 will also take place in Rio de Janeiro. There Cologne will

be presenting the smart city concept, and sharing the lessons it has learned with energy efficiency measures.



Rhine Sieg District – Santarém

Mayor Alexandre Raimundo Vasconcelos Wanghon, Podalyro Lobo de Sousa Neto and Rainer Kötterheirich were representing a young municipal partnership that was established in conjunction with the climate partnership project, and already has a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the two municipalities. They began by highlighting a number of developments in their respective municipalities that were related to climate change. In the Rhine Sieg District, heavy rainfall and higher temperatures are becoming more frequent. In Santarém, which is located in Amazonia, and in which large areas of the municipal territory by their very nature experience periodic flooding, increasing fluctuations in the water level are causing negative impacts.

The representatives of the climate partnership underlined the importance of the programme of action, because – as they explained it – many government programmes often do not reach as far as remote villages.

The top priorities of the partnership are climate change mitigation and adaptation, and solid waste management. Other topics include drinking water and renewable energy for villages, as well as environmental education. The latter is being delivered in Santarém in cooperation with the Centro Municipal

de Informação e Educação Ambiental (CIAM). The environmental education and public relations activities performed in the Rhine Sieg District focus on a planning game for schoolchildren entitled 'Switching perspectives – Planning measures to tackle climate change from the perspective of the Global South'.



As part of a comprehensive municipal master plan for climate change mitigation, the two municipalities are currently jointly developing a solid waste management plan for Santarém. The key points are: waste separation

1. recycling the high percentage of organic matter by means of composting and aerobic treatment
2. recycling plastic components, e.g. PET bottles and other recyclable materials
3. supporting the waste collectors' cooperative.

Bonn - La Paz

Verena Schwarte and Alvaro Blondel Rossetti represented their twinning scheme, which has existed since the 1990s and has since been supplemented by the climate change component. The latter focuses on integrated solid waste management and environment education for primary school children.

The high altitude of La Paz makes solid waste management extremely costly. A special bacterium has therefore been cultivated to treat the seepage water. So far, recycling has taken place only on a low level. The objectives for solid waste management are therefore:

1. reduce the volume of waste deposited
2. raise awareness of waste prevention
3. establish recycling plants and waste collection points

The partners intend to realise these objectives inter alia by exchanging expertise in the fields of waste management education, the collection of recyclable materials and the recycling of waste. Furthermore, a municipal enterprise is to be established in La Paz that will manufacture among other things school furniture from recyclable materials. Members of the audience asked questions concerning how the costs of the waste management services, which are currently not being recovered, can eventually be so.



In the field of environmental education, Bonn has established the 'climate ambassadors' project for primary school children in their third year, over half of whom are being reached. Older schoolchildren are provided with information through the '2 degrees more – so what?' project, which was developed together with the Latin America Centre in Bonn, the Rhine Sieg District and the Bonn – Linares climate partnership. In La Paz the 'Ecociudadanos' project is being implemented. This project trains young people as disseminators for environmental education. The materials produced are also being used in other partnership activities (such as Bonn - Linares).

The audience showed a keen interest in sharing ideas on strategies for improving the quality of life, and

developing alternative indicators of well-being, as is taking place on the basis of the lessons learned in La Paz with the 'Felicidad' programme. This is part of the strategy for the 'good life', which began with the 'zebras' environmental and traffic education project, and has now been under implementation by the local authority for seven years. It focuses on raising people's awareness: 'If you change yourself, you can change the world'.

Bonn – Linares

Dr. Claudio Zettel and Francisco Gargari Alarcón presented their climate partnership as the second cooperation arrangement of the city of Bonn. In this partnership, the key areas of the programme of action are environmental education and solid waste management. In particular, the partnership is focusing on the need to create awareness among the population.

1. Environmental education measures include teacher training and raising teachers' awareness of climate change mitigation, and the participatory production and application of training materials in both municipalities. The materials designed by Bonn are subsequently culturally adapted. Bonn is also implementing the '2 degrees more – so what?' school project, together with the Latin America Centre and the Bonn - La Paz climate partnership. A poster exhibition for young adults has also been developed, in German and Spanish, which is designed to communicate identical education messages in Bolivia, Chile and Germany. An innovative measure that has already been implemented on the Chilean side is the environmental certification of schools. A competition has also been held together with the Chilean Ministry of Education. This has enabled schools to exhibit recycling and climate change mitigation measures at a trade fair.
2. With regard to solid waste management, both municipalities are focusing on eliminating plastic. The 'Plastic – no thanks!' Campaign has already been launched in Bonn. In future there will be further

initiatives to promote the use of biodegradable materials – such as the 'Ciudad Biodegradable – Biodegradable City' initiative.



The subsequent discussion round covered the question of how the sharing of lessons learned can and must be adapted to local circumstances and needs.

5.2.4. Rural development and sustainable agriculture and forestry

Rhine District of Neuss – Solano

The climate partnership between these two municipalities was presented by Marcus Temburg, Luis Evelio Rincón Cardona and Timoleón Bautista Valencia. The municipality of Solano is located in the Amazon basin, and 80% of its approximately 20,000 inhabitants are members of indigenous peoples. The peripheral location of Solano is one of the special features of this climate partnership, like the cooperation arrangement involving Hanover and Belén de los Andaquies.

The overarching objectives of the climate partnership include:

1. Develop and operationalise an appropriate strategy to establish a value chain for cocoa based on organic and fair trade guidelines from which both sides will benefit. This will take place in cooperation with

Hanover and Belén de los Andaquies, and will involve the establishment of two small farmers' cooperatives for a total of 150 families.

2. Gradually improve power supply and substitute diesel and petrol generators in the municipality of Solano by switching to locally autonomous, off-grid power generators based on renewable sources. This will involve installing solar power systems for small farmers and indigenous groups to provide lighting, to enable them to charge mobile telephones, and to enable notebooks to be operated in rural schools.
3. Transfer knowledge and build capacity in the fields of 'environmentally sound solid waste management' and 'water body restoration/reafforestation'.
4. Develop effective instruments for public relations and education work to document project progress and create awareness of protection of the rainforest, conservation of biological diversity and preservation of indigenous culture. This will include providing organisational support for establishing the umbrella organisation of indigenous groups, the 'Asociación Indígena del Municipio Solano Caquetá (ASIMC)':

Segments of the programme of action can already be implemented as part of a project funded by the BMZ Climate Change Facility.



Members of the audience enquired about the approach to reafforestation. The speakers explained that this was being pursued in the context of the economic benefits delivered by forests. Clear emphasis will

need to be placed on income-generating aspects for farmers, such as the shade produced for cocoa plants.

Hanover - Belén de los Andaquies

Marion Köther and José Iván Arcila Ríos presented the potential, challenges and key areas of their climate partnership. Hanover is a founder member of the Climate Alliance of European Cities with Indigenous Rainforest Peoples for the Protection of the Earth's Atmosphere. Just under 50% of the inhabitants of Belén de los Anaquis live in rural areas, which are characterised predominantly by agriculture and livestock farming. The overarching objective here is to minimise negative impacts of agriculture on the environment, such as deforestation. To achieve this, the programme of action will implement the following measures:

1. Enable people in Hanover and Belén de los Andaquies to practice sustainable consumer behaviour. For this purpose. Exhibitions are being held in Hanover's Forest Park on the rainforests, agroforestry, biodiversity and climate change. Tours and workshops are also being organised on the topic of forests in Hanover and the rainforest in the Belén de los Andaquies region, as well as on biodiversity and sustainable cocoa cultivation. Finally, workshops are also being held in schools and child day-care centres by the Agenda 21 and Sustainability Bureau on the topic of sustainable consumption / fair trade.
2. Support the purchase of a fair-traded, organic brand of chocolate in the Hanover region.
3. Improve the lives of people and preserve biological diversity in Belén de los Andaquies (in cooperation with the Rhine District of Neuss and Solano). Training and extension for small farmers on cultivation, processing and quality management is taking place, and tree nurseries are being established. Implements are being provided, and fermentation and drying systems are being built.
4. Empower the rural population, and especially the indigenous population, of Belén de los Andaquies and Solano. This is taking place with support from the newly established indigenous association in

Solano und Belén. The association is involved in communication work and the elaboration of a capacity development strategy. There are also plans to build an indigenous radio station, and rural communities will be involved in the climate partnership by supporting the development of leadership capacities.

5. Establish long-term partnerships on various levels, e.g. between schools or other educational institutions.

The audience were clearly impressed by the number of civil society actors and organisations in Belén. Some of these have existed for a very long time, while others were established in the last few years. Within the framework of the climate partnership the municipality is working more closely with these actors, with farmers' associations and with indigenous organisations.



Jena – San Marcos

Representing their respective municipalities, Annette Schwarze-Engel and Violeta Auxiliadora Machado Escobar spoke about this climate partnership, which builds on the twinning scheme that goes back more than 15 years. They presented the key activities for rural development included in their joint programme of action:

1. Supply the rural zone in San Marcos with electricity, among other things by installing solar panels to power lamps and radios.

2. Reforestation. Logging has caused soil erosion and major problems in the water cycle. One solution is agroforestry systems – a combination of trees and agricultural crops, e.g. coffee plants both for the farmers' own use and as a cash crop. These are currently being bred in the municipality's own tree nursery.

3. Reduce the fuelwood requirement. Although a prohibition on logging protects the environment, it places a financial strain on families. Improved stoves are designed to alleviate the situation by reducing wood consumption by 70%. Furthermore, biogas-powered stoves in 15 homes have been connected to the first municipally operated biogas plant in Nicaragua.

4. Solid waste disposal and water supply in San Marcos.

5. Sustainable forest management in Jena. A significant area of the city forest has protected status, and at the same time is an important supplier of raw materials for timber production. Jena also pursues sustainable tourism, for instance through a 450 km-long network of hiking trails around the city.

Members of the audience enquired about the funding of the solar panels. Each one costs approximately US\$ 700 – 1,000. This figure includes maintenance as well as the training of the users in maintaining the equipment. The project is co-financed through a Spanish-German cooperation arrangement. Households repay 20% of the purchase value within five years. This is paid in monthly instalments of US\$ 3. By comparison, other sources of energy such as candles would cost approximately US\$ 15-20 per month, which means the households have a direct incentive to participate in the project. New equipment will be financed from income generated.

During the discussion it emerged that the climate partnership Enzkreis - Masasi District in Tanzania, which participated in the pilot phase of the project, is also working in a rural context, among other things on renewable energy use. Off-grid solutions such as those in San Marcos might also be of interest in Masasi. The

partnership between the Rhine District of Neuss and Solano was also involved in introducing agroforestry systems in order to make forest management economically sustainable. Tree nurseries were suggested as a way of enabling citizens to get actively involved.



Nuremberg - San Carlos (Nicaragua)

Karin Gleixner and Holman Antonio Salas Chamorro were representing their twinning scheme, which has existed for 29 years. The speakers explained that participating in the climate partnerships project had given the twinning arrangement vital new impetus, and generated a huge amount of interest and creativity.

The joint programme of action specifies the following objectives for Nuremberg and San Carlos:

1. In Nuremberg, CO₂ emissions are to be reduced by making increased use of renewable energy, saving energy, reducing CO₂ in road transport and increasing energy efficiency.
2. San Carlos has set itself the target of becoming Nicaragua's first eco-city. It intends to achieve this by using renewable energy, treating wastewater, introducing bike paths and introducing organic canteens.

Raising awareness of climate change mitigation is a cross-cutting task in both municipalities. For this purpose, among other things a publication was produced for use in the environmental education of children. Regarding renewable energy use, photovoltaic systems are being installed on the roofs of schools, health posts and public buildings, and corresponding training courses are being provided. There are plans to promote the use of fuelwood-saving ovens. This will need to be planned, comprehensively, as cultural habits will have to be taken into account.

A further measure that will be implemented through the programme of action is comprehensive afforestation in San Carlos, involving young people from both municipalities. Half a million trees have already been planted, and the same number again have yet to be planted. Among other things, these will serve to regenerate watersheds and protect soil in the vicinity of waste dumps.

One adaptation measure is the establishment of cocoa plantations, which had been used relatively little so far. In the long term the diversification of crops should facilitate a rise in productivity. This should create incentives for sustainable forest use by the owners. Generally speaking, the participants at the forum agreed that the direct benefits of the activities for citizens and land users must be emphasised. Incentives are created particularly through income-generating measures and the saving of energy costs.



5.3. Conclusions

Following the presentations of the programmes of action, Sara Hoeflich de Duque of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and Marcus Mayr of UN-Habitat shared their impressions with the audience.



Sara Hoeflich de Duque said how impressed she was by the spontaneity, enthusiasm, friendship and flexibility she had heard about in the partnerships, as well as by the details of the programmes of action. Municipalities possess special expertise in the field of climate change mitigation, she said. At the same time we should not forget that they have taken these tasks on in addition to their core competences. Dedicated administrative units for climate change mitigation are being established only gradually and sporadically, she noted. The climate partnerships are therefore all the more important in furthering their institutionalisation. She expressed appreciation of the sound methodological ground work performed by Engagement Global in bringing the expertise of municipalities to light, and appealed to those responsible to document the important political lessons learned and identify precisely where municipal cooperation in the field of climate change is particularly effective as compared with national cooperation. There was a need for this analysis, she said, in order to further increase acknowledgement of the expertise of local governments in the context of international cooperation, and to support the call for greater funding at the UN. With regard to Latin America, she mentioned that by global

comparison this continent has the highest concentration of population in cities. The issue of adaptation therefore must not be neglected, she added.

Marcus Mayr expressed his appreciation of how urban development and climate change issues had been brought together, and the various actors from local government, academia, the private sector and civil society integrated. He said he found it particularly interesting to see how municipalities defined climate change mitigation, and how much creativity they show in this connection. Forums like the international workshop were a living example of international cooperation, he said. The integrative capacity of municipal partnerships promises to deliver long-term relationships and serve as a vehicle for technical cooperation, he added.

Looking ahead to the future, he said he would like to see more institutionalisation and a higher political profile for municipal climate partnerships. The role of cities was clear, he said, because a large proportion of people and emissions come from cities, which makes climate change mitigation an urban issue. The topic of climate change cannot be left to ministries for the environment alone, but must be placed on a broader footing.

6. The future of cooperation among the municipalities: results of the group work

‘There is something magic about every beginning, and many things have been set in motion. The most important thing is beginning right now: making the work of the partnerships permanent.’ *Dr. Klaus Reuter, LAG 21 NRW*

6.1. Frameworks

Now that the joint programmes of action have been completed and the second phase of the project in the strict sense brought to an end, it is natural to ask how cooperation will unfold in the future. One important aim of international workshop was therefore to discuss the prospects for future cooperation, both within the climate partnerships and at the level of the international network. Two group sessions were held to address these two levels



Jessica Baier and Kurt-Michael Baudach began by providing some basic information on the frameworks and the lessons learned from the pilot phase. They first of all drew attention to the mandate of the Service Agency. As Germany’s competence centre for municipal development cooperation, the Service Agency is mandated to support German municipalities in their engagement for development by providing advice, training and networking services. This also

includes shaping partnership work and establishing new municipal partnerships. Yet it also means that the scope for cooperating directly with municipalities in the Global South is quite limited.

The project ‘50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015’ was launched to generate impetus for the systematic integration of climate change mitigation and adaptation into existing twinning schemes or partnerships, and to support the establishment of new partnerships with a focus on this field, and enable them to gain a solid footing for further cooperation through the joint programmes of action. Designing these joint programmes of action is then – as in partnership work in general – the responsibility of the municipalities themselves. The modular structure of the project – in which a new phase begins every year – means that two different phases of the project are always running concurrently. In other words, neither the project design nor the existing capacities allow for intensive further support of the climate partnerships. Nonetheless, both the Service Agency and LAG 21 NRW are interested in remaining in touch with the partnerships in order to monitor implementation of the programmes of action. Against this background, the municipalities involved in the second phase of the project can no longer be offered the following services:

- funding of missions
- conduct of international workshops
- systematic advice
- funding of translation and interpretation services.

However, they may continue to receive the following services (or receive them for the first time if they have not yet done so):

- specific advice upon request concerning implementation of the programmes of action, or on funding issues

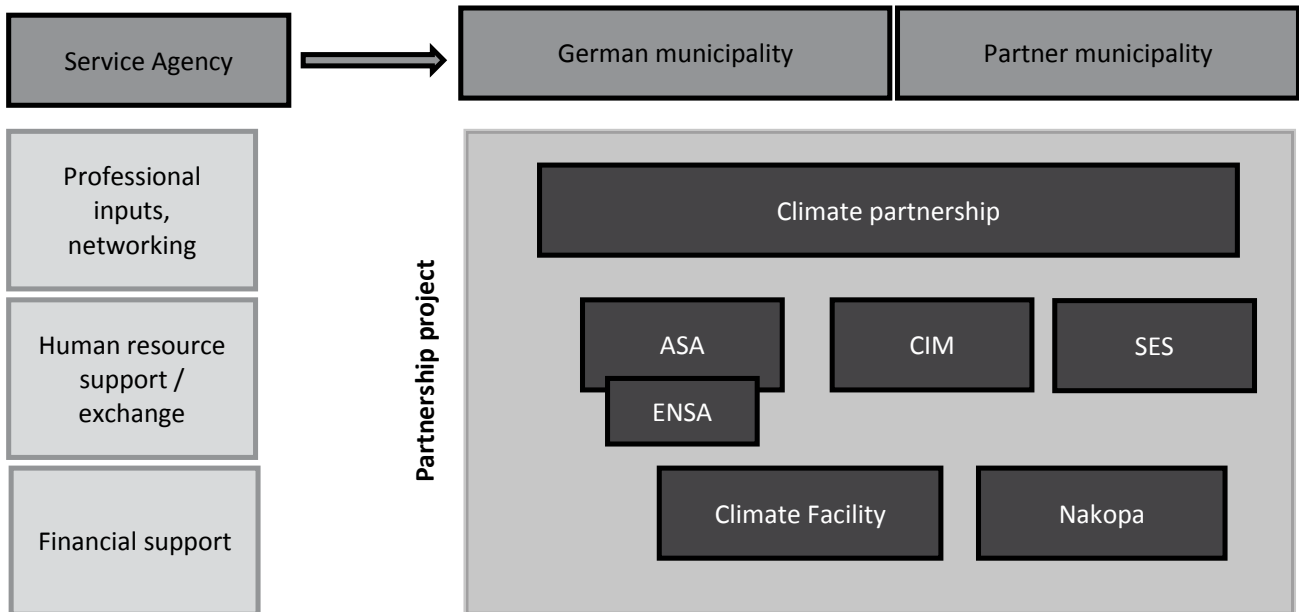


Figure 3: Options for climate partnerships to obtain support from Engagement Global/the Service Agency

- information and contacts on other, complementary offerings of the Service Agency and Engagement Global
- organisation of (annual) meetings of the network of German municipalities
- support for communication within the network, e.g. through a newsletter and the website.

Regarding the supplementary offerings of the Service Agency and Engagement Global, such as project funding under the Nakopa programme or the BMZ Climate Change Facility, and the provision of human resources under the programmes ASA-Kommunal, CIM Thematically Flexible Measures and the Senior Expert Service, the representatives of the Service Agency pointed out that the municipalities had already been supplied with information at the network meetings, and further information could be supplied if required. The speakers also suggested that the many municipalities participating in the project which are also members of international networks should make appropriate use of those networks. They also suggested that municipalities should continue networking by taking part in international climate change events.

To illustrate this, Jessica Baier reported on the lessons learned during the pilot phase, whose programmes of action had been presented in June 2013. She explained that a range of activities were underway here to implement and further develop the programmes of action, using both existing resources – whether they be those of the municipality itself or those of civil society actors – and the aforementioned options for financial support. As an example, she went into some detail concerning the partnership between Enzkreis and Masasi District (Tanzania), in which various forms of support had been skilfully combined.

Concerning networking beyond the climate partnerships, in February 2014 a meeting of the network of German municipalities was held that was actively supported by the Enzkreis District Administrator's Office. This meeting enabled participants to exchange information on progress in the climate partnerships, and explore the areas of fair trade and school partnerships. A further aspect was the sharing of dates that might be of interest beyond the partnerships themselves. For example, the Local Climate Solutions for Africa conference organised by ICLEI in November 2013 provided African municipalities with an opportunity to combine participation in the conference with

a network meeting. In this connection the Service Agency received important support from the Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania (ALAT). Furthermore, the website and an annual newsletter are being used to keep members up to date.

Information on the support available

Engagement Global: www.engagement-global.de

ASA-Kommunal programme for students and young professionals: www.service-eine-welt.de/asa_kommunal/asa_kommunal-start.html

ENSA – school exchange programme: <http://ensa-programm.com/english>

Weltwärts – volunteer programme: www.weltwaerts.de/en

Senior Expert Service (SES): www.ses-bonn.de/en/about-us.html

Centre for International Migration and Development (CIM), Thematically Flexible Measures Programme: www.service-eine-welt.de/integrierte_fachkraefte/integrierte_fachkraefte-start.html

6.2. Continuing cooperation within the climate partnerships

In the first phase of group work each climate partnership reflected on cooperation to date, and reached specific agreements concerning future cooperation. The following questions were discussed:

1. How did cooperation go over the last 18 months? What went well? What could be improved?
2. a) Who are the key actors or groups of actors involved in the climate partnership in your two municipalities, and how has communication been so far?

b) Which actors in the two municipalities should communicate or be networked with each other, and how?

3. What would be possible milestones in the joint work over the next eighteen months to two years?

The participants were invited to visualise the work and communication structures, as well as a schedule, for the period to 2016.



Over the last two years the climate partnerships established working structures comprising a coordinator, a core group and a steering committee. To guarantee continued cooperation within the partnerships it is essential to maintain good communication between these different actors. The coordinators are responsible for guaranteeing the flow of information – both among the actors involved within their respective municipalities, and between the two partner municipalities. The results of the climate partnership should also be communicated to the public at large in the municipalities on a regular basis. We will now summarise the key general points that emerged during the group work. (The detailed results have been made available to the respective municipal partnerships.)

Reflection on cooperation to date

On the positive side, most of the partnerships emphasised the good cooperation in a spirit of trust, and the dedication of the actors involved. Another positive aspect mentioned was the emergence of concrete projects where implementation has already begun. In some cases participants saw room for improvement with regard to the regularity of communication and the involvement of further actors. Another aspect is political backing for the work. In most of the partnerships where this was mentioned, this support is in place. In some municipalities participants saw further potential for improvement in this regard.



Work and communication structures

The working structures in each of the partnerships do of course vary according to the size of the municipalities and the institutional context. In many cases, responsibility for coordinating the climate partnership rests with the environmental departments, or in some cases also the departments for international relations. The core groups usually involve other administrative units such as departments for development planning or schools. In the majority of cases at this level partnership associations or NGOs are also involved as civil society actors that make important contributions to the work of the partnership. In several cases universities play an important role (Bielefeld-Estelí, Linares-Bonn). These groups of actors then also communicate directly with their partners, in consultation with the coordinator. In a few municipalities the (lord or lady) mayors or mayoresses are not only regularly kept up

to date, but are also directly involved as chair of the core group or steering committee. Participants also emphasised that municipal councils were important actors for providing political backing for a climate partnership.

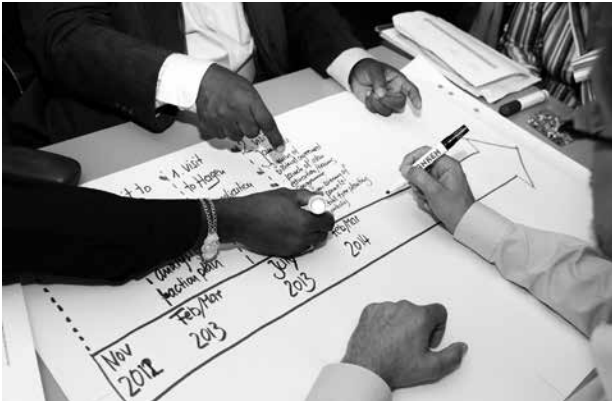
The wider circle of the steering committees included utilities and municipal enterprises for solid waste management, energy, and water supply and sanitation, as well as private enterprises, other civil society actors, and in several partnerships also schools. In the Latin American and Caribbean municipalities, ministries and other institutions at the nation level were mentioned as harmonising and coordinating the work in the countries concerned (e.g. ministries for the environment, education and health). In Jamaica the climate partnership between Portmore and Hagen is enjoying a particularly high degree of attention at this level. Here and in several other climate partnerships, the German embassies are also involved. One special case is the municipalities of Solano and Belén de los Andaquíes in Colombia, where indigenous organisations are playing an important role.

Overall, the group work created the impression that smoothly running work and communication structures exist in all the climate partnerships. Where the municipalities do see potential for improvement is in approaching other actors. Several municipalities mentioned civil society organisations explicitly here. A further aspect that did not always emerge clearly in the diagrams, and might be strengthened even further, is the way a steering committee operates in order to provide structured information to and involve the wider circle of actors.

Milestones

To visualise the next steps for implementing the programmes of action, each partnership developed a timeline with planned activities, running from August 2014 to 2016. The participants included both general activities of the climate partnership, and activities involving applications for funding or the

implementation of specific projects. The Nakopa and ASA-Kommunal programmes were mentioned particularly frequently in the context of future activities. As well as technical issues, another important part of the planned cooperation involved education events, school partnerships and youth exchange.



All the partnerships remain in continuous touch with each other by email. Several also arranged to meet for regular telephone conferences, e.g. once a month. Most partnerships agreed to send at least one delegation a year.

The municipalities thus have specific ideas on continuing their cooperation, which creates a highly enabling environment for the further development of the climate partnerships and implementation of the programmes of action.

'We gained a lot of experience. Now we'd like to share it and pass it on.' *Kerry Chambers, City of Portmore*

6.3. Prospects for further cooperation in the international network

During the second phase of group work the focus shifted, moving beyond the climate partnerships themselves and toward the international network of all municipalities participating in this phase of the project, as well as the opportunities for further cooperation on this level. Eight working groups discussed the advantages of continued networking, as well as specific activities for keeping in touch. For this purpose, next steps and responsibilities were defined. The working groups then briefly presented their results in a plenary session, which were subsequently commented on by Dr. Klaus Reuter and Kurt-Michael Baudach in their capacity as representatives of the project executing organisations.



To summarise, all participants agreed that there are many reasons to maintain and extend the contacts that exist, including the joint discussion of project ideas and the sharing of good practices and lessons learned. Some municipalities also expressed a desire to share expertise in specific areas, e.g. energy and waste management, and smart cities, and to pursue cultural exchange with the partner countries, which could be achieved in working groups. Another suggestion was to exchange ideas on lessons learned from activities that failed – which are no less valuable, because this would enable actors to learn from mistakes. As in the pilot phase there was broad agreement that modern communication media should be used, though

participants did emphasise the value of face-to-face meetings.

The following specific proposals were made:

Communication

- Establish a central platform on the projects of the partnerships, including thematic keywords, and set up working groups to facilitate systematic exchange and sharing.
- Create and maintain a database on the contact persons and experts in the climate partnerships.
- Use modern forums for communication and exchange online; the Service Agency should take the initiative here and propose a standard procedure.
- Create an intranet as a protected space for sensitive data.
- Newsletter.
- Where appropriate use existing platforms, including the Metropolis Network and Connective Cities.

Networking

- Intercontinental exchange and sharing among the municipalities involved in the various project phrases (virtual and physical).
- Cross-phase network meetings every 1-2 years, including thematic inputs and (further) project development.
- Feed lessons learned from the project into (sub-) regional and national networks or municipal associations, and use these for further exchange and sharing.
- Create (sub-)regional and national networks, e.g. a Latin American and Caribbean network of climate partnerships.
- Regional and international conferences, such as the UN Climate Change Conference 2014 in Lima, should be used for further meetings.
- Exchange lessons learned and network with other organisations (including ICLEI, Climate Alliance, UCLG, GSTB).

Dissemination/knowledge transfer

- Transfer knowledge on lessons learned by the project to the policymaking level; use the size and strength of the network to send political signals.
- Share knowledge on the submission of project proposals and funding opportunities in general, and on the protection of biodiversity and the forest in particular.
- Organise peer review of projects and programmes of action among the climate partnerships.
- Involve actors from the private sector in order to link environmental and economic issues more closely, and involve academia more effectively.

In their comments, Dr. Klaus Reuter and Kurt Baudach thanked participants for their many helpful suggestions. They said how pleased they were that the municipalities were strongly interested in continuing cooperation in the international network, and in the instruments tried and tested during the pilot phase for this purpose. They noted that participants would like to share more in-depth expertise in specific areas, and indicated that they would explore mechanisms that were appropriate and feasible in terms of the capacities available. They said they understood the participants' desire for further meetings at the international level, but pointed out that resources for such events were very limited. In this respect the Service Agency and LAG 21 are dependent on the support of other actors, e.g. cooperation with international organisations and networks. They pointed out that using existing initiatives and events would appear to make sense in terms of efficiency. Finally they said they welcomed inputs from the municipalities in this regard, including the signals they had already received.

'There is an urgent need for more integration and sharing among the Latin American municipalities. Despite the tight schedule, the international workshop provided a good opportunity for this.' *Nelson Moreira Franco, City of Rio de Janeiro*

7. Concluding remarks

It is a long way from La Fortuna to Berlin. As Dr. Stefan Wilhelmy put it, the participants at the International workshop had come a long way – not only geographically, but also during the workshop and over the last 18 months.

In his concluding remarks he expressed appreciation of the productive exchange of experience and knowledge among municipal actors from various countries. He said he was confident that by implementing the joint programmes of action over the next few years, the municipal climate partnerships would make a valuable contribution toward climate change mitigation and adaptation at the local level.



Looking ahead, Dr. Stefan Wilhelmy encouraged the participants to continue making use of the good cooperation and the momentum provided by the bilateral partnerships and the international networks. Concerning future implementation and cooperation, he drew attention to the array of opportunities for support provided by the Service Agency, and promised to continue providing a constant stream of information on these. He also informed participants that the Service Agency's regular regional partnership conferences in 2015 would include a conference on municipal partnerships in Latin America. He explained that further activities were planned at which some municipalities would be able to meet once again. The topics covered would include participatory budgeting and

the participation of citizens in sustainable development, as well as the Post-2015 Development Agenda, and how municipalities should approach the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

As a memento for their municipalities, each partnership received an exhibition poster plus an invitation to disseminate the lessons learned by the climate partnerships in their local communities.

Finally, Dr. Stefan Wilhelmy thanked all the participants and everyone involved in organising and conducting the workshop, and especially the Land of Berlin for providing the premises.



Annex

Agenda

Tuesday, 01.07.2014

09:30	Arrival of participants
10:00	Opening speeches and welcome addresses: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Michael Thielke, Head of Environmental Policy Section, Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment, Land of Berlin• Dr. Albrecht Schröter, Mayor of Jena and Board Member of the Association of German Cities• Gabriela Büssemaker, Managing Director, Engagement Global gGmbH• Dr. Klaus Reuter, Managing Director, North Rhine-Westphalian Working Party on Agenda 21(LAG 21 NRW)
10:30	Presentation of the workshop objectives and agenda <i>Christine Blome, Impuls</i>
10:45	The contribution of municipal development cooperation to climate change mitigation and adaptation <i>Dr. Doris Witteler-Stiepelmann, Head of Division 113, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development</i>
11:15	Trends and scenarios for climate change – where we stand <i>Prof. Dr. Stefan Rahmstorf, Co-Chair of Research Domain 1 (earth system analysis), Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research</i>
12:00	The second phase of the project ‘50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015’ – a review <i>Kurt-Michael Baudach, Engagement Global/Service Agency, and Dr. Klaus Reuter, LAG 21 NRW</i>
concurrently	Dialogue of (lord and lady) mayors and mayoresses, district administrators and heads of delegation Moderation: Anita Reddy, Engagement Global
13:15	Opening of the exhibition of the climate partnerships’ programmes of action <i>Gabriela Büssemaker, Managing Director, Engagement Global</i>
13:30	Lunch
14:30	Presentation and discussion of examples from the climate partnerships’ programmes of action I <i>Parallel forums in which representatives of the fourteen climate partnerships will present and discuss selected measures from their joint programmes of action</i> <i>Moderators: Christine Blome and Eva Ressel, Impuls</i>
15:30	Coffee
15:45	Presentation and discussion of examples from the climate partnerships’ programmes of action II
17:15	Plenary session to conclude day 1 of the workshop <i>with comments from: Sara Hoeflich de Duque, UCLG and Marcus Mayr, UN-Habitat</i>
17:30	Reception by invitation of the Senate Chancellery
20:30	Dinner

Wednesday, 02.07.2014

09:00	Presentation of the objectives and agenda for the next two days, and organisational issues <i>Christine Blome, Impuls</i>
09:15	Introductions
09:30	Municipal partnerships, managing for results and long-term prospects <i>Interview with Sara Hoeflich de Duque, UCLG</i>
09:45	Introduction to the group work phase I, in plenary <i>Kurt-Michael Baudach, Jessica Baier and Dr. Stefan Wilhelmy, Engagement Global/Service Agency Moritz Schmidt, LAG 21 NRW</i>
10:15	Group work phase I: continuing cooperation within the climate partnerships – in small groups organised by partnership – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can further cooperation in the climate partnerships be organised after completion of the programmes of action? • How can the work and communication structures established be used in continued cooperation? • What specific activities should take place in the climate partnerships over the next eighteen months?
<i>In between</i>	Coffee
12:30	Plenary discussion of the results of the group work phase <i>Christine Blome, Impuls</i>
13:00	Lunch
14:15	Special excursion in Berlin <i>Sites visited and topics covered:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passive house school building in Teutoburger Square: energy management in public buildings, education for climate change mitigation (in cooperation with the Berlin Energy Agency) • EUREF Campus: smart grid, sustainable mobility
18:30	Dinner

Thursday, 03.07.2014

9:00	Review of day 2 of the workshop <i>Christine Blome, Impuls</i>
9:15	The role of municipalities in climate change mitigation and adaptation at the international level – potential, needs, limits Panel debate with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Werner Görtz, former Chair of the Expert Commission on the Environment, Association of German Cities • Mauro Buarque, former President, ANAMMA, Brazil • Thomas Brose, Director, Climate Alliance • Lisa Junghans, Germanwatch • Marcus Mayr, Associate Human Settlements Officer, UN-Habitat <i>Moderator: Dr. Stefan Wilhelmy, Engagement Global/Service Agency</i>
10:30	Coffee
11:00	Introduction to group phase II <i>Kurt-Michael Baudach and Jessica Baier, Engagement Global/Service Agency</i> <i>Christine Blome, Impuls</i>
11:15	Group work phase II: prospects for further cooperation in the international network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do the actors involved wish to continue working together in the international network of climate partnerships? • Based on the lessons learned from the pilot phase, what form of cooperation is conceivable?
12:00	Lunch
13:00	Summary and discussion of the results in plenary <i>Christine Blome, Impuls</i>
13:45	Joint evaluation of the second phase of the project – lessons learned <i>Christine Blome, Impuls</i>
14:15	Concluding remarks Dr. Stefan Wilhelmy, Director, Service Agency Communities in One World, Engagement Global
14:45	Close of workshop

List of participants

Family name	Given name	City/municipality	Organisation	Unit/position
Argentina				
Broffoni	Flavia Laura	Buenos Aires	City of Buenos Aires	Director, Directorate-General for Environmental Strategies
Lockhart	Inés	Buenos Aires	City of Buenos Aires	Technical Consultant, Directorate-General for Environmental Strategies
Miguens Campos	Francisco	Buenos Aires	City of Buenos Aires	Head of Operations for International Cooperation, Directorate-General for International Relations and Cooperation
Azpiazu	Luis Alfredo		Embassy of the Argentine Republic	Envoy
Vignolo	Ricardo Andrés		Embassy of the Argentine Republic	Second Secretary
Bolivia				
Blondel Rossetti	Alvaro Mauricio	La Paz	City of La Paz	Head of Department for Development Planning
Mendoza Barrau	Heidi Jane	La Paz	City of La Paz	Director, Civic Education
Sánchez Dunn	Elba Janina	La Paz	City of La Paz	Head of Department for International Relations and Cooperation
H.E. Salguero Carrillo	Elisabeth Cristina		Embassy of the Plurinational State of Bolivia	Ambassador
Espinoza Trujillo	Gustavo Ramiro		Embassy of the Plurinational State of Bolivia	Counsellor
Brazil				
Alvares Nery	Luciana	Rio de Janeiro	City of Rio de Janeiro	Advisor to the Mayor
Fróes Ferreira	Cláudia	Rio de Janeiro	City of Rio de Janeiro	Coordinator for Solid Waste, Department for the Environment
Moreira Franco	Nelson	Rio de Janeiro	City of Rio de Janeiro	Head of Climate Change Unit
Lobo de Sousa Neto	Podalyro	Santarém	City of Santarém	Head of Department for the Environment
Dr. Meier	Wolfgang	Santarém	IARA	President
Vasconcelos Wanghon	Alexandre Raimundo	Santarém	City of Santarém	Mayor

Family name	Given name	City/municipality	Organisation	Unit/position
Buarque	Mauro M.		ANAMMA	Former President
Mourão	André		Ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil	First Secretary, Policy Section
Chile				
Gargari Alarcón	Francisco Rodrigo	Linares	City of Linares	Head of Department for Local Economic Development
Renteria Möller	Rolando Ramón	Linares	City of Linares	Mayor
Vega Fernández	Maria Eliana	Linares	SEREMI Ministry of the Environment	Director of Regional Office, Maule
Yáñez Espinoza	Pablo Nicolas	Linares	University of Talca	Sustainability Officer
Costa Rica				
Bustos Avila	Edwin	Alajuela	City of Alajuela	Coordinator for Urban Planning
Roblero Rodríguez	Ileana	Alajuela	City of Alajuela	Coordinator for Environment/Habitat
Rodríguez Quesada	Ana Cecilia	Alajuela	City of Alajuela	Councillor
Thompson Chacon	Roberto Hernán	Alajuela	City of Alajuela	Mayor
H.E. Chaverri Sievert	José Joaquín		Embassy of the Republic of Costa Rica	Ambassador
Germany				
Alt	Claudia	Berlin	Berlin Energy Agency	Expert
Beiersdorf	Doris	Berlin	Land of Berlin, Senate Chancellery	Officer for International Relations with America (until 30 April)
Draeger	Iken	Berlin	Independent Institute for Environmental Issues	Project Manager
Keller	Esther	Berlin	Land of Berlin, Senate Chancellery	Deputy Head of Department for International Affairs; North America, Latin America and the Caribbean
Hansmeier	Dirk	Bielefeld	Bielefeld University of Applied Sciences	Research Assistant
Jankowiak	Stefan	Bielefeld	Welthaus Bielefeld	Coordinator for the Estelí Twinning Scheme
Reher	Birgit	Bielefeld	City of Bielefeld	Coordinator for Climate Change Mitigation and Local Agenda, Department for the Environment
Ritschel	Anja	Bielefeld	City of Bielefeld	Alderman for the Environment and Climate Change Mitigation

Family name	Given name	City/municipality	Organisation	Unit/position
Helbig	Joachim	Bonn	City of Bonn	Head of Department, Central Office for Climate Change Mitigation
John	Andreas	Bonn	Bonn - La Paz Association	Environmental Officer
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Dr. Zettel	Claudio	Bonn	Ibero Club Bonn	President
Dr. Braun	Ralf-Rainer	Hagen	City of Hagen	Head of Department for the Environment
Kaufmann	Margarita	Hagen	City of Hagen	Alderman for Education, Social Affairs, Youth and Environment
Wittkowski	Hans Joachim	Hagen	City of Hagen	Energy and Climate Change Mitigation, Department for the Environment
Hesse	Silvia	Hanover	Project Workshop for Environment and Development	
Köther	Marion	Hanover	City of Hanover	Department for Agenda 21 and Sustainability
Dr. Hedwig	Ralf	Jena	One World House	Chair
Dr. Schröter	Albrecht	Jena	City of Jena	Mayor
Schwarze-Engel	Annette	Jena	City of Jena	Local Agenda / Energy Advice, Urban Development Service
Volks	Paula	Jena	One World House	
Evermann	Norbert	Cologne	AVG Ressourcen GmbH	Director of Consulting / Projects
Grønnerud	Stefan	Cologne	City of Cologne	Freelance Research Assistant
Lichtenberg	Karl	Cologne	Cologne – Corinto/El Realejo Twinning Association	Chair
Dr. Möhlendick	Barbara	Cologne	City of Cologne	Head of Coordination Unit for Climate Change Mitigation
Pohontsch	Ernst	Cologne	Cologne – Corinto/El Realejo Twinning Association	Climate Change Officer
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Family name	Given name	City/municipality	Organisation	Unit/position
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Dr. Müller	Wolfgang G.	Lahr	City of Lahr	Mayor
Ritzau	Heinz-Dieter	Lahr	Alajueta-Lahr Friendship Association	Deputy Chair
Gleixner	Karin	Nuremberg	City of Nuremberg	Officer Responsible for the Twinning Scheme with San Carlos, Department for International Relations
Gödelmann	Hiltrud	Nuremberg	City of Nuremberg	Personal Assistant to the Environmental Officer
Kagermeier	Ingrid	Nuremberg	Nuremberg-San Carlos Twinning Association	Secretary
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Weglöhner	Gerti	Nuremberg		Involved in the municipal climate partnerships network
Menzel	Lothar	Rhine District of Neuss	Rhine District of Neuss	Deputy Project Coordinator, Department for Planning / District Development
Steinmetz	Jürgen	Rhine District of Neuss	Rhine District of Neuss	Deputy District Administrator
Temburg	Marcus	Rhine District of Neuss	Rhine District of Neuss	Head of Department for Planning
Hecht	Klaus	Rhine District of Neuss		Advisor
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Family name	Given name	City/municipality	Organisation	Unit/position
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Family name	Given name	City/municipality	Organisation	Unit/position
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Dr. Wilhelmy	Stefan		ENGAGEMENT GLOBAL gGmbH, Service Agency Communities in One World	Director of Division
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Family name	Given name	City/municipality	Organisation	Unit/position
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Ludigkeit	Mona		ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability	Officer for Low Carbon Cities, Bonn Centre for Local Climate Action and Reporting
Kleinbub	Michael		Potsdam Chamber of Industry and Commerce	Senior Advisor for Development Cooperation
Blome	Christine		Impuls e.V.	Moderator
Hernandez Sanchez	Melanie		Impuls e.V.	Documentation
Ressel	Eva		Impuls e.V.	Assistant Moderator
Kliesow	Jonas		International Office, German Aeronautics and Space Research Centre	Research Assistant for Cooperation with Latin America
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Dr. Reuter	Klaus		North Rhine-Westphalian Working Party on Agenda 21	Managing Director
Schmidt	Moritz		North Rhine-Westphalian Working Party on Agenda 21	Research Assistant
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Prof. Dr. Rahmstorf	Stefan		Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research	Co-Chair of Research Domain Earth System Analysis

Family name	Given name	City/municipality	Organisation	Unit/position
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Lotz	Wiebke		City of Marburg	Climate Change Mitigation Officer
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Chambers	Kerry	Portmore	City of Portmore	Chief Administrative Manager
Dr. Douglas	Conrad	Portmore	Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited and Environmental Science & Technology	Executive Chairman and Principal Consultant
Thomas	Leon	Portmore	City of Portmore	Acting Mayor
H.E. Jobson	Margaret Ann Louise		Embassy of Jamaica	Ambassador
Sealey	Denise		Embassy of Jamaica	Counsellor
Kenya				
Mayr	Marcus		UN-Habitat	Associate Human Settlements Officer, Climate Change Planning Unit, Urban Planning and Design Branch
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Arcila Ríos	José Iván	Belén de los Andaquíes	Belén de los Andaquíes Local Authority	Coordinator for Agriculture
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Ome Muñoz	Pablo Emilio	Belén de los Andaquíes	Belén de los Andaquíes Local Authority	Disseminator for Small Farmers
Bautista Valencia	Timoleón	Solano	Indigenous Association of the Municipality of Solano	Chief
Murillo Criollo	Eliseo	Solano	Municipality of Solano	Mayor

Family name	Given name	City/municipality	Organisation	Unit/position
Rincón Cardona	Luis Evelio	Solano	Solano Local Authority	Small Farmers' Representative
Córdoba	Sandra		Embassy of the Republic of Colombia	Third Secretary for International Relations
Nicaragua				
Martínez Arteaga	Richard Jarol	Corinto	Town of Corinto	Head of General Services
Martínez Navas	Absalón	Corinto	Town of Corinto	Mayor
Romero Perez	Hector Iván	Corinto	Town of Corinto	Head of Department for Building
Herrera Aguilera	María Adela	Estelí	Casa del Tercer Mundo	Cooperation with Europe, Local Authority
Medina Lumbi	José Luis	Estelí	FORO Miraflor, Estelí	Project Manager for Renewable Energy
Peralta Ramírez	Melania del Carmen	Estelí	City of Estelí	Deputy Mayor
Tercero Ubau	Juana Karelia	Estelí	FAREM-Estelí	ASA stipendiary
Tórrez Morales	Ossiris Eory	Estelí	UNI RUACS Estelí	ASA stipendiary
Urbina	Jairo Antonio	Matagalpa	City of Matagalpa	Advisor for Environmental Education
García Rizo	Juana María	Matagalpa	City of Matagalpa	Head of Department for Environmental Management and Natural Resources
Ruiz Pravia	Ulises de Jesus	Matagalpa	City of Matagalpa	Councillor, Chair of Commission for Municipal Services and the Environment
Holman Antonio	Salas Chamorro	San Carlos	San Carlos Local Authority	City Director
Everaldo José	Vargas López	San Carlos	San Carlos Local Authority	Office for International Relations
Machado Escobar	Violeta Auxiliadora	San Marcos	APRODIM	Managing Director
Tellez Ampie	Julinda del Socorro	San Marcos	San Marcos Local Authority	Mayoress
Vásquez Bravo	Franklin Gonzalo	San Marcos	San Marcos Local Authority	Head of Environmental Unit
H.E. Beteta Brenes	Karla Luzette		Embassy of the Republic of Nicaragua	Ambassador
Rodríguez Lanuza	Luis Erick		Embassy of the Republic of Nicaragua	Counsellor
Spain				
Hoeflich de Duque	Sara		United Cities and Local Governments	Senior Manager, Programmes and Cooperation

List of abbreviations

ANAMMA	Associação Nacional de Órgãos Municipais de Meio Ambiente National Association of Municipal Environmental Departments in Brazil
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CIM	Centre for International Migration and Development
ENSA	School Exchange Programme for Development
EU	European Union
gGmbH	Not-for-profit limited liability company
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LAG 21 NRW	North Rhine-Westphalia Working Party on Agenda 21
Nakopa	Partnership Projects for Sustainable Local Development
NRW	North Rhine-Westphalia
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UN	United Nations
VN	Vereinte Nationen (UN – United Nations)

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.

Please find below the list of publications available in English.

Dialog Global-Series of the Service Agency:

- No. 32: 50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015. Documentation of the second phase of the project. Bonn, December 2014
- No. 29: 50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015. Documentation of the Pilot Phase. Bonn, May 2013 [German/English version]
- No. 25: Participatory Budgeting Worldwide – Updated Version. Study. Bonn, November 2013.
- No. 24: International Congress on Models of Participatory Budgeting. Documentation. Bonn, November 2010 [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.

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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One World Begins at Home

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

Would you like to keep pace with the global challenges, and at the same time help create conditions in other parts of the world that make people's lives worth living? Sharpen the international profile of your municipality. Gain intercultural expertise. Get involved along with us. The Service Agency Communities in One World is a partner that can support you with all aspects of municipal development cooperation. We stand for experience, expertise, successful projects, sustainable results and comprehensive information.

We are

a division of Engagement Global gGmbH, and:

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

We work

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

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

We offer

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

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



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Rat der Gemeinden und Regionen Europas
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UN SEUL MONDE.
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Rat für
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