

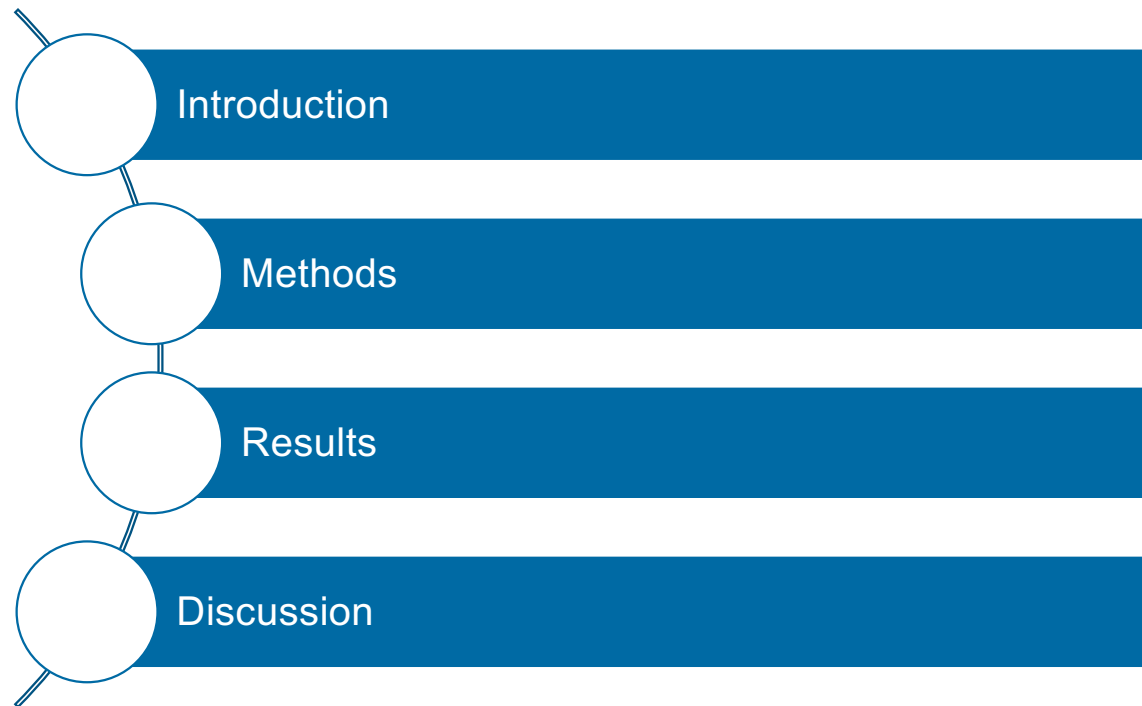


Öko-Institut e.V.
Institut für angewandte Ökologie
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Municipal climate action managers: Effectiveness in funding acquisition and GHG mitigation

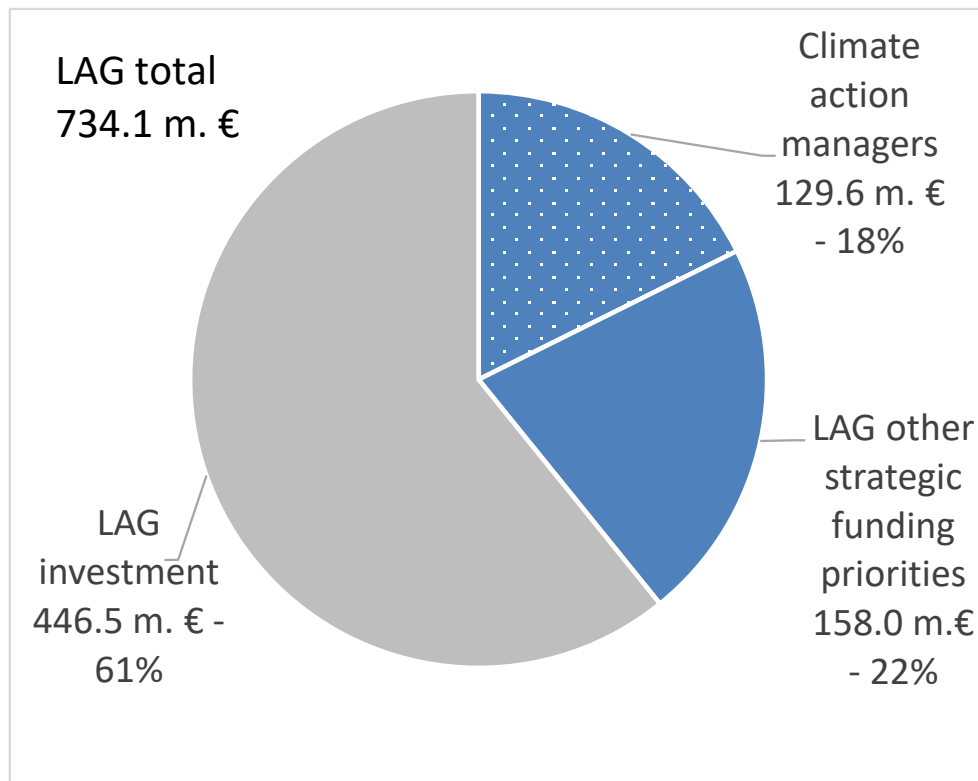
eccee summer study 2022

Kenkmann, Tanja | 09.06.2022



Funding of climate action managers as part of the Local Authorities funding Guideline

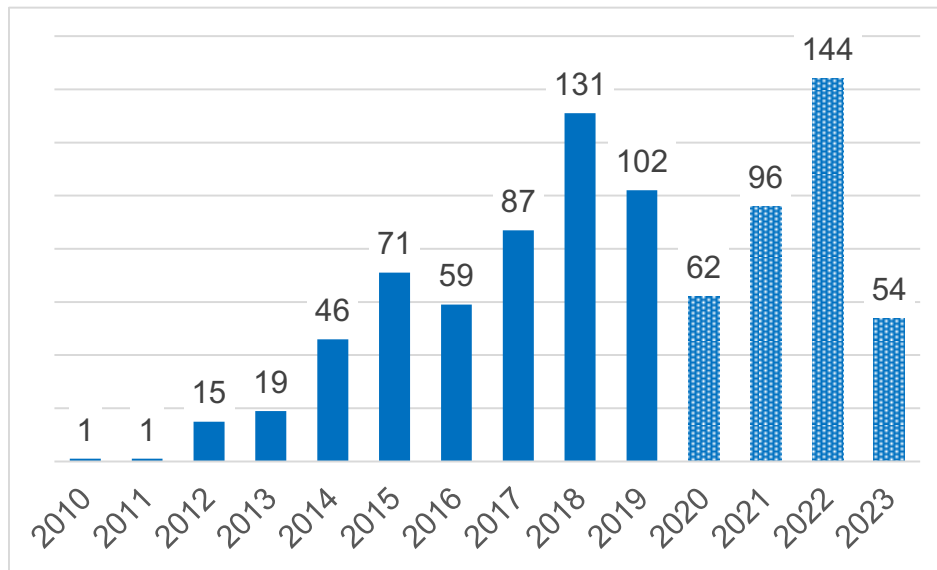
Funding volume LAG 2008 to 2020



- Climate Action Managers for municipalities are funded through the Local Authorities funding Guideline (LAG), which is part of the National Climate Initiative (NKI)
- A multitude of projects and programmes, ranging from activities for raising energy-awareness and climate-friendly behaviour, the use of efficient technologies and renewable energy, to measures relating to aspects of climate-friendly mobility are funded
- Climate action managers received about 18 percent of the total funds between 2008 and 2020

Funding of climate action managers within the Local Authorities funding Guideline

Number of climate action managers funded (as of August 2020; by year of end of funding)



- Climate Action Managers can be funded for up to five years
- More than 860 climate action managers have been funded up to August 2020
- Their main task is to implement the climate action plan of the municipalities and to monitor the implementation
- Specific tasks are very different; acquisition of funding for climate action measures is one of the main tasks
- Impact assessment of climate action managers is a challenge

Research Questions

- Do municipalities with climate action management (CAM) use more funding for climate protection measures than municipalities without CAM?
- What effects are verifiable?
- Does it make sense to fund climate action managers?



Methods

1

Comparison group analysis

Municipalities with climate action management (CAM)

Municipalities without CAM
(but with climate action measures)

Comparison of the use of funding for climate protection

- Number of funded projects implemented
- Funding volume of the implemented funded projects
- Average funding volume per project
- GHG reductions through the implemented funded projects

Methods: Selection of comparison groups and funding programmes

Criteria to select municipalities for the groups:

- ✓ Location (federal states)
- ✓ Activity in climate protection
- ✓ Size
- ✓ Growth tendency
- ✓ Financial strength of the municipality
- ✓ Socio-demographic characteristic (share of population above 65 years)



100 Municipalities have been selected and assigned to three size classes

Criteria to select funding programmes:

- ✓ Federal funding programmes
- ✓ Funding of climate action measures
- ✓ Available for municipalities
- ✓ Funding data were available for the period under review (2008 to 2020)



11 Funding programmes have been selected
→ with known funding efficiency from existing evaluations and available data for the entire duration of the programme

Methods

2

Before-after
comparison

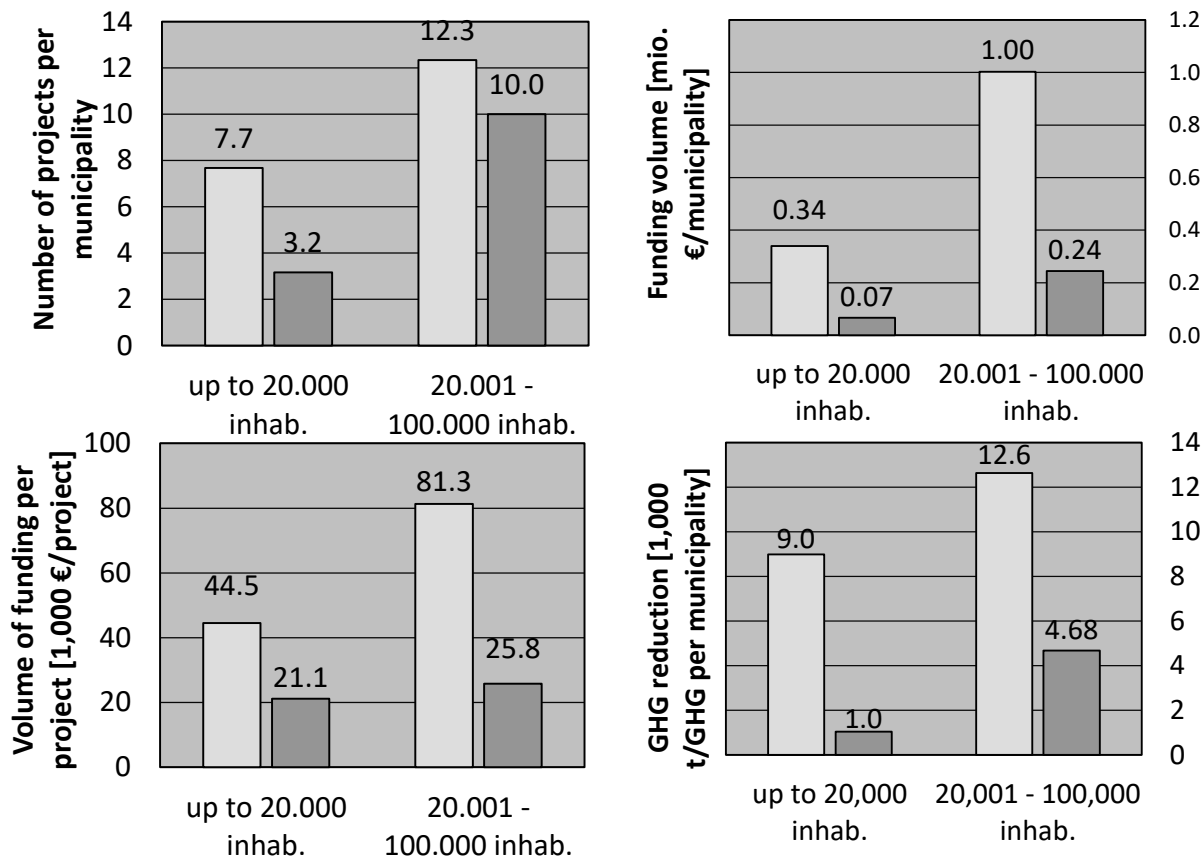
Municipalities with climate action management



Comparison of the use of funding for climate action before and after the establishment of the climate action management

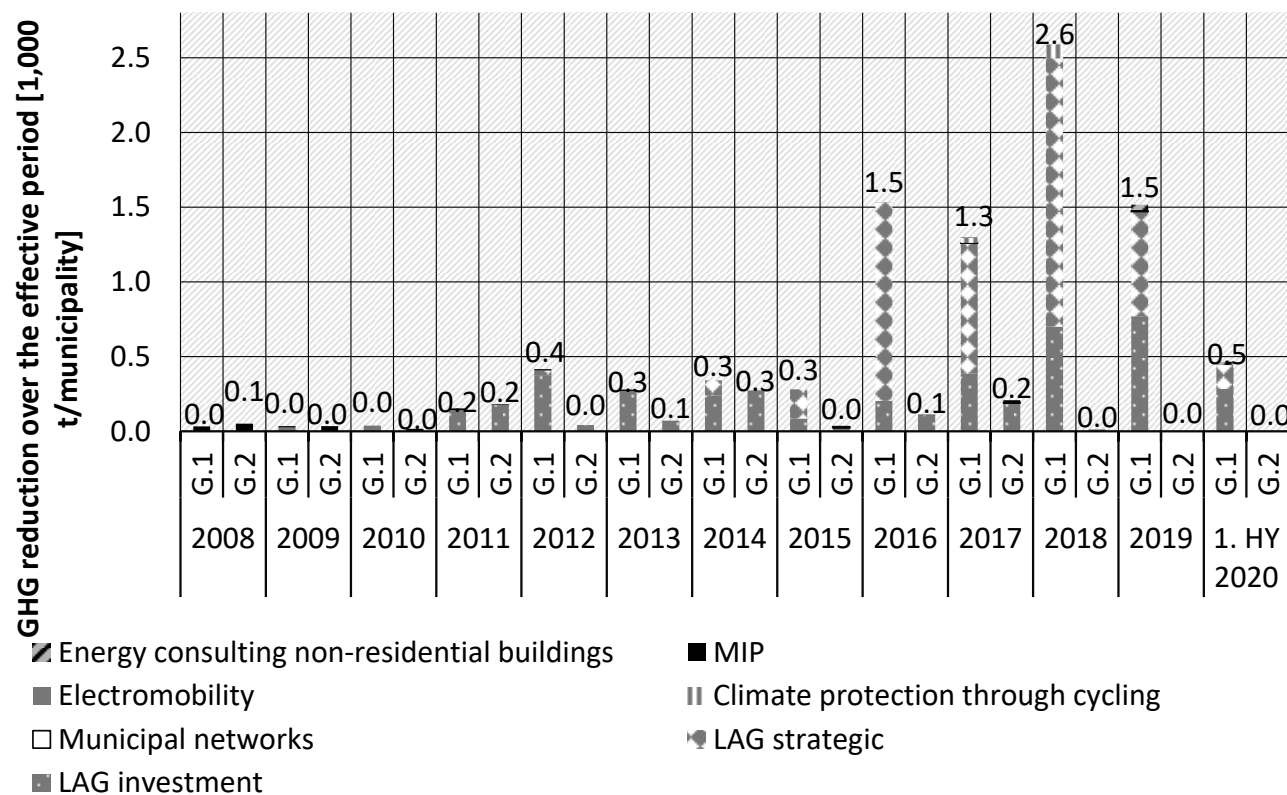
- Number of funded projects implemented
- Funding volume of the implemented funded projects
- Average funding volume per project
- GHG reductions through the implemented funded projects

Results: 1 Comparison group analysis



Cities and municipalities with climate action management perform significantly better in all indicators than cities and municipalities without CAM

Results: 1 Comparison group analysis

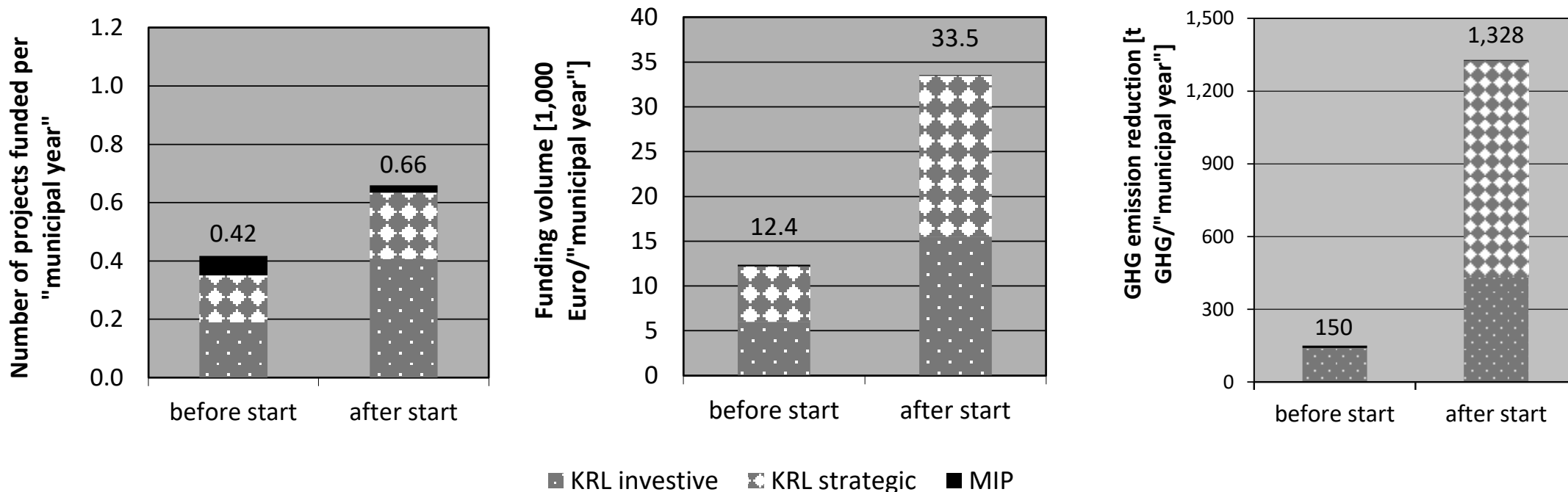


GHG emission reduction of small municipalities with (group 1) and without climate action management (group 2). Shown are reductions of the projects funded in the respective year:

Municipalities with CAM reduce more GHG and use more different programmes.

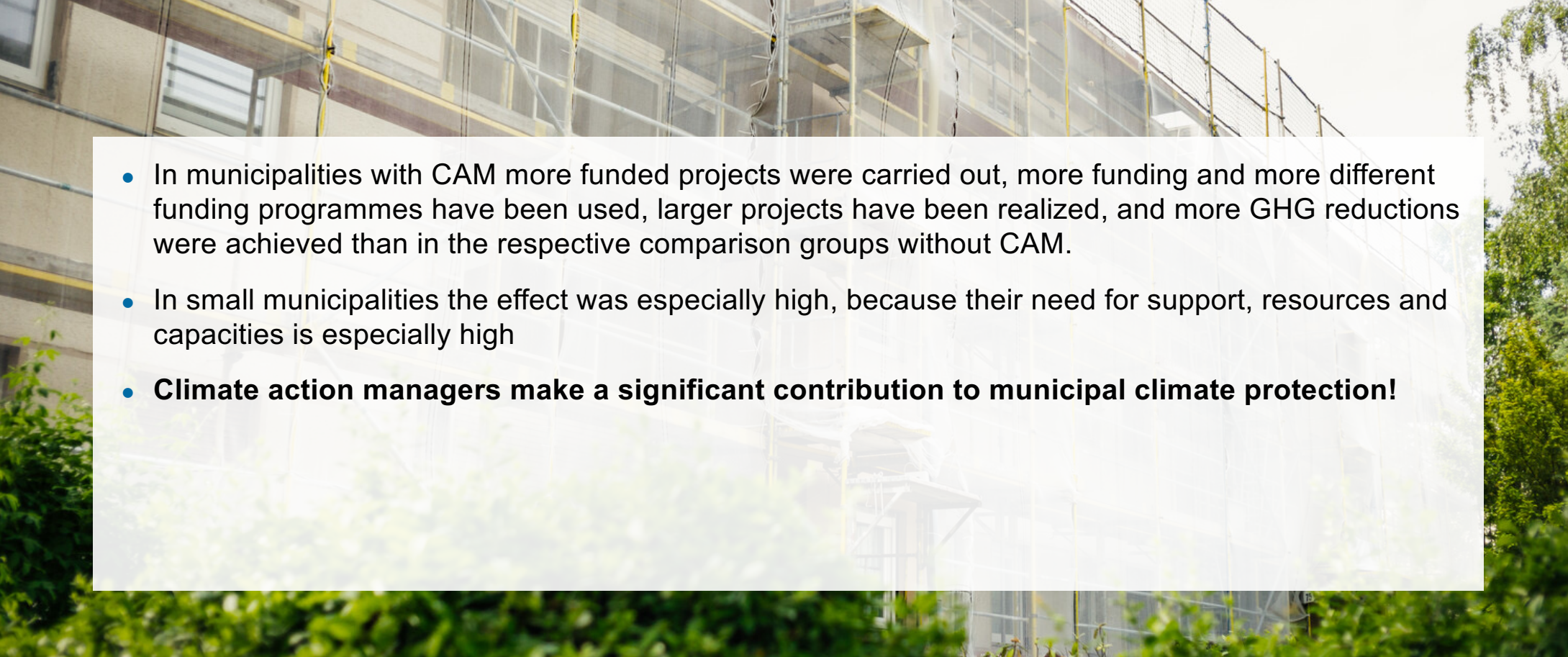
(LAG=Local Authorities funding Guideline; MIP=Market incentive programme)

Results: 2 Before-after-comparison – small municipalities



The average number of funded projects, the average funding volume and GHG reduction increase significantly with the start of the CAM.

Key results

- 
- In municipalities with CAM more funded projects were carried out, more funding and more different funding programmes have been used, larger projects have been realized, and more GHG reductions were achieved than in the respective comparison groups without CAM.
 - In small municipalities the effect was especially high, because their need for support, resources and capacities is especially high
 - **Climate action managers make a significant contribution to municipal climate protection!**

Discussion

Climate action management makes sense in every municipality!

In the short-term funding should be continued and expanded, especially for small municipalities

But: funding has its limits!

→ other policies are needed that make climate protection mandatory for municipalities and anchor it in the administrations, as well as provide the necessary financial resources and technical and organisational support to implement municipal climate action.

→ supporting institutions for small municipalities should be established

Acknowledgement

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- ...you for listening!