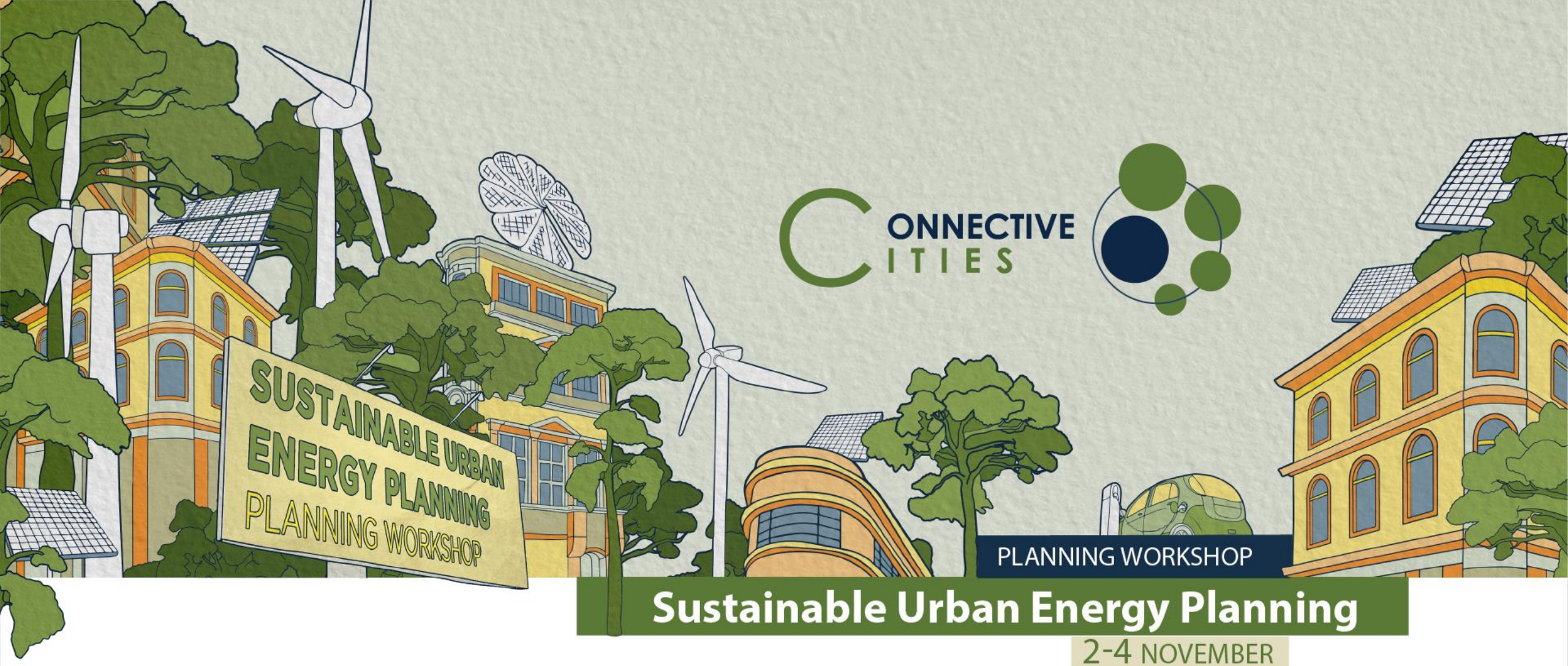


CONNECTIVE CITIES

PLANNING WORKSHOP

Sustainable Urban Energy Planning

2-4 NOVEMBER

Partners of Connective Cities

Deutscher Städtetag

ENGAGEMENT GLOBAL
Service für Entwicklungsinitiativen

with its SERVICE AGENCY COMMUNITIES IN ONE WORLD

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Commissioned by

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

Welcome Notes

Mr. Carl F. Taestensen – GIZ Country Director (Tbilisi, Georgia)

Ms. Ricarda Meissner – GIZ Senior Programme Manager (Bonn, Germany)

The Specific Thematic Scope of the Workshop



Climate finance landscape for SEE municipalities, access to finance, various climate funds



Good practices from municipalities in climate change mitigation and their role in NDC implementation



A panel discussion on the challenges and opportunities for the Municipalities to receive loans or other forms of financial support



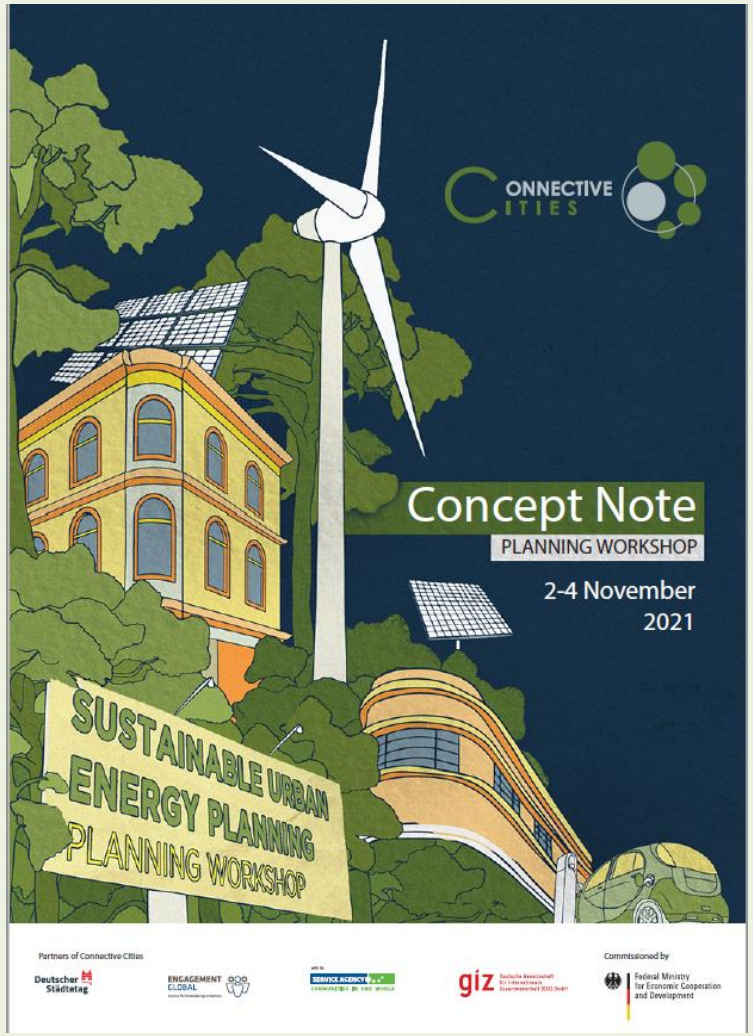
Project proposal writing experience (training, as well as a practical elaboration of project ideas)



Peer-learning from local, German and international urban practitioners

Concept Note

Can be found on our website and in the Planning Workshop Group created for this Event



Learning Process II Summary

LEARNING PROCESS II 2021

SUSTAINABLE URBAN ENERGY PLANNING IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE (SEE)

CONNECTIVE CITIES

DIALOGUE EVENT

17-21 May 2021



PLANNING WORKSHOP

2-4 November 2021

10 PROJECT IDEAS PARTICIPATING IN **3-DAY WORKSHOP**

TO FURTHER DEVELOP IDEAS INTO FEASIBLE **FINANCIAL PROPOSALS**



Partners of Connective Cities

Deutscher Städtetag

ENGAGEMENT GLOBAL

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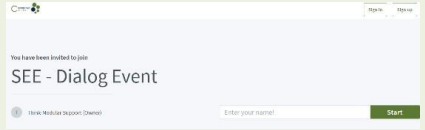
Introduction to BigBlueButton

Mr. Christian Zange – Managing Director, Think Modular



House-Keeping Rules (for all of us)

1. Please ensure that you get **familiar with the platform**

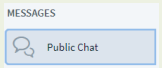


2. **Show up on time.** The Event opens 15 minutes before 10

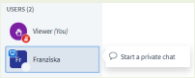
3. **Turn off your webcam** during the presentation

4. **Mute yourself** if there are background noises & if you are not speaking

5. **Ask questions anytime** with the **chat function**
   Short and precise questions help the moderators to answer quickly



6. For **technical question –**private chat with Elene or Christian



What are your expectations from the workshop?

A) Meeting new people

Connecting

B) Learning and sharing

C) Listening Inspirational Keynotes

D) “Pretending to be Busy”

Participating Cities

Introduction

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT AND SELF

Name: Revaz Barbakadze

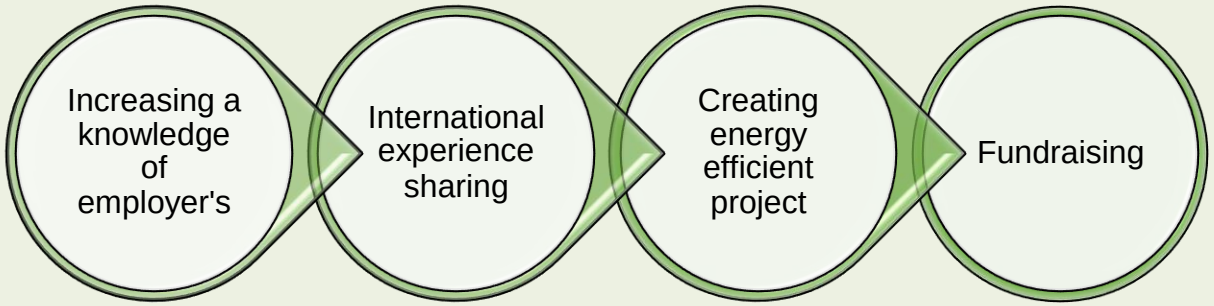
City: Rustavi, Georgia



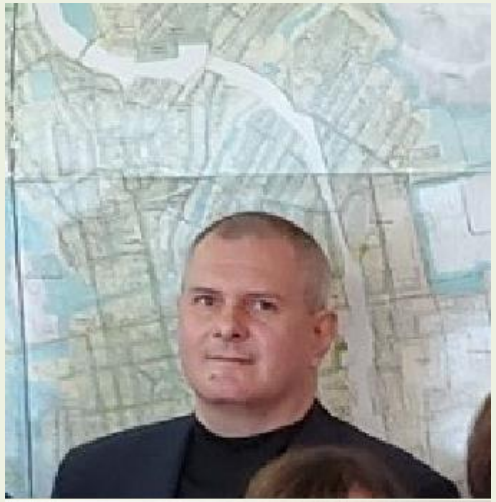
Project Title: Promoting the rapid and sustainable development of Rustavi energy efficient infrastructure through: qualification raising of employees, peer-learning, pilot projects.

Budget: 40 000 USD

Scope: Promoting the rapid and sustainable development of Rustavi energy efficient infrastructure



INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT AND SELF





Name: Rostyslav Cherevashko
Head of Department of Economics of the Oleksandriia City Council

Name: Yuliia Baklykova
Department of Economics of the Oleksandriia City Council

Project Title: **“Modernization of the system of centralized district heating boiler house №35 on the str. Hrihorii Sokalsky 35, Oleksandriia, Kirovohrad region, Ukraine with re-equipment of the gas boiler house Q=6.0 Gcal with efficiency - 76% and heating networks from it”**

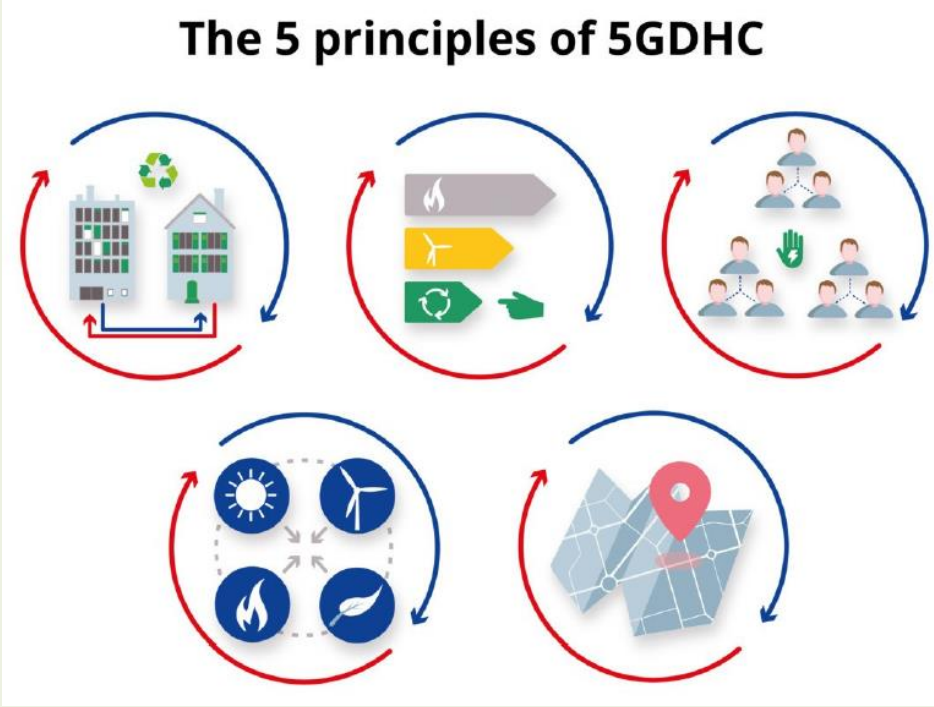
Project Budget: **45 936 378 grn (EURO 1 371 871)**

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT AND SELF

Name: Vildane Maliqi

City: Kamenica, Kosovo

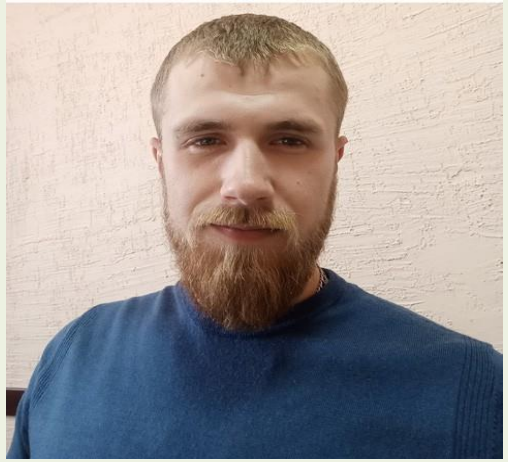




Project Title: 5 Generation District Heating and Cooling System (5GDHC) Kamenica

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT AND SELF

Name: Denis Sakhno
City: Vozdvyzhivka, Ukraine





Project Title: Development of alternative economic activities of the Vozdvizhevo community through the cultivation of energy crops

Project Budget: EUR 70 000

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT AND SELF



Name: Volodymyr Pylypchuk
City: Kyiv, Ukraine



City of Brovary

Project Title: **Ensuring energy-efficient performance of the PTWM-50 boiler (capacity 58.15 MW), ensuring safety requirements for operation and reducing fuel consumption at 1 Gcal**

Project cost: **EUR 386 500,000**

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT AND SELF



Name: Ana Chankvetadze



Name: Nana Svanidze

City: Kutaisi Georgia



Electrical Shuttle Bus

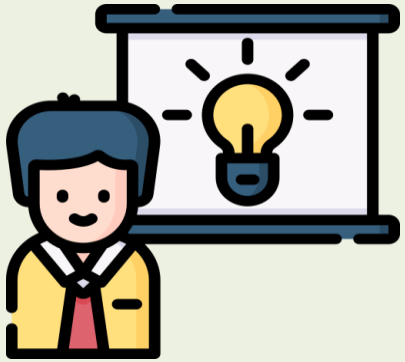
Project Title: Supporting usage of electrical vehicle and reducing emissions

Project Budget: 900.000 EUR

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT AND SELF

Name: Sergey Petlitsky

City: Slonim, Belarus





City of Slonim

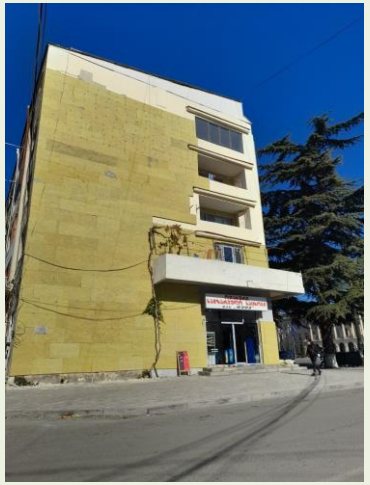
Project Title: Construction of a boiler house operating on pre- RDF fuel at Slonim State Unitary Enterprise Housing and Communal Services in Slonim.

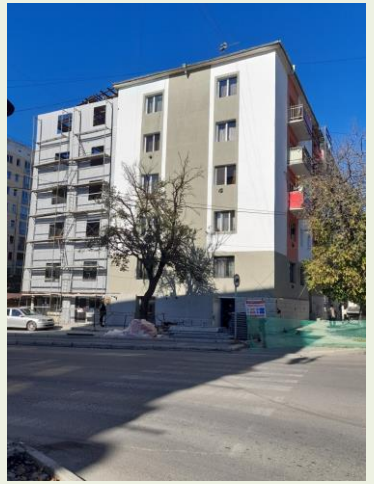
Project Budget: 1,000,000 euros.

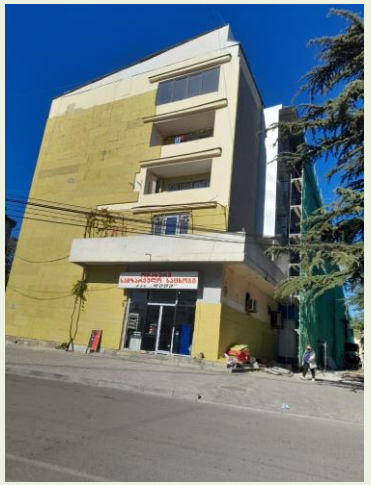
INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT AND SELF

Name: Zaur Rostomashvili
City: Gori, Georgia









Gori, Georgia

Project Title: Equipping the kindergarten located in Gori, in Marabdeli Street with Solar Panels for 90 children.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT AND SELF

Name: Anatolii Levchuk

City: Boratyn, Ukraine





Keynote Presentations

CONNECTIVE CITIES



Mr. Seth Landau

Principal Consultant E Co. Ltd

Keynote Speaker

Climate Finance for Sustainable Urban Development

Seth Landau - *Principal Consultant*

Tamara Trumbić – *Senior Analyst*

ecoltdgroup.com

About E Co.

- E Co. is a management consultancy uniquely specialised in the design and formulation of climate change mitigation and adaptation projects.
- Established in March 2000 and operating out of our head office in London, UK, E Co. has worked with a wide range of international clients such as the UNEP, AfDB, EBRD, GACC, GIZ, IBRD, IFC, UNIDO, UNDP, IEB and the EU, and many bilateral donors.
- E Co. support our clients to enhance their readiness for, and access to, international climate finance. E Co. has designed over 250 climate change mitigation and adaptation projects and worked in assignments covering 139 countries across Africa, Eastern Europe, Latin America and Asia.

ecoltdgroup.com

E Co. directly works with cities

- ICLEI Climate Finance Training
- Capacity Development Strategy for FELICITY
- Support to the further development of SOURCE – platform for project development for cities
- EBRD Green City Action Plan and Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan for Belgrade
- EBRD Green City Action Plan for Pristina
- EBRD Green City Action Plan for Craiova
- EBRD Green Financing Roadmap for Tirana
- UNCDF Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) facility

+ facilitating the implementation of a large number of infrastructure projects owned and operated by cities

ecoltdgroup.com

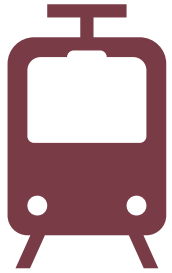
Role of cities in combating climate change



Contributors to 70% of global emissions



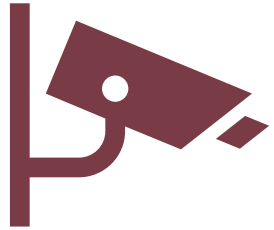
Hosts of 56% of global population



Providers of (energy consuming) goods and services



Managers of public funds / capital for investments



Regulators and enablers of various activities

Role of cities in combating climate change

- Buildings (public and private buildings)
- Urban transport
- Waste management
- Water and waste water management
- Green areas
- Energy production and distribution
- Businesses and industry

Potential barriers for financing climate action

- **Limited budget / lending capacity** -->
  - Many cities do not have fiscal space created for investment projects
  - Not adopted a proper financial management system and do not have a creditworthiness rating
- **Lending to municipalities is not common across many countries** -->
  - Channelled through national governments
  - Sometimes lending to municipalities prohibited by law
  - Credit ratings non-existent
- **Lack of finance-ready green projects** --> Quality of green project concepts presented lacking - demand analysis, feasibility, social and environmental consideration, etc.
- **Projects may still be too small for IFIs** --> Projects could be bundled to lower transaction and implementation costs
- **Limited experience in preparation and implementation of large scale investments** financed through various sources and modalities --> Sometimes staff do not have the time, incentive or knowledge to implement projects that require special procedures.
- **MRV and other procedures insufficiently developed** --> No environmental / climate management at the city level, or climate risk assessment or climate budget tracking.

Potential sources of finance for cities

National / Regional Funds

Distributed in a form of direct fiscal transfer. Fund / instrument could be a mechanism to distribute other financing sources (e.g. in the right boxes)

EXAMPLES:

- Budget Fund for Energy Efficiency

IFIs

Debt or equity mechanism provided throught national government or directly to the city

EXAMPLES:

- **IFC, ADB, EBRD, investments**
- **Green Growth Fund**

Donors

Funding via these sources is often used as a means to close funding gaps to enable loans and other investments to be viable. It could include technical assistance or donor funds mobilized by IFIs.

EXAMPLES:

- EU IPA, GIZ, SIDA, UN agencies, GEF, GCF, bilateral assistance

Private sector finance / PPPs

Investments which trigger private sector finance or public-private partnership – such as in the case of waste management, district heating, and even energy efficiency in publicly-owned buildings.

EXAMPLES:

- **ESCO - PPP**

General public and other sources

Financing from the general public (for example in renovations of the residential sector) or other decentralised models of fundraising, including payment by service users and crowd-funding.

EXAMPLES:

- Credit lines for EE projects

Green bonds – issued by the city or utility and offered to various groups of investors (banks, companies, individuals) both on domestic and international market

Characteristics of potential sources of finance

Source	Characteristics
City / City-owned companies	Could finance any city priority…
National / Regional Funds	- Grants for project developers and end-users
IFIs	- Concessional finance, guarantees or equity - Stand-alone projects, investment programmes, credit lines etc. - Used to finance large projects
Donors	- Grants for technical assistance, capacity building and etc. - Grants, sometimes blended with loans
Private Sector / PPPs	- Private sector to deliver public services and receive promised stream of payments either from the users or the government - Government often remains an owner of facilities and remains responsible for the performance of public service - Various modalities (design-build-finance-operate-mantain)
General Public and Other Sources	- End-users covering costs
Green Bonds	- Secured (revenue or asset backed) or unsecured - Used to finance large project - Broader pool of investors

Climate finance – basic concepts

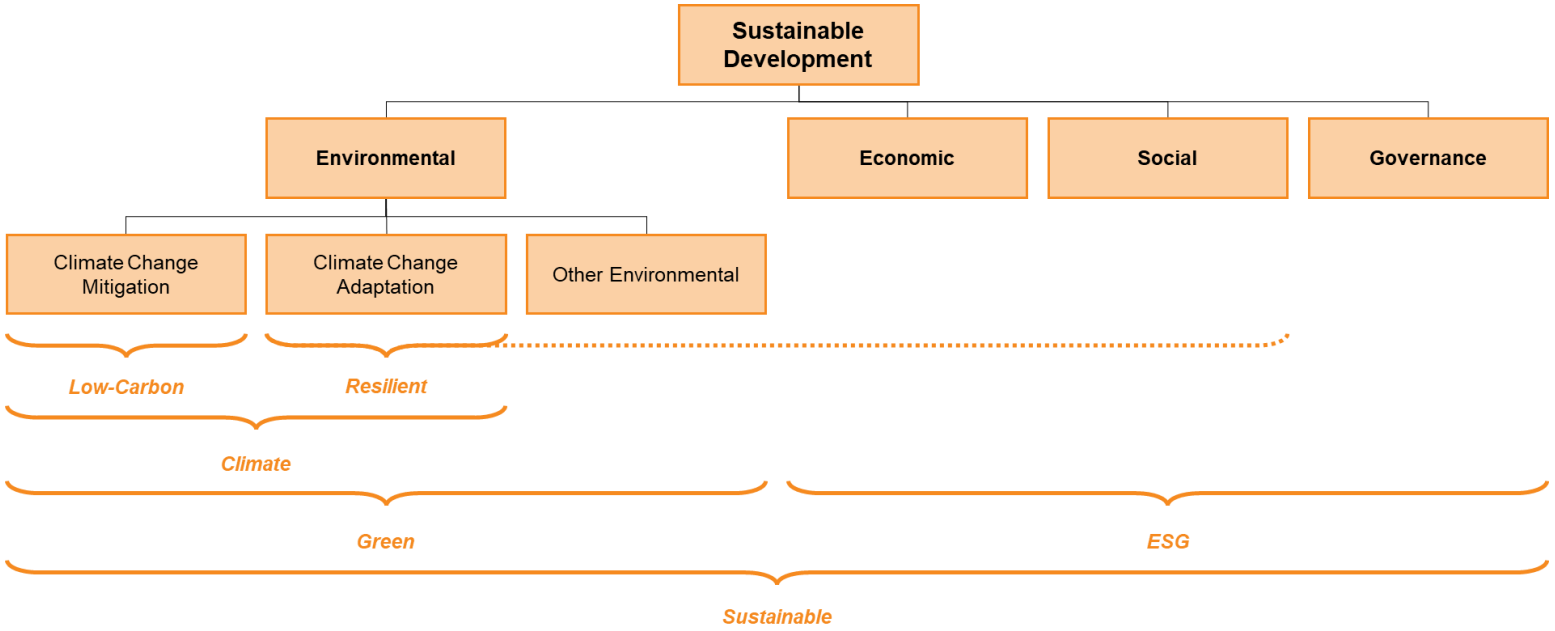
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Green Finance versus Sustainable Finance

- Sustainable Finance generally refers to the process of taking **environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations** into account when making investment decisions in the financial sector

- Sustainable Finance looks **beyond the numbers of risk and return** and looks on the impact of investment, it also serves to better manage environmental and social risks

- Financial sector (banks, equity investors, pension funds and other market players) has a crucial role in transformation to a sustainable economy

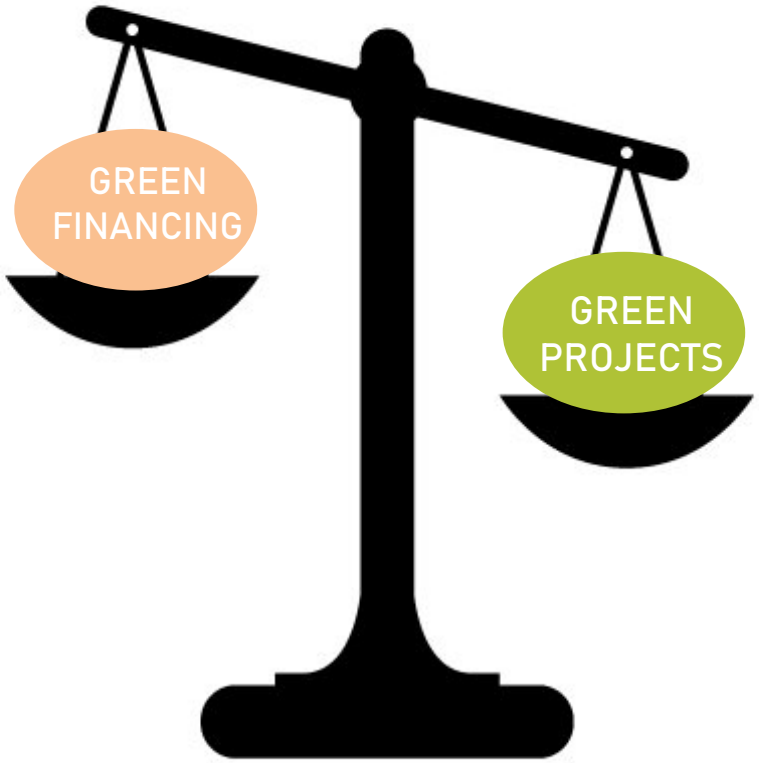


Climate Finance

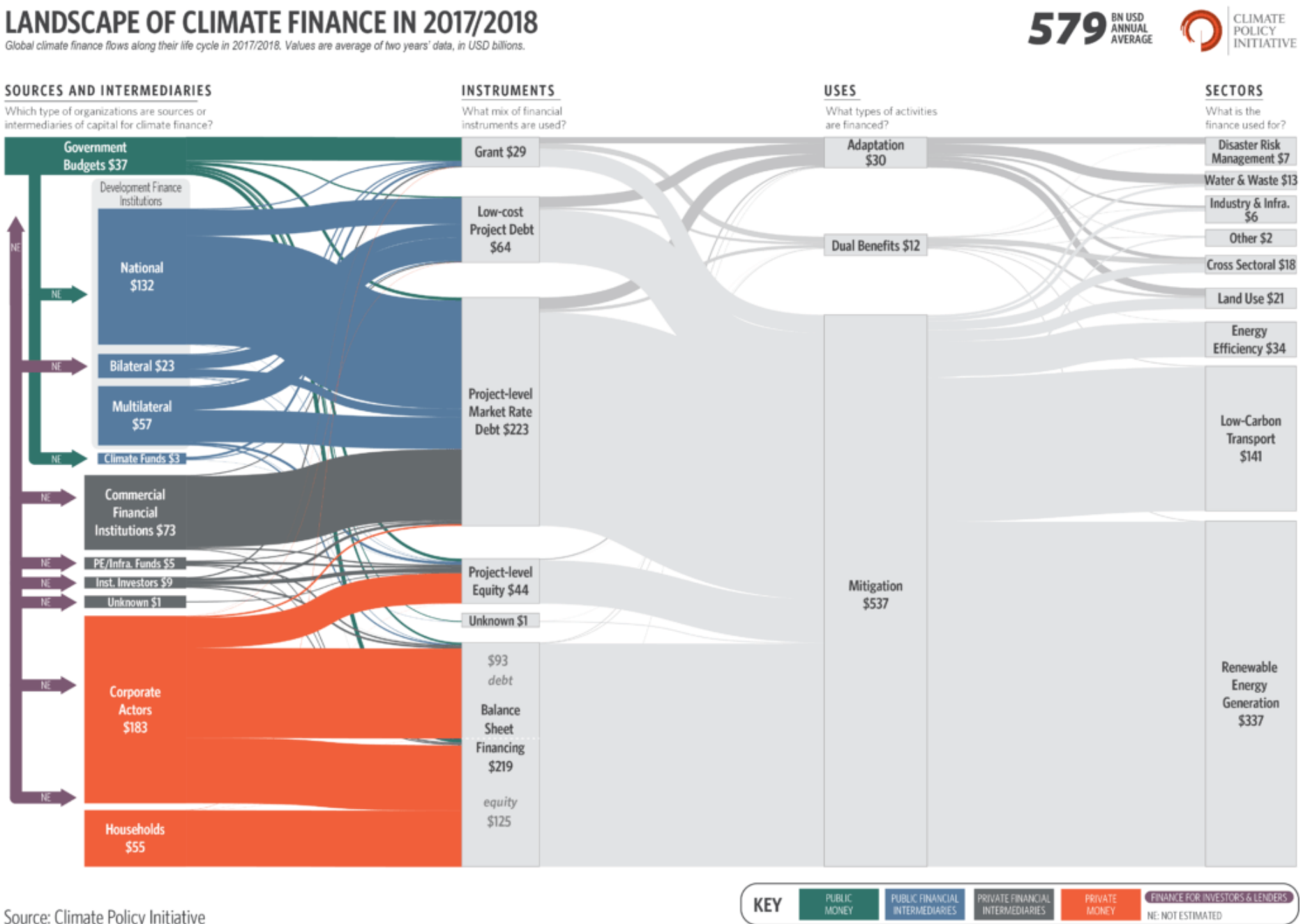
- **Climate Finance Gap** - public finance alone cannot provide the capital needed to finance all climate mitigation and adaptation projects, as required by the Paris Agreement - estimated cost of achieving climate goals range from $1.6 trillion to $3.8 trillion annually between 2016 and 2050

- Green Finance aims to increase level of financial flows (from banking, micro-credit, insurance, and investment) from the public, private and not-for-profit sectors, and it is…

- (specifically for climate change)… **an opportunity for public sector actors to mobilize the pool of dedicated public funding** available for climate change mitigation and adaptation projects – found in multilateral and bilateral financial institutions, climate funds, national and subnational budgets, and other sources – **to attract private capital** looking to invest in large infrastructure and development projects



Global climate finance flows along their life cycle in 2017 and 2018. Values are average of two years' data, in USD billions



Source: Climate Policy Initiative

Important new aspect: EU Taxonomy on Sustainable Finance

- Climate change mitigation
- Climate change adaptation
- sustainable and protection of water and marine resources;
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control;
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

For an action to meet the definition of an ‘environmentally sustainable economic activity’ and thus be considered Taxonomy-eligible, it must:



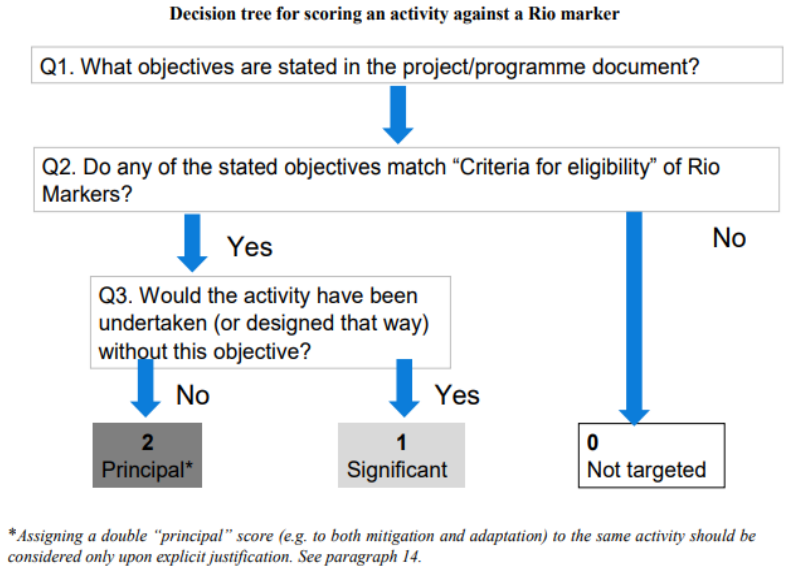
4. Comply with the technical screening criteria – for ‘substantial contribution’ and ‘’Do no significant harm’’*

**Delegated acts for mitigation and adaptation were adopted at the end of 2020, for the other 4 environmental objectives to be adopted by the end of 2021*

Tagging and tracking climate finance

- RIO MARKERS

- Developed in 1998 by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and used by OECD DAC members (USA, Canada, Australia, Japan, some European countries and other)
- **Rio markers system consists of policy markers to monitor and statistically report on the development finance flows targeting the themes of the Rio Conventions**
- There are four markers:
  - Biodiversity
  - Desertification
  - Climate change mitigation (i.e. reductions in or absorption of greenhouse gas emissions)
  - Climate change adaptation (including *climate risk mitigation* and vulnerability reduction)
- EU Taxonomy based its climate tagging and tracking methodology on Rio Markers





Development banks and ‘Paris alignment’

- **‘Paris alignment’ - alignment of public and private financial flows with the objectives of the Paris Agreement on climate change**
- Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement defines this alignment as making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development. For example:
- **EBRD aims for full alignment with Paris Agreement by end of 2022**
- **EIB becoming ‘a climate bank’**
- Development banks have always been harmonizing their lending strategies according to the needs of society, which also includes regular upgrading of their environmental and social policies



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

IFIs integrating climate mitigation into investments

- **Identifying and investing in GHG reducing measures and not investing in GHG increasing investments**
- **Some principles:**

  - Do no significant harm
  - Reduce risk of stranded assets
  - Efficiency first
  - Life cycle cost analysis of investments (especially for public procurement)
  - Incorporation of externalities into cost / benefit (e.g. carbon price)
  - Targeted technology support (e.g. EE, RE, sustainable transport)



IFIs integrating climate adaptation into investments

- **Making projects and investments more resilient**
- **“Unless climate risks are managed appropriately, climate change will affect investments in infrastructure projects, in the form of damaged assets, disrupted public services, reduced project performance…”**
- **How can climate risks affect infrastructure assets:**

  - Damage and deterioration or reduced asset life
  - Increased operating expenditure (OPEX) or need for additional capital expenditure (CAPEX)
  - Disrupted service provision
  - Loss of income
  - Changes in market demand for services
  - Increased insurance costs or lack of insurance availability





UNFCCC mechanisms

- Global Environment Facility
  - 1 project in Kosovo. Belarus, Ukraine, and Georgia are eligible
  - Adaptation (Special Climate Change Fund) and Mitigation (STAR allocations)
  - GEF Agencies engaged to develop and oversee projects
- Green Climate Fund
  - Not available for Kosovo, Belarus, or Ukraine
  - Adaptation and Mitigation projects
  - Accredited Entities to carry out projects (direct access, international organisations, private sector…)
- Adaptation Fund
  - Not available for Kosovo, Belarus, or Ukraine

  "Eligible Parties to receive funding from the Adaptation Fund are understood as developing country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change including low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems."

ECO.
DEEPER THINKING

Examples of financing climate projects in cities

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Private sector finance - London Barclays Cycle Hire

- **Barclays bank offered to sponsor public bikes sharing scheme for short journeys**, despite of potential reputational risk if the project performance goes wrong > in return they got the widespread advertisement as each bike and docking station had a plate with their logo

- The scheme was launched in 2010 and has been a success in terms of the growing number of cycle journeys

- The City and Transport for London were criticised for not organising open market competition when deciding to accept the sponsorship

- After the 5-year contract expired, the sponsorship was transferred to Santander bank



Private sector finance – Novigrad Municipality ESCO for public lighting

- **The municipality of Novigrad in Istria announced a public tender for the renovation of all their public lighting according to the ESCO model** and one of the requirements was to preserve the unique architectural appearance of the city, for the luminaires to fit in the style of the town

- Resalta (Slovenian Energy Service Company operating across the SEE) was providing the solution > replacement of 954 luminaires with 860 LED luminaires, the old luminaires had an installed capacity from 70 to 400 W and Resalta replaced them with more energy efficient luminaires ranging from 19 to 109 W

- The PPP contract lasts 7.5 years

- After only 1 year it was observed that the savings made by Novigrad already exceeded expectations and initial calculations



P42

Private sector finance – Križevci crowdfunding campaign for solar power plant

- Zelena Energetska Zadruga (ZEZ) **partnered with the City of Križevci to install a 30 kW solar power plant**, on the roof of the Development Center and Techology Park

- **Collected HRK 172,000 (about EUR 23,200) in only 48 hours under its crowdfunding project** financed through micro loans through a campaign called Križevački Sunčani Krovovi

- Citizens had an opportunity to invest money in a solar power plant by providing 10-year loan to ZEZ with a 4.5% annual interest rate

- The lowest amount of the investment was HRK 1,000 (about EUR 134) and the highest HRK 7,500 (about EUR 1,012)



Private sector finance – Paris Region green bonds

- **French state-owned public transport operator RATP (Régie Autonome des Transports Parisiens) launched a Green Bonds programme in 2017**

- The proceeds of the Green Bond are into projects or used to **refinance existing projects that comply with RATP's CSR objectives and fall into one of the following categories: energy transition and climate-change mitigation; pollution prevention; natural resource prevention; or other sustainability objectives such as noise reduction or enhanced comfort for passengers**

- Initially, RATP aimed at a € 500 million injection with a 10-years issue for financing the renewal of railway rolling stock, upgrading of a metro line, and the purchase of electric locomotives for the maintenance of RER infrastructures - € 1.6 billion of orders - the fund was three times oversubscribed

- Second green bond was issued in June 2019 and used for energy transition of the network of 4,700 buses, renewal of metro line 14's rolling stock with higher-capacity trains (that are more modern and more fuel-efficient) and restructuring of the Vaugirard workshop site, a wide-scale and innovative urban mix project in Paris's 15th

Contact information

Seth Landau – seth@ecoltdgroup.com

Tamara Trumbić – tamara@ecoltdgroup.com

Any questions?



Please type your questions in the chat

CONNECTIVE CITIES



Dr. Olha Krasovska

Project Proposal Writing Expert

Keynote Speaker

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Как написать хорошую проектную заявку

Ольга Красовская,

Експерт по подготовке проектных заявок,
Глава Украинской ассоциации оценивания

2 ноября 2021

Partner von Connective Cities

Deutscher Städtetag

ENGAGEMENT GLOBAL Service für Entwicklungsinitiativen

mit ihrer SERVICESTELLE KOMMUNEN IN DER EINEN WELT

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Im Auftrag des

Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung

UKRAINIAN EVALUATION ASSOCIATION

CONNECTIVE CITIES

Ольга Красовская



- кандидат экономических наук
- Эксперт по мониторингу и оценке программ и проектов (Европейская Комиссия, USAID, Совет Европы, Швейцарский офис сотрудничества, МОТ)
- член Европейского общества оценивания
- Глава Украинской ассоциации оценивания
- Эксперт по оценке проектов Сербского научного фонда
- Консультант по политике регионального развития, политике развития МСП и инноваций.

«Золотое» правило:

- Половина успеха – внимательное **изучение условий конкурса**
- Необходимо заполнить **все структурные элементы** заявок
- В нашем случае – 20 элементов:
  - **Бенефициары** 7) Возможное влияние на гендерную специфику
  - **Подразумеваемое (assumption)**

  17) Соответствие целям устойчивого развития

  Цель 7 Обеспечение доступа к недорогостоящим, надежным, устойчивым и современным источникам энергии для всех

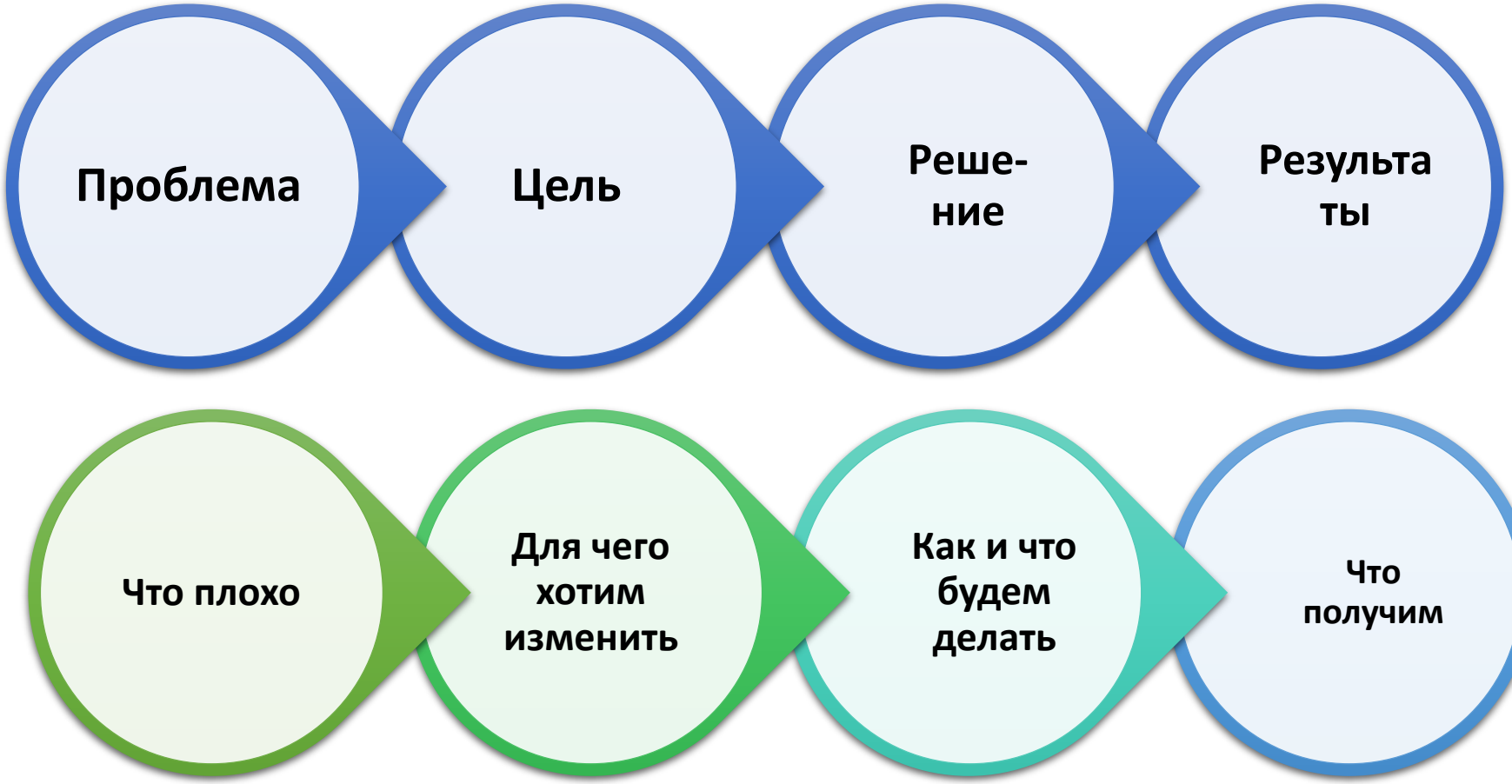
  Цель 11 Обеспечение открытости, безопасности, жизнестойкости и устойчивости городов и населенных пунктов

  Цель 12 Обеспечение рациональных моделей потребления и производства

  Цель 13 Принятие срочных мер по борьбе с изменением климата и его последствиями

- Подсказка – в **критериях оценивания** (например, больше балов за проект, который реализуется совместно несколькими городами)

«Железная» логика

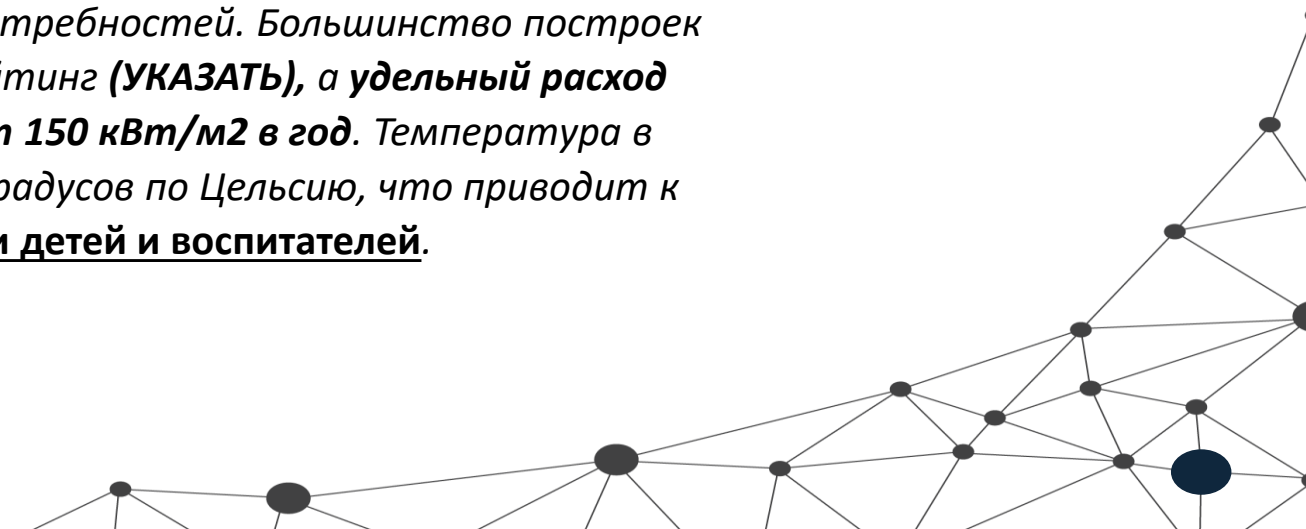


Даже если структура заявки предусматривает другую последовательность, эти элементы должны быть логично связаны между собой

Проблема:

- Проблема – всегда **отрицательная** коннотация
- Наличие проблемы **следует подкреплять** статистическими данными, результатами исследований или опросов, «срезом» мнения населения *(н-р, готовность населения внедрять энергоэффективные мероприятия)*
- Уделяйте внимание **деталям и цифрам**

> ***Согласно результатам энергоаудита**, использование энергии в объектах государственного сектора в **муниципалитете (НАЗВАНИЕ)** оказалось неэффективным, поскольку объекты были построены без учета текущих энергетических потребностей. Большинство построек имеют низкий энергетический рейтинг **(УКАЗАТЬ),** а **удельный расход энергии на отопление превышает 150 кВт/м2 в год**. Температура в детских садах составляет 16-18 градусов по Цельсию, что приводит к **увеличению заболеваемости среди детей и воспитателей**.*



Цель:

- Направлена на **решение проблемы**
- Не пишите 10 строк, подавайте цель как одно предложение
- **Избегайте «заоблачных» высот** – *заменой 10 окон мы не спасем климат планеты*
- Правильно **расставляйте акценты**, ведь замена электрообогревателей и утепление стен – не самоцель

  Привести микроклиматические параметры и энергоэффективность в детском саду к потребностям детей и сотрудников, создав условия для здорового время проведения и обучения

  Вместо

  Заменить электрообогреватели и утеплить стены в помещении детского сада



Предполагаемое решение:

ЧТО делать

Уменьшить энергопотери в детском саду

Повысить информированность населения касательно важности энергосберегающих мероприятий

Повысить способность бизнеса внедрять энергосберегающих мероприятий

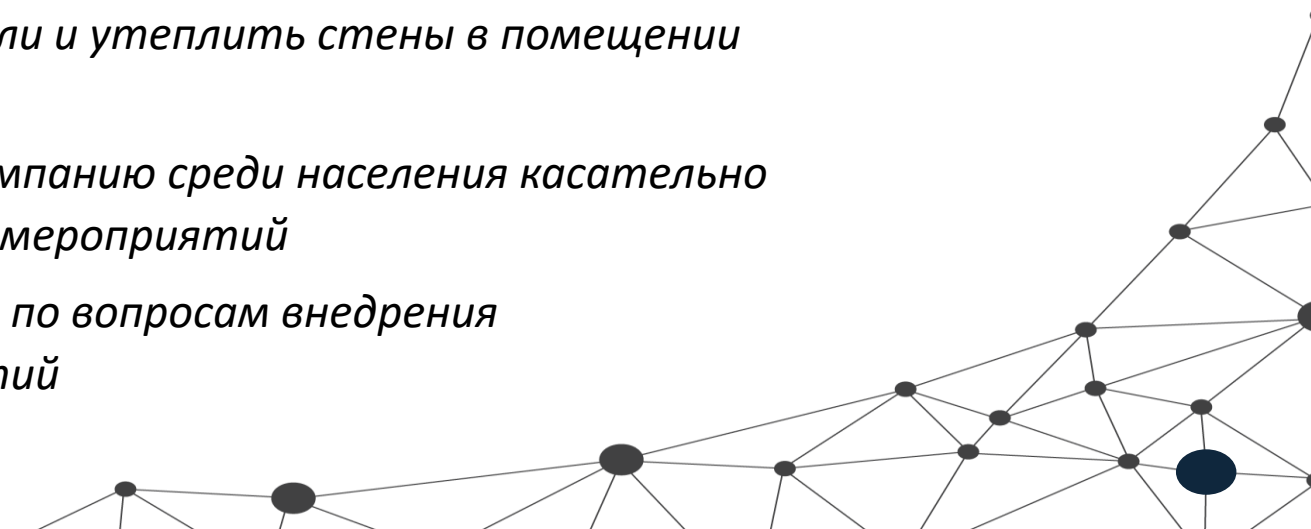
Проектная деятельность:

КАК делать

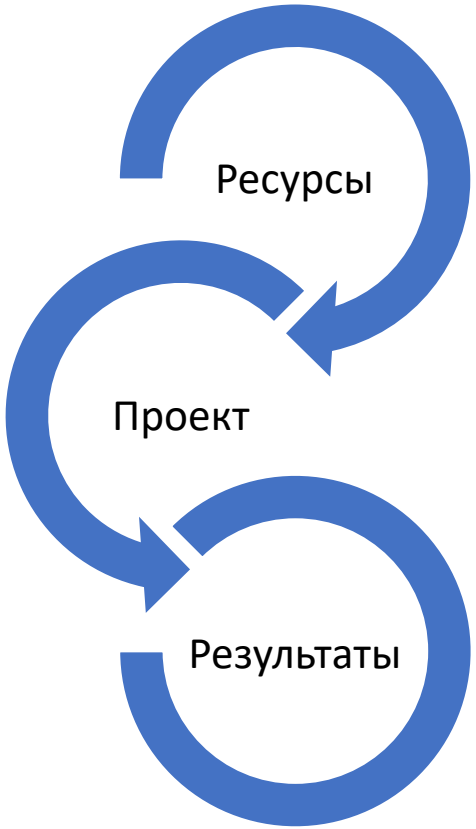
Заменить электрообогреватели и утеплить стены в помещении детского сада

Провести информационную компанию среди населения касательно важности энергосберегающих мероприятий

Провести тренинг для бизнеса по вопросам внедрения энергосберегающих мероприятий



Результаты:



- Результаты должны четко коррелировать с проектной деятельностью
- Каждая проектная деятельность имеет свой результат
- Каждый результат должен иметь индикатор своего достижения

Индикаторы:

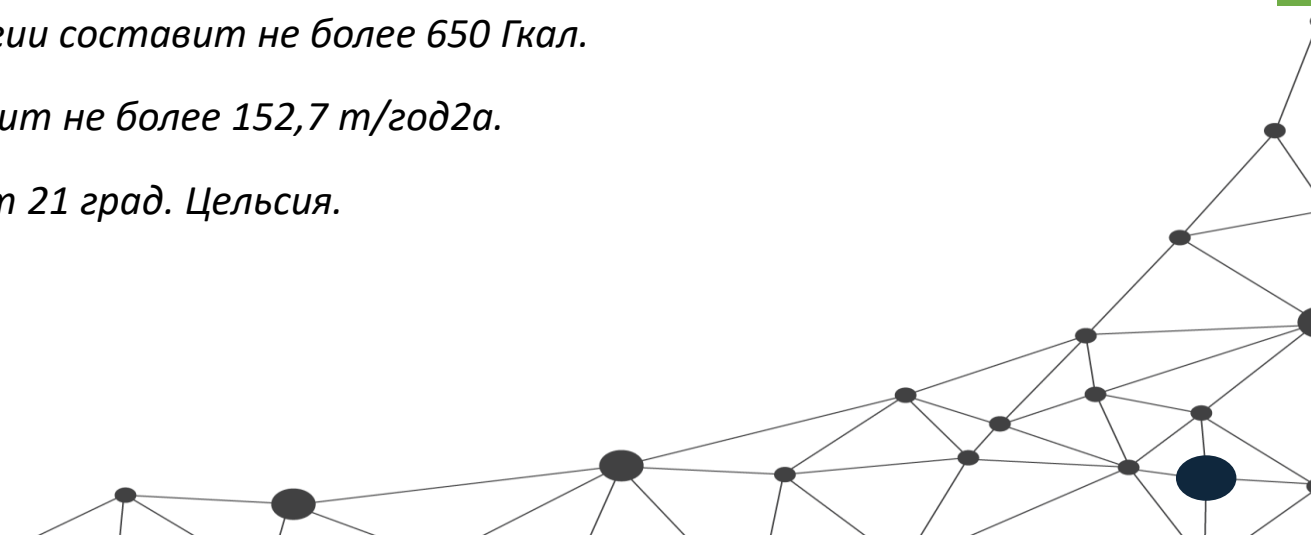
SMART



- Выращивание помидоров на Марсе может быть целью, если вы знаете, в каком году получите урожай, сколько его будет и сколько выбросов в атмосферу произведет доставляющая его ракета ☺

Какими должны быть индикаторы

- Подвергаться **измерению или подсчету**
- **Одинаково** пониматься и измеряться разными людьми в разное время
- Измерять одномоментно только **один параметр**
    - *«количество и качество переработки твердых бытовых отходов» – количество и качество измеряются по разному*
- Измеряться **без неоправданных издержек** и своевременно
- **Соответствовать ожидаемым результатам** (раскрывать ожидаемые результаты)
    - *Годовое потребление тепловой энергии составит не более 650 Гкал.*
    - *Годовое количество выбросов составит не более 152,7 т/год2а.*
    - *Температура в помещениях составит 21 град. Цельсия.*



Риски

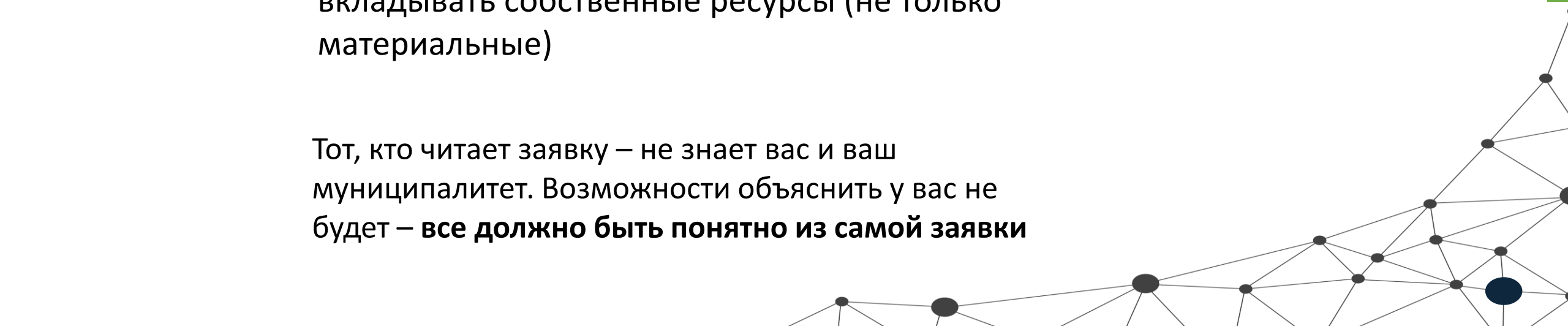
- **Технологические:** отсутствие напряжения нужного уровня, недоступность оборудования
- **Политические:** выборы, смена власти, изменения в законодательстве
- **Экономические:** колебания курса валют, инфляция, колебания цен
- **Социальные:** стереотипы разных возрастных категорий для обучения, низкое базовое образование, низкая готовность внедрять энергоэффективные мероприятия
- **Экологические:** чрезвычайные ситуации, некачественные строительные материалы



И еще немного о деталях

- 4) Партнерские организации – готовность сотрудничать всегда плюс
- 12) Ориентировочный бюджет – реалистичный, с учетом того, что увеличить скорее всего не удастся
- 13) Реализация и управление проектом – четкое распределение ролей и обязанностей, подотчетность
- 15) Собственные ресурсы – показать готовность вкладывать собственные ресурсы (не только материальные)

Тот, кто читает заявку – не знает вас и ваш муниципалитет. Возможности объяснить у вас не будет – **все должно быть понятно из самой заявки**





CONNECTIVE CITIES

Спасибо за внимание

olha.krasovska@gmail.com

Get connected on **www.connective-cities.net**

Partner von Connective Cities

Deutscher Städtetag

ENGAGEMENT GLOBAL
Service für Entwicklungsinitiativen

mit ihrer SERVICESTELLE
KOMMUNEN IN DER EINEN WELT

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Im Auftrag des
Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung

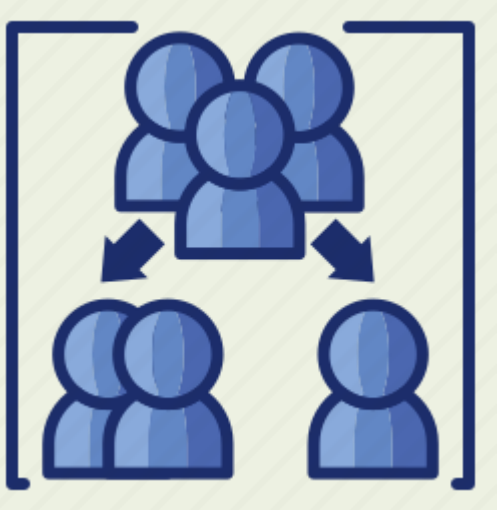
Any questions?



Please type your questions in the chat

Breakout Room Session

- We will divide into two groups
- Time: **40 minutes**
- Discussion: Project Proposal Writing



- Working on **Miro** Board: https://miro.com/app/board/o9J_lnmHFYI=/

Breakout Room I

Rustavi, Georgia

Gori, Georgia

Brovary, Ukraine

Boratyn, Ukraine



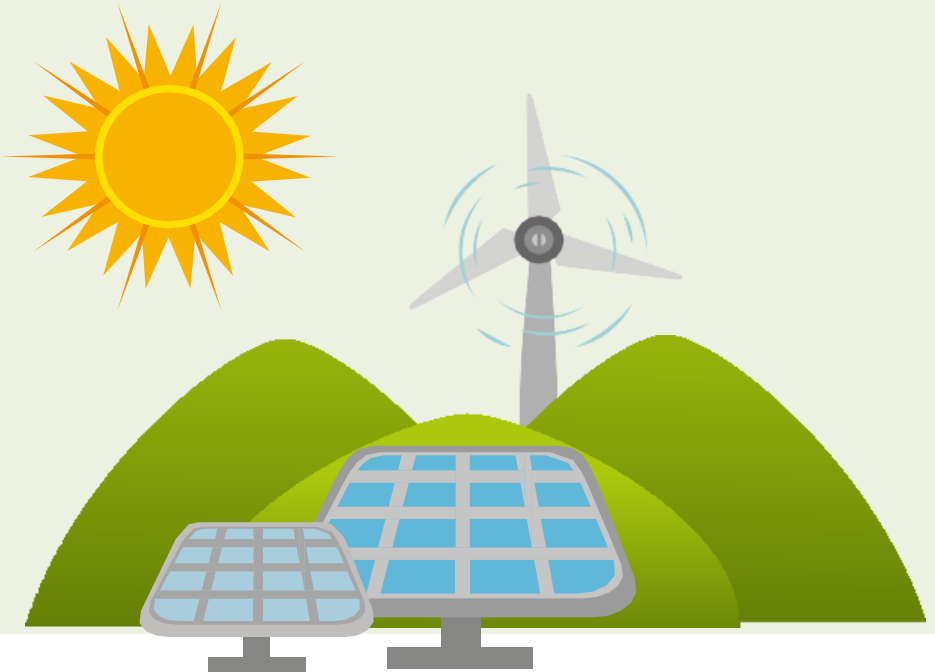
Breakout Room II

Kamenica, Kosovo

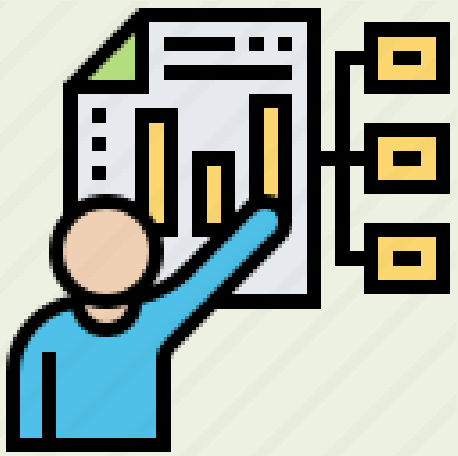
Oleksandriia, Ukraine

Kutaisi, Georgia

Slonim, Belarus



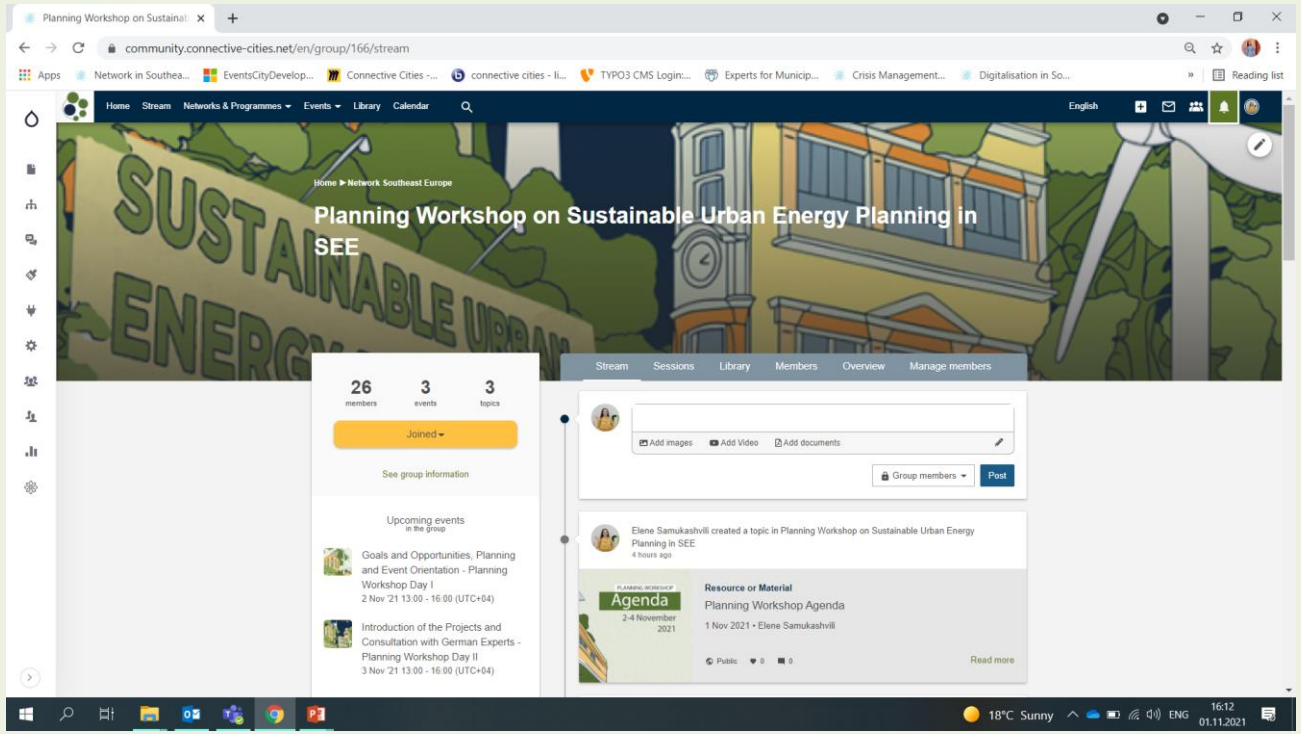
Wrap up of the work in the Breakout rooms



Next steps

1. Start exchange with peer consultation partner concerning your plans (proposal writing) and questions

2. Upload material, provide feedback, ideas, links, … via **https://community.connective-cities.net/en/group/166/stream**



Day II of Planning Workshop

See you tomorrow



we will start at 10:00 CET

BBB Link can be found in the Agenda

https://community.connective-cities.net/en/node/951

CONNECTIVE CITIES

Thank You!

Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!