



MODERATOR'S CONCLUSIONS

Polish-German cooperation for low-emission economy in cities

Consultation meeting #5

12-13 June 2018 in Warsaw, Poland

The representatives of Polish and German municipalities met from 12-13 June 2018 to explore why and how local governments can tap in the potential of non-municipal actors to spur the transformation to a low-emission economy. The Consultation Meeting #5 was the final workshop organized by the independent think tank adelphi and the Polish Network Energy Cités (PNEC) within the framework of the [three-year cooperation project](#).

All municipalities participating in the workshop indicated that they have some experience with public participation. 3/4 rated the outcomes of such participation as satisfactory, and many of them did not apply participation processes to the field of low-emission economy. Yet, only 10% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are in the immediate domain of action of municipal administrations. **How to influence the remaining 90%? Which alliances can be built with non-municipal actors for the low-emission transition? When and how to best involve them?**

Session 1 Typology of actors

There is a great variety of actors on the local level that directly or indirectly impact low-emission measures outside the municipal administration: energy utilities, private companies, incl. chamber of crafts, industry and/or commerce; hospitals, schools and universities; building cooperatives or housing corporations.

Martin Beer, Climate Mitigation Manager of Flensburg, presented **how an association comprised of these key actors, 30+ other businesses, and 20 citizens, spearheaded concrete measures** in Flensburg, such as the introduction of hybrid buses in the local fleet or the energy-related, a car sharing system and the retrofit of housing buildings.

Martin Beer also introduced another way of categorizing actors, which **helps understand power balances and identify strategic con-**

tact persons for advancing low-emission strategies:

- T₀: information broker / climate and energy expert
- T₁: central initiator and process driver
- T₂: influential process accelerators
- T₃: committed supporters

Participants put this knowledge into practice in group exercises: they identified 1) stakeholders they already work with in the context of the low-emission economy and with which objective; 2) stakeholders they would like to involve, specifying in which projects or processes, and 3) how the cooperation could be sustained in the future. The mayor of Ciechanowiec also applied the T₀-T₃ typology to the case of its municipality.

For more information see: [Guidance Notes](#) and [PPT of Martin Beer](#).



Martin Beer and Miroslaw Reczko, Mayor of Ciechanowiec © adelphi

Session 2 Participation processes

What do participation processes exactly comprise and which kind of methods can be used for this purpose? **Julia Olesinska (adelphi)** set the basis for discussion sharing definitions and examples from 7 years of experience with participatory processes in Polish municipalities. **For more information see:** [Guidance Notes](#) and [PPT of Julia Olesinska](#).

Municipal representatives from **Rosbach** shared the positive experience they made when **involving the local population in the development of a new urban development plan**. One particular successful participation tool presented by **Monika Jost** was **experts' workshops** that took place on four week-ends. In spite of the additional work load, participants evaluated this format very positively. From the perspective of the municipality, this helped **create a common understanding of what the municipality can and cannot do and provide trustful space for discussion**. A concrete outcome of this participation process was the decision to **develop a concept for bicycle traffic**. The associated process was presented by Julia Butsch. **For more information and tips from Rosbach see:** [PPT of Monika Jost](#) and [Julia Busch](#).

Participants then discussed in groups 1) arguments and benefits for involving non-municipal actors; and 2) arguments against involving non-municipal actors (challenges and obstacles).



Ewa Wnuk presents her group's outcomes © adelphi

Session 3 Communication on low-emission measures

The key to citizens and other stakeholders' involvement in implementing low-emission measures is effective and target-oriented communication. This session focused on **identifying, addressing and overcoming the barriers** that municipalities face in this field. **Rosa Rausch (Tipping Points Berlin)** presented **5 rules of good communication**, illustrated by practical examples, incl. **the promotion of cycling in Cologne**.



Representatives from Rosbach discuss with Rosa Rausch © adelphi

Anna Dworakowska (Polish Smog Alert) presented practical conclusions, experiences and results from a 6-year campaign that is still on-going in Poland to improve air quality. Influencing the opinion makers, refuting myths, organizing the campaign on different levels with the use of technology and local actions in the public space resulted not only in a better understanding of the issue among the population, but also spurred important behavioural changes. Importantly, the campaign led to a series of anti-smog regulations introduced at local, regional and national levels. **For more information see:** [Guidance Notes](#) and [PPT of Rosa Rausch](#) and [Anna Dworakowska](#)

Participants applied these practical tips and lessons learned in a group exercise: they first defined a specific person they would like to reach based on a real example of their choice, and then identified ideal communication channels.

Session 4 Local energy production

Energy clusters, a hot topic in Poland at the moment, illustrate the potential of cooperation with non-municipal actors for the development of decentralised, renewable energy production and consumption. **Barbara Adamska (ADM Poland)** first defined energy clusters based on the Polish law. She presented the benefits from participating in them and **the role of local actors in their development**.

In **Siemiatycze**, one of the 33 officially certified Polish clusters and of 10 awarded by the Polish Ministry of Energy in May 2018, the current 4 high-emission sources are being replaced with a new, integrated renewable energy system. **Piotr Siniakowicz, mayor of Siemiatycze**, noted that the cluster members are not only public authorities (Siemiatycze, two neighbour municipalities, the county of Siemiatycze and municipal enterprises), but also include the **Technical University of Czestochowa, companies and other non-municipal stakeholders**. Inhabitants are be-

ing involved and educated by information meetings, pilot investments in public space (e.g. green bus stops and smart benches), energy self-sufficiency day and school contests.

Turośń Kościelna, municipality of 6 000 inhabitants, plan to achieve a reduction of 857 tCO₂ per year, by installing 2MW of heating pumps, PVs and solar panels on **1/4 of the buildings**, both private and public, and is well on its way. After conducting meetings with citizens and surveys, new RES investments are under planning, informed **Grzegorz Jakuc, mayor of Turośń Kościelna**. Such a large uptake by the local community would not have been possible without close consultation and outreach efforts.

Participants worked in small groups on a fictive case: they defined the scope of a new energy cluster, while taking into account the local potential and different types of actors that can be involved. They also discussed the role of non-municipal stakeholders and the local government and presented the conclusions to the whole audience.

For more information see: PPTs of [Grzegorz Jakuc](#), [Piotr Siniakowicz](#) and [Barbara Adamska](#).

Session 5 Conclusion of the project

The four bilateral partnerships reflected on their cooperation, highlighting what they learned from their partner and which preliminary outcomes they achieved thanks to the partnership. A summary of each partnership is available on the project website.



Mayor Susanne Geils from Ritterhude shares her thoughts on the partnership with Sztum © adelphi

To close the three-year cooperation, participants shared with their peers 1) what they learnt through the technical dialogue with each

other and with guest experts and 2) what their priorities in 2018 and 2019 are for advancing the low-emission transition. Recurring lessons learned are:

- A variety of different methods can be used to achieve similar goals in different political and regulatory contexts;
- Meeting face-to-face with peers and experts helps question one's own ideas and develop low-emission projects "at home";
- Participants learned new ways of involving citizens in low-emission transition, of developing RES and energy efficiency, of developing sustainable mobility solutions, and of addressing air pollution.



A list of the priorities of participating municipalities is attached in Annex 1.

Iwona Korohoda (PNEC) and Julia Olesinska (adelphi) presented the exhibition that highlights selected benefits of the low-emission transition and showcases good practices in the fields of energy savings and sustainable mobility. This exhibition features examples from Poland and Germany, many of which from the participating municipalities.



Presentation of the exhibition © adelphi

adelphi and PNEC wishes all the best to all participants and hope to stay in touch. **Municipalities were invited to apply to the project “Bridging European and Local Climate Action”**. More information on the [project](#) is available on the website of the European Climate Initiative: <https://www.euki.de/?lang=en>



Final group picture, Warsaw June 2018 © adelphi

Supported by:



The project is funded by the German Federal Environment Ministry's Advisory Assistance Programme (AAP) for environmental protection in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia and other countries neighbouring the European Union. It is supervised by the German Federal Environment Ministry and by the German Federal Environment Agency.