Fr	B	C	NY	S	T	Total

Example:
The energy concept for the city of Freiburg contains energy-saving measures such as the establishment of thermal insulation requirements for buildings, compact building structures, and energy supply measures such as the decentralised supply of natural gas, the expansion of the district heating network, the evaluation of initial levels of pollution from emissions, the determination of investment costs, profitability calculations, and measures such as concentrating the administration in one central place ({Öko-Institut 2011 #120}).

1. Differentiated description of the key field

While municipal energy management is primarily concerned with city-owned property, municipal climate protection management has in view the greenhouse gas emissions of all sectors – i.e. those from communal facilities, private households, trade, industry and services and traffic. In the process, the local climate protection management takes an integrative approach which takes into account the task fields of various departments, e.g. land use planning, building renovation or mobility ({Kreft, 2008 # 123}, p 398).

The climate protection management thus has coordinating and bundling functions.

The task of municipal climate protection management is to develop and apply a coherent strategy which raises the emission reduction potential in all key areas of the cities:

- Energy production
- Energy conservation and energy efficiency
- Disposal infrastructure
- Urban development
- Urban land use planning
- Housing
- Transport
- Public relations

To successfully integrate climate change considerations into management processes, climate protection management tasks range from coordinating management tasks to networking and PR tasks via the development and application of climate protection measures.

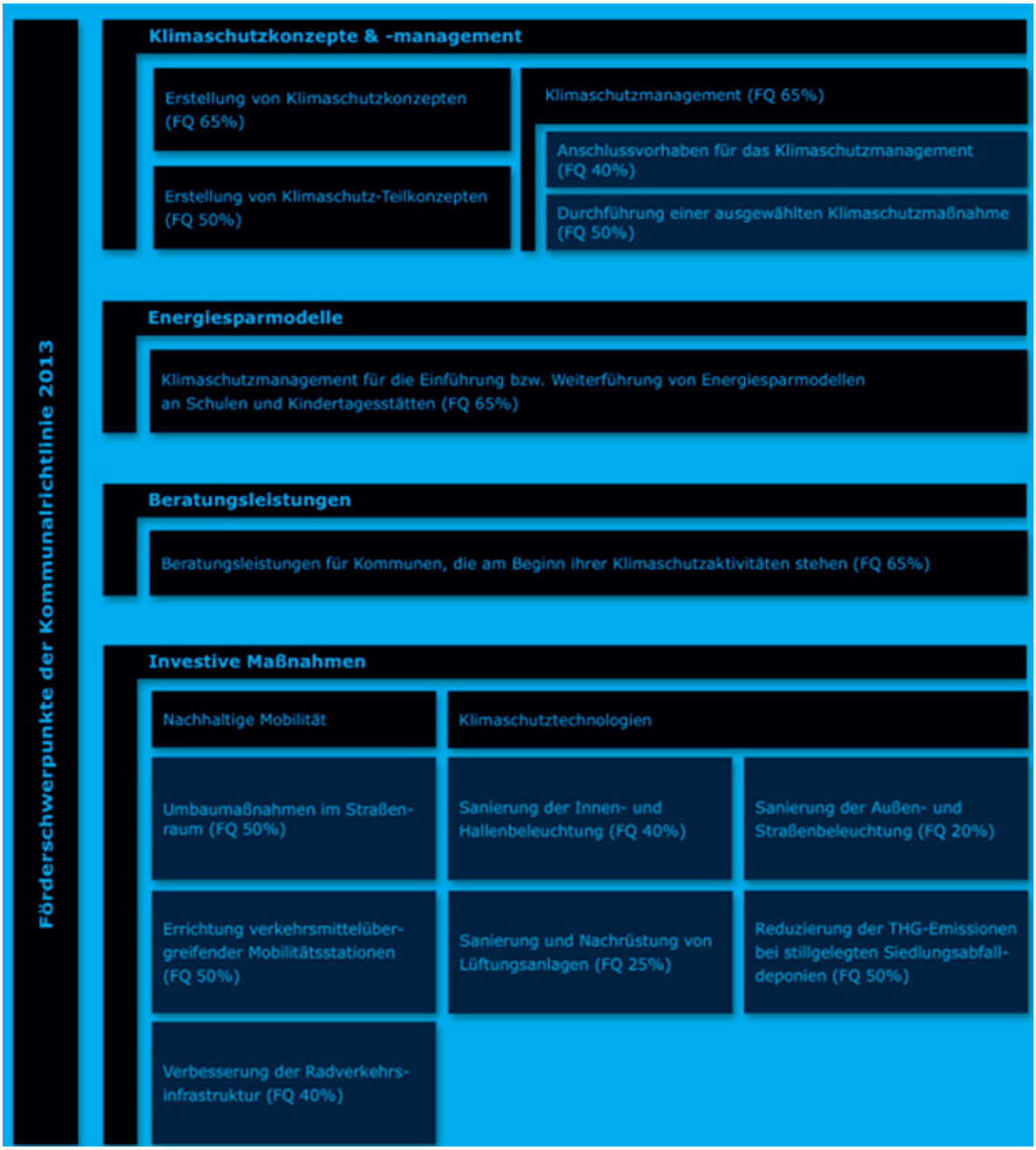
The management tasks include in particular ({BMU 2010 #124}, p. 4):

- Project management tasks (e.g. coordinating the execution of various measures, project monitoring),
- Supporting the coordination and possibly redesign of interagency cooperation for the implementation of the climate protection concept (facilitator)
- Support with the systematic collection and evaluation of climate-related data (controlling).

Controlling has an especially important function, as it provides a secure data base and ensures the continuous monitoring of target achievement. Not only climate-relevant data, but also the implementation of established guidelines, target systems and programmes of measures should be monitored and – if necessary – be readjusted (Kreft, 2008 # {123}, p 5).

Within the framework of drawing up a municipal climate protection concept, the appointment of a climate protection manager to coordinate tasks is particularly advisable. This manager's tasks should include ensuring the flow of information concerning the climate protection concept or part concept(s) both internally and externally, and bringing about the cross-border cooperation and networking of key actors ({BMU 2010 #124}, p. 3).
Source: {Difu 2011 #58}

The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) has actively supported municipal climate protection since 2008. According to the municipal directive, updated in 2013, municipalities can receive, among other things, 65% of the money needed for municipal climate protection management through funding:



Source : {Service & Kompetenzzentrum 2013 #7}

2. Reference to sustainability:

Municipal climate change management is ideally able to minimize adverse ecological effects without increasing social inequalities and, at the same time, it has a positive impact on the local or regional supply chain.

Risk if ignored:
In the absence of any unified climate protection management, measures are unbundled; different offices pursue different policies and the overall impact of urban measures on the climate cannot be managed in a coordinated manner.

Municipal climate protection management in the interests

of the development, implementation and evaluation of a unified climate protection concept is a fundamental prerequisite for the selective reduction of emissions at local level.

3. Relevance to industrial sectors?

Mobility:	Medium
Energy:	High
Production & logistics:	Low
Security:	Low
ICT:	Low
Water infrastructure:	Low
Buildings:	High
Governance:	High

Brief description of the high level of importance:
The main part of the work is done on the political and administrative level. Implementation, however, takes place in the sectors that promise the highest reductions in emissions. This is energy system on the one hand and building stock on the other.
Significant emission reduction potential can also be exploited in the transport sector.

4. Impact:

- Comprehensive climate protection management enable planning (process) management, information and communication management, project and implementation management, and quality management to be achieved (cf. Deutscher Städtetag 2013: 19).
- A central point of contact saves trips, personnel and time and pools the knowledge of all departments involved
- Coordination ensures a better overview and the cohesion of climate protection policies in different areas
- Evaluation becomes possible and thus a process of continuous improvement of the measures

5. Implementation measures:

The following steps are recommended to implement municipal climate protection management:

a) Establishment of an internal administrative working group to determine a contact point for municipal climate protection, possibly the appointment of a climate protection manager
b) Development of a climate protection concept with experts from the spheres of politics, business, academia and civil society
c) Establishment of continuous measurements of CO2 emissions from the different sectors and the measuring of other indicators to ensure municipal climate protection management.
d) Implementation of climate protection measures, supervision and evaluation and coordination of climate protection measures
e) Networking and PR work to market the concept and the measures

6. Actors: Who can shape things? With whom?

The city administration is the lead agency responsible for ensuring that municipal climate protection management will be established or performed. In this case, the Environment Agency and/or the city planning department are often the first point of contact.

Other actors: (Lord) Mayor and city council must adopt the concept. The funds for planned measures are also approved here.

Public utilities or municipal power supply companies play a key role in the execution of many measures of climate protection concepts. Municipalities regularly have means available them thanks to concession fees that they can earmark and use for climate protection projects. In addition, public utilities and municipal power supply companies can shift to a change in the energy mix via contracts.

7. Prerequisites:

A sound data situation. Without the continuous measurement of emissions, climate change management will fly blind.

Political will, adequate manpower and financial resources (climate protection is not a mandatory task of municipalities).

8. Obstacles/barriers:

- Lack of knowledge about climate protection concerns, e.g. with authorities drawing up plans and (political) decision-makers,
- Lack of knowledge about methods and instruments of each of the other ministries (thus making it harder to identify interfaces to climate protection),
- Competition for competencies and influence between the departments,
- Conflicts of interests and objectives between the departments,
- Lack of time to draw up and process statements because of other priorities ({Difu 2011 #58}, S.27),
- Lack of political will,
- Tight budgets and lack of staff.

9. Indicators:

- Existence of a central contact point for climate protection? (y/n)?
- Existence of climate protection concept or climate protection strategy? (y/n)?
- Existence of measures in the following areas (1 point per area)
o Energy production
o Energy conservation and energy efficiency
o Disposal infrastructure
o Urban development
o Urban land use planning
o Housing
o Transport
o Public relations
- Annual expenditure of the city for measures in the specified areas.
- Is a CO2 balance regularly drawn up? (y/n)?
- Are the measures evaluated with regard to their impact on climate (y/n)?

10. Special features/remarks:

Good overview of municipal climate protection management:
{Difu 2011 #8}