

Presentation of the Climate Partnership between



3. Phase of the project „50 Municipal Climate Partnerships“



**Together for
development**

Agenda

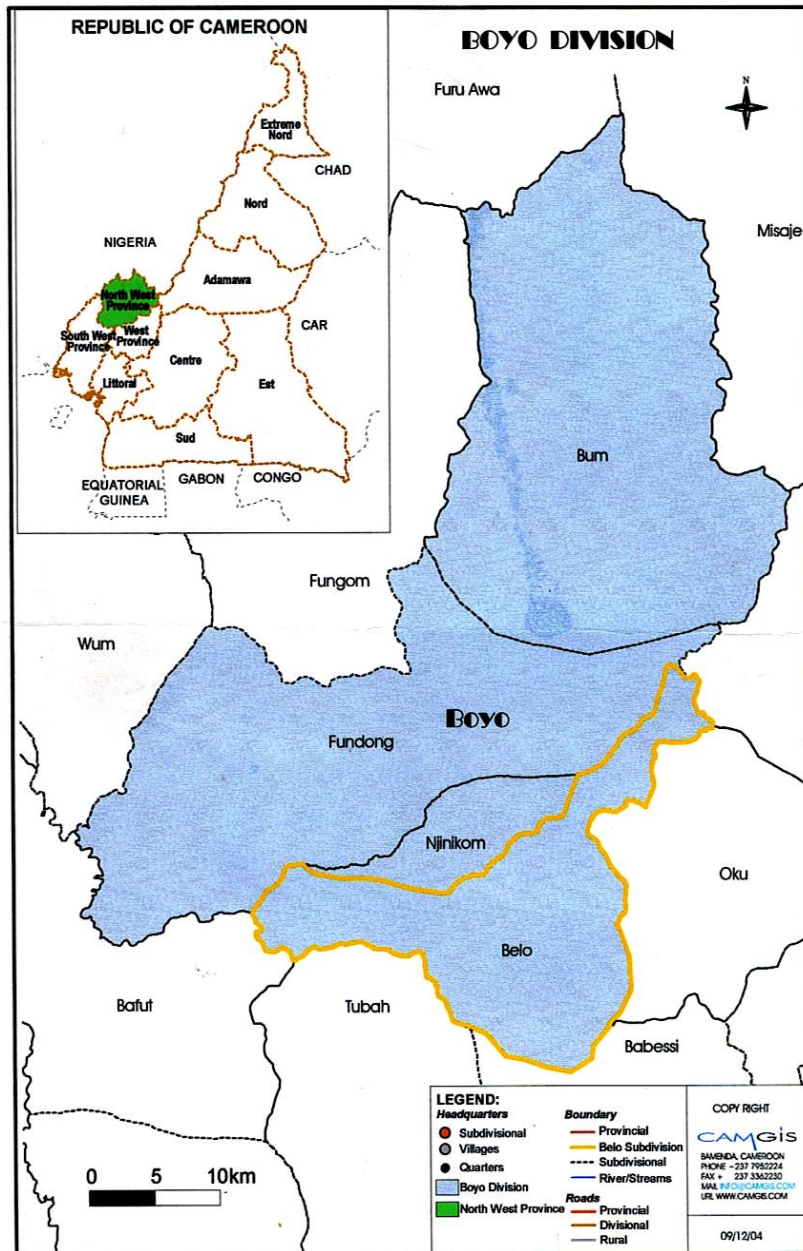
1. Presentation of the two municipalities Horb and Belo
2. When, how and why did the climate partnership begin
3. The working structures
4. What we can learn from each other
5. Outcomes of our partnership

1. Presentation of the two municipalities Horb and Belo

Climate Partnership Horb – Belo



1. Presentation of Belo



Belo Subdivision is located in the province North-West of Cameroon and belongs to Boyo Division. Belo is similarly structured as Horb, a core city surrounded by a multitude of 29 smaller villages in the district. The area of Belo Subdivision is about 3 times the size of Horb, with about 3 times as many inhabitants.

1. Presentation of Belo



Key Data

- about 80.000 inhabitants
- about 346 km² area
- about 0,3 to CO₂/(a*person)
- about 4% per annum population growth

Objective: Ecological balance between growth and conservation of the environment

1. Presentation of Horb

Horb is located in the district of the northern Black Forest in the south west of Germany. Similar to Belo the city of Horb is surrounded by a 17 smaller villages that belongs to Horb in this rural area.

From 2010 to 2011 Horb developed an integrated climate protection concept together with the inhabitants with the objective for a sustainable development.

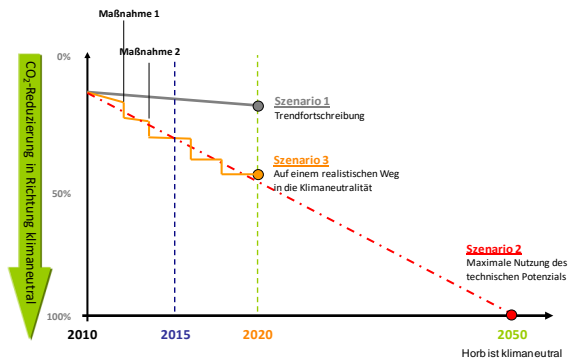


1. Presentation of Horb

Key Data

- about 25.000 inhabitants
- about 120 km² area
- about 8,7 t CO₂/(a*EW)
- +/- 0% per annum population growth

Objective: Climate neutrale municipality Horb 2050





2. When, how and why did the climate partnership begin

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The Belo council and Horb am Neckar signed a partnership agreement on the 19/02/2014 to cooperate within the framework of the project “50 municipal Climate partnerships by 2015”.

The main focus of this partnership is based on knowledge exchange with the German partner council of Horb on the topic of climate change mitigation and adaptation with the objective of developing a joint program of action.

2. When, how and why did the climate partnership begin



Since the coming into place of this partnership, there have been exchange visits between the municipalities of the 3rd phase of the project in Belo, Horb am Neckar, Cape Town and Thies-Senegal.

2. When, how and why did the climate partnership begin

- In 2013 the 3. phase of the climate partnership project has been started
- After several measures in renewable power plants the third climate change conference in Horb was in preparation and we recognized that without a higher level of awareness the objective to become a climate neutral municipality cannot be reached.
- The awareness of all that we do or not do has impacts and mostly in other regions of the world.

2. When, how and why did the climate partnership begin

- In Horb we checked all the existing contacts from citizens of Horb to african countries and organisations.
- Through a volunteer service, we came into contact with an NGO in Belo and thus also with Mr Tosam.
- We have had always two questions:
 - Are there already activities in the field of environmental protection?
 - Is there an interest in a climate partnership?

2. When, how and why did the climate partnership begin

- Informing the local council about the possibility of a climate partnership with an African municipality with transfer of the matter to the theme table "Awareness raising" of the climate protection conferences.
- Presentation within the 3rd Horber Climate Protection Conference and decision to participate in the MCP project.



3. The working structures

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Steering committee

1. Civil societies
2. Politics
3. Administration

Core team

Members of the administration and civil organizations

Coordinator

1. Belo:
Kenneth Tufon and Joshua Chiamba
2. Horb:
Eckhardt Huber

1. For example: Civil persons and organizations (representatives of the churches like the Ecumenical Energy Cooperative in Horb or RUDEC) in Belo are members of the Steering Committee
2. Politics in Horb: Each political party of the council sends a representative to the steering committee

3. The working structures



The Communication between Belo and Horb

- Normally, communication takes place via the coordinators
- Regular communication should be agreed. For example once a month.
- Problems: when the internet is not working in the Northwest it is necessary to go to Bafoussam to ensure communication.



4. What we can learn from each other

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In developing the joint action program, we learned:

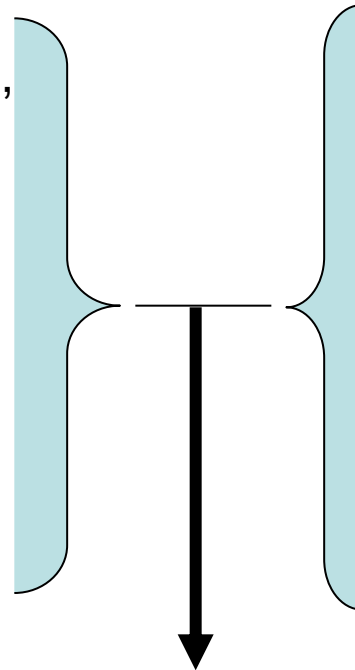
a) We have some different topics

b) We have different framework conditions

In spite of that, climate protection and climate change will be important issues in the future in both municipalities and we can work together in this affairs.

Topics of the joint action program

- Expansion of renewable energies, energy savings and energy efficiency improvements
- Adaptation to heavy rain events and longer periods of drought
- Reduced air pollution through mobility



- Supply of Energy with cheap, clean, steady & environmentally friendly source of energy
- Supply of Water
- Environmental protection & sustainable Development
- Waste collecting and recycling

Cross-Cutting Theme: Awareness Raising



5. Outcomes of our partnership

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1. The reforestation project in Mejang

The first major area of partnership on this climate change mitigation/adaptation is the reforestation project in Mejang. Found some 10km from the central town of Belo, it is situated in the sub-savannah with terminalia and semi-deciduous forest part of the municipality. The forest area is 4.5 hectares of land.



The situation: deforestation by farming and firewood cutting



SUSTAINABILITY MECHANISMS

- Construction of fence (wire)
- 4 sensitizations have been organized
- 2 training workshops for Mejang community
- 1 workshop organized
- 2 rangers to take care of the forest was initially done but because of the necessity of work to be done, the Council added another ranger putting up the number to three.
- Replacement of dead plants is being constantly done with seedlings from the tree nursery at Njinikejem which had also receive financial support from our partners.



SUSTAINABILITY MECHANISMS

- Fire tracing is done at the start of the dry season.
- Construction of 80 high efficiency cooking stoves aimed at reducing the rate of wood consumption by the locals of the Mejang area



Awareness raising „Palace of Mejang“



5. Outcomes of our partnership

High efficiency stove

Objective: to reduce the need of firewood and to make a step in the direction of a balance between wood growth and wood extraction



- 80%

5. Outcomes of our partnership



Together for development



5. Outcomes of our partnership



2. The elektrification project of Tumuku-Belo with renewable energy

- Foundation of an energy advisory board
- Supply of 4 schools, 1 health station and several households with electricity
- Training of professionals for the care and maintenance of the facility
- Awareness raising measures for a conscious use of energy
- Introduction and distribution of energy efficient consumers by the administration



Thanks for your attention

