



1ST EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY AT UNIVERSITIES, MARCH 8-10, 2017, UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA DE BARCELONA DR. HILMAR WESTHOLM, UNIVERSITÄT HAMBURG



Topics:

- (1) University of Hamburg and the Center for a Sustainable University (KNU) in brief
- (2) Aspects of a Mobility Management Concept
- (3) CO₂-Compensation of Flights
- (4) Outlook and Summary



1. University of Hamburg in brief (I)

Some facts and figures:

The Universität Hamburg is a public-owned university

Appr. 42,000 enrolled students

- Appr. 56% are female
- Appr. 5,110 or 12% are international students
- Applications in the academic year 2015: 54,528

Total number of staff:

- 12,106 incl. 6,859 in the Faculty of Medicine (MED) / University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf (UKE), incl. 7,517 females (=62%)
- appr. 700 professors (29% female)

Budget:

 2015: €456 million state funding (incl. investments) incl. medicine: €118 million

External Funding:

2015: €207 million (incl. medicine: €76 million)





KNU = Center for a Sustainable University = network platform:



- The Center for a Sustainable University (KNU) at the Universität Hamburg (UHH) was established in 2011
- It is an interdisciplinary workforce dedicated to the advancement of sustainability, at the UHH and beyond
- acts as a research network, a think-tank for innovation and an incubator for new approaches, concepts, procedures and methods in the context of sustainability
- offers consultancy for the UHH Presidium on issues of sustainability



1. University of Hamburg in brief (III)



The KNU operates using a whole-institution approach:

- it seeks to include all parts of the UHH, i.e. students, faculty, administration
- it aims at implementing transformational processes at an organization-wide, integrated level
- it systematically referes to four fields of action at the UHH:

Reflection on Science Research **Didactic Institutional** What does sustain-How can we define What are the What is sustainable and develop ability in science characteristics of governance? And actually mean? And sustainable research? sustainable how can we achieve how can we cultivate education? And how it? it? do we facilitate it?



What We Do:



- Fund and support scientific projects on sustainability
- Develop and implement sustainable practices in education
- Strengthen the university's internal and external networks for sustainability
- Apply new approaches for an environmentally and socially friendly university
- Integrate knowledge and practices



2. Aspects of a mobility management concept (I)

Relevant fields of activity in the mobility sector of the university

Avoidance:

- necessity (sufficiency): Is it really necessary to do the trip (visit the conference e.g.)?
- substitution: virtual instead of physical mobility by using Green IT (Skype, video-conference, e-learning...)

Reduction:

- change of transportation mode to reduce emissions: bus/train/bike instead of car, train instead of plane, etc. (impact also on issues such as urban space, health) – sticks and carrots:
 - incentives for change: cheap and obliged student-ticket, mandatory jobticket for employees, job-bikes, bike storages, awards, tax reductions
 - limitation of parking space for cars
 - request for justifications if a carbon-intensive travel mode should be used
- increase efficiency: Cars with less emissions (3-litre-cars, hybrids, e-cars, ...)

Compensation:

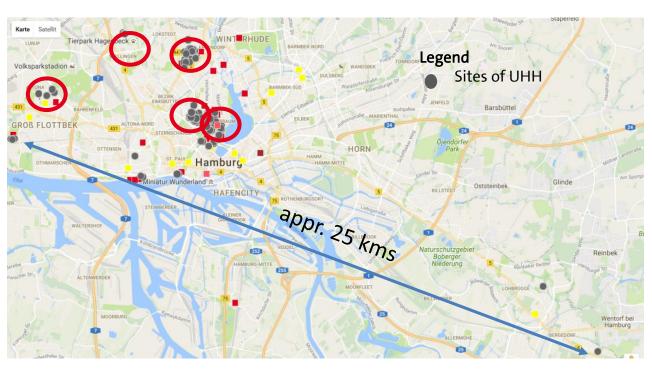
Pay for CO₂-emissions and reduction elsewhere where cheaper



2. Aspects of a mobility management concept (II)

Influence factors, features of mobility in Hamburg affecting the university

- 5 campus sites
- 190 sites (buildings) within the city (!)



 3 of the 5 campus sites have excellent access to public transport (underground, speed trains, busses) and few parking space for cars, 2 are isolated and have only bus access (and parking space...)



2. Aspects of a mobility management concept (III)

Influence factors, features of mobility in Hamburg

- Cheap "semester-ticket" for students to use public transport for free included in administrative study fees (obligatory)
- Optional "profi card" (job ticket) for employees to use public transport for free
- Some sites with covered (but open) bicycle racks
 (1 bicycle station (storage with maintenance-facilities) at the core campus)





2. Aspects of a mobility management concept (IV)

Influence factors, features of mobility in Hamburg

- Several campus sites are linked to "veloroutes" (special bicycle-routes as part of a wider network of cycling routes established by the state's administration)
- Small number of "job bicycles" free of charge for job rides during the day

Yearly action "with bike to work" in cooperation with a health insurance and the

national cycling association

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3. CO₂-Compensation of Flights (I)

How Hamburg's compensation model works (I)

- For every official flight booked by an employee of the Universität Hamburg, she or he has to pay an extra CO₂ compensation fee.
- The money is transferred to the environmental department of the City State of Hamburg.
- The City of Hamburg has a partnership with the Municipality Kinondoni in Dar es Salaam (Tanzania).



- The plan is to build a composting plant in Tanzania for vegetable waste of several market sites.
- This new plant would save the CO₂-equivilents (here mainly methane) that currently are leaking when the organic waste is dumped on a landfill site.



3. CO₂-Compensation of Flights (II)

Details

Compensation fees:

- Within Germany, a flat rate of 6 EUR is charged for a single flight and 9 EUR for a round-trip flight.
- For flights abroad the amount to be paid is easily calculated on the website of the climate protection NGO "atmosfair".
- E.g. 16 EUR have to be donated for a direct return flight from Hamburg to Barcelona, or e.g.
 132 EUR for a direct return flight from Hamburg to San Francisco.

The money is transferred by the financial department of the university to the environmental department of the City State of Hamburg.

Emission Calculation Results

1 round-trip flight for 1 person

from	- to	Flight class	Flight type
Hamburg - Fuhlsbuettel (HAM)	- Barcelona (BCN)		

668 kg CO₂

€16

Your CO2-emissions (1)

Climate impact
Compensation amount

Sno.. detailed emission data▼

Your CO₂-Emissions in comparison

Your flight (per person)

kg 668

Emissions per capita (in India)

kg 1,600

Emissions for one car (12,000 km; middle class model)

kg 2,000

Climate compatible annual emissions budget for one person ①

kg 2,300

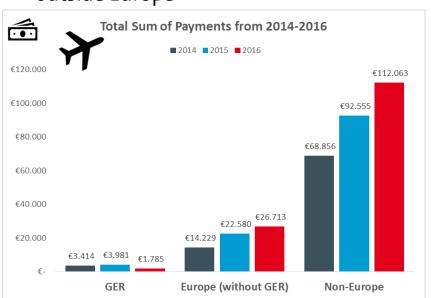


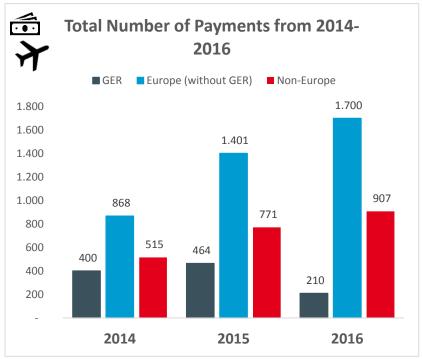
3. CO₂-Compensation of Flights (III)

Details

Number of flights and total compensation fees:

- In 2016, appr. 2,800 flights of universityemployees have been compensated (appr. 5,600t CO₂-equivilents)
- Appr. one third has been conducted outside Europe





 In 2016, appr. 140,000 EUR of compensation fees have been donated by the university



3. CO₂-Compensation of Flights (IV)

How Hamburg's compensation model works (II)

- Through the savings of CO₂-equivilents by the new composting plant in Tanzania, for a ten-year-period all historic and future flight-induced CO₂-emissions conducted by the public authorities should be compensated (8,000t/a reduction of CO₂-equivilents is expected – two third of this by employees of the university!)
- The savings of CO₂-equivilents are calculated through the Clean-Development-(CDM) Mechanism with the "Tool to determine methane emissions avoided from disposal of waste at a solid waste disposal site",
- Hamburg calculated with appr. 1 mio. EUR for the plant, additional funding comes from the German federal government.



3. CO₂-Compensation of Flights (V)

Obstacles

By now, construction of the composting plant has not yet started. Main challenges reported are e.g.

- language,
- not clarified responsibilities between different local authorities in Dar Es Salaam (such a metropolitan, municipal and local level),
- different cultures of administration in both countries,
- wave of purges in the local administration,
- relationship towards time and reliability.

Currently Hamburg's strategy is that **Tanzanian partners should start with an initial investment** before they invest money themselves.

Simultaneously, they are looking for further CDM-projects.

4. Outlook and Summary (I)

Next steps

- Learning from and exchange of experiences with other universities (e.g. U-Mob)
- Monitoring:
 - what happens?
 - data recording
 - activities planned (including site management)
 - analysis of relevance and influence
- Looking for actors, opportunities and potential associates
 - appointments with city-owned metro and bus company and transportation dpt.
 of the city
- PR
 - presentations, campaign,
 - future workshop with bike riders within the university during a "health week"



Summary

- Students and the scientific boards need to exchange views, knowledge and opinions across borders and thus require mobility.
- Thus, at universities, "internationalization" is an important driver to enlarge mobility requirements and enhances climate change. This is a dilemma of sustainability which only partly can be solved by sophisticated green IT solutions.
- In a hierarchy of mobility management, "compensation" of CO₂-emissions is at the lowest step (below avoidance and reduction) compensation within the clean development mechanism of the intergovernmental climate regime seems being very complicated in practice.
- The universities themselves are not the **most important and relevant stakeholders** regarding mobility management at universities these are the **municipalities** with their democratic rights regarding urban planning, attractive public transit, cycling facilities, car parking regime, etc..



Many thanks for your attention!

Further queries to:

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