

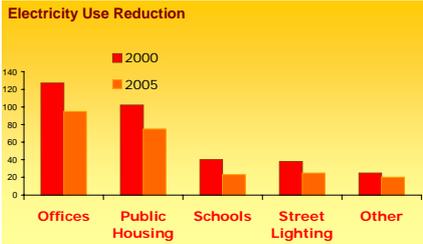
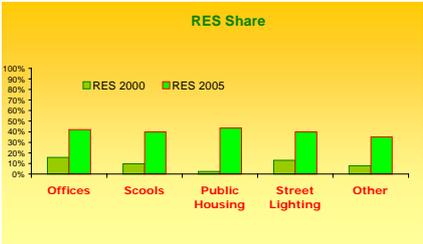
POLICY	A: Adopt targets and develop a concept	POLICY	A: Adopt targets and develop a concept
A1: Develop a general commitment to climate policy		A2: Add a global CO2 reduction target	
<p>To incorporate climate related topics in your in environmental policy you need to take care of three issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urban Climate. The biological climate conditions in the city are to be safeguarded from typical phenomena like effects of heat islands or smog pollution. The welfare of human beings and quality of the conditions within the city are determined primarily by the interaction between the built environment and the location, as well as micro-climatic conditions. 2. Air Quality: The urban and countryside climate factors simultaneously influence the situation regarding air quality pollution on both the city quarter and city district levels. Human health has to be protected from detrimental or hazardous effects of air pollution also, this requires approaches such as setting emission levels which are acceptable for a certain locality or a defined activity. 3. The Global Climate Protection: In order to maintain the radiation and thermal balance of the earth's atmosphere, cities and local authorities play a fundamental role in reducing the anthropogenically-related, climate-relevant emissions within their own jurisdiction and in avoiding other detrimental or harmful effects. 		<p>The first report from the International Panel on Climate Change stated in 1990 that a cut in CO2 emission of 60% to 80% is needed to stabilise the concentration of this green house gas in the atmosphere - already 25% higher than they were before industrialisation. The strong scientific concern over the dangers of climate change in IPCC First Assessment Report triggered the negotiation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change . A corresponding development was seen at the local-authority level, and by the early 1990s this had given rise to an intensive discussion about the need for local climate protection programmes.</p> <p>Climate Alliance is the largest city network dedicated to climate protection and has set a long-term target of halving the CO2 emission (from the 1990 baseline), this has to be achieved in 2030 at the latest, with short term targets of 10% reduction every 5 years. The short term targets allow a constant monitoring of the process to be able to adjust the climate policy with the time and achieve the goals set. The long-term climate stabilisation goal is the attainment of an emissions level of 2.5 tonnes CO2 equivalent per person per year. This is a level that would be sustainable and equitable world-wide.</p> <p>★ Graz, Austria Global reduction emission target: 60% by 2010. By carrying out the "Eco-City 2000 programme" http://www.eaue.de/winuwd/64.htm</p> <p>★ Leicester, United Kingdom The city committed to 50% reduction in energy consumption by 2025 www.energie-cities.org/db/leicester_566_en.pdf</p>	
POLICY	A: Adopt targets and develop a concept	POLICY	A: Adopt targets and develop a concept
A3: Adopt detailed reduction targets for all relevant sectors		A4: Set targets to become a "100 % renewable" community	
<p>Define your target for every sector of activity, according to the specific conditions and evaluating the potential success of climate protection initiatives in each field.</p> <p>The main fields to be considered are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Energy. The consumption of electric and thermal energy for human activities accounts for the largest part of the CO2 emissions. Different targets for energy saving and use of renewable energies can be set and they can also be differentiated according to the sector use. 2. Transport: The combustion of fossil fuels transport vehicles is the second largest cause of CO2 emissions. Targets related to the reduction of streets traffic or the use of more efficient vehicles and consequent CO2 reduction can be set. 3. Agriculture: The use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides is responsible for CO2 emissions (manufacture and transport) as well as use of energy for intensive farming. Moreover animal farming produces great amount of Methane which is 21 times more powerful a greenhouse gas than CO2, the problem could be solved burning it as a good fuel to produce heat and electricity. 4. Urban development: A sustainable planning of the urban settlements development can contribute significantly to CO2 reduction, spreading efficient buildings and reducing transport needs. 5. Forestry: The protection of the local forest heritage plays a fundamental role in the climate protection process. At the same time it is important to purchase only certified wood products, to participate in the global climate protection. 		<p>The European Commission Campaign for Take-Off to promote the use of renewable energies has set itself the task of identifying "100% RES communities" with the aim of obtaining an energy supply using exclusively renewable energy sources. The campaign was officially closed in 2003 and the Campaign for Sustainable Energy (2004-2007) is now the successor initiative. http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/campaign_for_take_off/index_en.htm</p> <p>★ The District Lüchow-Dannenberg (Germany) district authority signed the partnership agreement to the campaign. In October 2000, the district received the Award 2000 for being the best rural region. http://www.managenergy.net/products/R340.htm</p> <p>★ The "Environmental Town Bruck/Leitha" (Austria) has a long-term oriented programme. The town committed to massive energy consumption reductions, through energy efficiency measures, and to 100% RES conversion. http://sc.ises.org/cgi-bin/sc/sc.py?showpractice&16666</p> <p>★ Gotland, Sweden is located in the middle of the Baltic Sea; it is the largest Swedish island. The island has a large RES potential in wind, biomass and, to some extent, solar energy. http://www.managenergy.net/products/R326.htm</p> <p>Funding opportunities. Intelligent Energy-Europe Programme: with a budget of € 730 million, the programme aims to increase use of renewable energy and reduced energy consumption by supporting energy efficiency, new and renewable energy sources, and technological solutions to reduce GHG emissions caused by the transport sector.</p>	

POLICY	B: Institutionalise your climate policy	POLICY	B: Institutionalise your climate policy
B1: Determine a responsible officer / department for your future climate policy		B2: Inform and involve all relevant departments in your climate policy	
<p>Once you decide to commit your municipality to a responsible climate policy you then need to set up a responsible department to coordinate all the climate protection activities and to take all the relevant strategic decisions.</p> <p>Aims of the climate department should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reduction of local greenhouse gas emissions ✓ Improving air quality ✓ Spreading of energy efficiency technologies ✓ Spreading of renewable energies ✓ Social communication for behaviour-related climate protection 		<p>The climate protection is a very wide policy field and it involves many actors.</p> <p>On the administration side you need to involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Environmental department ✓ Energy department ✓ Water and Waste department ✓ Transport and Air quality department ✓ Urban development ✓ Building department ✓ Public works department ✓ Health care department ✓ Agriculture and Forestry department ✓ Local chamber of commerce 	
POLICY	B: Institutionalise your climate policy	POLICY	B: Institutionalise your climate policy
B3: Regularly report to the political decision-makers about the progress of your climate policy		B4: Establish a climate protection agency (including both involved departments and external parties, stakeholders etc.)	
<p>Reporting your climate policy activities and results to other political decision makers as well as to other decisional stakeholders is very important. This will make your policy well known among the involved actors and will help you to promote you initiatives.</p> <p>The reports should contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Description of the present situation including economical and social activities that produce GHG emission ✓ Survey of the present GHG emissions and trends of the last years ✓ Identification of the major causes and potential reductions ✓ Description of measures to be undertaken ✓ Description of possible future analysis ✓ Costs and benefits of low carbon system 		<p>Set up a Climate Protection Agency in charge of all the technical aspects of the climate protection policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Development of energy efficiency technologies ✓ Development of renewable energy sources in the region ✓ Development of a sustainable mobility strategy ✓ Implementation of projects with substantial CO2 reduction targets ✓ Monitoring of the local GHG emissions 	

POLICY	C: Set up and implement the action programme	POLICY	C: Set up and implement the action programme
C1: Decide on first measures for immediate implementation, identify and formulate basic resolutions (criteria, standards)		C2: Select priority measures taking into account previous activities and upcoming developments in the municipality	
<p>Select measures that can be immediately implemented and can give a quick start to your climate protection action. Make an evaluation of the potential GHG emissions savings and of the consequent economical convenience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In municipal buildings you can perform energy analysis and select the efficiency measures that can be quickly paid back, like: lighting systems, heating systems regulation, efficient monitors and electrical appliances, etc. ✓ You can review the municipal vehicles fleet and replace old and inefficient vehicles with cleaner ones. ✓ Develop and lead a public education campaign, encourage citizens' commitment to climate protection activities. 		<p>Evaluate the potential for further measures for climate protection in your municipality, analysing the current situation and the potential developments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Set new regulations on new buildings and buildings refurbishment ✓ Evaluate the possibility of sewage and waste treatment to get biogas for electricity and heat production in CHP plants ✓ Analyse the possibility to offer local tax release to citizens who perform energy efficiency measures or install renewable energy systems. ✓ Organise campaigns and competitions among citizens to reduce the pro-capita CO2 emissions. ✓ Develop a mobility plan for a sustainable solution to traffic in your municipality ✓ Encourage industries to perform energy efficiency measures like use of waste heat for district heating or heat recovery in production processes 	
POLICY	C: Set up and implement the action programme	POLICY	C: Set up and implement the action programme
C3: Detail the action programme for all relevant sectors in accordance with the targets set		C4: Mainstream your climate policy into all local plans	
<p>Develop a complete climate action plan including all the relevant sector contributing to climate change.</p> <p>Through a multi-stakeholder process, develop a Local Action Plan that describes the policies and measures that the local government will take to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve its emissions reduction target. Include a timeline, a description of financing mechanisms, and an assignment of responsibility to departments and staff. In addition to direct greenhouse gas reduction measures, in addition it is important to include public awareness and education efforts.</p> <p>★ Heidelberg, Germany. The Urban Action Programme for Climate Protection aims at exploiting all possible energy saving potentials in the selected sectors of energy and transport. http://www.eaue.de/winuwd/87.htm</p> <p>★ Copenhagen, DK participated in Cities for Climate Protection campaign. In 1992 it conducted an emissions inventory and in 1994 adopted a Local Action Plan to reduce emissions from all sectors. The city closely tracks its CO2 emissions: 78% of all carbon dioxide released in the region comes from energy consumption, 17% from transport and 5% from waste management. Between 1990 and 2000 Copenhagen's total CO2 emissions dropped by 23%. http://www.habitatjam.com/viewIdea.php?iid=58&section=6</p>		<p>Climate protection should be main topic in every local plan as it is a multidisciplinary fields and it overlaps with several other issues like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Energy Planning ✓ Urban Planning ✓ Land use planning ✓ Economic development ✓ Waste and water management ✓ Public Procurement ✓ Education activities planning 	

POLICY	D: Inform about climate change and your climate policy	POLICY	D: Inform about climate change and your climate policy
D1: Organise a public event on climate change and the local commitment		D2: Set up an annual campaign on climate change	
<p>Organising public events is the first step to communicate your climate protection commitment and to start involving the public. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ You can organise expositions on climate change and invite experts to talk about the relevant issues. (you can ask Climate Alliance for support and use the exposition "Clarity" on causes, effects and features of climate change) ✓ You can show in a public arena films and documentaries related to the issue climate change, greenhouse effect and natural disasters. <p>Also longer term initiative are important to start involving citizens, like programs in schools involving children and consequently their parents.</p> <p>The ZOOM campaign from Climate Alliance invites children to make their daily journeys independently and in an environmentally-friendly way. Each journey absolved on foot, by bike, skater, etc. counts as one "Green Footprint". By collecting Green Footprints all over Europe, children will show to the "big ones", what the "small ones" do for the protection of the global climate !</p> <p>Road safety in municipalities can be improved with the help of the local Children's Mobility Reports, developed in the project, which will also enhance the conditions for children to travel independently and therefore reduce needless journeys by adults just to accompany children. http://www.klimaschutz.kbserver.de/index.php?id=186&L=0</p>		<p>You can start taking part to European campaigns like:</p> <p>The European Mobility Week Based on the success and lessons learnt from the International Car Free Day ("In town without my car!") initiated in France in 1998, The European Mobility Week (supported by the European Commission's DG Environment) was launched on 19th April 2002 in Brussels (during the Green Week). Since then it takes place every year and it consists of a whole week of awareness raising events focusing on various aspects of sustainable mobility like: public transport, cycling and living streets, accessibility, security of the streets for children, etc. In 2005 964 cities and towns took part to the campaign. http://www.mobilityweek-europe.org</p> <p>You can than think about your own local campaign focused on local features like sustainable farming or forestry if you are in an agricultural area or sustainable enterprises if it is more an office/industry area. You can also make general campaigns like stand-by campaigns, inviting to switch-off unused devises and showing calculations of the CO2 saved.</p>	
POLICY	D: Inform about climate change and your climate policy	POLICY	D: Inform about climate change and your climate policy
D3: Regularly inform and raise awareness for specific target groups in at least one sector		D4: Elaborate a comprehensive information and communication strategy for target groups in all relevant sectors	
<p>Be always up to date on climate protection methods/procedures and on new technologies for energy efficiency.</p> <p>Architects and Engineers: need to be awoken to climate protection and to the strong impact their building planning have to the climate. They need to be aware that efficiency and energy saving can be economically sustainable when supported by the political framework.</p> <p>Building constructors: ought to be aware of the impact that their activities have to climate change, they need to be informed of the methods to build low energy houses, as well as the features of the many insulation materials and heat protection methods also when refurbishing houses so to reduce the emissions every time that's possible.</p> <p>Energy managers in offices but also in industries are to be always supported and informed on the new technical and financial opportunities to improve the energy performance of the systems they manage.</p> <p>Traffic department staff should be always active and up to date, as transport is one main responsible of the global GHG emissions.</p> <p>Procurement, agriculture, urban development and all the other sectors whose development has an impact on climate change should be always made aware of the better climate friendly alternatives to the present activities.</p>		<p>Use local television, radio and newspaper to communicate and raise awareness of the need to protect our climate. Explain the potential that every one has to contribute to the process.</p> <p>Join European campaigns of information.</p> <p>Be part of networks of cities for the protection of climate change, you can share know how and experience and make your work more effective.</p> <div data-bbox="826 1574 1158 1805" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Support the local environmental associations (Greenpeace, Friends of the earth, WWF, etc.) who already made work in this field and have experience and make joint campaigns with them.</p> <div data-bbox="1042 1845 1469 2078" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/campaign/index_en.htm</p>	

POLICY	E: Involve the local actors	POLICY	E: Involve the local actors
E1: Set up an approach for participation and involvement of stakeholders		E2: Establish a permanent working group / round table on climate policy with external actors	
<p>The city is a complex social, economic and environmental system that needs to be seen in its entirety to really understand the key processes and find effective solutions to the various issues.</p> <p>In this approach it is important to identify the interactions among the different groups in order to optimise the action plan.</p> <p>Every single actor has to be included in the policy process and to be questioned to understand its needs but also its possible contribution to climate protection.</p> <p>The following issues should be included in the political agenda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Integrated planning approach ✓ community participation ✓ innovative organisational framework ✓ new public relations instrument ✓ priority on communication 		<p>Identify the main issues to be analysed and solved and set then sector working groups or round tables.</p> <p>The different fields handled by the administration have always many overlapping topics and establishing working groups crossing the different fields is strategic to have a global vision of the problem.</p> <p>Define a vision on main climate issues like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ecological management in the local administration system ✓ Effects of the industry sector on local climate ✓ Economical development and climate protection ✓ Climate change and health issues ✓ Environmental monitoring <p>★ Klagenfurt , Austria. The “Klagenfurt Ecosystem”, the communal plan for the environment, is based on the idea that the city itself is an ecosystem with the same ecological laws as in other ecosystems. As town-dwellers constantly influence this system by their economic and social activities, the city has to ensure an ecological balance.</p>	
POLICY	E: Involve the local actors	POLICY	E: Involve the local actors
E3: Set up structures for active co-operation with citizens, individual target groups and stakeholders		E4: Co-operate with private sector partners, stakeholders and individual target groups	
<p>A coalition of people from the administration together with interested people from the community, environmental groups, public utilities, business and industry etc. can work together in order to stimulate projects and reach the defined targets.</p> <p>The citizens are to be involved systematically in the planning of sectoral programmes (e.g. implementation of new measures of waste management, noise protection, health campaigns, traffic measures) by interrogations or discussions in the affected districts.</p> <p>These interaction instruments must be extended continuously.</p> <p>A continuous communication should be kept with the stakeholders in the different fields. The participants of these groups should come from different sides: from the municipality as well as from the academic and business fields, NGOs or pressure groups of citizens.</p>		<p>Work together with the involved stakeholders or individual target groups to analyse the current situation, define the problems and the possible solutions and finally find a common agreement.</p> <p>★ Storstroem County (Denmark): The Green Business Development program aims to convince businesses to invest in cleaner technologies. The project was designed as a special programme to identify areas of profitable investment in technology beyond the normal end-of-the-pipe technology. The projects were conducted in co-operation with the national Department of Industry and members from the Green Council. The experience from the projects laid the foundation of the Department of Industry's newly established Cleaner Technology Service.</p> <p>★ Aalborg, Denmark: established the Environmental Management Agreements. They are intended to encourage increased co- operation between industry and the municipality in improving the environment and reducing the wasteful use of resources.</p>	

POLICY	F: Monitoring	POLICY	F: Monitoring
F1: Check data availability and define indicators		F2: Monitor your own facilities and the GHG reduction impact of individual measures	
<p>You need to check the amount and the reliability of available data to perform a proper monitoring of your policy progress.</p> <p>You will have to gather information from private citizens, offices, companies, etc.</p> <p>Work at the same time with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Users: through check lists, ✓ Energy agency: having data available for RES and REU projects ✓ Energy utility: having the energy consumption data for every category ✓ Transport department: for the traffic reduction data <p>To clearly define the Municipality goals and their progress, it is necessary to have a wide set of indicators to which the GHG emissions are related and then distinguish the results for every sector of activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ RES progress ✓ Energy saving ✓ Traffic reduction ✓ Agriculture <p>Detailed information about the possible indicators to apply can be found at: www.aim-solarcity.net</p>		<p>Carry out a monitoring using the previously defined indicators, evaluate the consume reduction you reached in every sector, as well as the use of renewable energy and the consequent cut in greenhouse emissions.</p> <p>Start from your own facilities monitoring the progress in offices, council houses, public buildings.</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;">   </div>	
POLICY	F: Monitoring	POLICY	F: Monitoring
F3: Publish a report about the implementation of the action programme with a rough GHG inventory every 2 years		F4: Monitor GHG emissions in detail and debit a full set of indicators for all relevant sectors	
<p>Producing an inventory of the GHG reduction for all the measures performed at a municipal level can provide a base line for the municipal reduction targets.</p> <p>Such inventories aim to stimulate the discussion about local targets, strategies and measure and to have a first rough idea of the measures priority.</p> <p>However a clear distinction should be made between the CO2 and other GHG emissions inventory and the preparation of a municipal climate protection strategy or individual packages of measures.</p> <p>Strategies should therefore be based not only on emissions inventory, but should also consider further criteria and aims (i.e. reduction of primary energy consumption).</p> <p>Starting from a small amount of data, that you can easily obtain from the local utility or the energy agency, GHG emissions inventories can be prepared and updated consistently for the purpose of comparison with other European municipalities.</p> <p>At this stage the inventory should not be too detailed, aiming to be quickly available with contained costs.</p> <p>It is important to identify local factors that can affect the level of GHG and result in higher emission levels compared with other municipalities.</p> <p>Benchmarks and evidence of particular types of energy-producing installations are further important factors for the purpose of public presentation and discussion.</p>		<p>A detailed report of the municipal results in GHG emission cutting off is strategically important to evaluate your environmental policy, to monitor you progress referring to your targets and to adjust your activities to achieve your objectives in the fixed time.</p> <p>Such a report should give the knowledge of the total GHG emissions and provide information on the climate impacts of activities within the municipality, moreover a breakdown of emissions according to the emission generator sectors is necessary to plan targeted strategies and measures for reducing total greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>When making comparisons and trend analysis it has to be considered that emissions levels can be affected by factors that are beyond the municipality influence, for example the increase of energy use in some specific private or commercial sectors, the mix of energy sources used to generate the electricity at national level, etc. Further aspects should be then considered: resource conservation, risk minimisation, landscape protection etc.</p> <p>An additional point is that many local authorities have an interest in comparing their performance with that of other cities and towns. Competition not only invigorates business, but can also stimulate climate protection. For this purpose, specific values are suitable, for instance consumes per inhabitant, per household, per job, per unit value added or per m2 floor space in the case of municipal buildings.</p>	

POLICY	G: Co-operate with other local governments and join international networks	POLICY	G: Co-operate with other local governments and join international networks
G1: Adhere to an international network		G2: Establish Regional Collaboration	
<p>A first step that can be taken is to join international networks for climate protection.</p> <p>Cities joining networks can learn from the experience made by other partners, can share information and tools, make joint campaigns and projects. The network partners can participate in periodic meetings where representatives of the various municipalities can discuss the projects carried out, agreeing on the strengths and weaknesses of their local climate policies and finding common solutions.</p> <p>The Climate Alliance is an association of European cities and municipalities that have entered into a partnership with indigenous rainforest peoples. This worldwide alliance is united by a common concern for the world's climate.</p> <p>Since its foundation in 1990, almost 1000 European cities, municipalities and district authorities have joined the Climate Alliance. Regional governments and non-governmental organisations collaborate as associated members.</p> <p>The cities and municipalities elaborate comprehensive climate protection strategies and take a broad range of measures for their implementation, notably in the energy and transport sectors. They contribute to tropical forest conservation by undertaking awareness-raising measures and eliminating in local authority procurement tropical timber from destructive logging.</p>		<p>Start joint initiatives with other local authorities in the region, continuously communicate and coordinate your activities with those of main public actors in the region.</p> <p>Working on regional level has many advantages. Municipalities in the same region have the same features and can approach problems joining experience and abilities. In a regional association of municipalities it is easier to apply for funding and to conceive projects as you can share resources, tools and working time. This way you optimise your efforts to gain the best results.</p> <p>★ Federal State of Hessen, Germany. The project "Climate Protection in the region of Ried" involved the Environment, Agriculture and Forestry regional departments who entirely founded the project. The main target was to raise awareness among local people to the climate change issues. This was made with extensive local campaigns but also carrying out several measures mainly on energy efficiency and traffic reduction in the municipalities of the region. Organisational structures were established to plan and perform the climate protection measures and regular coordination meeting took place.</p> <p>http://www.sebz-bergstrasse.de/projekte/hessischried.html (only German)</p>	
POLICY	G: Co-operate with other local governments and join international networks	POLICY	G: Co-operate with other local governments and join international networks
G3: Develop a comprehensive climate strategy with main public actors in the region		G4: Set up a comprehensive co-operation with international partners for the implementation of projects	
<p>Use existing contacts and networks to share experience</p> <p>Initiate coordinated climate action with main public actors in the region in specific sectors (i.e. urban planning, transport, ...)</p> <p>Establish a regional climate protection office that can coordinate the regional activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Work together with the different stakeholders: ✓ municipalities environmental representatives, ✓ municipal utilities, ✓ banks and credit institutes, ✓ regional energy suppliers, ✓ vocational training organisation <p>★ Hannover, Germany. Climate protection is a core activity in the Region of Hanover. For more than twenty years several entrepreneurs and authorities gained a strong position of climate protection technologies and services. The range of activities performed goes from wind energy via ecologic and zero-emission house building to campaigning for lodgers saving electricity. The stakeholders involved are: the regional energy agency, the financing project Proklima, the region Hanover, the municipalities, enterprisers, associations and local organisations. http://www.klimaschutz-hannover.de/index.php?id=5</p>		<p>Start international activities and co-operations in the field of climate policy (i.e. energy efficiency or RES)</p> <p>★ The European project PRIME (Private Investments Move Ecopower) promotes participatory sustainable energy projects in public buildings. The necessary investments needed for projects involving Rational Use of Energy and/or Renewable Energy Sources in public buildings are raised using private capital from citizens and local stakeholders. The project develops practical and adaptable models for reducing CO2 emissions from public buildings. The flexibility of the tools means that they can be used by towns and cities across Europe, thus avoiding the costs for developing strategies on their own. Moreover, the development of an easy-to-implement action package, including best practice examples and tried and tested approaches, will contribute to lowering the cost of implementing sustainable energy projects for municipalities. The coordination of the project is made by Climate Alliance and the partners come from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Slovenia.</p> <p>Example european project partner cities Offenbach and Slowakei ... no reference found...</p>	