

Erasmus+-Project Climate Protection on Site

Environmental and Climate Protection in Adult Education on Site

Best Practice Projects

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Harz-regenerativ-Druiberg e. V.
Verein zur Förderung der kirchlichen Umweltberatung e. V.
Federación española por el medio ambiente y contra el
cambio climático
LENERG Energia Ügynökség Nonprofit Kft.

Foreword

In the project *Climate protection on site*, new strategies in adult education were developed with the aim of motivating local people to do more climate and environmental protection. It was about a combination of theoretical input in the context of workshops but also practical experience of initiatives and projects, which are already implemented locally. Of particular interest is the cultural and climatic differences in the participating countries and how they deal with the issue of environmental and climate protection and which strategies they develop. It was also important that in the context of the project sustainable networks were tied, which enable a professional and personal exchange as well as the possibility of mutual learning beyond the project. As part of the project, about 40 people from the adult education sector dealt with the topic of environmental and climate protection. In this way they picked up the topics in their networks and thus broadened them. As a concrete result of the project, we present you this guideline with best practice projects of the participating organisations: *Environmental and climate protection in adult education on site*.

I hope you will enjoy it!

Dardesheim, December 2020
Dr. Wendelin Bücking

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Added value of the energy transition for local people

RALF VOIGT

HARZ-REGENERATIV DRUIBERG E. V., DARDESHEIM

The use of renewable energies is shaped by citizens who are for and against it. In Dardesheim, too, we had to work on this topic at the beginning of the use of renewable energies in the wind farm, in order to show our citizens the possibilities, but also the loads. There were many doubters and ignorance here, too. Opponents of renewable energies in particular make a lot of wrong arguments and spread uncertainty. It is essential to discuss transparently the advantages and disadvantages with them and to make the development with the citizens, not by passing them. Taking citizens with us and allowing them to participate in the development, as well as always reacting to their concerns and also letting them participate in the success, are the successful paths followed in Dardesheim. In this way we were able to rise a high level of acceptance and the sense of belonging to the conversion process.

This paths we used:

1. The first point was to demonstrate openness and transparency with the citizens. We used discussions and conversations with interested and open minded citizens.
2. We presented the advantages but also the disadvantages face to face with the citizens and burdens were not hidden. We held open discussions and gave answers to the problems.
3. We included as many as possible of the property owners in a compensation system based on their burden in order to avoid envy or rejection. We kept the principle of equal treatment ? we did not allow any losers of the project.
4. We secured that added values stay in the region - company headquarters were installed in the region, so the tax power and the added value remains in the plant location and new jobs were created.
5. We created opportunities for citizens to participate with investment in the wind-farm. This possibility was offered the citizens of Dardesheim and the other villages around the wind farm, but it was also strictly limited to the region, because this should not be used by investment companies. This means that all citizens

could participate, even if they have no own property in the area of the windfarm. Safe dividends were paid also during the banking crisis. Citizens can see their investments every day. The participated citizens are not against the windfarm!

6. New-technology jobs ensure that young people stay in the region.
7. New energy tourism enable new work areas, the awareness of the region grew and the existing catering structures were able to participate.
8. We promoted the life of the associations in the villages around by sponsoring from the financial results of the windfarm and we informed about it in the regional media and in our regional and political networks.
9. We give an annual environmental protection prize in order to support projects and interested citizens and to publish best practice projects. We do good things and talk about it!
10. We spread constant information about the region, projects and technology via the magazine called ?Windblatt?.
11. We launched an offer in order to draw regional, regenerative and affordable energy for the citizens.
12. We supported and implemented regional energy projects and use eg. sector coupling, system stability, security of supply and electric mobility.
13. We consult citizens, associations and other regions on the use of renewable energies and energy efficiency ? how they can implement energy efficiency projects as well as the initiation and the support for projects.
14. We implement research projects with scientific institutions in the region, we bring together most different partners, without exclusion, in order to be successful in developing intelligent systems.
15. We conducted events for specialists, giving lectures and visits in order to provide information to other national and international regions, e.g. Saarbeck, Wolfshagen, Punsck, etc.
16. We are ready to take on a moderator / mediator role in the cooperation and discussion of the most diverse partners. We can support other projects with the experiences we gained with our project in Dardesheim.
17. We contact politicians in order to create the necessary framework conditions for the necessary changes.
18. We carry out public events with citizens, associations, administrations and the government to inform about the results and to take them with us on energy transition process. Nobody should feel excluded.



The Dardesheim City Orchestra at the base of a wind turbine

With the strategies we presented above, we have succeeded in generating acceptance for renewable energies, with a focus on wind energy, among the citizens of Dardesheim and the surrounding area. For our children, the existing wind farm and the use of other renewable energies are a matter of course on the way to the urgently needed energy transition.



A delegation of regional politicians, district administrators and local parliamentarians visits the Druiberg wind farm



Wind power creates jobs. 4,000 new jobs in Magdeburg wind power production and 8 maintenance specialists

The church environmental system

Grüner Hahn

DR. WENDELIN BÜCKING

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With the publication of the encyclical *Laudato si* of Pope Francis, climate protection and sustainable development have finally arrived as a topic in the catholic church. The aim is to implement the exemplary work of the church develop aid organisations in the church institutions in the local and regional environment by climate-effective activities. People are motivated to a more climate-friendly lifestyle with educational offers and programs. With the church's environmental management system *Grüner Hahn* (*green rooster*), environmental groups are supported on site and enabled to implement climate-friendly actions and projects (e. g. in parishes or conference houses). With the help of *Grüner Hahn*, the christian communities are now enabled to be perceived as a socially influential force in the future, especially in the areas of climate protection, justice and sustainability. With the help of *Grüner Hahn*, future viability of the Catholic communities in rural areas can be secured. Local people are motivated to deal with a new, climate-friendly lifestyle. Thus, catholic communities can influence their local environment and contribute to securing the future of rural areas in Saxony-Anhalt.

The mission to preserve creation belongs to the basics of the judeo-christian teaching. When the catholic church passes the idea of the preservation of the creation, it will be asked whether it reaches this goal itself. Therefore, its answers must be credible and its activities should be transparent. In the seriousness of campaigning for preservation of creation, it must not be overtaken and overtrumped by other commercial enterprises, banks or municipalities.

Sustainable development is a globally recognized guiding principle that the churches contributed significantly. With the development of systems and indicators that reflect social, ecological and economic issues, the catholic church contributes to that our earth remains habitable for future generations.

Church parishes use heating energy, electricity and water, paper is required and also construction projects have an ecological impact. Experiences with environmental management systems show that in addition to reducing the impact on the environment, these fields offer considerable potential for economic savings, too.

So you can imagine, that church environmental management is a future-oriented

opportunity for church congregations and institutions and also for all Christian churches as organisations in the social context.

Everyone is invited to take part in the continuous improvement process and talents, knowledge and skills are demanded. Outsiders are addressed and integrated in the work with the environmental protection. Because environmental protection is viewed as a less central field of activity, a new "leadership and corporate culture" could be tried out, which could be trend-setting for successful community participation. Environmental management is therefore an important contribution to a communicative culture of participation. It is not only a contribution to a more environmentally friendly future, but also a step towards more local engagement.

Church environmental management is not only ecologically (but also economically) important and in times of reducing financial resources, it is also important to create new financial scopes. With regard to environmental management, this means in the church sector: it is better to save kWh (kilowatt-hours) instead of having unemployed people. It is important to provide money for working with people and (if possible) not for the expenses for an old heating system!

The introduction of the church environmental management system (*Grüner Hahn*) based on the requirements of EMAS III (Eco Management and Audit Scheme, an EU standard) has proven itself in the church sector. The churches have a political responsibility here and serve these models. They can demonstrate with their actions that environmental protection is possible and that it is worth even for small institutions. The orientation to the European standard gives operational environmental protection and more credibility as any voluntary commitment. The specifications of the EMAS standard, which was applied in the church environmental management system *Grüner Hahn*, guarantee a high multiplication effect for all people on site and beyond that who inform themselves about the procedures and effects of *Grüner Hahn*.

Those who see the successes of environmental management inside these institutions will also try to behave more sensitive to the environment at home.



Public relations work at the diocese pilgrimage



The *Green Rooster* in the garden of the Huysburg monastery



Discussion with the employees of the Huysburg monastery about environmental questions



Certification with the *Green Rooster* in the family holiday hostel St. Ursula in Kirchmöser



Cooperation with the organisation *Klimakollekte*

Bicis para todas – Bicycles for everybody

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Bicis para todas – Bicycles for everybody – is a project, mainly run by the not-for-profit association *Soterranya*. It focusses on social and environment issues and promotes sustainable mobility. Bicycles thrown away in dustbins and donated bicycles are collected by project members, fixed and handed over to persons at risk of exclusion who need a sustainable way of transport to actively look for a job, to go to work or to school, to attend a training course, or to manage their own business. The project also collaborate with the administration and entities which deal with persons at risk of exclusion, offering their users training and activities. It pays special attention to children and youngsters. For this, *Bicis para todas* visits schools, social centres and children's institutions to make them aware of the project. In parallel, it works with educational centres, giving bicycles to school students so that they can conduct activities, and organises demos and short workshops adapted to children.

Bicis para todas takes place in a collaborative synergistic space, where people share ideas and social projects with other individuals or entities. It is a space where everybody can come and use the tools and equipment for free to repair their bicycle.

How it works?

First people who wish to give a bicycle contact *Bicis para todas*. They are asked whenever possible to bring the bicycle to the workspace, if not project members collect the bicycle. Then the state of the bicycle is assessed. If it can still work, it is cleaned and fixed. If not, the good spare parts are taken apart to be used on other bicycles and the useless pieces are stored and later donated to people from the area who have a local recycling business. This way *Bicis para todas* is a zero waste project.

In parallel, the project receives applications from individuals or entities in need of a bicycle. The demands are then prioritised according to each situation, and selected persons and/or entities are shortlisted. At this stage the two sides of the work come together: the project has to find the bicycle with specifications that will meet as much as possible the needs and situation of the person.

The bicycles are handed over with a security kit, which consists of a pair of lights, a locker, a reflective yellow jacket and a helmet if the individual is under 16-years old, as this last piece of security equipment is mandatory in Spain.

Who does the job?

The people who deal with the donators as well as those who deal with the individuals or entities in need of a bicycle are all volunteers. These people offer their time and work to help the others.

So far

Bicis para todas has collected, fixed and handed over 850 bicycles. On the one hand, it greatly helped individuals who needed a way of transport. On the other hand, it saved from dustbins and dumps tons of material and give them a second life. This in turn has positive effects on the environment. In other words, this social project is a successful example of circular economy.

Best practices

Bicis para todas has received prizes in recognition of its useful work: among others, the 2016 European Sustainable Mobility Week Award from the Valencian regional government (Setmana Europea de la Mobilitat Sostenible en la Comunitat Valenciana 2016), and the 2017 Fourth Congress of RSEncuentro ? Social Responsibility of Corporations Award (IV Congreso RSEncuentro ? Responsabilidad Social Corporativa 2017). Over time *Bicis para todas* has become a model of best practices and a national reference for successful communities? social projects: it is often asked to participate in forums ? which it does more than willingly ? by people and organisations who want to replicate the project. This way, our motto ?a bicycle can change the world? becomes a reality, and the members of *Bicis para todas* engage and work daily with this certainty.



The premises, members of the team and children



Activities with children



The premises and activities with children



Workshop, fixing bicycles



Bicycles for children



Bicycle for a child



Bicycle and kit for an adult



Trying a bicycle for persons with disabilities



Trying a bicycle for a person with disabilities



Volunteers and supporters

The documentary film *Rolling for the climate* (original title *Rodando por el clima*)

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ASOCIACIÓN POR EL MEDIO AMBIENTE Y CONTRA EL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO, VALÉNCIA

After a first bicycle trip to the Climate Change Conference (COP) in Copenhagen in 2008, the association AMA (Asociación por el medio ambiente y contra el cambio climático /Association for the environment and against the climate change) was created in 2009. It started to organise bicycle marches, among others, to the COP21 in Paris in 2015, and the COP22 in Marrakech in 2016, with many more participants. For this latter march, AMA decided to produce a documentary film so that many more people be aware of its message, and to have it recorded. The film was entirely financed through crowdfunding, financial contribution of the numerous persons who participated in the entire march and those, even more numerous, who joined it only for the first day. Later, thanks to other donators English subtitles were added so that the film could be seen at the international level.

First AMA watched several films produced by the organisation "La Cosecha" to assess its work, and then decided to select it for the positions it showed and because it was easy to work them.

Rolling for the climate relates a bicycle trip toward the consequences of the climate change in Mediterranean countries.

Scientific studies state that within a few decades the major part of the Iberian peninsula will have the same climate as North Africa.

The documentary film takes us to a trip to the future together with a group of representatives of environment and social organisations who cycle from Valencia to the COP22 in Marrakech and urge the Spanish Government to propose a law on the climate change, including concrete measures on the energy transition. All along the route, people, colours and landscapes tell us how the climate change is already affecting our lives.

The film also tackles other issues and topics like ecofeminism, i.e. the position of women in the fight against the climate change and the greater challenge they face in a country, Morocco, where the society often relegates women to secondary roles. It shows that the role of women in this fight, those participating in the march as well as

others speaking in the film, is very relevant and that they have the same abilities as men.

Another topic is that activism (in this case riding a bicycle) has nothing to do with financial means, social position, age or gender. Ordinary persons – range in age from 19 to 72, employed in all kinds of jobs or retired, with little physical training and modest income – can undertake a trip on bicycle more than 1,500 km long: the only thing they need is some eagerness, the wish for mutual company and a strong will to raise public awareness on the immediate necessity to pass a law on the climate change and to take measures for an ecological transition and efficient use of energy.

The film shows all the aspects of activism: learning and circulation of the message, motivation, companionship, happiness, enthusiasm, care, and over all a clean vital energy, the energy generated by our legs on the bicycle.

This trip and the film show that however small we may be, we are numerous, and that united, we can do big things.

Last but not least this documentary film shows a near future with less means and a more difficult environment for life, but it also suggests ways to hope, claim and implement solutions to the climate change.

"The future will be sustainable or there will be no future"

The documentary film can be found at youtube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nwrItgWNyOM>



Valencia's mayor, departure day to Marrakech



Participants and supporters who accompanied them for the first day, having lunch.



Day 1, shooting



Conference and debate with school children on the way to Marrakech



On the road



Companionship



On the ferry to Tangier



Media work in Morocco



Media work in Marrakech



Demonstration in Marrakech

Passive house at Debrecen University as an information centre for sustainable building energy

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LENERG ENERGIA ÜGYNÖKSÉG NONPROFIT KFT., DEBRECEN

Information centre for sustainable building energy was built in 2013 on the Kassai Road Campus of the University of Debrecen. The building has been built with the purpose of serving students of the Faculty of Engineering as a pilot site or a special show room where the most modern building energy systems are presented. Moreover individuals can visit the centre too.

The building is a 300 square meters two stories cubic shape building was built in 10 months. The cost was about 430€000 EUR, and it was supported by the EU. Cubic shape was designed due the fact that this shape is the most efficient in terms of energy after globe shape. Its figure is minimalist from outside, but the systems inside are state of the art technologies.

In the building students can examine the different renewable systems during operation, which can be found in a family house. They can see heat pumps, solar collectors, PV panels, heat exchangers and other energy efficient systems in the house. All the systems are visible in order to people see all the details of it, as pipes, pumps, and cables are not covered as it would be in a normal family house. More technologies are in the building than it would be necessary for a passive house, for example, four types of heating systems are built in. The built-in systems are controlled by a computer that makes measurements for research purposes.

Electricity is necessary to the systems? operation is mostly produced by the PV system installed on the roof. The building is connected to the district heating system of the city, and it operates only if the installed renewable systems do not cover the required heat. During summer time surplus energy produced by solar collectors are fed into the district heating system, hence it serves as the heat storage of the building.

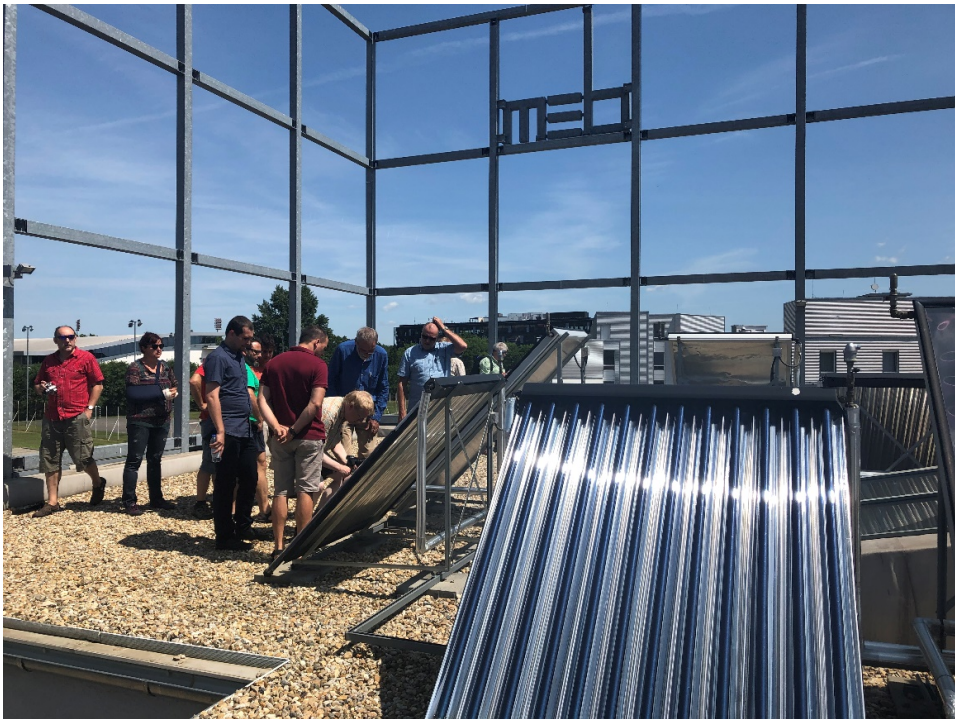
People in a ?guided tour? can get acquainted with these technologies, which can be used in their houses, and they can also learn about the advantages and disadvantages if they could use other solutions.



Passive house: Information centre for sustainable building energy at University of Debrecen ? outside view



Inside the passive house ? Béla Bodó (left) is presenting the built in heating systems



Solar collectors and PV panels on the top of the building

Energy developments in municipality of Nagyhegyes

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Background

Nagyhegyes is a small town in Eastern Hungary and it is located in Hajdú-Bihar County. The town has 2788 inhabitants. The mayor of the town and all members of general assembly are committed to the fight against climate change. They do a lot for their town, they apply for grants, but they also invest their own money in renewable and energy efficiency projects.

The main sector is agriculture; corn, wheat, potato, onion and tobacco are the main plants. Other important sector is gas exploitation. The town has a considerable amount of local taxes income. The town has a good infrastructure, all the houses are connected to the grid, and almost all road are covered by asphalt.

In Nagyhegyes the Mayor's Office, a kindergarten, an elementary school, a health centre and a house for elderly people are maintained by the local government.

Energy developments

The first major energy project was the replacement of the old lighting system of the municipality in 2005.

In 2013 municipality installed 14.4 and 17.28 kW PV on the top of the house for elderly people and kindergarten. Both buildings were financed by Environmental and Energy Operational Programme in 100

In 2017 and 2018 energy investment continued. Territorial and Settlement Development Operational Programme 2014-2020 financed 15 kW PV installation on the roof of Mayor's Office. The gym of the elementary school was insulated and 33 kW PV was installed on its roof, as well as the old heating system and old doors and windows were replaced.

In the same years Nagyhegyes refurbished the Cultural House and Sport Centre from the Rural Development Programme, which intensity rate was 85 %. 2 kW PV was installed on the Cultural House and its old heating system and old doors and windows



PV panels on the building of the kindergarten in Nagyhegyes

were replaced and it was insulated as well. The building of the Sport Complex was insulated, and its old heating system and old doors and windows were replaced.

Last but not least in 2019 municipality implemented an awareness raising campaign financed by Environmental and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme. The grant was 10 000 EUR. The project targeted local people from younger kids to adults. In the project a puppet show for kindergartners was organized that tackled sustainability in the language of children. Photo and drawing competition was organized for school children. Adults were targeted by different programs on local public event, like quizzes, competitions, presentations etc. Awareness raising workshops were held for the employments of the public buildings.

Besides the projects financed by EU Programmes leaders of the kindergarten started to raise the youngest children's awareness locally in group meetings as part of their education. For example kindergartners learn about how electricity is produced by PV panels, which can be found on the top of its roof. Hence they learn about renewable energies in a very natural way, and they can give the knowledge to their parents.



The mayor of Nagyhegyes presenting the developments of the town in the building of Town Hall



PV panels on the building of the Town Hall in Nagyhegyes

Creation of a CO₂-free energy supply in the Harz foreland

ULRICH NARUP

HARZ-REGENERATIV DRUIBERG E. V., DARDESHEIM

After the political change in East Germany, the Berlin Wall fell in November 1989. The peaceful reunification of the two parts of the country followed very dynamically at first. After 40 years in the GDR, the now permanently open border enabled mutual exchange, joint plans and actions. In June 1991, a two-blade wind turbine made by Lagerwey was turning in western Vienenburg (Lower Saxony). It was in sight of the eastern Druiberg (Dardesheim) and encouraged the Radach family to venture into a similar project. In February 1992 Karl Radach, with the support of Heinrich Bartelt (Wistra), submitted the building application for an identical wind turbine with a nominal output of 80 kW on the Druiberg. Two years later, the system was ready to feed electricity into the grid. It was the second wind turbine in the whole of Saxony-Anhalt until then! The good wind conditions on the mountain and the relatively large area encouraged Heinrich Bartelt himself to submit a building application for 21 wind turbines here in August 1993. Initially, 3 larger Lagerwey wind turbines with a rated output of 250 kW each were applied for and built. In the annual balance sheet, the electricity yields of the systems built corresponded to the electricity consumption of Dardesheim as early as 1995! In the neighboring town of Rohrsheim, Georg Kokot and his company are quickly ready to perform the maintenance work on the Lagerwey systems. He himself also built a wind turbine of this type on a plot of land outside the village. The new, western-style planning regulations of the federal state and the lack of power grid expansion delayed and made the construction of further systems more expensive. For example, a long, underground cable route (30kV) to the distant town of Wasserleben was necessary in order to be able to feed into the high-voltage network (110 kV) with its own substation.

Later in January 2004 an Enercon system with a nominal output of 2,000kW started rotating on the Druiberg. Further plants followed in quick succession. In October 2005 the first photovoltaic system was built on the roof of the fire brigade in the village. In all PV systems, great importance was attached to the transparency of the yields and the avoidance of CO₂. Accordingly, public online displays were installed in all systems, which currently show the yield figures. By the end of the year, 3 more larger roof solar systems had been built on the school, on the country inn Adleränd on a larger company roof in the industrial area. At the end of 2005, the agricultural cooperative



Biogas generation in Zilly with Jenbacher gas engine (complete system built by Schmack) for electricity and heat generation.

Zilly / Dardesheim eG put the first larger biogas plant in the region into operation. It now mainly uses maize and thus generates 500 kW of reliable electrical power. Almost ten years later, the overall efficiency of the system was significantly improved by laying and connecting a heat pipe for heating the castle with the kindergarten. For a long time in Germany, biogas plants were installed by farmers who saw little opportunity to supply heat to their village center with high losses. Only a few operators came up with the idea of transporting the generated, dry and cool biogas virtually loss-free to where there was more heat demand via combined heat and power, mostly in a central location.

In May 2006 the E112 wind turbine reached a tower height of 100 m, which at that time had outstanding dimensions. The 195 tonne generator of the E-112 will be pulled up in September. A precision work in very strong wind conditions see press article. On November 3rd, 2006, what was then the largest wind turbine in Germany with a nominal output of 6 MW was inaugurated. The official opening took place with the typical red button by the Minister of Economics of the State of Saxony-Anhalt, Dr. Reiner Haseloff. At about the same time, Enercon increased its on-site service team to 10 people. This group not only provides maintenance for this wind farm, but also others in the larger area. The particularly good Scada remote monitoring with a relatively good limitation of the damage or partial failures ensures only short interruptions in yield.

In the following year, 2007, the federal government made considerable funding



Enercon service team in 2006 in front of the tower of the E 112 with a nominal output of 6 MW.

available for renewable concepts (E-energy projects). Dardesheim with its wind farm, the pumped storage power plant in Wendefurth (operator: Vattenfall), the network operators of the region (E.on-Avacon and local municipal utilities in the Harz district) and scientists from the University of Kassel and Magdeburg together with Siemens formed a large consortium under significant leadership of the wind farm. In 2007 our non-profit association Harz-Regenerativ-Druiberg e. V. was founded in Dardesheim. The work of the association is described by Ralf Voigt and Bodo Weinhold elsewhere in this guideline. In 2008, the requested funding was approved under the project name "Regenerative Modell Region Harz" for a 4-year project. As an experienced project engineer, Ulrich Narup was able to open the new project office as a contact point in the Harz Mountains in November 2008. The aim of the project was to determine how far renewable energies are already established in the Harz region. In addition, a prognosis should be made as to how a 100% scenario can be achieved and how this should work well in the network. An extremely exciting project, which, however, had to protect the various interests of the partners (e.g. data protection for customer data) and was therefore not very transparent.

In 2009, at the suggestion of the Federal Government's Ministry of the Environment and other agencies, a new federal project was launched to increase the integration of electric mobility. This spurred our inclination, together with partners, to install a few modern charging stations and to bring the first available series-production electric vehicles and prototypes based on the Audi-A2 with new lithium traction batteries and faster charging technology onto the streets. The development across energy sec-



On June 30, 2008, the first electric solar filling station in the state of Saxony-Anhalt was put into operation in Dardesheim. The old "Volkswagen Elektro-Golf", still with old lead battery technology, was still ready to drive but offered a range of around 70km only.

tors towards clean mobility began! The bidirectional car charger developed by the company ?Krebs und Aulich? in Derenburg, which enabled fast charging and feeding back into the network, was outstandingly ingenious. However, the use of the prototypes in everyday life showed some weaknesses that could be eliminated through follow-up projects. After all, after 7 years I had covered about 120,000 km electrically. The daily trip between Magdeburg and my work place in particular brought driving pleasure on one hand, but also required reliable charging at the destinations and technology suitable for everyday use. It now leads too far to enumerate and evaluate all further steps in the Harz district and especially within sight of the wind farm. Pictures and chronological reports can be called up and viewed in many languages at <https://www.energiepark-druiberg.de> . You can also find a wikipedia entry at https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windpark_Druiberg, it is in German but also informative.

In March 2011 there was the unexpected accident in Fukushima when a tsunami wave quickly paralyzed the nuclear power plant, which was classified as safe, and triggered a nuclear catastrophe in Japan. I heard the terrifying news on the car radio when I was allowed to take over my roadworthy red Audi-A2 in Derenburg as a test driver in the field test.



Here is the state of the art of the electric vehicles that initially visited the charging station!



Meeting of three Audi-A2 E-mobilists in Wernigerode / Harz in summer 2011 for a comparison drive.

Conclusion

In retrospect, many energy projects were implemented locally and in the Harz district in a good 20 years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, which today (end of 2020) show even more clearly what was once possible when federal and EU funding can be used and the political and legal framework conditions fit. The good PR work on the topics described, attracted many domestic and foreign guests, who were given free access to many things and many useful tips. Guest books, photos, links and the "Windblatt" newsletter are evidence of a pleasant global exchange between the association and the operating companies! All the more sobering are the clear persistence tendencies in many countries now, under the visible impression of the visible climate catastrophe in front of us! The formerly pioneering Energy Feed-in Act (EEG) in Germany today, after regular so called "improvements", unfortunately primarily serves the interests of the strong energy lobbyists, who are not interested in energy simply coming from citizens to citizens! It is high time that political changes were heralded in Germany and also in the EU. The priorities for the energy transition (e.g. storage, hydrogen, network use) must be quickly and clearly reformulated and anchored in promotional rules worldwide. We can achieve a lot together if we can raise awareness of it. This can only be achieved with a high degree of honesty and transparency. In addition, this EU project with our partners in Hungary and Spain was a good chance to get an impression from several perspectives despite the disabilities caused by Corona. We used this exchange and would like to deepen it.