BEAM 21

BLENDED CAPACITY-BUILDING ON SUSTAINABLE ENERGY MEASURES AND ACTION PLANS FOR EUROPEAN MUNICIPALITIES

A training offer for municipal staff and decision makers in Europe

August 2012

What is BEAM 21?

BEAM 21 has been developing and implementing capacity-building training programmes for decision makers and administrative staff in European municipalities. The aims of the trainings are to encourage cities to apply intelligent measures for increasing energy efficiency, reduce CO_2 emissions, and install renewable energies in municipalities. Facing the relevance of energy for the economy of the European states and considering the global crises, the question of intelligent energy management is one of the decisive questions to achieve European climate protection targets. Municipalities are among the most important players to reduce GHG emissions and reach the 20–20–20 goals by 2020.
BEAM 21 steps in at this point to support local capacity-building for climate protection and an intelligent use of energy, including local Sustainable Energy Action Plans.

A European Project

The training has been developed and realised within the project "BEAM 21 – blended capacity building on sustainable energy measures and action plans for European municipalities", which is funded by the European Union as part of the programme "Intelligent Energy – Europe (IEE)" and coordinated by the Heinrich-Boell-Foundation Brandenburg. Project partners include energy agencies, environment- and energy consultants, environmental organisations, and educational institutions from nine European countries. The training will be available in nine languages. To meet the specific needs of learners and provide application-oriented training, there will be specific modifications of the training content for each country.

Project Partners

Austrian Green Foundation (AT), Public Environmental Centre for Sustainable Development (BG), Hnutí Duha (CZ), Heinrich-Boell-Foundation Brandenburg (project coordinator) (DE), Forum Soziale Technikgestaltung / Talheimer (DE), University of Applied Science Eberswalde (DE), City of Geislingen (DE), Local Energy Agency of the Greater Lyon (FR), Environmental Centre for Adminsitration and Technology (LT), Foundation for Environmental Education (LV), First Warsaw Agenda 21 (PL), Institute for Sustainable Development (PL), Centre for Environment and Development (PL), Focus Eco Centre (RO).

Project results

- A capacity building training program has been set up adapted to the needs of (1) decision makers and (2) staff. The training modules are available in English, Bulgarian, Czech, German, French, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish and Romanian adapted to the country specific needs. The content of the five modules planned, has been rearranged for 12 chapters for didactic reasons. The training modules have been transferred to interactive national e-learning platforms based on Moodle and available freely to the public via guest-account.
- In total 40 additional trainers have been trained (four more than intended) and are able to deliver capacity building training sessions using the methodology and contents developed in the project. It is three trainers each in Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Latvia and Romania and six trainers each from Germany and Poland and ten trainers from France.
- The capacity-building training has been delivered to much more participants than planned. The project reached 423 participants (municipal decision makers and municipal staff) from 59 muncipalities (mostly in the range of 10.000 – 100.000 inhabitants) in the nine project countries. This is 41% more participants than intended. Throughout the project 87% of the participants completed the course successfully, about 70% of all participants took part in evaluation procedure of which about 90% expressed their satisfaction with the course.
- Even more than the intended 15 target communities were encouraged to take the necessary decisions and measures towards a smarter and greener local energy management. Almost every second city (i.e. about 30) discussed intelligent energy measures by the end of the project, partly as a result of the project training, 7 develop at least in part a local energy action plan, partly as a result of the training offered in the project.
- The informal competence network of partners, experts and trainers has been strengthened. Close links were maintained with relevant initiatives and networks, such as the CoMo, the Climate Alliance and ICLEI.

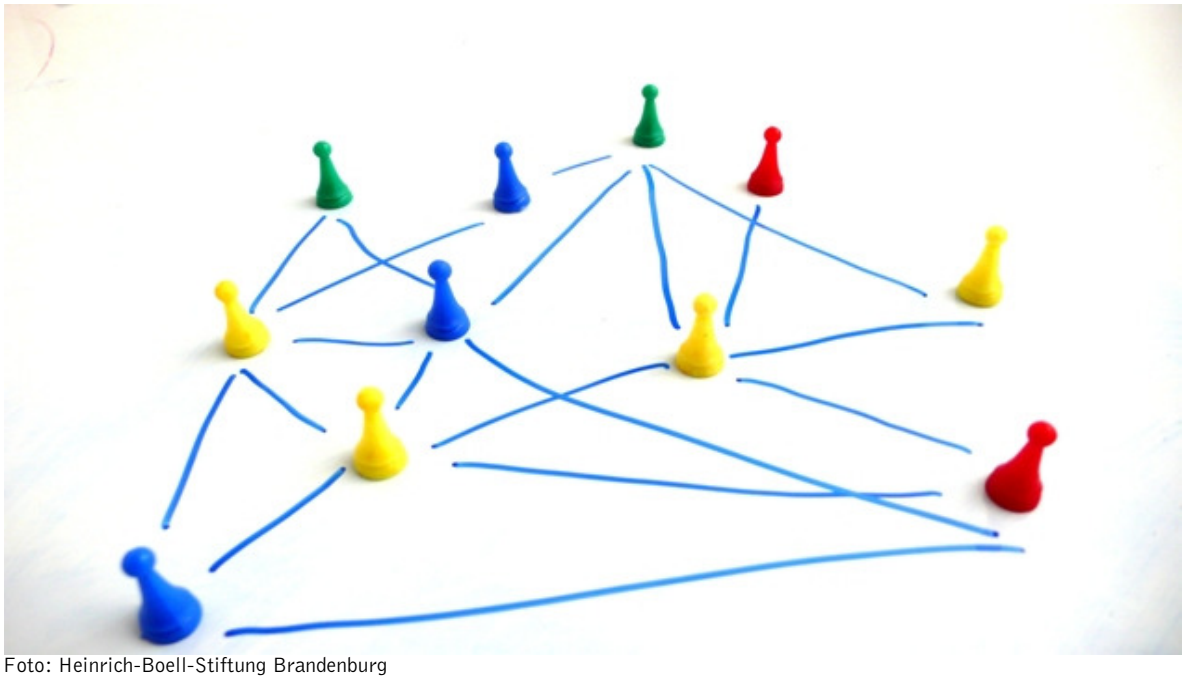


Foto: Heinrich-Boell-Stiftung Brandenburg

How will the project go on?

Due to the support of Intelligent Energy Europe we created together with our European partners courses which is available in Bulgarian, Czech, English, French, German, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish and Romanian. An adaptation for further countries is generally possible.
We will go on using this course for further interested municipalities. The size of a course should normally be 8 to 15 participants. On request joint courses of several municipalities are possible. The on-site seminars will be organized locally and meeting dates of these seminars will be agreed on the first meeting.

Who can participate?

The training offer addresses municipal staff as well as decision makers and representatives in municipal councils who are interested in shaping a more climate friendly and energy efficient future for their city; who would like to reduce local GHG emissions significantly and open up new opportunities for the local economy at the same time.
Focus of the training is on municipalities in the range of 10,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.

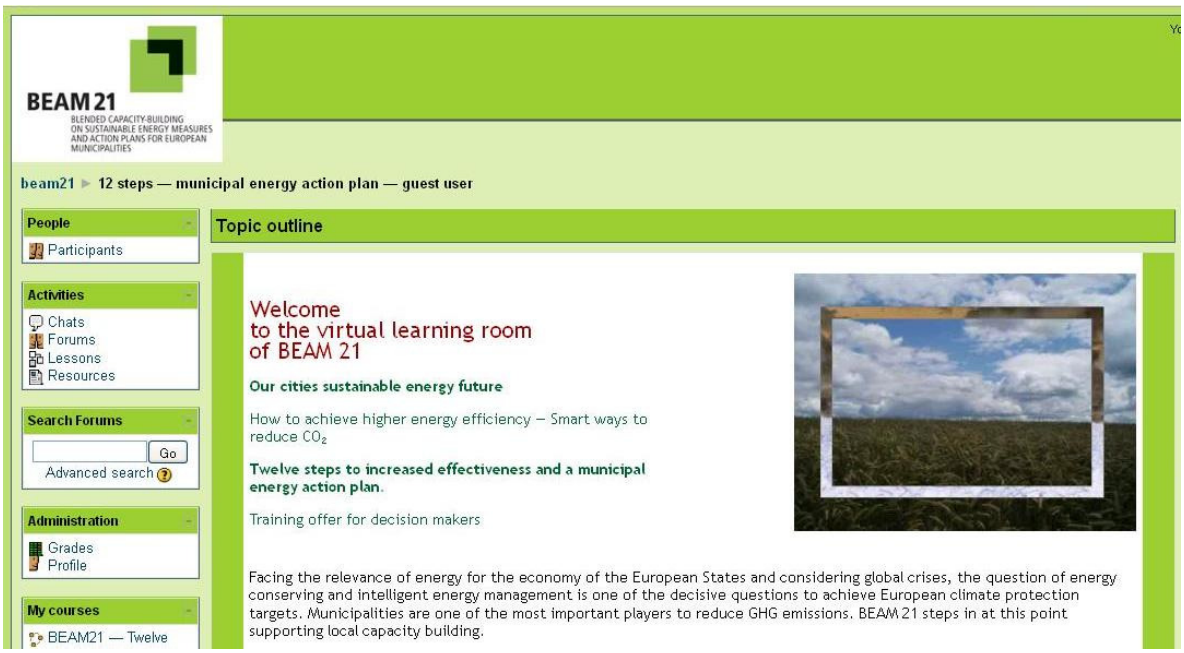
What does the training course offer?

- Knowledge about municipal fields of action regarding municipal climate protection and a variety of best-practice examples that make decision making and policy framing easier
- Possibility to contribute your longstanding experience
- Exchange of experience with experts from other municipalities
- Common drafting of concrete approaches for your city
- Certificate after successful completion of the course

Foto: Heinrich-Boell-Stiftung Brandenburg

How do the courses work?

The course covers a period of four months. It combines five on-site seminars in your city with four online learning periods via the internet in between. For decision makers, on-site seminars are organised as evening seminars. Staff members attend seminars during working hours. The online component is self-directed, done according to your own scheduling, but is supervised by experienced online tutors.



Self-directed online-learning, Learning-Plattform BEAM 21

Developing own solutions in on-sites, Foto: Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung Brandenburg

Feedback by participants

„This course also had very simple consquences: We for instance didn't know before that there indeed were townhall bycicle for the staff or that there was a heat register.The fun-part also didn't get too short. It's a pity that the course is over already."

staff member

„To hear what is going on in neighbouring communities was very fruitful and does occasionally not happen. Thanks to BEAM, actors in the administration and politicians got to know each other."

municipal climate manager

„This course encouraged us to take action and made us talk among ourselves. We have to avoid that energy plans are hidden in some drawer."

member of local parliament

Main conclusions

1. The selected method of blended-learning is suitable and capable to reach a wide range of participants with different backgrounds and time capacities.

The decision to develop the trainings as a blended-learning course combining self-directed online learning and on-sites was evaluated as a very successful method. We got positive feedback from most participants. Some participants had obligations regarding the use of the Moodle platform. But in most courses participants could be motivated to overcome these obligations. In the end even some participants without any computer knowledge were using the course platform enthused. And for all participants with limited time capacities this approach was the only way to get them committed to the course, as they could do the online part according to their own schedule. All the same the trainings would not have been successful, if they had been implemented only as e-learning offer. The on-sites guaranteed the exchange of the participants, the development of common solutions for the own city and made virtual communication easier between the participants later on.

2. The BEAM 21 courses have biggest impact, where staff and decision maker courses were closely interlinked and where networking with other municipalities could be facilitated.

Two courses have been developed throughout the project, adapted for the needs of municipal staff and decision makers, as the consortium considered it important to build capacities within both target groups. Neither the municipal administration nor the political institutions can alone manage the challenges of intelligent local energy action planning. It needs political commitment as well as engaged staff, preparing and implementing energy action. The experience from the courses confirm this initial idea. Implementing the courses it became obvious, that is not only important to build capacities in both target groups, but that the courses have biggest impact, where both groups interact during the courses. In some of the courses carried out, we experimented with one of the on-sites held together with both target groups. Generally it is important that both target groups have their own protected area to openly discuss. But having a certain moment within the course for interaction with the other course group was perceived as enrichment., as feedback of the participants showed. In the cases where it was possible to interlink the courses in a city it came to quicker results. Similar experience was made with the interaction of participants from different municipalities.

3. Even in cities that do already have energy action plans, capacity building courses are very useful and able to push the implementation process forward.

Among the cities interested in the BEAM21 project were a couple of cities, that had already joined the Covenant of Mayors and even did already develop their SEAP or had another comparable action plan. These cities have not been in the original focus of the project. All the same we decided to do courses in those cities to accompany the implementation process. Experience of the project shows that having a SEAP does not necessarily result in its implementation and concrete energy action. Where implementation is stuck the BEAM21 offer served as a useful instrument to push the implementation process forward, to put the topic of energy action planning on the public agenda again, to link engaged local actors and to enlarge the group of "energy embassadors" in the city that can support and speed up implementation of planned energy action. BEAM21 courses helped municipal staff and decision makers to understand that public participation in energy planning and citizens activity/commitment are crucial success factors.

Courses in your country?

For courses in your country, please contact the project partners. The training offers in all countries are linked via our project website: www.beam21.eu

For further questions please contact the coordinator:

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BEAM 21

BLENDED CAPACITY-BUILDING ON SUSTAINABLE ENERGY MEASURES AND ACTION PLANS FOR EUROPEAN MUNICIPALITIES

Results on level of municipalities

AUSTRIA

name of the city:	**BADEN**	**country code:**	**AT**
number of inhabitants:	**25.142**	**number of participants trained:**	5 staff 5 decision makers

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Baden is probably the most progressive municipality in the Austrian program. Not only does it have a series of analyses on the local energy situation which makes it easier to define the municipal starting point but the city also has already been very active in the last couple of years in terms of climate and energy politics. It has set a number of measures in the context of transport/mobility, energy production and use, fair trade procurement and soil protection and has been awarded with 20 environmental honours since 1999 (see letter of intent!). The most recent data that is available it from 2007 and shows a level of energy consumption of 890 GWh in the public and private sectors (incl. transport). GHG emissions of 216.000 t/a have been diagnosed in the same study, which has been carried out by EVN (a local energy producer). The attached questionnaire shows more details in the different municipal action fields as well as the change that can be noted until 2012 and the intentions the city has for 2020. The attached data also show the potential of renewable energy sources in the city and the focus of Baden's efforts in the coming years. Baden has also started the elaboration of an intelligent energy action plan, which is currently being prepared by the energy department, the existing e5 working group and companies as well as private partners. The energy consumption level of public and private shall be lowered to 590 GWh (incl. transport) until 2020. The goal for the overall GHG emissions is 150.000 t/a compared to 216.000 t/a in 2007. The most important results of BEAM 21 in Baden are the following:

- Participants have gained interdisciplinary and general perspectives
- Working group on sustainable procurement has been installed during the course and has elaborated guidelines for public procurement that shall be applicable to all municipal departments
- Transformation of user behaviour in energy consumption is targeted. Competition for staff shall be held: financial savings shall be shared between municipality and person who made suggestion
- Citizen participation in PV has been implemented with high degree of interest (www.badener-sonnenkraft.at) - planning phase has started before BEAM 21 but implementation has profited a lot by BEAM 21 (as stated by the person in charge, who has also participated in BEAM 21)
- Small hydropower plant shall be realized after feasibility study showed positive results (resolution has been passed)
- Feasibility study on energy production with warm water sources (thermal springs) will be made
- Energy system of the town sports hall shall be renewed
- Intensification of public events / PR as a result of BEAM 21
- Additional staff for energy department has been hired

Attendance at the course was very good, only 2 participants decided not to finish the course after the initial meeting (due to time constraints). Of the 17 people that declared their interest before the start of the program, 12 attended the kick off meeting and have been registered and 10 have successfully finished the course. All 10 participants reached the minimum of 85% in the completion of the eLearning chapters.

The evaluation at the end of the course showed a very high level of satisfaction with the program as a whole, the content as well as with the didactical methods. The only suggestion for improvement was related to the short time span between the 4th and the 5th on site seminar, where the participants needed to prepare an action plan. All in all the participants liked the program a lot as they have declared at various moments and seem to be very motivated to bundle their efforts in the field of energy and climate protection.

name of the cities:	**BURGENLAND - Neusiedl/See, Eisenstadt, Neufeld, Neudörfl, Föhrenau, Oberpullendorf, Jennersdorf, Wulkaprodersdorf**	**country code:**	**AT**
number of inhabitants:	**between 400 and 14.000**	**number of participants trained:**	9 decision makers

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

The reason we decided to include this untypical group of participants is that we think it is essential for innovative policies in climate and energy topics to have well trained decision makers who can be multiplicators in their municipalities and by that means influence staff members and local governments. We couldn't find enough staff members from the participating municipalities due to political reservations against our organisation (Burgenland is one of the most difficult terrains for the Austrian Greens as it has a long history of conservative or social democrat local and regional governments, which are viewing the Green party as their main political competitor. For this reason none of the municipalities would allow their staff members to participate in the program. Still we think the program showed good results in the participating municipalities and believe that the program helped to train future decision makers and people who are already influencing municipal politics from an oppositional position towards progressive energy and climate measures.

The structure of the course has been slightly different from the other courses, as we held the first on-site seminar as a preparatory session in March and then adapted the course content to the needs of the municipalities in Burgenland, which are generally much smaller than in the rest of Austria with the exception of Eisenstadt, the regional capital. We then continued the on-site seminars from June to August. All together we realized only 4 meetings as this was much asked for by the participants, who had limited time resources.

The exchange of experience and ideas between the participants from different municipalities was very intensive and showed good results in terms of bundling efforts and knowledge. The municipalites currently focus on wind energy and citizen participation models for PV and wind farms, as the region is very well located to make use of those resources. The baseline definition was not possible in the participating towns, as the data has not been published if even available.

Attendance at the course was very good. Only 2 participants could not to finish the course (due to time constraints and personal reasons). Of the 11 people that declared their interest before the start of the program, 8 attended the kick off meeting and 9 have successfully finished the course. All 9 participants reached the minimum of 85% in the completion of the eLearning chapters.

The evaluation at the end of the course showed a very high level of satisfaction with the program as a whole, the content as well as with the didactical methods. However the group asked for more participative learning methods in the on-site seminars and criticized the high level of repetition of content. The course was seen as an important enhancement of their competences. The wish for a compilation of all lessons in one general file was raised, as well as for guest lectures/inputs (if possible). All in all the participants liked the program a lot as they have declared at various moments and seem to be very motivated to bundle their efforts in the field of energy and climate protection.

name of the cities:	**Engerwitzdorf, Katsdorf, Altenberg**	**country code:**	**AT**
number of inhabitants:	**8.564 (Engerwitzdorf)** **2.833 (Katsdorf)** **4.407 (Altenberg)**	**number of participants trained:**	3 staff 4 decision makers

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Engerwitzdorf, Katsdorf and Altenberg are three municipalities that decided to attend BEAM 21 in a joint course as the groups of staff members and decisions makers were both rather small (2+0+1 and 2+2+0) and they saw an extra benefit of the course in the exchange of experiences between the cities.

In general the three municipalities are quite progressive in some of climate and energy topics which can be seen in their letters of interest that show a high level of activity during the last couple of years: Engerwitzdorf is focusing mainly on PV, biomass and mobility. Katsdorf and Altenberg on the other hand have set a series of smaller measured in the fields of energy production and mobility as well as in public awareness. However the measures taken still lack a general and future oriented plan. This was one of the main motivations for taking part in BEAM 21. The municipalities want to develop that general plan and want to join forces in order to develop regionally coherent strategies, which shall be complementary to each other (regional bicycle plan, etc.). Unfortunately there is no data available on the local baselines.

Engerwitzdorf is currently focusing on ISO (14001) certifications and applied for the *E-GEM* program as well as for the program of *Klima- und Energie Modellregionen* recently. As the members of the environmental council diagnosed, the wind of change can be noted in the meetings of the city council and it seems as if the municipality has set sails for a better climate and energy future. With E-GEM the goals for 2020 should also be ambitious enough for the region as a whole and Engerwitzdorf especially.

Katsdorf is currently focusing on public relations for their measures in the field of PV on the municipal buildings (public school) and others. They are also conducting a detailed survey on the energy use of its inhabitants.

Altenberg is currently focusing on public relations as well as intensifying their efforts on the use of renewables in heating as well as for the municipal demand for electricity.

The most important results of BEAM 21 in the three municipalities are the following:

- Development of regional bicycle plan has been started (see OOE_data.pdf)
- Meeting of all BEAM 21 participants from the different municipalities with their mayors have been planed
- E-mobile (moped or Renault Twizzy) will be bought for municipal staff
- Results of the *Energiebuchhaltung* (energy accounting) that is being implemented for years in Katsdorf shall be used for a general energy saving plan
- Engerwitzdorf wants to become Fairtrade town (contact to Baden has been established via BEAM 21, municipal council accepted, town hall prepares the application, see OOE_data.pdf)
- Engerwitzdorf supports the initiative for a Europe-wide exit from nuclear energy (see OOE_data.pdf)

Attendance at the course was very good. Of the 7 people that declared their interest before the start of the program, all attended the kick off meeting, have been registered and successfully finished the course. All 7 participants reached the minimum of 85% in the completion of the eLearning chapters.

The evaluation at the end of the course showed a very high level of satisfaction with the program as a whole, the content as well as with the didactical methods. The course was seen as an important enhancement of their competences. It has been suggested as well that we should include more information on technical aspects of energy use and less exercises at the end of each lesson. All in all the participants liked the program a lot as they have declared at various moments and seem to be very motivated to bundle their efforts in the field of energy and climate protection.

name of the city:	**RIED im Innkreis**	**country code:**	**AT**
number of inhabitants:	**11.432**	**number of participants trained:**	3 staff 2 decision makers

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Ried is rather progressive in terms of climate and energy topics, which can be seen in its letter of interest that shows a high level of activity during the last couple of years: Ried is focusing mainly on PV, biomass and solarthermal plants as well as the municipality has recently been conducting test drillings for a geothermal plant that showed big potentials for future energy production in this field.

Ried is currently focusing on thermal renovations in public buildings and has finished drillings for the geothermal plant with the result that the system shall be implemented in the near future. The municipality has also started works on an overall energy concept similar to an SEAP and is focusing on awareness raising in the fields being dealt with in the course.

The most important results of BEAM 21 in Ried are the following:

- Municipal council decision to support the initiative for a Europe-wide exit from nuclear energy and to put preasure on the national parliament to stop the import of nuclear energy
- Works on overall energy concept have started
- City center shall become bike-friendly as a result of different mobility measures to take in the near future (municipal council decision)

Attendance at the course was very good, only 1 participant decided not to finish the course after the initial meeting (due to time constraints). Of the 6 people that declared their interest before the start of the program, all attended the kick off meeting and have been registered and 5 have successfully finished the course. All 5 participants reached the minimum of 85% in the completion of the eLearning chapters.

The evaluation at the end of the course showed a very high level of satisfaction with the program as a whole, the content as well as with the didactical methods. The course was seen as an important enhancement of their competences. More discussion, less content and (if possible) excursions to good practice examples have been suggested by the participants. It has been suggested as well that we should include more information on citizen's participation and less exercises at the end of each lesson. All in all the participants liked the program a lot as they have declared at various moments and seem to be very motivated to bundle their efforts in the field of energy and climate protection.

As a pilot course the group of decision makers also shared very important feedback with our learning team that has been used in the implementation of the later courses. For further details on the decision maker's course please consult the report on our pilot course, which has been conducted with 4 decision makers from Ried and Vöcklabruck in a joint seminar and has ended on 29 June 2011.

name of the city:	**VÖCKLABRUCK**	**country code:**	**AT**
number of inhabitants:	**11.919**	**number of participants trained:**	2 staff 2 decision makers

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Vöcklabruck is quite progressive in terms of climate and energy topics, which can be seen in its letter of interest that shows a high level of activity during the last couple of years: Vöcklabruck is a member of the climate alliance for 20 years now and has set a series of measured in the fields of energy production and building renovation as well as in transport, agriculture and public awareness. It has some analyses on the regional energy situation that have been conducted in recent LEADER project and make it easier to define the municipal starting point (see VBK_data.pdf).

Vöcklabruck is currently focusing on the expansion of existing small hydro power stations and PV plants (the latter most probably in participation models with local citizens). Its goals for 2020 are quite ambitious with a decline in energy consumption of 20% and GHG emissions of 2 tons less per person. The municipality has also put out a public tender for the development of a "Energy and Climate Action Plan" where BEAM 21 and the structure and process of a SEAP shall be considered (see VBK_questionaire-and-protocol.pdf).

The most important results of BEAM 21 in Vöcklabruck are the following:

- Public tender for development of "Energy and Climate Action Plan" has been put out (document available, BEAM 21 shall be considered)
- Agency has been found, development of Action plan has almost started (municipality is still waiting for support by the state department, which is in charge – municipality applied for funds there and will start development in any case)
- Municipal council passed a resolution, which has been slightly adapted to the results of the application above
- GBW has been contacted be agency to share BEAM 21 contents / documentation
- Municipality wants to become Fairtrade town (contact to Baden has been established via BEAM 21)

Attendance at the course was very good and all 4 participants in Vöcklabruck who declared their interest before the start of the program attended the kick off meeting and have successfully finished the course. All 4 participants reached the minimum of 85% in the completion of the eLearning chapters.

The evaluation at the end of the course showed a very high level of satisfaction with the program as a whole, the content as well as with the didactical methods. The course was seen as an important enhancement of their competences. More discussion, less content and (if possible) excursions to good practice examples have been suggested by the participants. It has been suggested as well that we should include more information on citizen's participation and less exercises at the end of each lesson. All in all the participants liked the program a lot as they have declared at various moments and seem to be very motivated to bundle their efforts in the field of energy and climate protection.

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BULGARIA

name of the city:	**DOLNA MITROPOLIYA**	**country code:**	**BG**
number of inhabitants:	21.372	**number of participants trained:**	7 (staff) 4 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

At the end of year 2011 the Municipality of Dolna Mitrololiya accepted to participate in BEAM 21. Year 2011 is chosen to be the basic year and the consumption of energy in the Public sector of the Municipality is 4710,60 Mwh. Unfortunately the Municipality does not have a method for acquisition of data about the energy consumed by the private sector. The emissions of green-house gases by the Municipality according to the existing information are1916 tons. The Municipality is in a process of energy investigation of administrative buildings and preparation of projects for their renovation. The period for the training within BEAM 21 coincided with the need of implementation of criteria for Green Public Procurement and the integration of the energy aspects in the preparation of the city development plans. The lack of sufficient knowledge and the wish to develop local capacity instead of using external consultants makes the Administration to be interested in the offer of BEAM 21. The energy subject is not the leading one in the Agenda of the Municipal Council but starts to appear more often. The Municipality does not have a system for collection and reporting of the total quantity of emitted green house gases.

For participation in the course 14 participants were registered - ten from the Municipality Administration and 6 councilors. At the end of the course 11 participants received certificates for completed training. Seven of them are employees of the administration and 4 are councilors.
As a whole the participants are satisfied by the course. They accept the mixed approach for training, the way of organizing of the meetings and the time distribution of the lessons. The majority of positive assessments are given to the examples presented in the training material. The participants share their opinion that for them there were no difficult elements of the training.

The plans of Municipality of Dolna Mitrololiya are till the end of year 2030 to reach 45 % satisfaction of their energy needs from renewable energy sources (RES) and increase of the energy efficiency by 40 %; Utilization of sustainable transport schemes; Mandatory implementation of criteria for Green Public Procurement.
The employees of the Municipal Administration are faced with the development of Municipal Sustainable Energy Action Plan in the field of energy sector (SEAP). What they learned from BEAM 21 gives them the grounds to consider that they will restrict the use of external consultants and will count more on their own knowledge.

name of the city:	**DOBRICH**	**country code:**	**BG**
number of inhabitants:	97.000	**number of participants trained:**	8 (staff) 6 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

In year 2010 the Municipality of Dobrich accepted to participate in BEAM 21. At that time the Municipality has signed already the Covenant of Mayors in 2008 and was working actively for the realization of the clauses included. Data is speaking about this. In year 2000 the energy consumption in the Municipality is as follows: Public sector - 9689.105 Mwh; Private sector - 198475.21 Mwh. In year 2012, as a result of the measures implemented reduction of the consumption is reported: Public - 9204.65 Mwh; Private - 188551.45 Mw. The period coincides with the implementation of criteria for Green Public Procurement, the preparation of plans for more sustainable transport.

The Municipality is working actively for integrating of the energy aspects in the preparation of the development plans. Within the process of their preparation the Municipality is seeking actively cooperation with all stakeholders (energy distribution companies operating on the territory of the Municipality, the local business, young people and other partner organizations) The energy subject is present in the Agenda of the City Council unlike his work in year 2000. The total quantity of the green house gas emissions is also reduced from 93564.36 t/MWh in 2000 to 88886.142 t/MWh as of 2012. For participation in the course 14 participants were registered - eight from the Municipality Administration and 6 councilors. At the end of the course 9 participants received certificates for completed training. Seven of them are employees of the administration and 2 are councilors.

As a whole the participants are satisfied by the course. They accept the mixed approach for training, the way of organizing of the meetings and the time distribution of the lessons. The majority of positive assessments are given to the examples presented in the training material. The participants share their opinion that for them there were no difficult elements of the training. The greatest lack of satisfaction is because of the technical difficulties that are experienced by the participants when using the electronic platform.
The plans of Municipality of Dobrich for year 2020 are directed towards: reduction of the energy consumption in the public sector by 25 %; Working of sustainable transport schemes; Mandatory implementation of criteria for Green Public Procurement; Increase by 25% of the energy from RES. All this should lead to achievement of the planned reduction of the CO2 emissions in 2020 by 25 % compared to the basic year 2000 or by 70173.27 t/MWh.
The employees of the Municipal Administration will stick to the fulfillment of the accepted plans. After the course they will have more knowledge how to make it and will rely on the support by the council members who have graduated the course.

name of the city:	**GENERAL TOSHEVO**	**country code:**	**BG**
number of inhabitants:	7.130	**number of participants trained:**	4 (staff)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

In November 2009 the Municipality of General Toshevo accepted to participate in BEAM 21. The Municpality was among the first Municipalities that have accepted to particpate. In 2011 (chosen to be he basic year) the consumption of energy in the Public sector is 4217,64 Mwh. Unfortunately the Municipality does not have a method for acquisition of data about the energy consumed by the private sector. The emissions of green-house gases by the Municipality according to the existing information are1507 tons. The Municipality is in a process of preparation of Sustainable Energy Plan and implementation of criteria for green procurement. The energy topic is included in the Agenda of the City Council in relation to the started projects for renovation of the municipal buildings. The Municipality does not have a system for collection and reporting of the total quantity of emitted green house gases.
For participation in the course nine participants were registered from the Municipality Administration. At the end of the course 4 participants received certificates for completed training.

The small number of participants that have graduated the course gave positive assessment of the course in relation to the blended approach of the training system. The way of organizing of the meetings and the time distribution of the lessons. The most useful of them are the examples for using the biomass as energy sources and the presented practices for reduction of the energy consumption. The plans of Municipality of General Toshevo are with time horizon till the end of this mandate (2014). The focus was the increase of the energy efficiency with about 80%. The administration plans to realize mainly projects for the renovation of the municpal buildings and replacement of street lighting in all villages and towns with energy-saving lighting. As a result of the training the municipality intends to start searching of private investor to whom to propose the utilization of the waste biomass from the agriculture. The Municipality has 750 000 decares arable land of which 15 000 are property of the Municipality.
The employees of the Municipal Administration are faced with the development of Municipal Sustainable Energy Action Plan in the field of energy sector (SEAP). The information received from BEAM 21 will allow them to include effient measures in the plan for utilization of the Municpal resources.

name of the city:	**NOVI PAZAR**	**country code:**	**BG**
number of inhabitants:	15.097	**number of participants trained:**	0 of 6 (staff)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

In November 2009 the Municipality of Novi Pazar accepted to participate in BEAM 21. The Municpality was among the first Municipalities that have accepted to particpate. Unfortunately the Municipality does not have a method for acquisition of data about the energy consumed by the private sector. The energy topic is included rarely in the Agenda of the City Council and is related mainly to the existence of interest by private companies for consstruction of parks for production of energy from RES and the financial possibilities for realization of projects for renovation of municpal buildings.

The participants in the training course attended regularly the working meetings, were acquainted with the information offered and participated in the exercises. The Moodle system registered zero attendance in the training electronic platform. In such case, as a trainer, I estimated that the participants should not receive certificates for completed course.
The participants in the course gave contradictory assessment for the method used. They had difficulties with the use of the electronic platform. During the working meetings the trainees were pessimistic for the opportunity of implementation of the knowledge from the course in the Municipality. The main reason for this opinion is the extremely bad financial situation of the Municipality.

The activities in the field of climate protection that will be performed by the Municipality will be the minimum which is enforced by the Government and mandatory for all Municipalities. Their realization will be financed mainly by external sources.
The plans of Municipality of Novi Pazar are with time horizon till the end of this mandate (2014). The focus is projects for renovation of municipal buildings and replacement of street lighting and giving of permits to private investors for construction of energy parks. The employees of the Municipal Administration are faced with the development of Municipal Sustainable Energy Action Plan in the field of energy sector (SEAP).

name of the city:	**TRYAVNA**	**country code:**	**BG**
number of inhabitants:	12.529	**number of participants trained:**	5 (staff) 1 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

In February 2012 the Municipality of Tryavna accepted to participate in BEAM 21. The Municpality had approved energy program 2007 - 2013. The objectives regarding the climate proetction are related to improvement of the energy infrastructure (electricity grids), improvement of the energy efficiency and production of energy from reneabvle energy sourses. The Municipality does not have a method for acquisition of data about the energy consumed by the private sector. The energy topic is included in the Agenda of the City Council. The existing starategy includes measures for construction of mini photovoltaic plants and implementation of inteligent management of street lighting.

For participation in the course 13 participants were registered - five from the Municipality Administration and 7 councilors. At the end of the course 6 participants received certificates for completed training. Five of them are employees of the administration and 1 are councilors.

The participants that graduated the course gave positive assessment of the seminars as a part of the course and in relation to the mixed approach for training, the way of organizing of the meetings and the time distribution of the lessons. As the most useful part of the course they indicated the presented information for the successful practices of European Municipalities.

The plans of Municipality of Tryavna are with time horizon till the end of this mandate (2014). The Administratuon is planning mainly realization of projects for renovation of municipal buildings, as well as construction of 2 small electric plants with photovoltaic modules in the local school and hospital. Also the implementation of electronic control of the street lighting in the town of Tryavna.

The results are: Five trained Municipal employees and 1 city councilor. The obtained knowledge from BEAM 21 will allow them to improve the quality of their work for the realization of the municipal strategy.

CZECH REPUBLIC

name of the city:	**CESKA LIPA**	**country code:**	**CZ**
number of inhabitants:	**37.878**	**number of participants trained:**	2 (staff) 2 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Česká Lípa is a medium-sized municipality situated in the North of Bohemia. Since 2007 it has been a member of Healthy cities network, although not very active one. Hnutí DUHA established one of its local action groups in the city. Thanks to this group our NGO started to cooperate with the municipality in the late stage of BEAM21 project.
Unfortunately there are only very few baseline data available on the energy and climate protection situation. The municipality doesn't have any strategic document covering the topic and it has no department responsible for this.
Altogether, 3 participants registered to the staff course and 4 to decision-makers course. Among members of municipal staff, one participant withdrew, but the two others completed the courses successfully. On the other hand decision-makers were eager to attend on-site seminars, but it was always a little bit difficult to motivate them to follow also the on-line part. Nevertheless, from 4 registered, 3 completed the course. The overall attendance reached 71%.
On the basis of questionnaires collected at the end of the courses, we assume that participants were very satisfied. The evaluation of both the courses was above the Czech average reaching 83 and 81 % respectively.
Participants were very active during on-site seminars and eager to discuss the studied issues. During on-line sessions they also gave several suggestions how to improve sustainable energy policy in the city. In the transport sector they suggested supporting the cycling or public mass transport. In the office management they proposed improving waste separation.
In the near future the municipality intends to introduce a waste management system, regulate public green areas and reduce emissions from the transport sector. It also intends to set up an effective transport system.
There have been several climate or energy oriented measures taken by the municipality during the project: a new system of transparent tendering in the building sector has been set up, which allowed a broad public to have an insight into the procurement process. A new path for cycling has been co-financed (the municipality approved a subsidy for the project) and the municipality organized an event to promote biological waste separation.

name of the city:	**CHRUDIM**	**country code:**	**CZ**
number of inhabitants:	23.240	**number of participants trained:**	10 (staff) 1 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

The city of Chrudim is a medium-sized municipality forming its green image systematically from 2009 when it introduced the EMAS (eco-management and audit scheme). Within Local Agenda 21, broad public is involved in the municipal strategic planning. There has been a clear public voice suggesting that the Chrudim should become an environmentally friendly city and serve citizens and business as a model. Two political entrepreneurs have pushed the energy and climate issues forward and it was thanks to them that the BEAM21 course was launched in Chrudim in February 2012.
Depending largely on natural gas, the energy sector was the main contributor to overall CO_2 emissions which were 123 889,9 in 2010. Although the municipality is advanced in the field of green procurement and green office and it is running several sustainability transport projects at the moment, it hasn't fully exploited its potential to cut CO_2 emissions in public buildings yet. Despite the fact that public sector accounts only for about 5% of overall GHG emissions, it has an important role as a trend-setter and an example.
At the beginning of the course, there were 13 participants registered, among them 3 decision-makers. All, but 1 decision-makers successfully completed the course (=92%). Reason for non-completion of the one participant was time scarcity.
At the end of the course we collected 9 evaluation forms. Participants expressed general satisfaction with the course (overall evaluation: 73%) and they appreciated the organization of the course. 78% of participants indicated that thanks to the course they obtained new knowledge. However only 50% wrote that the course provided them also with new skills.
According to answers and discussions based on "free-text" exercises we gathered several suggestions how the municipality should develop. These included some improvements in the field of transport i.e. diverting traffic away from the city center (regulation, building a ring road), or in the field of green office management (extend recycling, heating system optimization etc.)
The city elaborates strategic development plans within LA21and it looks for further improvements in the field of the EMAS. Among climate and energy related issues there are: Optimization of mass public transport (including vehicles using alternative energy sources), building new walking and cycling paths, supporting renewable energy sources, preparing studies on waste management, motivating people to recycle etc.).I also intend to insulate the school building "ZŠ Dr. Malíka" and other public objects to reduce energy consumption.
In 2011 the municipality introduced a new system of publishing tender notices on internet in order to make the public procurement (which is already green) more transparent. In the same year, public was consulted when urban development plans were being prepared.

name of the city:	**JESENIK**	**country code:**	**CZ**
number of inhabitants:	12.048	**number of participants trained:**	1 (staff) 11 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

The City of Jeseník took part in the BEAM21 project soon before it joined the Covenant of Mayors initiative (on the 15 February 2010). Its main motivation was to preserve excellent climate conditions to which the city owes its reputation of mountain spa. In the spring 2011, the Hnutí DUHA established cooperation with the energy consulting company PORSENNA, which was responsible for the elaboration of the SEAP (its delivery was postponed to 2012). At the moment, only one version of e-learning course was available, so we performed the pilot course for both, decision-makers and municipal staff together.
On the basis of municipal strategic documents and several discussions held with city representatives we realized, that there were some major problems related to energy sector at the beginning of the training. The municipal heating system depended 90% on natural gas, although there was a big potential for biomass energy from forest residues. With gas prices rising people were turning to less ecologic heating sources for their home stoves, which eventually caused air pollution.
15 participants registered to the course and attended the first on-site session (at the meeting the senator Jiří Krátký and the mayor Marie Formiczewová held keynote speeches); 12 people subscribed into the e-learning and finished it.
At the end of the course, we made a survey on satisfaction. We collected 6 forms completed on-line by participants who finished the e-learning and participated in on-site sessions. In general participants were satisfied with the organization of the course and its outcomes. However they were upset about some technical problems with the e-learning platform. Several problems occurred during the on-line phase due to the early start[1]: some exercises didn't work properly and grades were incorrect. The Czech IT expert and tutors tested the platform one more time during the training and were fixing the problems continuously.
By now city representatives intend to increase energy efficiency in public sector. Jeseník owns more than 40 buildings and progressively insulates them. Another important objective is to involve citizens in climate protection policies.
The municipality elaborated the SEAP in the period after the training and it is implementing it at the moment. According to the SEAP, the city will cut CO_2 emissions by 21% until 2020 (compared to the baseline year 2010). In 2010 CO_2 emissions were on the level of 3 706,5 tons of CO_2/year and it should be reduced by 2 741,3 tons of CO2/year in order to achieve the level of 2 965 tons of CO_2/year.
In 2011 eleven a position of municipal energy manager was created and energy management software was introduced. In the first half of 2011, the city commissioned an analysis of public objects suitable for Energy Performance Contracting method of regeneration.
The BEAM21 course, presented under the nickname as "Chytrá energie do měst," became part of training for municipal representatives involved in the climate and energy planning.

name of the city:	**KARLOVY VARY**	**country code:**	**CZ**
number of inhabitants:	51.115	**number of participants trained:**	12 (staff) 3 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

The city took part in the BEAM21 at the very beginning of the project. After elections to the local government in autumn 2010 Hnutí DUHA reconfirmed the cooperation and started to organize the course as soon as possible. This time it cooperated with the NGO SEVEn, which was running the project Come2CoM.

Karlovy Vary is a middle-sized city in Western Bohemia known for its spa tradition. Situated near the coal-mining region it the North-West of the Czech republic, its central heating system depends largely on coal. In 2009 there were only a few renewable energy based installations in the region and these were mainly private-owned. The municipality only used geothermal heating and solar thermic heating systems in some of its utilities. Strategic visions for the future relied on tourism and its development.

The municipality was the first one to benefit from the recently obtained accreditation of the BEAM21 educational program. 12 participants registered for the staff course, of whom 12 successfully completed the course (100%). From 4 decision-makers registered, 3 finished both on-line and on-site part (75%).

Based on questionnaires collected during the last on-site session, the overall satisfaction with courses was good, although some members of municipal staff expressed discontent. Complaints concerned technical problems that occurred during on-line phase of the staff course. The Moodle platform didn't function properly and tutors were not always able to fix all the problems promptly. These problems didn't occur in the decision-makers course.

Till 2017 the municipality intends to set up an administrative unit responsible for elaboration of a renewable energy usage program. It also intends (within the same time horizon) to create a financial mechanism for investments within the RES fields. The mechanism should be prepared in collaboration with public, private and non-governmental sector.

After the training Karlovy Vary expressed interest in the Covenant of Mayors initiative.

In the period 2007-2010 the municipality launched several energy-efficiency projects in the building sector. Projected measures included insulation, regulation of the heating system, windows replacement etc. in municipal buildings (such as schools or municipal hall). According to investment plan these projects were going on in 2012.

In the framework of Local Agenda 21 the city organized public events in order to raise awareness about the energy and climate issues: In 2011 and 2012 these included: European mobility week with the stress on alternative ways of transport; the Earth Day.

In 2011 the municipality also launched a project supporting local food (farmers markets), and it sought how to involve public into the process of sustainable development strategic planning. In order to guarantee citizens access to decision making in various field (also covering energy issues) it organized first two public forums in 2011 and 2012.

name of the city:	**LITVINOV**	**country code:**	**CZ**
number of inhabitants:	27.144	**number of participants trained:**	2 (staff) 2 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Litvínov joined the BEAM21 project in 2010. Soon before our course started (in autumn), a position of the energy manager had been set-up and an energy-management has been introduced by the NGO PORSENNA, o.p.s. Hnutí DUHA cooperated with this NGO.
Litvínov is a middle-sized city with long tradition of coal mining and oil processing. The region is known for its reserves of brown coal, which is used mainly for power generation. Therefor the city is considered as an industrial place and is not attractive for tourists in spite of its position near mountain range.
Municipal elections have brought to power political leaders who were opposed to further expansion of mining. It has a great potential for wind power generation (several installations are already operational in the city surroundings) and for geo-thermal energy usage. The BEAM21 course provided representatives of the city with useful information on clean, low carbon alternatives.

3 decision makers and 3 members of administrative staff registered to the course. All participants attended on-site seminars although only 2 decision-makers and 2 staff participants managed to complete both on-site and on-line phase.
Participants were asked for feedback during the last on-site session. According to their reactions they were generally satisfied with the course and no major problems appeared.
During discussions they identified as major problems in their city: non-optimised IT systems and outdated hardware and traffic problems. They suggested restraining cars from entering the center and creating new parking place along its borders.
The municipality aims at updating municipal energy conception, supporting building retrofitting and insulation and waste-to-energy.
From 1996 Litvínov offers building retrofitting loans. In June 2012 these loans have been extended to cover installations of solar thermal systems.
The municipality carries on with a gradual renovation of public buildings, which is a long term process.

GERMANY

name of the city:	**EBERSWALDE**	**country code:**	**DE**
number of inhabitants:	40.745	**number of participants trained:**	6 (staff) 6 (decision makers) + 5 participants from neighbouring cities

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

As member of the Climate Alliance in the city of Eberswalde reduction of green-house gases has already been on the agenda at the beginning of the course. As major city in the zero-emission county Barnim and host of the University for Sustainable Development the city already provided energy conscious stimuli for the local economy and citizens. As reference for this the solar power plant run by citizens on the roof of the city's town hall is to be mentioned. But the topic of energy management was intended to be anchored much stronger in administrative and political processes in the city, which could be facilitated by the BEAM 21 course. The municipality consumed 100% green power already, has good public transport system and does building renovation at higher standards than forced. Challenges mentioned at the beginning were e.g. the bicycle policy, missing green procurement procedures and missing coordinated energy planning.
For both courses run in the city 18 participants registered, including 6 participants from neibouring cities (Joachimsthal, Bernau, Biesenthal, Panketal) who joint the course. 17 of the participants completed the course successfully. From 13 course members who participated in the evaluation 12 expressed their satisfaction with the.
Intentions of Eberswalde after the course were to set up an internal energy working group focussing on the following fields of action: Use of Renewables, building sector, street lightening, traffic, collective heating system, internal processes. Furthermore it was intended to involve further stakeholders and to set up a municipal energy action plan. The idea of setting up a SEAP was first presented in the municipal council on Feb. 7th 2012, on Apr. 20th 2012 the council decided on the development of an municipal energy concept till May 2013. Flanking this activities a round table was set up to involve further stakeholders, which had its first session on Jun. 6th 2012 (1. Klimatisch Eberwalde).

Staff course on climate city walk, foto: Heinrich-Boell-Stiftung Brandenburg

name of the city:	**RATHEWOW**	**country code:**	**DE**
number of inhabitants:	25.061	**number of participants trained:**	6 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

As in 1996 the Rathenow Energy Agency was founded, the city was committed to efficient energy management regarding ecological and economic aspects already at the time of the project start. Main focus of the activities in Rathenow lay on increasing energy efficiency in public buildings and regarding street lightening. Furthermore projects have been run that foster the environmental awareness of school children and engage them in energy saving campaigns. There has been already a solar power plant run by citizens and administration, testing of LED technology in street lightening and a cycling-programme has been in place.
From the 6 participants registered, all completed the course successfully. On demand of the city the course was only carried out with decision makers, including those of neighbouring municipalities. It was a cross-party group representing the different approaches and arguments of the municipal council, what was very useful for the course. Five of the participants took part in the evaluation and all of them expressed their satisfaction with the course.
At the end of the course, ideas of the participants for further local action were touching a wide range of action fields: solar run street lightening, central server system in the administration, climate friendly fleet, density of the inner city as priority, municipal info campaign, developing public transport as well in touristic context, energy consultation service for citizens. Generally the added value of a structured sustainable energy action plan was recognized. As result on Apr. 4th 2012 the municipal council Rathenow decided to develop a climate and energy action plan with great cross-party majority.

Greeting of the vice-mayor of Rathenow, foto: Heinrich-Boell-Stiftung Brandenburg

name of the city:	**POTSDAM**	**country code:**	**DE**
number of inhabitants:	158.902	**number of participants trained:**	8 (staff) 7 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Since 1995 the city of Potsdam is member of the Climate Alliance, it has a climate coordination office a climate council and in 2010 an integrated climate and energy concept has been set up comparable to a sustainable energy action plan. Till 2020 CO2-emissions of the city shall be reduced by 20% compared to 2005 (baseline 476.000t, 3.25 per capita), till 2050 target is to limit CO2 emissions to 2,5 t per inhabitant. Thus Potsdam has already been rather advanced in sustainable energy action planning at the beginning of the course. All the same implementation of the climate and energy concept was far behind and motivation of the participants of the course mainly was to improve and speed up implementation of the climate and energy activities in the city.
Of the 18 participants, 15 completed the course successfully. High interaction of the two course groups was achieved by a joint meeting at the end of the course. Only 6 of the participants took part in formal evaluation, expressing all their satisfaction. But informal evaluation during the last on-site confirmed general satisfaction.
There were three major intentions after the course: to integrate energy aspects much stronger into urban planning, to strengthen the city's climate council by involving more management level staff as well as to generally improve stakeholder involvement and to initiate decision on Covenant of Mayors membership. Results of the course were e.g. intensified discussions in the city council on. In the city council inquiries have been launched by course members on climate friendly fleet, energy aspects in urban development projects running and spatial planning. Discussions took place about paperless procedures in the administration, energy saving potentials of LED technology in traffic sector and the integration of RES in city-planning competitions. On May 2nd 2012 the city council decided to engage the municipal energy service company to develop an implementation concept to achieve a renewable share in energy mix of the city of 100% till 2050. Regarding improved stakeholder involvement. To improve stakeholder involvement in July 2012 an initiative has been started to found a Potsdam climate alliance, involving local economy and civil society.

"Group work decision maker course Potsdam", foto: Heinrich-Boell-Stiftung Brandenburg

´name of the city:	**LUEBBENAU**	**country code:**	**DE**
number of inhabitants:	16.713	**number of participants trained:**	9 (staff) 2 (decision makers) + 7 participants from neighbouring cities

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

At the beginning of the course the set up of a masterplan energy 2021 for Luebbenau was in preparation and in the frame of the “Regional Energy concept Spreewalddreieck” energy strategies and concepts are developed in a regional approach. Priorities of the city were laying on the energy sound urban renewal and alternatives to the local primary energy supply as well as a reduction of local energy consumption.
Of the 19 participants, 18 finished the course successfully. On demand of the participants from Luebbenau the decision makers course was a mixed group of participants from neighbouring cities, which allowed intense exchange of experience between this cities which was assessed as added value of the course from side of participants. From the 19 participants 15 took part in the evaluation, all expression their satisfaction with the course.
Intentions after the course have been to expand wind power and solar power plants on waste land, so start a solar cataster and a funding programm to facilitate private run solar power plants. Energetic renovation of public buildings shall be finished and user shall be educated, building permissions shall take a closer look at insulation, bike traffic lanes be further developed. Car free zones in the old town of Luebbenau were considered as well as green procurement measures for the fleet. Furthermore involvement of citizens in energy planning was intended to be increased by e.g. a round climate table and climate protection workshops. Especially the participants of the staff course were very enthusiastic after the end of the course. Compared to this actual results at the end of the project are rather week.

“Discussion among staff Luebbenau”, foto: Heinrich-Boell-Stiftung Brandenburg

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name of the city:	**NUTHETAL**	**country code:**	**DE**
number of inhabitants:	8.798	**number of participants trained:**	2 (staff) 3 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

At the beginning of the course there were a couple of climate projects in place in Nuthetal, but an overall strategy or action plan was missing. Started by the local agenda group a solar power plant was started, first municipal buildings had been energetically renovated, one of the primary schools tool is awarded as climate school with many energy projects.
From the 5 participants in Nuthetal all completed the course successfully. Due to size of the of the municipality the course took place along with other municipalities in two regional courses (Potsdam-Mittelmark). From this regional courses (including in total 23 participants), 12 took part in the regional evaluation of which 11 expressed their satisfaction. This tendence was confirmed in informal evaluation during the last on-site.
After the beginning of the course the municipality of Nuthetal took general climate decision. According to this CO2 emissions shall be reduced by 20% till 2020 compared to 2005 (base line year) and a climate action plan will be set up. Intentions after the course where to strengthen and support the implementation of the climate targets. On May 16th 2012 the kick-off workshop with municipal stakeholders took place to work out main action fields for the climate action plan. Discussion will be continues in working groups.

“Networking of participants on final conference”, foto: Heinrich-Boell-Stiftung Brandenburg

name of the city:	**MICHENDORF**	**country code:**	**DE**
number of inhabitants:	11.911	**number of participants trained:**	1 (staff) 3 (decision makers) + 3 from neighbouring municipalities

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Since 2007 the municipality of Michendorf is working on the implementation of a municipal energy management. First step for this was the introduction of a continuous registration and monitoring of energy consumption within administration. At the beginning of the project focus was on municipal building stock. Street lightening was modernized; solar cataster has been set up. A systematic energy concept or action plan including CO2 inventory was decided by the council, but not in place at the beginning of the course. Process on this was stuck and could be reactiviated again by the BEAM 21 course members.
From the 10 participants in Michendorf and other municipalities not mentioned elsewhere in this report (Beelitz, Bad Belzig, Stahnsdorf), 8 completed the course successfully. Due to size of the of the municipality the course took place along with other municipalities in two regional courses (Potsdam-Mittelmark). From this regional courses (including in total 23 participants), 12 took part in the regional evaluation of which 11 expressed their satisfaction. This tendence was confirmed in informal evaluation during the last on-site.
Intentions of the participants from Michendorf after the course were to push the process of systematic energy action planning and to improve stakeholder involvement including citizens and the local agenda 21 actors. Already during the course the participants put the issue of climate and energy planning on the agenda of the municipal council. On Mar. 19th 2012 the majority of the council voted for Michendorf commiting to the green-house gas reduction targets of the federal German government and strengthened the intention to set up a climate and energy plan in 2013. To involve further stakeholders and to prepare this plan a series of events on climate and energy perspectives in Michendorf was started on Apr. 23rd 2012.

“Certificates for Michendorf and neighbouring cities”, foto: Heinrich-Boell-Stiftung Brandenburg

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name of the city:	**TELTOW/ (KLEINMACHNOW)**	**country code:**	**DE**
number of inhabitants:	23.069 (20.181)	**number of participants trained:**	4 (staff) 3 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

At the beginning of the course Teltow and Kleinmachnow already had climate action plans confirmed by the municipal council. Teltow became member of the Covenant of Mayors in September 2009, Kleinmachnow has been member of the climate alliance since 2004. In 2005 (baseline year) Teltow had an CO2-emission of 102.000 t, Kleinmachnow emitted 45.505 t CO2 by 1990 (baseline year). As implemention of the climate action plans were behind due to staff capacities, both cities together hired a climate manager from January 2012 on. Since then implementation is accelerated. The BEAM 21 course could further push the implementation process.
As Teltow and Kleinmachnow are closely linked in their common climate and energy planning procedures and share one climate manager, they are presented together at this point. From the 7 participants all completed the course successfully. On demand of the of the municipalities the course took place along regional course in Potsdam-Mittelmark. From this regional courses (including in total 23 participants), 12 took part in the regional evaluation of which 11 expressed their satisfaction. This tendency was confirmed in informal evaluation during last on-site.
Intentions after the course mainly were to speed up implementation process of the climate action plan. Concretely intentions are the improvement of energy consultation for citizens, the introduction of green public procurement measures, building renovation according to passive house standard, introduction on energy criteria in spatial planning and traffic planning and the set up of a RES land use registry.
Result of the course is mainly that among municipal staff and decision makers the implemention of the climate action plan is more visible on the agenda. For example on initiative of BEAM 21 course members there was a discussion and presentation on stage of implementation in the municipal council of Teltow on Jun. 20th 2012. Same is planned for Kleinmachnow for September 2012.

“Group work Teltow”, foto: Heinrich-Boell-Stiftung Brandenburg
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FRANCE

name of the city:	**BRON**	**country code:**	**F**
number of inhabitants:	39 415 (INSEE 2007)	**number of participants trained:**	6 staff 3 decision makers

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

The City of Bron developed in 2005 a “Charte de l’Environnement” (environmental charter) as a sustainable development strategy . Significant progress have been implemented concerning energy consumptions in municipal buildings.

The City of Bron is currently working on its Local Agenda 21. The diagnosis was delivered on Feb 2012 and a deliberation of the municipal council is planned for 2013.

3 decision-makers and 6 staff attended to the Beam 21 training. All the staff registered are members of the technical comity of the Local Agenda 21.The rate of attendance to the seminaries is above 90% and 7 trainees out of 9 successfully completed the course.

Through their individual satisfaction-sheets, the trainees emphasized the richness and the usefulness of the exchanges between municipalities and between officers working on different departments and/or activities.

Regarding the e-learning, the quality of the contents is very satisfactory. Meanwhile, some of them pointed technical problems with the on-line plateform and recommend higher reliability for further trainings.

Decision makers expressed their intention to reinforce the “climate-energy” field of this Local Agenda 21. On july, the City of Bron confirmed to the Greater Lyon that a CAP is planned to be approved at the end of 2013.

(C) Dominique Perron - Ville de Bron

name of the city: **CHASSIEU** **country code:** **F**

number of inhabitants: 9 504 (INSEE 2007) **number of participants trained:** 3+2 (staff)
3 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

CHASSIEU started officially its local sustainable policy in sept 2006. A local Agenda 21 has been elaborated , with close concertation with the citizens from 2007 to 2009. The sustainable action plan obtained the ministerial label « Agenda 21 local France « in Dec 2010.
The staff involved in energy and sustainable development is 1,5 officer, which is important for a municipality below 10,000 inhabts.

3 decision-makers and 5 staff attended to the Beam 21 training. All the staff registered are members of the technical comity of the Local Agenda 21.The attendance to the seminaries was very good with more than 6 seminaries attended.

According to the individual satisfaction-sheets, the main benefit of the training was to get rapid access to reliable information (and way to find it back later). Even if the trainees were already well informed about climate issues, they developed capacities in explaining and debating more easily.

Exchanges between municipalities and between officers working on different departments and/or activities are also quoted as very positive.

3 engineers told that they would have appreciated to have more technical lessons on their proffessional field (energy management in municipal building).

In July 2012, the City of CHASSIEU confirmed to the Greater Lyon that a CAP is planned to be approved at the end of 2012. Many actions designed in the frame of the local Agenda 21 are already started. And a greenhouse gas inventory has been done in 2011-2012 by a municipal officer.A reflexion started this summer about the opportunity to sign the Covenant of Mayors.

(C) Ville de Chassieu

name of the city:	**CALUIRE**	**country code:**	**F**
number of inhabitants:	41 436 (INSEE 2007)	**number of participants trained:**	3 (staff) 3 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

CALUIRE is the 4th largest city of the agglomeration regarding the amount of inhabitants. The sustainable development policy started lately. The human resources allocated are limited regarding the size of the city : one officer works around 20 days per year on sustainable development..

Attendance of both decision-makers and staff was the highest of the training (100%) . Staff attendance of the e-learning plateform was lower, but one of the trainee was a manager with a high position and a lower availability. The ergonomy and the contents of the web-site have been appreciated by the trainees.

The trainees declared to have developed many new capacities and a strong group effect seems to have accelerate collaboration between the municipal actors.

In close correlation, they regret the separation between decision-makers and staff : a commun training or some common sequences would have been appreciated.

CALUIRE is currently ending the state-of-the-art of its climate action. An overall survey of energy consumption in municipal buildings has been done in 2011/2012.

The City of CALUIRE doesn't plan to build and approve a CAP soon but is fond of exchanges about energy with other cities of the Greater Lyon.

Pedibus - School of caluire - (C) ALE 2012

name of the city:	**CORBAS**	**country code:**	**F**
number of inhabitants:	**9550** (INSEE 2007)	**number of participants trained:**	2 (staff) 4 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

CORBAS started its sustainable development stategy in 2010. A decision-maker has a delegation given by the mayor and an officer is full-timeallocated to the animation of the project.

The inventory of current climate-friendly actions was done in 2011. Many significant actions are already implemented or in progress : heating of municipal buildings, refurbishment of public lightening...

CORBAS is also managing communication and sensibilisation actions towards citizens; one of the latest is the creation of a page dedicated to sustainable development on the municipal web-site.

All the decision-makers involved in the BEAM 21 program were members of the Local Agenda 21 comity. Their attendance was excellent. Expressed satisfaction is good or very good. A recurrent improvement suggestion is to have more exchanges between municipalities.

It seems that the training had a powerful impact on the group of decision-makers: it brought them a better vision of the issues, of what can be done by the city, and by different members of the municipal council.

In July, the city of CORBAS, confirmed to the Greater Lyon that a CAP is planned to be approved at the end of 2013. The CAP will be the “energy/climate” part of the local Agenda 21.

name of the city:	**DARDILLY**	**country code:**	**F**
number of inhabitants:	**8902** (INSEE 2007)	**number of participants trained:**	1 (staff) 2 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

The city of DARDILLY started its sustainable policy in 2006 and approved an action plan on july 2007. The last evaluation shows that, out of 92 actions, 53 are implemented and 17 are in progress.

Exemplary operations have been implemented in order to reduce energy consumption in municipal buildings. An overall energetic survey done in 2003 identified the prioritary targets and improvements. The 3 buildings with the biggest energy bill have been refurbished and equiped with renewable energy sources facilities. In addition, an energy technician, hired in 2010, is operating a straight energy management, using centralized monitoring systems;

Besides those willing actions dealing with buildings, the city informes and encourages the citizens to reduce their fossil energy consumptions : articles in the municipal newsletter, conferences and débates about energy, local subsidies to renewable energy sources devices.

It appears that the municipal actions of DARDILLY are focused on energy consumption in the buildings and very little human ressources are allocated to a global climate project and its management.

The Beam 21 training doesn't seem to have impulse a new dynamic or a more collective approach. The attendancy was not satifactory : 2 registered trainees dismissed just before the beginning oft he courses and only one staff and one decision-maker eventually attended to the complete training.
Nevertheless, the satisfaction-sheet indicates a good opinion on the training.

The City of DARDILLY doesn't plan to build and approve a CAP in 2012 or 2013.

Groupe Scolaire du Grégoire (C) ALE

name of the city:	**DECINES**	**country code:**	**F**
number of inhabitants:	**25307** (INSEE 2007)	**number of participants trained:**	2 (staff) 1 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

DECINES started its Local Agenda 21 in 2010 and hired an officer allocated to sustainable development strategy.

After an assessment of the situation, an action plan is currently being drafted and several actions are already in implementation. The city encourages low carbon mobility for municipal staff, proposing notably electrical bikes.

Since 2011, an overall survey gives to decision makers a complete vision of energy consumptions in the buildings that allows to plan a consistent improvement program., A preliminary study for thermal refurbishment of a school is already achieved.

A piloting group of decision-makers and key-managers have been set within the frame of the local Agenda 21. Nevertheless, the climate an energy strategy is not built yet. The main reason is that important changes occurred in the municipal council just before the beginning of the training : the mayor retired, many responsibilities were resized or re-allocated, including the delegation to Sustainable Development.

Consequently, the context was not appropriate to a real debate about energy or climate issues, neither for a collective building of a municipal strategy. Two town- councillors gave up the training at its beginning because they considered energy issues had to be managed exclusively by the councillor delegate to Sustainable Development. Moreover, while reducing energy consumption is popular among town- councillors, many decision-makers are still a bit skeptic about climate urgency.

On the contrary, the staff attendance was exemplary. The Local Agenda 21 officer and her technical director can be considered as the most motivated and contributing trainees of the 2012 session.

In july , the city of DECINES, confirmed to the Greater Lyon that a CAP is planned to be approved at the end of 2013. The CAP will be the “energy/climate” part of the local Agenda 21. A greenhouse gas emissions inventory is planned for 2013 and could be a good opportunity to associate a larger group of municipal actors.

(C) Ville de Decines 2011

name of the city:	**LYON**	**country code:**	**F**
number of inhabitants:	**445.000**	**number of participants trained:**	2 (staff) 2 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

LYON stated an environmental policy in the 1990's, integrated the sustainability in the urban development since 2000 and committed to climate-energy approach since 2005.

Today, the city of LYON displays exemplary achievements in many fields, notably sustainable mobility.

In 2007, 5 kilometres of banks of the Rhône river have been converted into paths and areas reserved to pedestrians, cyclists and skaters,

Moreover, LYON is the place where the concept of self-service bicycle was first tested and proven on a large scale. Four years after its settlement the Velo'V bike-hire scheme has already 60,OOO subscribers, 4000 bikes and 343 stations. As a result, Lyon is the only major town in France where less than half of all trips into the city centre are made by car. This action was included in the Urban Transportation Master Plan which is managed by the greater Lyon in close partnership.

LYON has also a well-structured policy of sustainable procurement.

The impact of the training is difficult to assess because a lot is already done within the frame of mid-term programs in sustainable field and because the town staff is 8000 agents.

A new law passed in 2010 enforces municipalities over 50,000 inhabts to build and approve an CAP before the end of 2012.

A G.H.G emissions inventory is currently being elaborated (started in 2011).

The LYON is signatory of the Covenant of Mayors. The City has the project to obtain for the European Energy Awards. A consultant will prepare the survey and the appliance document from april to oct 2013.

name of the city:	**MEYZIEU**	**country code:**	**F**
number of inhabitants:	**29.380** (INSEE 2007)	**number of participants trained:**	2 (staff) 1 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

The city of MEYZIEU doesn't have an official sustainable policy .

The municipal action is focused on reducing energy consumption in municipal buildings. On this purpose, many exemplary operations have been implemented since an energy engineer was hired in 2010. Energy consumption is decreasing while the share of renewable energy sources is increasing.

Besides those willing actions dealing with buildings, the city informes and encourages the citizens to reduce their fossil energy consumptions : articles in the municipal revue, sensibilization with infra-red thermography campaign...

Nevertheless, human ressources allocated are not sufficient to manage a global climate project including the diand its management

The Beam 21 training doesn't seem to have impulse a new dynamic or a more collective approach.

The attendancy was not satifactory : 2 decision-makers registered trainees dismissed one month before the beginning of the courses because they considered energy issues had to be managed exclusively by the councillor delegate to Sustainable Development.
Only two employees and one decision-maker eventually attended to the complete training.

The City of MEYZIEU doesn't plan to build and approve a CAP in 2012 or 2013.

Hot water production on the roof of the central kitchen of Meyzieu (C) ALE.

name of the city:	**RILLIEUX**	**country code:**	**F**
number of inhabitants:	29.985 (INSEE 2007)	**number of participants trained:**	2 (staff) 3 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

The City of RILLIEUX has a strong experience in sustainable development policy.
Its Local Agenda 21 is one of the earliest of the agglomeration and the 2nd version of the action plan is in progress, animated by a full-time officer .

All the staff registered in the Beam 21 training is member of the technical committee of the Local Agenda 21.

According to the individual satisfaction-sheets, the main benefit of the training was to get rapid access to reliable information (and way to find it back later). Even if the trainees were already well informed about climate issues, they developed capacities in explaining and debating more easily. This opinion has been expressed many times by experienced officer of other cities.

In july, the City of RILLIEUX confirmed to the Greater Lyon that a CAP is planned to be approved at the end of 2012.

The City has the project to obtain for the European Energy Awards. A consultant will prepare the survey and the appliance document from april to oct 2013.

name of the city:	**SAINT FONS**	**country code:**	**F**
number of inhabitants:	17.090 (INSEE 2007)	**number of participants trained:**	4 (staff) 1 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results :

SAINT FONS had very little experience in sustainable development and energy policy when entering the Beam 21 program. We consider that Saint Fons is the city who fulfilled the most visible progress of its climate strategy between 2009 and 2012.

A very notable point is the collective approach that is being developed for 3 years. On October 2010, the Municipal Council passed a deliberation which commits the Town to build an climate action plan aimed to Kyoto and European 20-20-20 goals.

The deliberation also specified the team of decision-makers and staff in charge to this project. .
The group is not animated by an allocated officer but by the director of Territory Development.

Thanks to regular meetings and closed consultation of the main concerned staff, the city of SAINT FONS is building an very consistent action plan without special human or financial resources.

The inventory of current actions was a key-step to motivate and associate the municipal actors. The Beam 21 training empowered the staff trainees, gave them both know-how and legitimity.

The satisfaction rate is high and their attendance to seminaries was excellent . On the contrary, because of unexpected events, only one decision-maker attended to the training.

In july, the City of SAINT FONS confirmed to the Greater Lyon that a CAP is planned to be approved at the end of 2012.

name of the city:	**SAINT PRIEST**	**country code:**	**F**
number of inhabitants:	**41.307** (INSEE 2007)	**number of participants trained:**	3 (decision makers) 3 (staff)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

SAINT PRIEST started its Local Agenda 21 in 2008. The action plan has been elaborated by co-production of many stakeholders including citizens from 2008 to 2010 and obtained the ministerial label « Agenda 21 local France « in Dec 2010.

After this first step, decision-makers expressed their intention to reinforce the “climate-energy” field of this Local Agenda 21 as a contribution to the dynamic engaged at the agglomeration scale by the Greater Lyon.

Every year, many actions to make the population aware are implemented : conference or film on energy topics, infra-red thermography campaign….

Since 2008, an overall survey gives to decision makers a complete vision of energy consumptions in the buildings .

In july, the City of SAINT PRIEST confirmed to the Greater Lyon that a CAP is planned to be approved at the end of 2013.

Infra-red thermography campaign in St Priest © ALE….

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name of the city:	**VENISSIEUX**	**country code:**	**F**
number of inhabitants:	**57.507** (INSEE 2007)	**number of participants trained:**	3 (staff) 1 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

VENISSIEUX started a Local Agenda 21 procedure in 2009. After an overall evaluation, citizens, associations, technical staff and decision-makers worked together within the frame of concertation workshops and built an action plan approved in 2011.

The CAP is the energy / climat part of the Local Agenda 21. The officer in charge of it has strong experience of the topic . The town-councellor delegated to Energy is also very well-trained.

The BEAM 21 training was helpful to diffuse knowledges around him, to **motivate and associate further actors** to a more collective action plan.

VENISSIEUX has the project to obtain for the European Energy Awards. A consultant will prepare the survey and the appliance document from april to oct 2013.

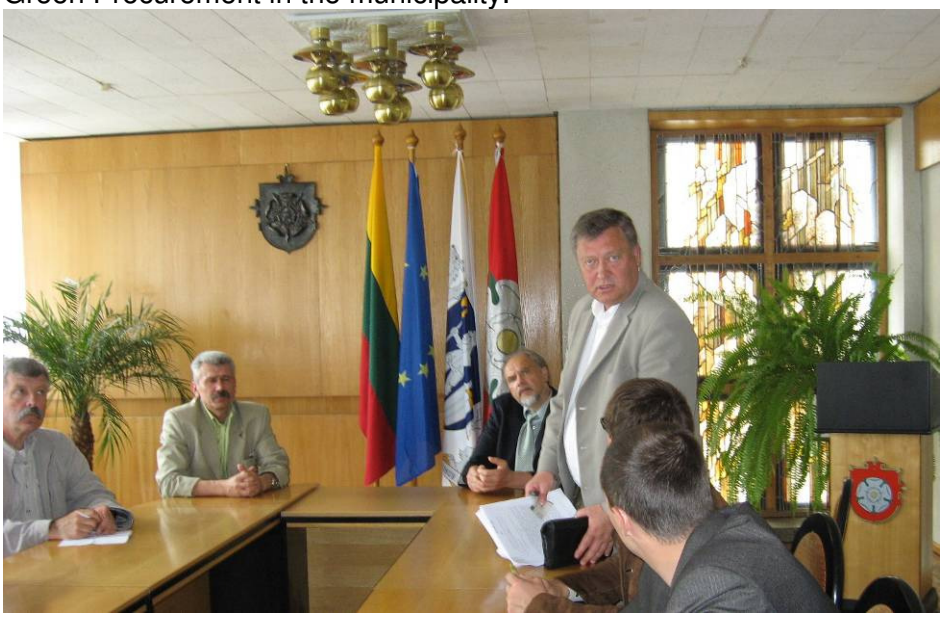
Chaufferie bois Venissieux (C) ALE

LITHUANIA

name of the city:	**ALYTUS**	**country code:**	**LT**
number of inhabitants:	62.000	**number of participants trained:**	4 (staff) 6 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Alytus city municipality decided to participate in BEAM training courses to strengthen capacity to solve problems in energy and environmental sectors. Municipality has signed Aalborg Chart and Commitments and are open to solve questions concerning sustainable development, including climate issues. Existing problems in Alytus municipality: air pollution in the city centre from private cars, not efficient use of heat energy in old not renovated houses, low awareness of citizens concerning renewable energy, which creates problems for development of renewable energy sector in the city, no Green Procurement in the municipality.
11 participants started the courses in Alytus city municipality. 10 participants successfully finished the courses. This makes 90,1 % of registered participants.
More than 90 percent of participants were satisfied with methodology and content of the courses and all participants admitted that courses advanced their capacities and extend their knowledge. Moodle platform was suitable for all participants of the courses. Time frame of the courses, place of the seminars and organisation of the courses was good and very good for all participants. The evaluation of the courses was positive in all aspects.
During the project period some advantages took place in the municipality, e.g.: at the Council was taken the decision to allocate financial compensations for installation of renewable energy equipment, 115 euro for 1kw of installed capacity. Also development an infrastructure for alternative transport – bicycle roads, as well as process of renovation of old buildings took place in Alytus. Heat sector in Alytus produced 45% of heat from renewable sources in 2012.
It was taken the decision to develop a municipal action plan (2012-2016) for implementation of national energy strategy where such actions as installation and use of alternative energy in public buildings, instalment of efficient city lightening as well as public awareness raising are foreseen. The plan is still under development and capacities gained during BEAM project courses will be used in preparation of development of this plan. As the result of the discussions during the training course was decided to raise public awareness in climate protection and efficient use of energy and to increase Green Procurement in the municipality.



name of the city:	**KEDAINIAI**	**country code:**	**LT**
number of inhabitants:	66.300	**number of participants trained:**	6 (staff) 2 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Motivation to be involved into the BEAM project for Kedainiai region municipality was to increase municipal capacity in solving environmental problems in municipality: air pollution from transport and not sufficient energy use in old multi-storey houses. Old and not energy efficient living houses, as well as many cars in the city center create energy and air quality problems in Kedainiai city. Low awareness of inhabitants becomes as a barrier in solving these problems in municipality. The decision was made to participate in the Beam project and to increase capacity of specialists and decision makers in the municipality.
9 participants started the courses in Kedainiai region municipality. 8 participants successfully finished the courses. This makes 88,8 % of participants.
All participants were positive concerning methodology and content of the courses and 100 percent of participants admitted that courses advanced their capacities and extend their knowledge. Moodle platform was suitable for all participants of the courses in Kedainiai region municipality. Time frame of the courses, place of the seminars and organisation of the courses as well as teachers were evaluated as good and very good. In total the evaluation of the courses was positive in all aspects.
During implementation of trainings, the process of preparation of strategic plan of Kedainiai region municipality has started. Knowledge gained by the municipal specialists and politicians during the training course was used in the preparation process of the plan.
During the project period some advantages took place in the municipality, e.g.: at the Council was taken the decision to develop an infrastructure for alternative transport – bicycle roads, were renovated several multi-storey buildings and was taken the decision to develop a plan for instalment of wind power plants. Kedainiai municipality is an advanced municipality in using energy for heating purposes: 76 % energy for heating is used from so-called "waste energy"- superfluous energy that is produced in industrial process. And 3,2 % of heat energy is produced from renewable sources.
As the result of the discussions during the training course was decided to increase number of Green Procurement in the municipality. Was decided to raise public awareness in climate protection and efficient use of energy, to implement public information measures in the form of printed and virtual information, seminars and other events.

name of the city:	**MARIJAMPOLE**	**country code:**	**LT**
number of inhabitants:	66.450	**number of participants trained:**	8 (staff) 6 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Motivation to be involved into the BEAM project for Marijampole municipality was to increase capacity in solving problems concerning air pollution from transport and energy sector. Big amount of the private cars in the city center because of not sufficient organization of the public and alternative transport and old heating system in the heating company create problems with air quality in the city. In addition big amount of not renovated old multi-storey buildings with bad insulation qualities makes this problem even heavier. It was made a decision to participate in the Beam project and to increase capacity of specialists and decision makers in the municipality.
16 participants were registered for the courses in Marijampole municipality. 14 participants successfully finished the courses. This makes 87,5 % of registered participants.
More than 90 percent of participants were satisfied with methodology and content of the courses and 100 percent of participants admitted that courses advanced their capacities and extend their knowledge. Moodle platform was suitable for all participants of the courses in Marijampole. Everybody was satisfied with time frame of the courses, place of the seminars and organisation of the courses. In summary the evaluation of the courses was positive in all aspects.
At the end of the project the process of preparation of strategic plan of Marijampole municipality has started. Knowledge gained by the municipal specialists and politicians during the training course will be used in the preparation process of the plan. During the project period some advantages took place in the municipality: was prepared and approved at the Council a plan for the bicycle infrastructure; discussions to procure public transport means more friendly for the climate were held in the Council and process of purchasing buses with less GHG emissions are going on. In Marijampole heating company was installed a new boiler equipment which uses alternative energy source- bio fuel. 44% of heat energy in municipality is produced from renewables. Renovation programme of old multi-storey houses is under the implementation in the municipality. Citizens were informed about advantages of house renovation during the meetings organised in the municipality.
As the result of the discussions during the training course was decided to start Green Procurement in the municipality. Also it was decided to pay more attention to the climate protection and to inform citizens about this issue, to implement public information measures in the form of leaflets, events.

name of the city:	**PANEVEZYS**	**country code:**	**LT**
number of inhabitants:	**107.500**	**number of participants trained:**	4 (staff) 2 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Panevezys municipality is actively working in the fields of environmental protection and sustainable development. Also climate issues are in the sphere of municipal activities. In the year 2009 Municipality has been planning to sign the Covenant of Mayors and possibility to get capacity building support in the form of courses was a motivation to participate in the BEAM project. Main problems in Panevezys municipality were not efficient use of heat energy in old not renovated houses low awareness of citizens concerning renovation and renewable energy, no Green Procurement in municipality, still some old heating boilers in the heating company create problems with air quality in the city as well as old buses in public transport company.
7 participants started the courses in Panevezys city municipality. 6 participants successfully finished the courses. This makes 85,7 % of total number of participants.
Methodology and content of the courses were pointed as god and very good by all participants and also all participants admitted that courses advanced their capacities and extend their knowledge. Moodle platform was marked as suitable for all participants of the courses in Panevezys. Time frame of the courses, place of the seminars and organisation of the courses as well as teachers were evaluated as good and very good. In total the evaluation of the courses was positive in all aspects.
During the project period some advantages took place in the municipality: the decision to prepare a feasibility study for development bicycle roads in municipality was taken by a municipal Council; 6 buses for public transport more friendly for the climate were purchased. New biofuel boilers were installed in the heating company. About 20% of heat energy in 2012 will be produced from renewables. During 11 years period GHG emmissions in municipality were decreased in 43 274 t. Decision to rent school roofs for solar energy investors was made. For the city lightening solar and wind energy is used since 2010. Renovation programme of the old houses is under the implementation in the municipality. The knowledge gained during the courses will be used in implementation of SEAP in Panevezys city and for development plan for alternative energy in municipality that is going to be prepared in the next year. Also this knowledge will be used for development of a new municipal Strategic Plan for 2014-2020 which preparation process will start at the end of 2012.
As the result of the discussions during the training course was decided to increase number of Green Procurement in the municipality. Also it was decided to increase information activities for citizens about climate and energy issues.

name of the city:	**ROKISKIS**	**country code:**	**LT**
number of inhabitants:	36.900	**number of participants trained:**	5 (staff) 2 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Motivation to be involved into the BEAM project for Rokiskis region municipality was to increase capacity in solving problems concerning air pollution from transport and energy sectors. Air pollution in the city center because of not sufficient organization of the public and alternative transport create problems with air quality in the city. Not efficient use of energy in old not renovated multi-storey buildings with bad insulation qualities creates financial problems for inhabitants and is not friendly to the climate. It was made a decision to participate in the Beam project and to increase capacity of specialists and decision makers in the municipality.
8 participants started the courses in Rokiskis and 7 participants successfully finished the courses. This makes 87,5 % of all participants.
All participants were positive about methodology and content of the courses and 100 percent of participants admitted that courses advanced their capacities and extend their knowledge. Moodle platform was suitable for all participants of the courses in Rokiskis. Time frame of the courses, place of the seminars and organisation of the courses were evaluated as good and very good by all participants. In summary the evaluation of the courses was positive in all aspects.
During the project period some advantages took place in the municipality: it was decided by a Council to develop a plan for the bicycle infrastructure in the all Rokiskis region territory. Municipality become more open for the alternative energy: a new wind power plant was installed and another power plant where electricity will be produced from biogas will start at the end of 2012 in Rokiskis region. About 45% of heat energy in municipality is produced from renewable sources.
Renovation programme of the old houses is under the implementation in the municipality: 7 buildings started renovation process at 2011-2012. Citizens were informed about advantages of house renovation during the meetings organised in the municipality. During 2011-2012 was prepared a study for development of energy resources in Rokiskis region where possibilities to use alternative energy in the municipality were evaluated.
As the result of the discussions during the training courses it was decided to increase number of Green Procurement in the municipality. Was decided to raise public awareness in climate protection and efficient use of energy, to organise public information campaign. At present Rokiskis region municipality is updating strategic documents of municipality development. The knowledge gained during BEAM courses will be used for incorporating sustainability issues, including sustainable energy in Rokiskis municipality development.

LATVIA

name of the city:	**VENTSPILS**	**country code:**	**LV**
number of inhabitants:	**38.082**	**number of participants trained:**	2 (staff) 1 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Ventspils is the 6th largest town in Latvia, located around 190 km west of Riga. With various economic and industrial activities, there is huge potential when it comes to decreasing GHG emissions, in particular in the district heating system. There is however no baseline data on total GHG emissions in the town.

The town council has already taken several steps towards sustainable energy measures – decreasing heat energy losses in transmission, decided to replace old boiler houses that used heavy fuel oil and coal with new ones that would use renewable energy sources (wood-chips) as a fuel. This would bring substantial decrease of GHG emissions. Further there has been also number of initiatives to promote thermal heat insulation of multi-apartment buildings, where the average heat energy consumption can be reduced by around 40%. Furthermore the building of the town council is being converted into low-energy consumption building and that will set good example for other buildings as well.

Attendance of the course: there were 2 people from staff and 1 decision-maker registered for the course. All 3 participants have successfully completed the course.

Participants found the course useful and interesting. They mentioned that information in training materials has increased their understanding of climate change issues and sustainable energy policy and can help to bridge this knowledge with their tasks in municipality. They also gave positive feedback about added value to look to the energy policy of the town in a comprehensive way and try to spot areas for improvement.

Ventspils town has recently adopted the integrated development programme (2007-2013) and key development priorities for the period until 2020 where some measures in the field of sustainable energy have been already included. The town council is not yet ready to take on some firm commitments towards developing an SEAP. Nevertheless discussions during the course have triggered some positive thinking about additional sustainable energy measures and facilitated communication on energy issues between various departments in the council.

name of the city:	**VALMIERA**	**country code:**	**LV**
number of inhabitants:	**25.130**	**number of participants trained:**	3 (staff) 3 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Valmiera is a town located in Northern part of Latvia, 110 km from Riga. As economically and socially viable town it has several big enterprises whose operations are linked to GHG emissions, such as "Valmiera Glas Fibre" plant. From municipal companies the largest GHG emissions are linked to boiler houses used for district heating in the town.

Valmiera has joined "Covenant of Mayors" as signatory in March 2009, but has not developed its SEAP yet, nor has it started internal process to elaborate the plan. There is no baseline data available yet. Therefore the BEAM 21 course turned out to be very helpful, especially those chapters that are related to elaboration of SEAP. Participants especially appreciated some examples of SEAP from Jekabpils town that allowed getting impression on how the plan would look for a medium-size town in Latvia.

Attendance of the course: there were 3 people from staff and 3 decision makers registered for the course. All 6 participants have successfully completed the course.

Participants found the course very useful. This was one of opportunities for people from various departments and municipality decision making bodies to sit together and discuss sustainable energy measures. During discussions in onsite seminars participants jointly tried to identify what solutions and activities would be feasible for Valmiera town. At the end of the course participants have listed number of measures that could be implemented in shorter term.

Valmiera municipality intends to continue its efforts towards sustainable energy. Course participants suggested that they could use BEAM 21 materials and blended learning platform during some of their internal capacity building seminars. This way there will be good multiplication effect achieved with even more people from municipality being trained on climate and sustainable energy issues and eventually will help to elaborate SEAP that they start working on in Autumn of 2012.

name of the city:	**TALSI**	**country code:**	**LV**
number of inhabitants:	**11.201**	**number of participants trained:**	3 (staff) 1 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

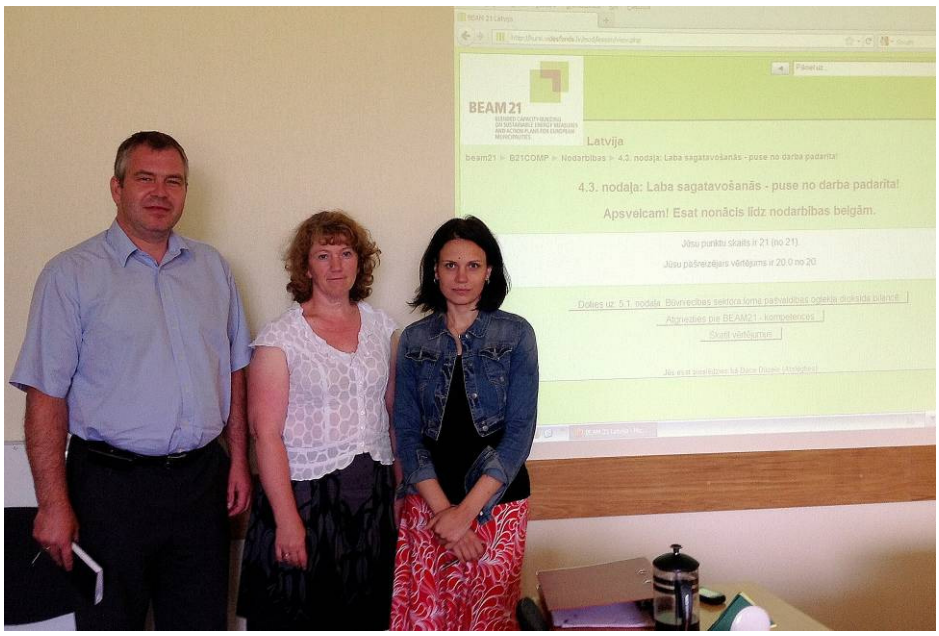
Talsi is rather small town, located around 120 km west of Riga. There is hardly any industrial activity in the town and the most important area concerning sustainable energy and GHG emission reduction is related to district heating system and decreasing of energy losses. The district heating system is mostly using renewable energy sources – wood chips. Despite efficiency in heat energy production (new boiler and flue gas condenser), there are high transmission losses and slow process of improving thermal heat insulation of multi-apartment buildings. Those are few challenges that the town faces with regard to sustainable energy. There is no baseline data available about GHG emissions in the town.

Attendance of the course: there were 3 people from staff and one decision-maker registered for the course (initially there were only staff member, but during first onsite introductory seminar, a member of town council also expressed interest to join the course). All 4 participants have successfully completed the course.

Participants found the course useful and expressed satisfaction about it. After and onsite seminar the course leader received email where one of the course participants expressed her joy about opportunity to take part in the course and related discussions, also to be able to communicate with colleagues from other departments and look to sustainable energy issues from different perspectives.

Course participants demonstrated interest about different sustainable energy measures that could be applied in Latvian circumstances. Some of the measures that have been implemented in the field of sustainable energy in Talsi so far: shifting from fossil fuels to wood-chips in the district heating system and ensuring high efficiency in heat production; thermal heat insulation of social housing; applying some environmental criteria during public procurement process.

Talsi town has recently finished its development programme for the period 2014-2020, where some of areas of sustainable energy are already reflected. During onsite seminars there were active discussions on how to facilitate energy efficiency increase for multi-apartment buildings, how to shift to e-governance in municipality and how to motivate decision-makers to promote some of the ideas. Thus it is expected that the course has triggered some positive thinking about additional sustainable energy measures.



name of the city:	**LIEPAJA**	**country code:**	**LV**
number of inhabitants:	**76.570**	**number of participants trained:**	3 (staff) 1 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Liepāja is the third largest city in Latvia, located in Western part of Latvia. Looking at energy and GHG emission side, there are number of industrial plants and factories whose operations are energy intensive or linked to GHG emissions. From municipal companies the largest GHG emissions are related to district heating system operations. There is no baseline data available on total GHG emissions in the city.

Attendance of the course: there were 3 people from staff and 1 decision makers registered for the course. All 4 participants have successfully completed the course.

Participants found the course useful and expressed satisfaction. During onsite seminar discussions course trainer suggested assessing measures that have been implemented in the field of sustainable energy area in Liepaja. Among the highlights were building of new co-generation plant that will run on biomass and supply heat to the city and produce electricity; thermal heat insulation measures and installing of solar collector in the building of municipal police and energy efficiency measures in school buildings; creating of integrated public transport management system in the city. Some of those measures were seen as very useful and course trainer included them in BEAM21 Latvian course.

During discussions in onsite seminars participants jointly discussed course materials and commented on which sustainable energy solutions and activities would be feasible for Liepāja. At the end of the course participants have listed number of measures that should be prioritised in the period until 2020, especially in the field of energy efficiency. Course participants got inspired by some measures described as positive examples in BEAM21 training course, such as “50+/50- programme for encouraging energy efficiency measures in schools”.

Liepāja city intends to continue its efforts towards sustainable energy. After completion of the training course Liepāja municipality has looked into possibility of joining “Covenant of Mayors” and it has started the process of elaborating an SEAP, thus it intends to use BEAM21 course and in particular those chapters that are related to elaboration of SEAP as a toolkit for other municipal staff.

name of the city:	**GULBENE**	**country code:**	**LV**
number of inhabitants:	**8.630**	**number of participants trained:**	3 (staff) 2 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Gulbene is a small town, located around 185 km northeast of Riga. There are almost no industrial activities in the town and the most important area concerning sustainable energy and GHG emission reduction is related to upgrading of district heating system, increasing energy efficiency of multi-apartment buildings and municipal buildings, and shifting to more efficient and environmentally friendly public transport fleet and develop bicycle lanes. Currently larger boiler houses in Gulbene already use renewable energy sources (wood-chips, saw-dust or fire-wood) as a fuel, therefore the major challenge is to decrease transmission losses and hence decrease heat energy consumption. The capacity of boilers ranges between 3,5 MW and 6 MW. There is no baseline data available about GHG emissions in the town.

Attendance of the course: there were 3 people from staff and 3 decision-makers initially registered for the course. 5 participants have successfully completed the course.

Participants found the course useful and expressed satisfaction about it. When discussing various measures mentioned in training materials, participants pointed out to the fact that there can be also some positive examples found nearby Gulbene, such as biogas co-generation plant in Litene. When writing final essays about opportunities for sustainable energy measures in Gulbene, participants tried to look at energy sector in a comprehensive way and identify some opportunities such as heat insulation of buildings, modernizing of street lighting, creating integrated network of bicycle paths.

Gulbene region has elaborated the integrated development programme (2011-2017), where some measures in the field of sustainable energy have been already included. The town council is not yet ready to take on some firm commitments towards developing an SEAP. Nevertheless discussions during the course have triggered some positive thinking about additional sustainable energy measures and facilitated communication on energy issues between various departments.

name of the city:	**CARNIKAVA**	**country code:**	**LV**
number of inhabitants:	**6.740**	**number of participants trained:**	2 (staff) 3 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Carnikava is a small town, located around 30 km from Riga. Looking at energy and GHG emission side, key fields of action could be district heating system operation and utilization of energy efficiency potential in multi-apartment buildings. There are several small boiler houses (capacity range from 0,08 MWh to 1,4 MWh) run on natural gas and it is expected that it will continue operation for next 5 years. The municipality is willing to look into opportunities to replace fossil fuel heating (natural gas) with renewables (wood chips). Heat energy losses in district heating transmission lines are being gradually decreased, but the progress is rather slow. No baseline data of total GHG emissions is available.

Attendance of the course: there were 3 people from staff and 3 decision makers registered for the course. In the end there were 2 people from staff and 3 decision makers who successfully completed the course.

Participants found the course useful and expressed satisfaction about it. They demonstrated interest about different sustainable energy measures that could be applied in Latvian circumstances. During onsite seminars participants mentioned several measures that have been implemented in the field of sustainable energy in Carnikava. Thermal heat insulation measures and retrofitting of several municipal buildings – as a result GHG emissions decreased and huge energy savings reached i.e. the average heat energy consumption in the council building was reduced from 165 kWh/m^2 to 72 kWh/m^2).

Carnikava town intends to take some more actions towards sustainable energy – especially in the field of energy efficiency (buildings and street lighting) and development of sustainable transport (bicycle path), though by the end of the course the council didn't make commitment to work on an SEAP yet, mostly because of the small size of the municipality. In first half of 2012 Carnikava council has commissioned a feasibility study on economic aspects of converting district heating system from natural gas to renewable energy sources – it proved to be more expensive to convert to renewables, however the council is committed to continue finding an economic way to convert to renewable energy sources. The council is also looking into opportunities of using solar collectors to provide hot water to inhabitants of multi-apartment and municipal buildings in the summer season when running of boiler houses is not cost-efficient due to high losses in transmission.

POLAND

name of the city:	**MALKINIA GORNA**	**country code:**	**PL**
number of inhabitants:	**12.637**	**number of participants trained:**	5 (staff) 1 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

BEAM 21 training course was delivered in Małkinia Górna by the Institute for Sustainable Development (ISD) experts in the period September 2011 - April 2012.

The municipality was represented in BEAM 21 course by five representatives of staff and one decision-maker, mayor of the commune. All of them completed the course. The major barrier in the course delivery was lack of time by the municipality staff to use on-line BEAM 21 platform, that is why the course took longer than originally planned.

Participants feedback on BEAM 21 course was positive. They estimated it as useful and practical. Thanks to BEAM 21 they enhanced their knowledge and further developed skills in the areas of climate policy and energy management at the local level. They especially praised ISD efforts to present extra good practise examples, contacts sharing and networking.

The commune joined BEAM 21 project in 2009. No baseline data regarding GHG emissions was available at that time, neither is now. There is also no data available regarding energy use by buildings in Małkinia Górna, though energy audits were conducted in some of them. Some buildings have been thermo-modernised but there is no database of them. Among pro-environment investments delivered in the commune in recent years we can find installation of bicycle racks in public space, i.e. close to train station, shops, schools etc. Several households got also financial support to remove asbestos from their roof and for its utilisation. Moreover, in the recent monts the community office organised info days for citizens regarding RES, mostly dedicated to obtaining funds for installation of solar panels.

The main barrier for proper energy management in the commune is lack of financial resources, both at the level of local authorities and households, lack of time and capacity to calculate carbon footprint and develop local strategy to reduce GHG. Małkinia Górna authorities plan though that by 2020 all public buildings will undergo thermo-modernisation and some steps have already been taken to reflect this direction.

The course participants agreed there was too short time to implement all ideas invented during BEAM 21 project. They plan then to further discuss and put them into practise in the nearest future so that they can fullfil the exemplary role for their citizens.

On-site seminar in Małkinia Górna ©Institute for Sustainable Development

name of the city:	**REJOWIEC FABRYCZNY**	**country code:**	**PL**
number of inhabitants:	**4.606**	**number of participants trained:**	4 (staff) 4 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

BEAM 21 training course was delivered in Rejowiec Fabryczny by the Institute for Sustainable Development experts in the period October 2011 - March 2012.

The city joined BEAM 21 project in autumn 2011. No baseline data regarding GHG emissions was available at that time. At the end of BEAM 21 training however GHG emissions by public sector in Rejowiec Fabryczny were estimated at the level of 4.350t CO2.

The municipality was represented in BEAM 21 course by four representatives of decision makers, including mayor, and four representatives of staff dealing with environment, infrastructure and energy issues. All of them completed the course successfully.

Participants feedback on BEAM 21 course, especially on-site seminars, was very positive. They estimated it as highly useful and practical and would recommend it to other municipalities. They suggested though that some technical aspects of on-line blended training were tricky at the beginning and that some chapters could be shorter.

Throughout BEAM 21 training course decisions makers and municipality staff in Rejowiec Fabryczny enhanced their knowledge and further developed skills in the areas of climate policy and energy management at the local level. Partly thanks to BEAM 21 project in spring 2012 they organised public consultation regarding localisation of the biogas plant and benefits of RES as well as started to collect data on energy consumption by public and private buildings to manage energy use and demand in a dedicated database being set up. Those issues as well as thermo-modernisation of buildings and spatial planning taking into account RES development were also discussed at the municipality council sittings.

As a result of BEAM 21 project Rejowiec Fabryczny authorities consider development of SEAP. Some steps in this field have already been made, i.e. distribution of info materials among inhabitants.

On-site seminar in Rejowiec Fabryczny ©Institute for Sustainable Development

name of the city:	**SULEJOWEK**	**country code:**	**PL**
number of inhabitants:	19.113	**number of participants trained:**	3 (staff)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Project work in Sulejówek suffered under a political change. The major who showed a lot of enthusiasm when signing the LoI on joining BEAM21 was sacked in local elections. The opposition leader who took over the position considered all initiatives of his processor as unnecessary.

After a first intro to BEAM 21 program he found the program not interesting with a low practical approach for planned activities in his city. Its worth to remark that in this city – a Varsovian suburb a reasonable amount of solar heat collectors has been already installed and a waste recycling center is under discussion.

The mayor refused to delegate more than three staff members to join BEAM 21. In five meetings we discussed the BEAM21 approach in contrast with the practical problems of Polish law execution. Nevertheless none of the participants finished the course.

name of the city:	**KRASNIK**	**country code:**	**PL**
number of inhabitants:	36.226	**number of participants trained:**	5 (staff) 3 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Five BEAM 21 training meetings happened in Krasnik on Oct, 21st , Nov, 4th , Nov, 23rd and Dec, 2nd 2011 and on Jan, 27th 2012. Meeting for both groups were organized the same day, but at different times.

So far presence was not bad as shows enclosed presence lists.

Initially high interest lowered a bit, since participants considered the training material far away from practical problems in Krasnik. So the trainers turned it into a discussion, what to do out of BEAM 21 materials. Interest of participants focussed on potential investment in Renewable Energies in the region. We discussed on the wind farm projects under planning in the region and the potential for a biogas-plant, providing the city with heat. Out coming constructive discussion was limited by time and was going far beyond information input from BEAM 21 but reaching topics of the legal framework in Poland, financing and funding options and so on. Unfortunately especially legal framework does not entitle communities to take over local power supply, whereas heat production and distribution has been privatised in the last years. This process is not possible to turn around, so the rule of local staff and decision makers is limited to a more or less benevolent observation of investment process and – within the limits of law – support in the process of application construction permits. Unfortunately environmental protection regulations turn out to be used against RES investment – not permit wind turbine due to bird protection, not permit biogas-plant due to assumed odour nuisance. In addition religious pressure groups started protest against RES with rather unclear arguments but lots of emotions.

Participation in online training was much worse; most participants checked through the material once and never showed up again, due to above mentioned reasons. According to this not any certificate was handed to participants.

Local cable Television KTV reported on the start of the BEAM 21 project (as link already sent to HBS) – no press releases, since there is no local newspaper.

name of the city:	**WARSAW**	**country code:**	**POLAND**
number of inhabitants:	1.708.490	**number of participants trained:**	16 (staff)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

In February 2009 Warsaw joined the "Covenant of Mayors", initiative under the patronage of the European Commission, associating European local governments acting to limit climate changes. Following signing the "Covenant of Mayors", on September 8th 2011 Warsaw City Council adopted a **Sustainable Energy Action Plan for Warsaw in the perspective of 2020**.

As part of the project BEAM 21 a course for staff members was conducted in the City of Warsaw. The course started on 20 September 2011 and ended on 19 December 2011. 16 persons took part in the course, all of them were staff members of City of Warsaw. The course was tutored by Magdalena Glogowska from the association First Warsaw Agenda 21. All course participants successfully completed the course and obtained course certificates.

In general, the course was successful from both – participants and tutor point of view. Even though Warsaw has already prepared SEAP, the municipal staff found the course useful for SEAP implementation. All participants were very actively engaged in discussions, workshops and brainstorms organized during on-site seminar. They were also active during online training phases, although they did not use chats nor forums – partially because they were not use to chats as training method and partially because they prefer to meet face to face with a tutor. It was emphasized, that they would like to contribute to BEAM21 course by giving recommendations to other municipalities and presenting good practices.

name of the city:	**TOMASZOW MAZOWIECKI**	**country code:**	**PL**
number of inhabitants:	64.797	**number of participants trained:**	7 (staff) 3 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

As part of the project BEAM 21 courses for staff members and decision makers were conducted in Tomaszów Mazowiecki. The courses started on 24 February 2012 and ended on 10 May 2012. 7 staff members and 3 decision makers attended the courses. Both courses were tutored by Magdalena Glogowska from the association First Warsaw Agenda 21. All participants successfully completed their courses and obtained certificates.

The courses were successful from both – participants and tutor point of view. All participants were very actively engaged in discussions, workshops and brainstorms organized during on-site seminars. They were also active during online training phases, although they did not use chats nor forums – partially because they were not use to chats as training method and partially because they prefer to meet face to face with a tutor.

In 2012 Tomaszów Mazowiecki has started to build city hydropower facility.

ROMANIA

name of the city:	**AIUD**	**country code:**	**RO**
number of inhabitants:	**28.934**	**number of participants trained:**	5 (staff) 3 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

In the municipality of Aiud already it was an interest for the climate protection projects before the start of BEAM21 project. The energy consumption in the public sector was 10556 MWh and in the private sector 228738 MWh per year in the baseline year 2009. The municipality signed the Covenant of Mayors in 2008, it was started the elaboration of SEAP, but the SEAP wasn't submitted in acceptable form. The municipality initiated energy saving projects like "energy days" etc. The project BEAM21 was considered as a great support for finalisation of SEAP and for further climate protection projects.

In the municipality of Aiud was registered 5 staff members from different departments of the administration and all 5 persons completed successfully the course, from the local council 4 persons started the course, from different parties and 3 of them completed successfully the training.

The participants show a great rate of satisfaction. The participants considered that the course is suitable to the situation from Romania, it is attractive and easy to handle, all the chapters were considered very useful, and the communication inside in the group and with the trainer was considered very good. According to the participant's estimation, with a score of 5 on the scale 1-5 the SEAP will be successfully finalised and implemented. The participants considered that the training will generate new projects in the town.

The municipality get an impulse from the training and finished the SEAP during the BEAM21 project which was submitted successfully. The municipality have intentions to implement several climate protection projects. The municipality is involved in energy related building renovation activities and intend to continue these activities. According to the participants the municipality of Aiud get very useful information concerning the energy saving measures in public buildings, and reorganization of the traffic from the BEAM21 training. The municipality already introduced green procurement and plan to extend these measures. The public participation going to be improved, in 2009 the citizens were informed in 2012 they are consulted and in 2020, according to the intentions of the municipality they will be engaged. The SEAP will be implemented and the reduction target of the GHG is minimum 20%. For the implementation of SEAP was nominated a responsible person, who coordinate a team charged with the implementation.

According to the discussion with the participants, and according to the declaration made by the mayor of the town at the end of the course, the BEAM21 project fit very well to the intentions of the town and offered an important support for realisation of their goals.

Aiud, church in the fortress, photo: Zoltan Hajdu

name of the city:	**LUDUS**	**country code:**	**RO**
number of inhabitants:	**19.071**	**number of participants trained:**	6 (staff) 6 (decision makers)

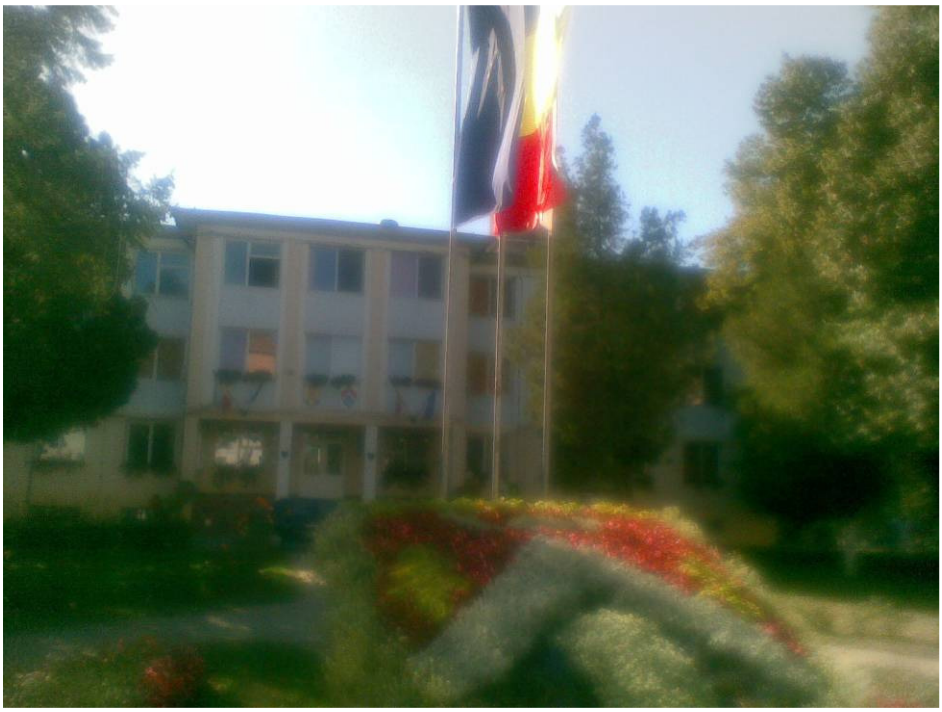
Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Ludus it is a town with big economical problems, being a mono industrial town (it is a sugar factory in the town) and the economical development depend mainly on this factory. The people from the town hall received the BEAM21 training offer as a chance to give to their town a new direction of development.

The interest for the course it was significant in Ludus, the training was started by 7 members of the municipal staff and 6 of them completed successfully the training and 7 members of the local council from 3 different parties and from them also 6 completed successfully the training. The participants on the course consider the training attractive and suitable for the conditions from Romania. Most of them consider all the chapters useful. They consider that the communication within the group and with the trainer was very good. According to the average of participant's appreciation the chance of realisation a SEAP in the town is 3.5 on a scale 1-5. All the participants consider that the training helped them to initiate new projects in their town.

The town have activities in building renovation and they have the intention to continue this activity. They intend to introduce green procurement in future and measures for sustainable transport. The town already started to integrate the energy aspects in the spatial planning, and intend to keep informed the population about climate and energy activities in the town. The realisation of the SEAP is the preoccupation of the town administration, unfortunately the energy issues not been topic in the municipal council, but probably in the future this situation will be changed.

According to the discussions with the participants on the training, the town received an important input concerning the energy and climate protection issue by the project BEAM21 and they intend to elaborate a SEAP but the further developments depend also on the economical, political situation.



Town hall of Ludus, photo: Zoltan Hajdu

name of the city:	**ODORHEIU SECUIESC**	**country code:**	**RO**
number of inhabitants:	33.265	**number of participants trained:**	5 (staff) 5 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

Odorheiu Secuiesc is a municipality with preoccupation in energy issues, the production of energy from renewable sources is increasing, if in 2009 was 300 kWh, in 2012 is 2500 kWh and the intention for 2020 is 20000 kWh. The town is owner of a lot of land covered by forest, and the town intend to obtain biomass from these forests by a sustainable management. The town is a regional centre and is surrounded by many villages and the people which came to the town from these villages cause traffic problems which have to be solved in future, in sustainable way.

The training was received by the municipality as a chance to get information concerning energy issues which will help to solve their problems, and to give answer to their preoccupations. To the course were 5 persons registered from the municipal council from 3 parties and 5 civil servants, all the registered persons completed successfully the course. The participants considered that the training is suitable for the Romanian conditions, is attractive and suitable for the needs of participants. The participants considered all chapters very useful and the communication very good within the group and with the trainer. According to the participants appreciation the chance of adhesion to the Covenant of Mayors and the elaboration of a SEAP is 5 on the scale 1-5. This question was mentioned also by the mayor of the town on the press conference organised at the end of the training.

The municipality already have projects in building renovation and intend to continue these activities, and intend to reduce the energy consumption with 5% in public sector and with 15% in private sector till 2020. The municipality intend to introduce sustainable transport measures and already started with some green procurement measures and plan to extend these measures till 2020. The municipality intend to integrate energy measures in the spatial planning, and intend to improve the public participation, if the citizens in 2009 were only informed in 2012 are consulted and the intention for 2020 is to be engaged. The municipality and a responsible team for SEAP intend to start the elaboration of SEAP in 2012. If the energy issues were not in the agenda of municipal council in 2009, in 2012 this a topic for the municipal council. The municipality intend to reduce the emissions of GHG with 20% at least till 2012, having 2009 as baseline year.

According to the discussions after the training the people from Odorheiu Secuiesc show optimism concerning the implementation of climate protection measures, they are satisfied to be member of BEAM21 network and to work together with other municipalities in climate protection measures. They intend firstly to sign the Covenant of Mayors, to elaborate the SEAP and to introduce measures concerning the renewable energy production, building renovation and sustainable transport

Odorheiu Secuiesc: Town Hall. Photo: Zoltan Hajdu

name of the city:	**SIGHISOARA**	**country code:**	**RO**
number of inhabitants:	26.370	**number of participants trained:**	5 (staff) 2 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

The municipality of Sighisoara is a progressive one, being one of the biggest targets for tourism in Romania, with many visitors from the country and as well from abroad. The municipality of Sighisoara was interested in energy saving and climate protection programs before the BEAM21 project. The municipality faced problems with inefficient energy use of many old buildings. The municipality established an office with a person employed for energy problems, so the municipality show interest for the elaboration of the SEAP and to be member of the Covenant of Mayors. The renewable energy production was 5kWh in 2008, the estimation for 2012 is also 5kWh, and the proposed target for 2020 is 1 MWh.

Number of participants registered at the course: from the municipal staff were 5 persons registered and all the 5 persons completed successfully the course. From the decision makers were registered at the course three people from different political parties and from these three people 2 completed successfully the training.

The participants were very satisfied with the training. Most of the participants considered the course suitable to the situation in Romania, user friendly and attractive. They considered very interesting all the chapters and considered very good the communication inside in the group and with the trainer. The chance of realisation of a SEAP is appreciate 4.5 on the scale 1-5. The participants consider that the course helped them to initiate energy projects in their town.

In the town there are projects concerning energy related building renovation, and in the future this issue will be very important. The town initiated green procurement and sustainable transport measures they have intention to continue these measures. From 2012 the town integrated energy aspects in spatial planning and improve the public participation. In 2008 the citizens were consulted in 2012 they are engaged and in 2012 will be empowered. The municipality will start the elaboration of SEAP in 2012, and they have the intention to reduce the emission of GHG with 22% in 2020.

During the project time the Municipality of Sighisoara signed the Covenant of Mayors and expressed the intention to elaborate SEAP, and to implement climate protection projects. They have intention to became energy producers, the problem is that they face problems to sell energy to the network (unfortunately this is a general problem in Romania, the small energy suppliers have problems to sell energy to the network, because of the administrative burdens and because of the lack of interest in this issue from the the owner of the distribution network)

Sighisoara, Tower in the fortress, photo: Zoltan Hajdu

name of the city:	**TARGU MURES**	**country code:**	**RO**
number of inhabitants:	**144.806**	**number of participants trained:**	6 (staff) 2 (decision makers)

Assessment of implementation, feedback and results:

In the municipality was already an interest for climate protection programs before the start of the BEAM21 project. It was elaborated the Local Agenda 21 ten years ago. The municipality signed the Covenant of Mayors in 2010 but the Sustainable Energy Action Plan wasn't elaborated yet, so it was considered a good opportunity the BEAM21 project to get support for elaboration of the SEAP.

The attendance of the training was very good, concerning the municipal staff, 7 staff members were registered to the course from different departments, and 6 of them successfully completed the course. Concerning the decision makers, we can consider that, in the condition of the soon coming elections, it was a good result that the representatives of the two biggest parties in the local council were registered to the course and successfully completed the training..

The satisfaction of the participants was high; they appreciated the moodle platform, the structure of the training, the good examples. The participants considered that the course is suitable for the situation from Romania; it is user friendly and attractive. They considered that all the chapters are very useful, and the communication inside the group and with the trainer was very good. They consider that the chance of realisation of a SEAP is 4.5 on a scale 1-5, and the course supports them to elaborate new projects concerning energy efficiency. They hope that the BEAM21 network (national and international) will give to them further support in elaboration of the SEAP

The municipality elaborated during the training a sustainable energy strategy and they have the intention to implement this strategy and to elaborate the SEAP. After the election was nominated a counsellor of the mayor, responsible for the energy problems. The municipality started from 2012 to have activities on energy related building renovation, the city have green procurement measures and plan to introduce sustainable transport measures and to integrate energy aspects in the spatial planning till 2020. The municipality intend to improve the public participation, if the public is only informed in 2012, they plan to engage the citizens in planning process till 2020. The energy issues are topic for the local council.

The course gave an impulse and a motivation to the municipality to elaborate the SEAP. Several people understood better how is working the Covenant of Mayors and the implementation of SEAP. The main areas of intervention for the further projects look to be: use of the solar energy and biomass, isolation of the buildings, public lighting, and improvements in traffic. At this moment the municipality is working on the elaboration of SEAP.

The town hall in Tg. Mures, photo: Zoltan Hajdu

BEAM 21

BLENDED CAPACITY-BUILDING
ON SUSTAINABLE ENERGY MEASURES
AND ACTION PLANS FOR EUROPEAN
MUNICIPALITIES