Energy & Climate Go Local: How Local Actors Can Best Achieve Climate Neutrality

Jérémy Cléro
Expert
IEECP

Roberta D'Angiolella
Senior Communications Expert
IEECP

Indriany Lionggo
Expert
IEECP

Mara Oprea
Expert
IEECP

IEECP
INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN ENERGY AND CLIMATE POLICY

For ambitious and evidence-based climate and energy policies.

The Institute for European Energy and Climate Policy is a non-for-profit, independent research foundation working on climate change mitigation, energy efficiency and renewable energy policy.

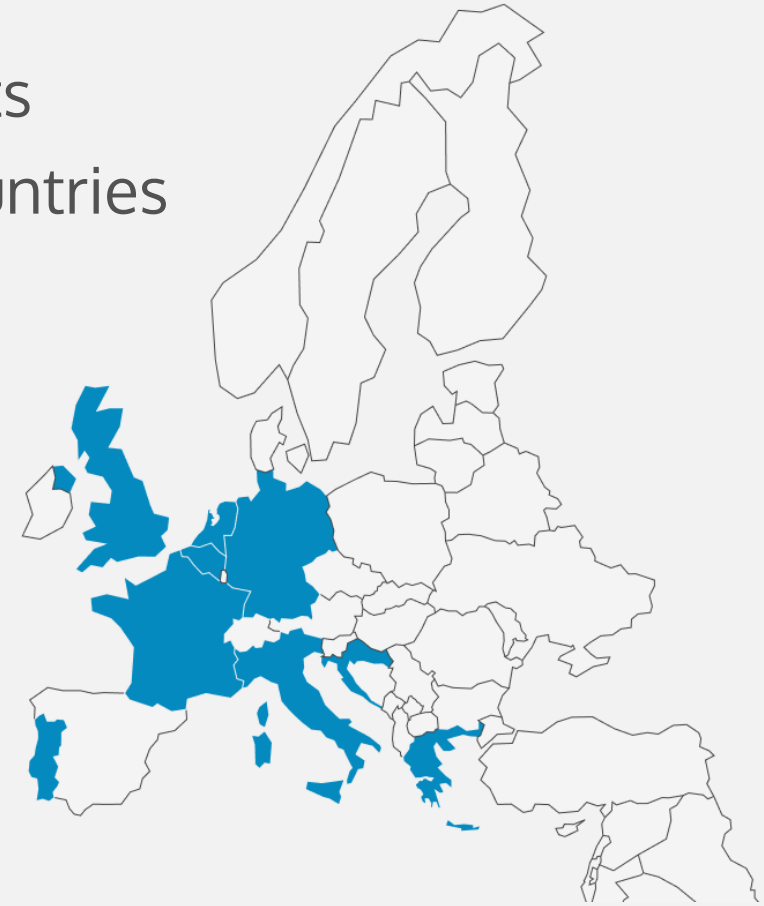
IEECP acts as a knowledge-hub, sharing pragmatic results as well as innovative ideas providing policymakers, and all private and public decision-makers with impartial expertise and science-based solutions, networking platforms and knowledge to support their work towards a sustainable future.

Our team

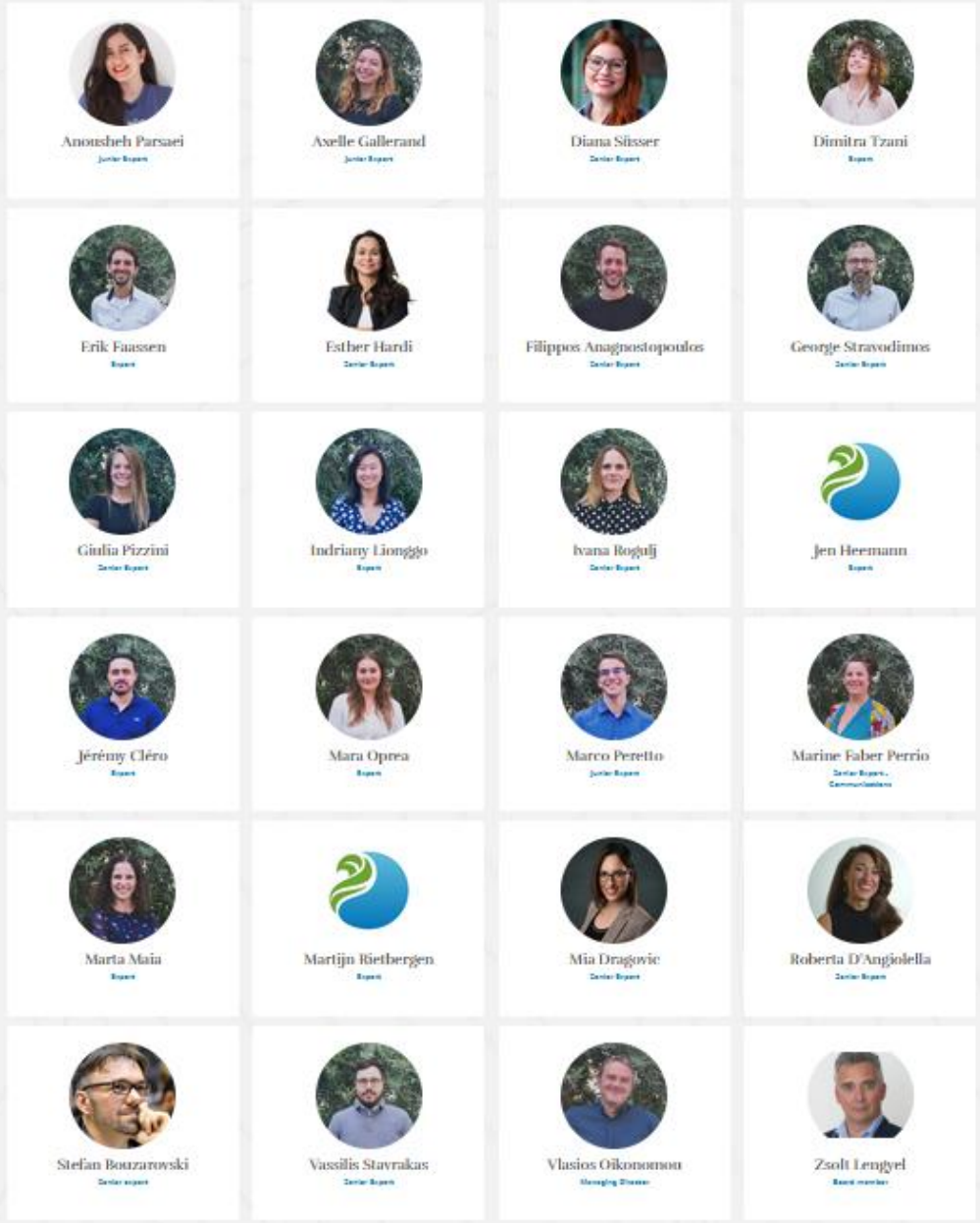
Working worldwide

Over 30 experts

Based in **10** countries



— OUR TEAM



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Go to **vevox.app**

Enter the session ID: **127-654-538**

Or scan the QR code

Question slide

What is the correct definition of being climate resilient?

The ability to withstand shocks and recover better.

0%

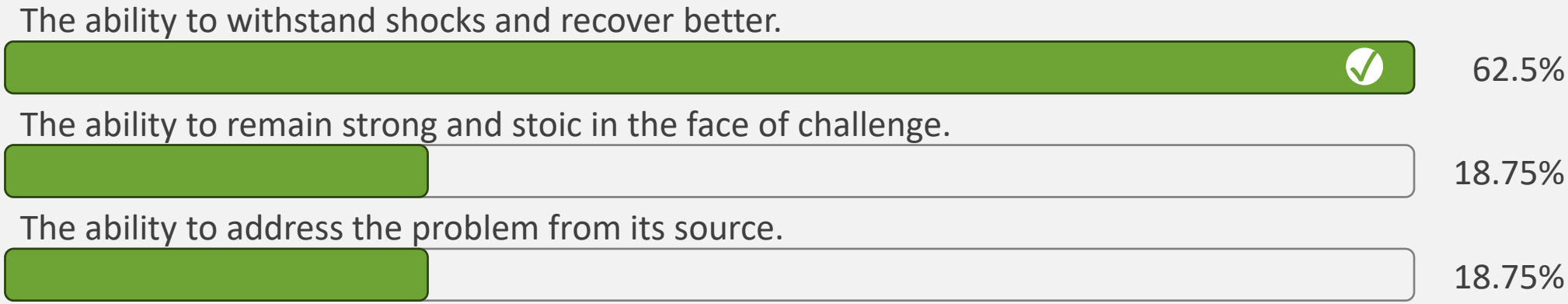
The ability to remain strong and stoic in the face of challenge.

0%

The ability to address the problem from its source.

0%

What is the correct definition of being climate resilient?



RESULTS SLIDE

REGILIENCE

Regional Pathways to Climate Resilience

"Climate change is happening today, so we have to build a more resilient tomorrow"

"Prepare Europe for climate disruptions and accelerate the transformation to a climate-resilient and just Europe by 2030"

(European Commission, 2021)

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101036560.

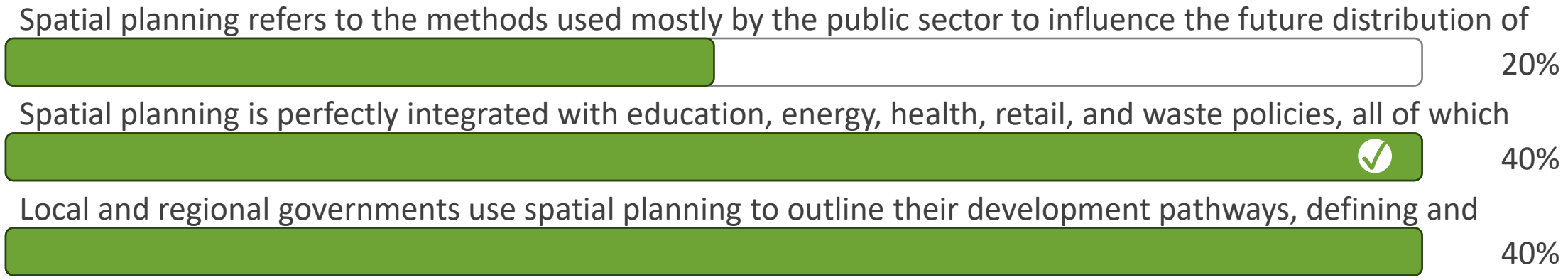
Which of these facts about spatial planning is NOT true?

Spatial planning refers to the methods used mostly by the public sector to influence the future distribution of people and activities in spaces of various scales. 0%

Spatial planning is perfectly integrated with education, energy, health, retail, and waste policies, all of which are crucial for sustainable and resilient urban development. 0%

Local and regional governments use spatial planning to outline their development pathways, defining and setting restrictions for land use and development. 0%

Which of these facts about spatial planning is NOT true?



RESULTS SLIDE

Integrated Energy, Climate and Spatial Planning

The overarching objective of our project is to develop, test, and roll out the **IN-PLAN practice** – a long-lasting support structure enabling local and regional authorities to effectively implement their sustainable energy, climate, and spatial plans. It aims to do so by:

Integrating energy and climate planning with spatial planning

Ensuring commitment at all political levels through vertical integration

Matching the included measures with local and regional budget lines

The Practice is now in its draft version, but it is already being tested in a few regions.

Scan to know more about the project:

SCAN ME

Co-funded by the European Union under project ID 101076428. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or CINEA. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

What is a maladaptation action?

Actions that are complimentary when designed or implemented together.

0%

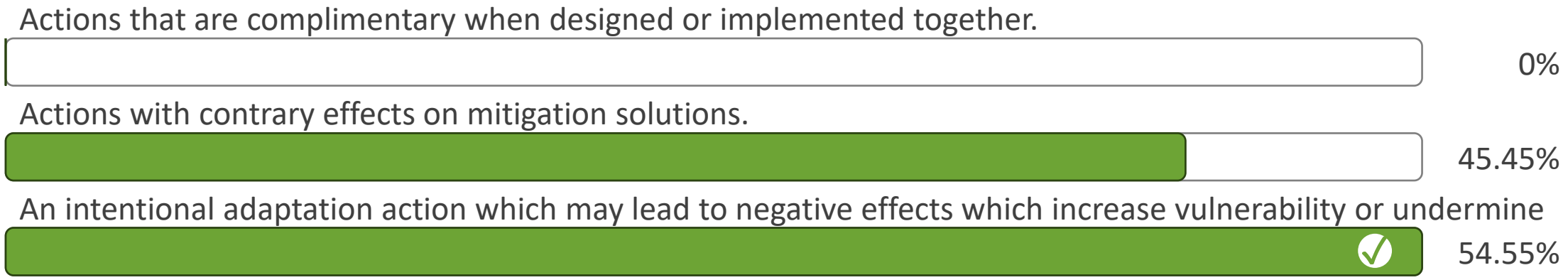
Actions with contrary effects on mitigation solutions.

0%

An intentional adaptation action which may lead to negative effects which increase vulnerability or undermine sustainable development.

0%

What is a maladaptation action?



RESULTS SLIDE

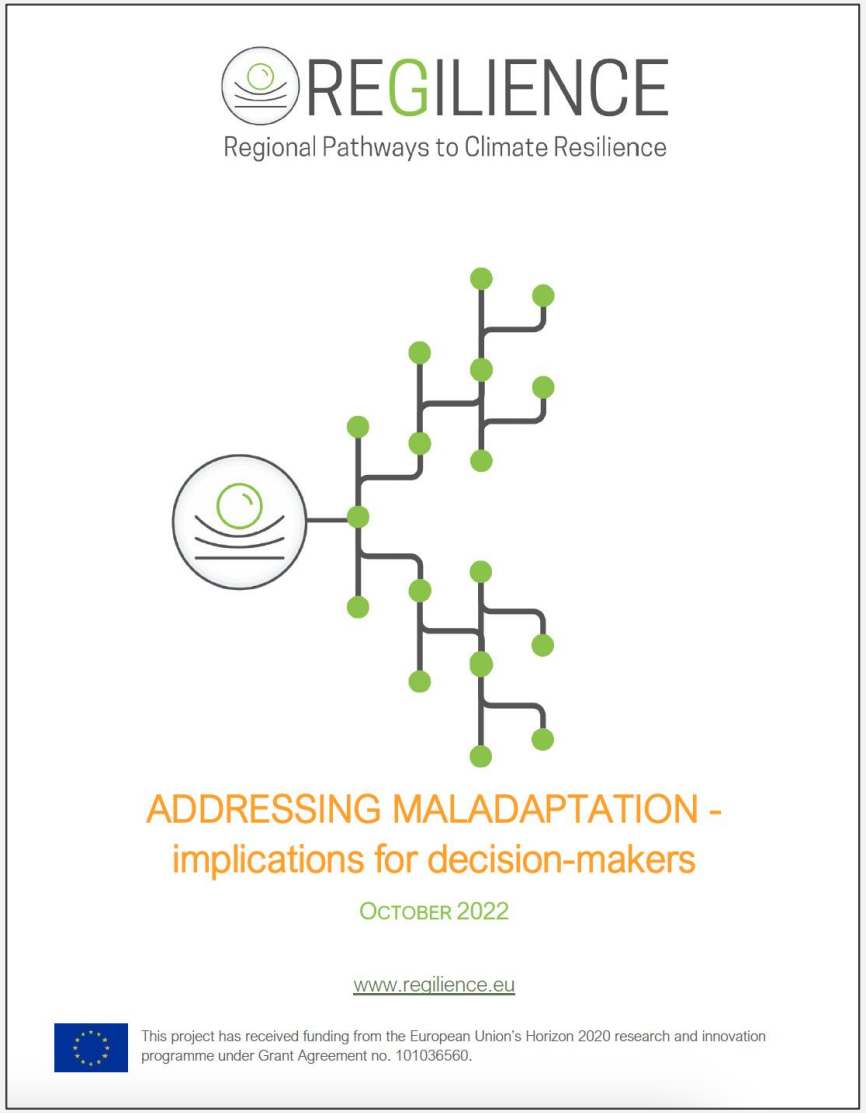
REGILIENCE

Regional Pathways to Climate Resilience

Many tools provide support to plan good climate adaptation but neglect the risk of maladaptation. For this reason, the **REGILIENCE self-assessment tool** explicitly focuses on spotting potential risk factors for maladaptation as early as possible. Its objective is to help users to avoid or reduce maladaptation risks in the planning phase of adaptation actions.

Scan to access the tool:

SCAN ME



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101036560.

Question slide

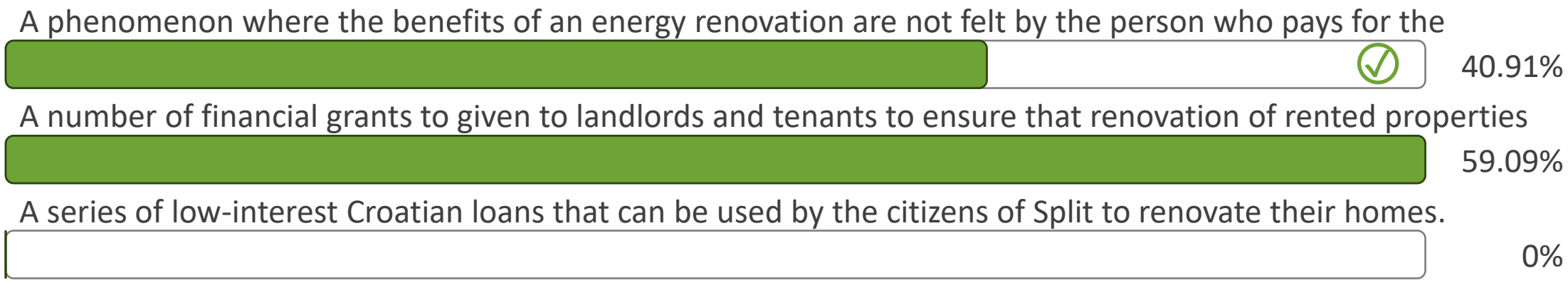
What are 'Split incentives'?

A phenomenon where the benefits of an energy renovation are not felt by the person who pays for the renovation 0%

A number of financial grants to given to landlords and tenants to ensure that renovation of rented properties can take place 0%

A series of low-interest Croatian loans that can be used by the citizens of Split to renovate their homes. 0%

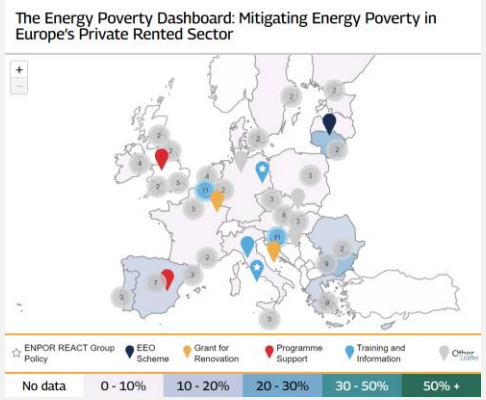
What are 'Split-incentives'?



RESULTS SLIDE

When a landlord pays for renovations on their rented property, their tenants are often the ones reaping the financial benefits of living in an energy efficient home. This leaves landlords with little incentive to renovate, and tenants in a state of energy poverty when buildings are inefficient. To help vulnerable renters, the ENPOR project has created:

- The Energy Poverty Dashboard which maps policies and measures to alleviate energy poverty in the PRS
- The split incentives tool which calculates the division of payments that should be made between landlord and tenant to cover EE improvements
- 10 policies to help reduce the impact of split incentives and energy poverty on tenants.



Find the energy poverty dashboard here

SCAN ME

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 889385.

Question slide

Which ones do NOT qualify as examples of multiple benefits of energy efficiency?

Improved health and reduced energy poverty

0%

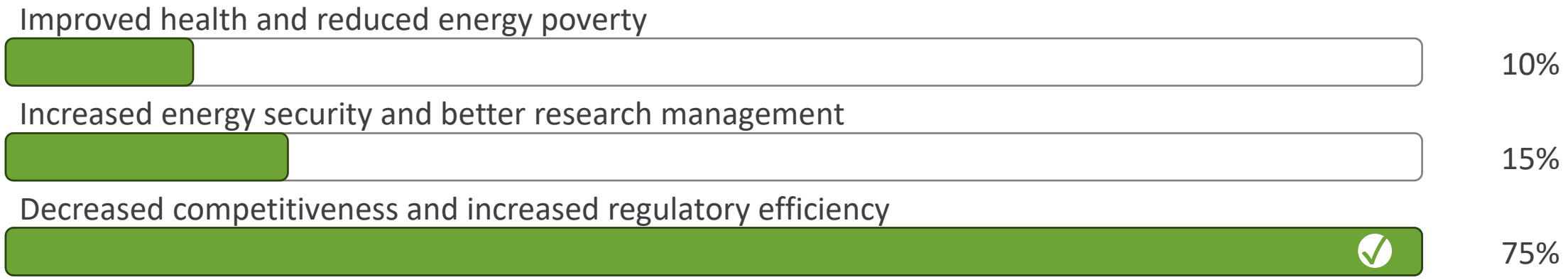
Increased energy security and better research management

0%

Decreased competitiveness and increased regulatory efficiency

0%

Which ones do NOT qualify as examples of multiple benefits of energy efficiency?



RESULTS SLIDE

MICAT

Multiple Impacts Calculation Tool

The MICAT project has developed a comprehensive approach to estimate Multiple Impacts of Energy Efficiency (MI-EE) by co-creating a free, easy-to-use, scientifically sound online tool (MICATool).

The MICATool enables holistic analyses of MI-EE at the European, national and local levels to strengthen the climate strategy of the Energy Union and accelerate an affordable and just sustainable energy transition.

This is done by addressing the challenges and needs of important target groups like policy makers, practitioners and evaluators by quantifying 23 benefits of energy efficiency.

Find out more about the project here:

SCAN ME

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 101000132.

Which climate-related knowledge is most often lacking by public authorities and energy agencies when implementing their SEAPs or SECAPs?

Energy data collection (acquisition and treatment)

0%

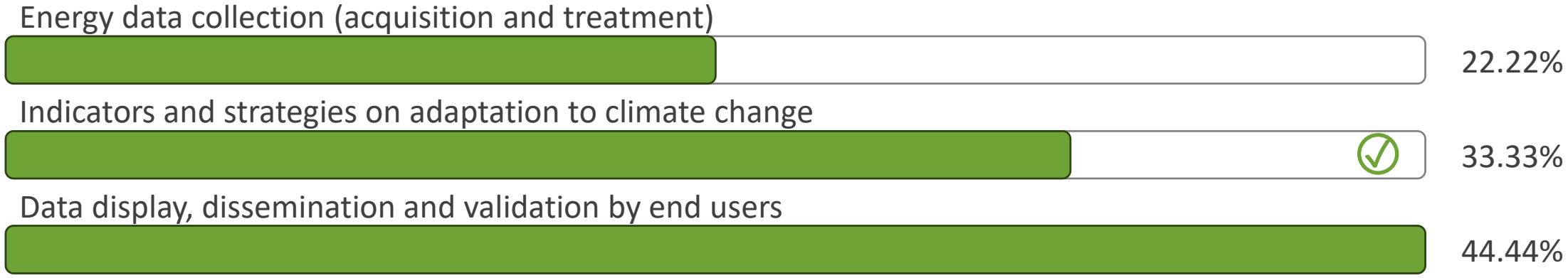
Indicators and strategies on adaptation to climate change

0%

Data display, dissemination and validation by end users

0%

Which climate-related knowledge is most often lacking by public authorities and energy agencies when implementing their SEAPs or SECAPs?



RESULTS SLIDE

ENERGee Watch

ENERGee Watch launched a survey at the end of 2020 to identify the needs and barriers that public authorities and their support organisations face in developing and monitoring their energy and climate plans. The topics you saw on screen, along with Monitoring, reporting, verification, were listed as most important, with indicators on adaptation to climate change being the most sought-after.

Based on these results, ENERGee Watch developed 4 learning courses, now offered online via the project's free e-learning platform.

Interested? Learn more about the courses here:

SCAN ME

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 892089.

What is the main objective of the European Mission on the Adaptation to Climate Change?

A legally binding international treaty on climate change.

0%

A synergy between adaptation and mitigation actions that allow cutting down at least 40% of CO2 emissions.

0%

Support EU regions, cities and local authorities in their efforts to build resilience against the impacts of climate change.

0%

What is the main objective of the European Mission on the Adaptation to Climate Change?

A legally binding international treaty on climate change.

13.64%

A synergy between adaptation and mitigation actions that allow cutting down at least 40% of CO2 emissions.

27.27%

Support EU regions, cities and local authorities in their efforts to build resilience against the impacts of climate

59.09%

RESULTS SLIDE

REGILIENCE

Regional Pathways to Climate Resilience

REGILIENCE is aligned with the Horizon Europe main goal of the Mission Adaptation to Climate Change, that is to support at least 150 European regions and communities towards climate resilience by 2030. Because climate change affects different regions, sectors of the economy and members of society in distinctive ways, the Mission will engage with the widest range of EU regional and local actors. The mission will foster the development of innovative solutions to adapt to climate change and encourage regions, cities and communities to lead the societal transformation.

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101036560.

What is the official European definition of “Energy Poverty” according to the Social Climate Fund and the Energy Efficiency Directive (recast)?

When a household's energy bills represent the highest percentage of their expenditure, requiring them to reduce their energy consumption to a degree that negatively impacts their well-being and productivity. 0%

One’s limited access to modern energy services due to their proximity to urban infrastructure and service providers. 0%

A situation where a household cannot meet its domestic energy needs. 0%

What is the official European definition of “Energy Poverty” according to the Social Climate Fund and the Energy Efficiency Directive (recast)?

When a household's energy bills represent the highest percentage of their expenditure, requiring them to eir well-being and productivity. 33.33%

One’s limited access to modern energy services due to their proximity to urban infrastructure and service 46.67%

A situation where a household cannot meet its domestic energy needs. 20%

RESULTS SLIDE

The RENOVERTY project seeks to reduce energy poverty amongst the rural and peri-urban households of Europe, which are often disregarded due to their geographic sparseness in comparison to vulnerable citizens living in dense urban areas.

The project will deliver tools and resources to support local and regional actors as well as homeowners to execute operational single or multi-household renovation roadmaps for rural areas. In addition, it will create a scalable model to ensure the wide geographical replicability and implementation of the roadmaps by different actors at the EU level.

Find more about the project:

SCAN ME

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What are the percentages of cities' world's energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions production?

Respectively 78% and 60%

0%

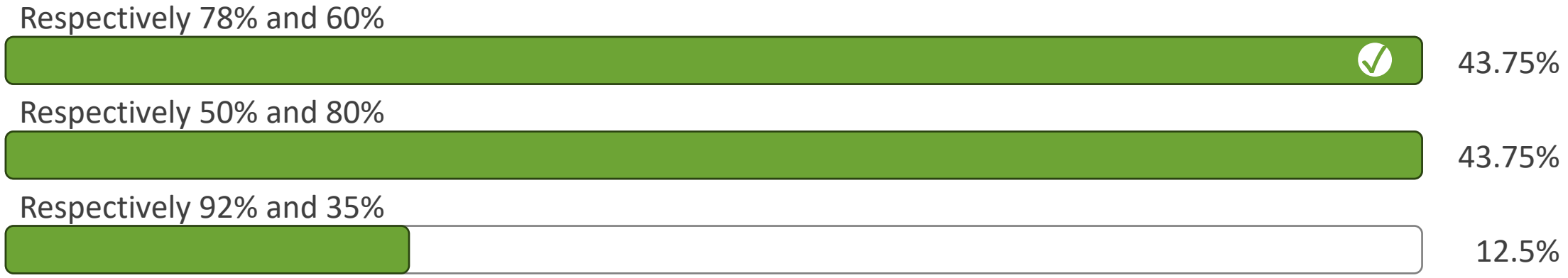
Respectively 50% and 80%

0%

Respectively 92% and 35%

0%

What are the percentages of cities' world's energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions production?



RESULTS SLIDE

To help address cities' world's energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions production, Regio1st provides appropriate guidance to regional and local authorities to embed the EE1st principle in their decisions and in the implementation of their energy plans departing from six participant regions.

It aims to do so with the Regio1st Planning Framework, providing a comprehensive, structured approach for regional energy planners in Europe to develop and implement sustainable, cost-effective energy strategies while prioritizing energy efficiency in line with the EE1st principle.

Scan to know more about the tool:

SCAN ME

Co-funded by the European Union under project ID 101076088. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or CINEA. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

Which country has a County Development Plan (a written statement which sets out the policies and maps) to be delivered every 5 years?

Denmark

0%

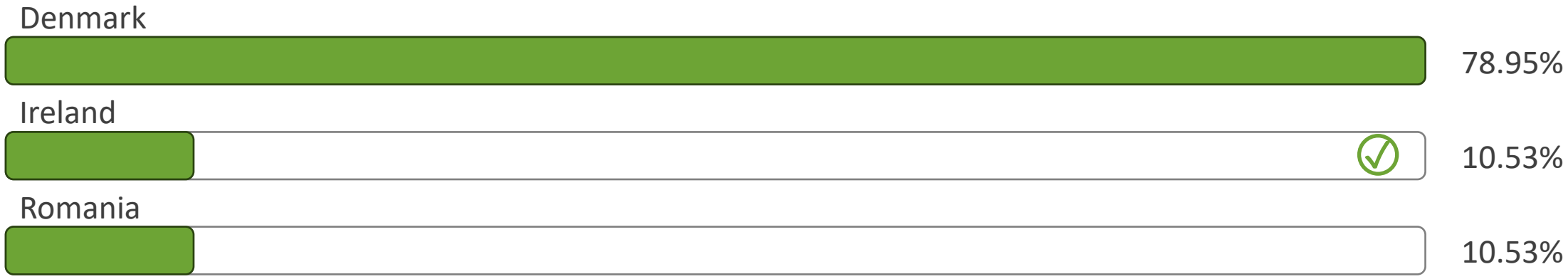
Ireland

0%

Romania

0%

Which country has a County Development Plan (a written statement which sets out the policies and maps) to be delivered every 5 years?



RESULTS SLIDE

Integrated Energy, Climate and Spatial Planning

In its aim to empower the local and regional governments to make their plans energy and climate-friendly with already known tools like spatial planning, IN-PLAN will also implement a **two-step capacity-building programme**:

PHASE 1 : Training the trainers

Empowering energy, climate and/or development agencies from across Europe to become IN-PLAN Multipliers

PHASE 2 : Transfering the knowledge

Passing on the knowledge to local and regional governments, the Replicators. They will be tutored either by the five national project partners or by the trained multipliers.

We are now in the process of selecting and training the Multipliers.

Scan to know more about the opportunities:

SCAN ME

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Question slide

In 2020, what percentage of the EU population could not keep their houses adequately warm during the winter due to high heating costs and/or poor housing quality?

5% 0%

7% 0%

12% 0%

In 2020, what percentage of the EU population could not keep their houses adequately warm during the winter due to high heating costs and/or poor housing quality?

RESULTS SLIDE

MICAT

Multiple Impacts Calculation Tool

MICAT developed a factsheet on a social impact indicator called *reduced or avoided excess cold weather mortality due to energy efficiency improvements in the residential building sector*.

The factsheet discusses the health benefits from energy efficiency investments which can occur if energy efficiency policies target energy poor citizens. As such, MICAT introduced a *Policy Targetedness Factor* to reflect and quantify energy renovation which target households affected by energy poverty.

Read the factsheet here:

SCAN ME

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 101000132.

Question slide

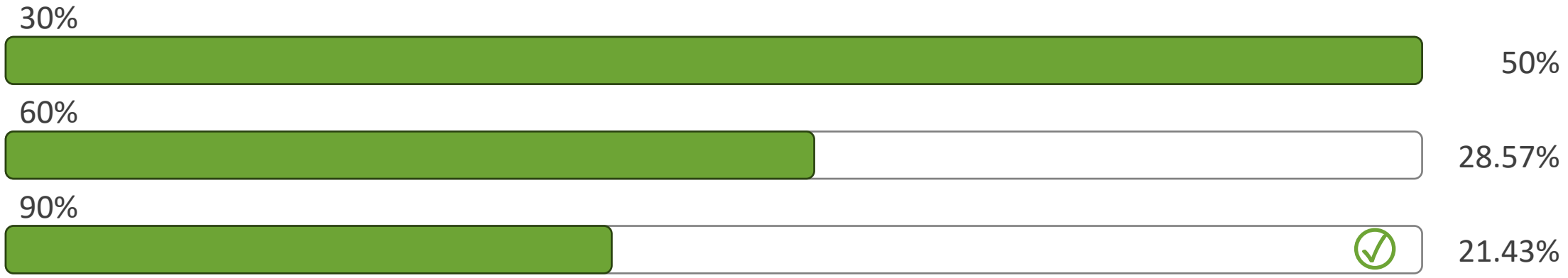
According to the EU Commission, around 3.000 billion € is needed to achieve the 2030 Energy and Climate targets. What percentage of this money that will need to be leveraged from private financing (and will therefore NOT be available as grants or subsidies)?

30% 0%

60% 0%

90% 0%

According to the EU Commission, around 3.000 billion € is needed to achieve the 2030 Energy and Climate targets. What percentage of this money that will need to be leveraged from private financing (and will therefore NOT be available as grants or subsidies)?



RESULTS SLIDE

PROSPECT+

90% of the whole energy transition budget will need to be leveraged from private financing sources. Local and Regional Authorities in Europe are recognised as the main actor of the Energy Transition and will therefore need to learn how to use private financing to implement their Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs) or any other type of plans.

PROSPECT+ offers a capacity building programme based on peer learning to learn from advanced LRAs how to use innovative financing schemes to implement the energy transition.

Join our programme here:

SCAN ME

The PROSPECT+ project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101023271.

What are the three key factors that influence a person's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change?

Innovation, Opportunities, Mitigation

0%

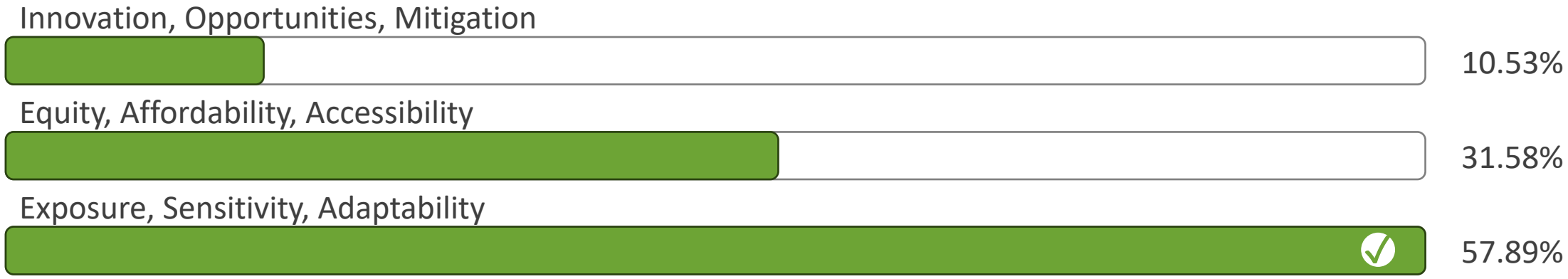
Equity, Affordability, Accessibility

0%

Exposure, Sensitivity, Adaptability

0%

What are the three key factors that influence a person's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change?

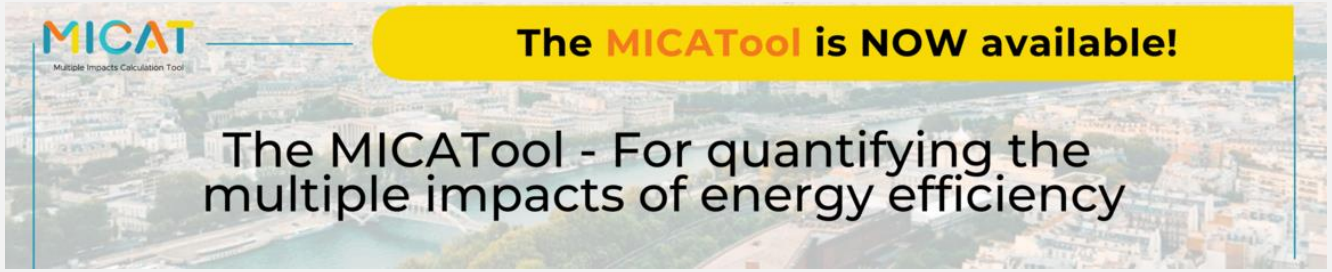


RESULTS SLIDE

MICAT

Multiple Impacts Calculation Tool

Quantifying our daily activities helps us all to visualise our impact on the world and possibly change our actions.



The MICATool allows to find out about the numerous social, economic, and environmental impact categories that should be taken into account when implementing energy efficiency practices and calculate cities' potential impacts if energy efficiency is increased.

Find out more about the project here:

SCAN ME

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 101000132.

Who should take part in the shaping of national energy and climate plans (NECPs)?

Ministries, National Energy Agencies, Local and Regional Authorities and Utilities

0%

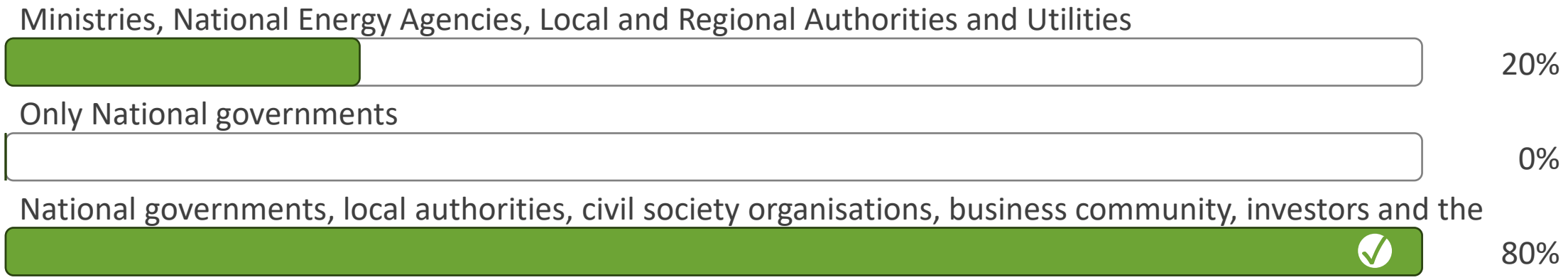
Only National governments

0%

National governments, local authorities, civil society organisations, business community, investors and the general public

0%

Who should take part in the shaping of national energy and climate plans (NECPs)?



RESULTS SLIDE

NECPlatform

According to art. 11 of the Regulation for the Energy Union and Climate Action, each “Member States shall establish a multilevel climate and energy dialogue pursuant to national rules, in which local authorities, civil society organisations, business community, investors and other relevant stakeholders and the general public are able actively to engage and discuss the different scenarios envisaged for energy and climate policies, including for the long term, and review progress, unless it already has a structure which serves the same purpose. Integrated national energy and climate plans may be discussed within the framework of such a dialogue”.

The NECPlatform project is supporting Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Italy, Portugal and Romania in setting up one.

Learn more here:

SCAN ME

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Which initiative inspired the European Commission to take a Mission Approach in the Horizon Europe R&I programme?

Viable Cities (a multi-level governance initiative in Sweden)

0%

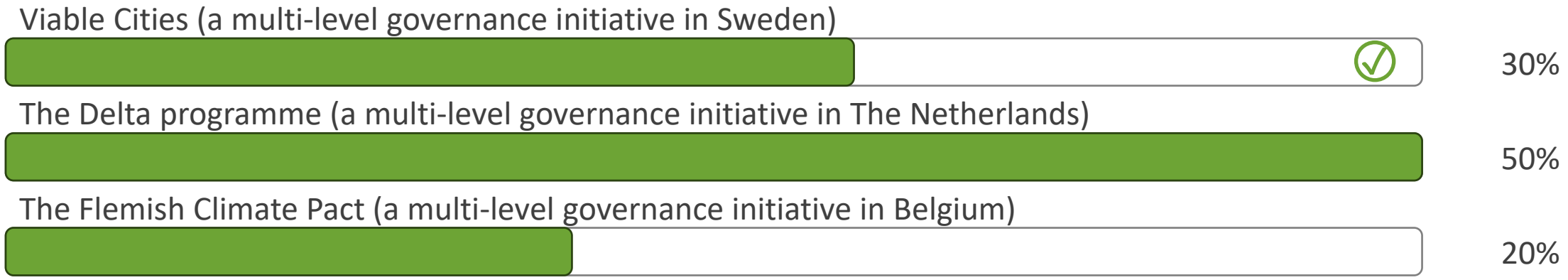
The Delta programme (a multi-level governance initiative in The Netherlands)

0%

The Flemish Climate Pact (a multi-level governance initiative in Belgium)

0%

Which initiative inspired the European Commission to take a Mission Approach in the Horizon Europe R&I programme?



RESULTS SLIDE

NECPlatform

The NECPlatform project is supporting 6 MS in setting up Climate and Energy Dialogues, permanent multi-level governance structures bringing together a variety of stakeholders with the mandate to support the national level in developing National Energy and Climate Plans.

In order to do so, a number of Multi-Level Governance initiatives were assessed and some recommendations were drafted on the necessary features of successful initiatives of MLG.

Find the report with all the insights:

SCAN ME

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What is the financial instruments leveraging private financing sources which is the most used by Local and Regional Authorities to implement the energy transition? (aside for grants and subsidies)

Green bonds

0%

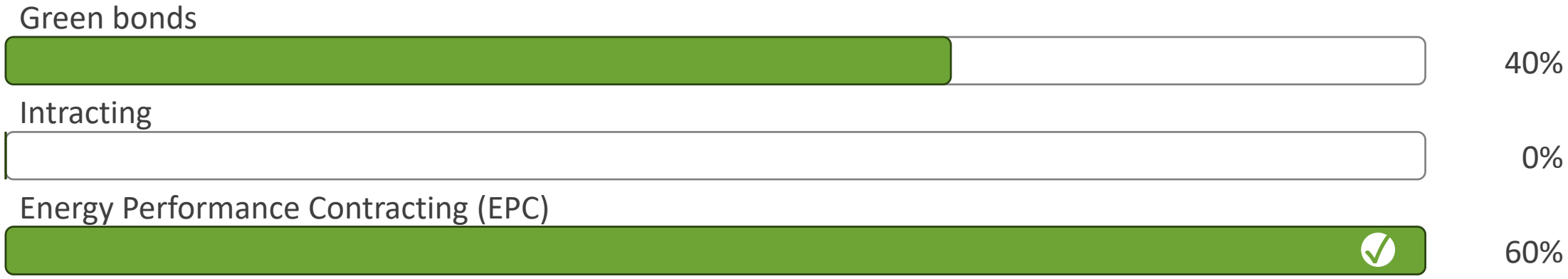
Intracting

0%

Energy Performance Contracting (EPC)

0%

What is the financial instruments leveraging private financing sources which is the most used by Local and Regional Authorities to implement the energy transition? (aside for grants and subsidies)



RESULTS SLIDE

PROSPECT+

PROSPECT+ supports EU cities and regions on their way to successfully implement their local energy and climate actions using **innovative financing**. The Capacity- Building Programme aims to **promote synergies** and enhance **city decision-making processes** regarding the implementation of energy efficiency measures.

The **Capacity- Building Programme** is based on peer-learning and consists of five thematic learning modules 1. Public Buildings, 2. Private Buildings, 3. Transport, 4. Public Lighting, 5. Cross Sectoral. The next learning cycle will start in spring 2024.

Find the expression of interest here:

SCAN ME

The PROSPECT+ project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101023271.

Question slide

What is the name of the EU policy tool ensuring the transition towards a climate-neutral economy happens in a fair way, leaving no one behind?

Fair Transition Deal

0%

Just Transition Mechanism

0%

Green Transition Strategy

0%

What is the name of the EU policy tool ensuring the transition towards a climate-neutral economy happens in a fair way, leaving no one behind?

RESULTS SLIDE

JUSTEM

JUSTEM aims to build regional capacity and involve citizens in the development or implementation of the regions' just transition plans to adapt them to their needs.

It supports six of those regions that are the most affected by the transition, to alleviate the socio-economic impact of the transition. The Just Transition Mechanism, short JTM, provides targeted support to the region by helping mobilise around €55 billion over the period 2021-2027.

Find out more about the status quo of the Just Transition in six pilot regions:

SCAN ME

Co-funded by the European Union under grant agreement n° LIFE 101076151. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or CINEA. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

What does the Energy Efficiency First principle say?

It recommends the quantification of the most relevant energy efficiency benefits in all cost-benefit analyses

0%

It encourages policymakers and planners to first consider supply-side measures, before exploring other options

0%

It takes utmost account of cost-efficient energy efficiency measures in energy planning, policy and investment decisions to make energy demand and energy supply more efficient

0%

What does the Energy Efficiency First principle say?

It recommends the quantification of the most relevant energy efficiency benefits in all cost-benefit analyses

11.11%

It encourages policymakers and planners to first consider supply-side measures, before exploring other options

22.22%

It takes utmost account of cost-efficient energy efficiency measures in energy planning, policy and investment

66.67%

RESULTS SLIDE

‘Energy efficiency first’ means taking utmost account in energy planning, and in policy and investment decisions, of alternative cost-efficient energy efficiency measures to make energy demand and energy supply more efficient, in particular by means of cost-effective end-use energy savings, demand response initiatives and more efficient conversion, transmission and distribution of energy, whilst still achieving the objectives of those decisions.

We are working on this principle with the ENEFIRSTPLUS project, starting at the end of the year, supporting key stakeholders to complement the existing resources for investment in energy infrastructure, energy planning, and designing incentives and REGIO1ST raising awareness about EE1st among regional governments and their agencies and supports them to make related decisions in their planning.

Co-funded by the European Union under project ID 101076088. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or CINEA. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

The principality of Asturias developed a Regional Energy Transition Strategy (RETS) for 2030, which defines regional priorities in the energy sector, considering the need for decarbonisation. How many measures for the energy and other sectors does it include?

105

0%

27

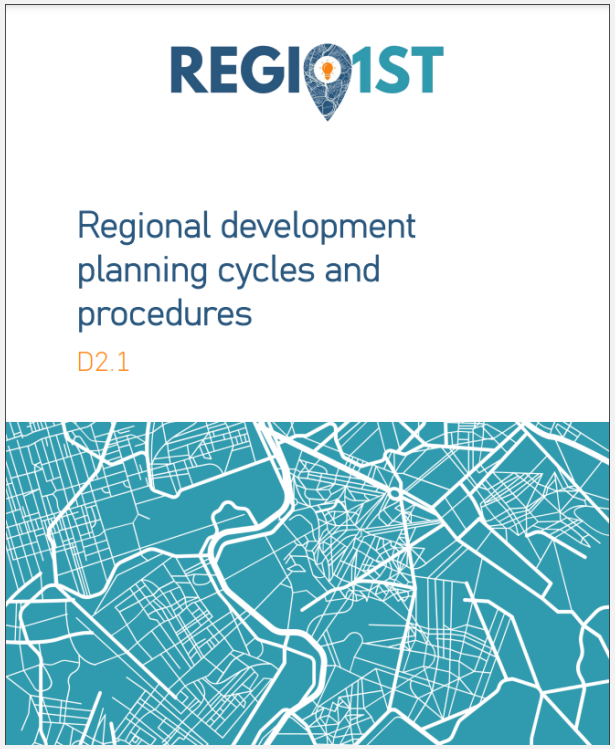
0%

63

0%

The principality of Asturias developed a Regional Energy Transition Strategy (RETS) for 2030, which defines regional priorities in the energy sector, considering the need for decarbonisation. How many measures for the energy and other sectors does it include?

RESULTS SLIDE



The report by Regio1st contains planning procedures and cycles in 10 EU regions, including Asturias in Spain, analysing dos and don’ts for including the EE1st principle in the energy planning.

According to the report, a comprehensive and collaborative approach and a sustained effort from all parties are key for better energy planning process including the EE1st principle.

Read the full report here:

SCAN ME

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Cities' efforts to implement a sound monitoring, reporting or evaluation system are hindered by a range of obstacles across or within particular sectors. Which are these?

Lack of access to reliable data, limited stakeholder engagement and bureaucracy

0%

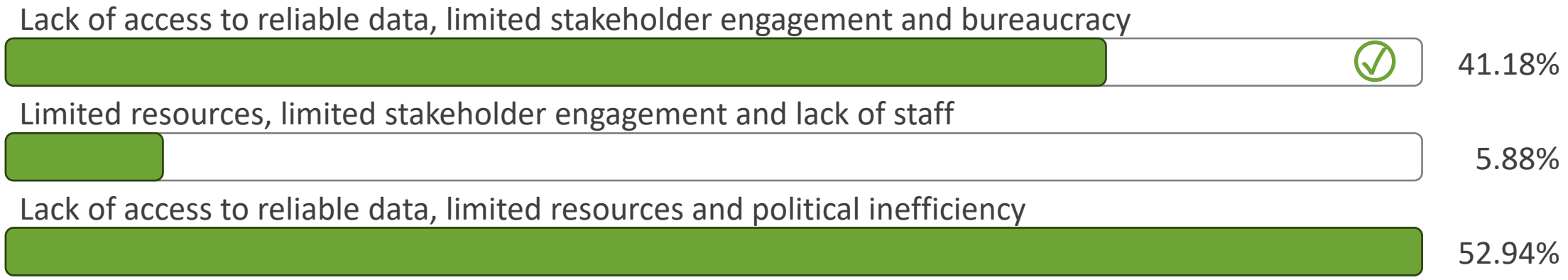
Limited resources, limited stakeholder engagement and lack of staff

0%

Lack of access to reliable data, limited resources and political inefficiency

0%

Cities' efforts to implement a sound monitoring, reporting or evaluation system are hindered by a range of obstacles across or within particular sectors. Which are these?



RESULTS SLIDE

ENERGee Watch

ENERGee Watch found that the 3 main barriers to implementing an effective MRV procedure are:

1. Lack of access to reliable data or technical knowledge for data processing and visualisation, which represented a major difficulty for most of the project's mentees;
2. Limited stakeholder engagement, which speaks to cities' ability or lack thereof to give greater exposure to their plans and the progress being made toward the long-term outcomes set;
3. Bureaucracy, as administrative systems governing the way municipal departments typically function are not optimised.

Learn more about how to overcome these barriers as well as the main project's takeaways:

SCAN ME

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https://ieecp.org

info@ieecp.org

@ieecp_org

/ieecp.org

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