



The 10 key principles of a Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan – Views from Europe

Technical Training on the Global Covenant of Mayors

Training on Energy and Climate Action
Planning for Korean Cities

Gwangju
16 March 2018



IUC Regional Offices



国际城镇合作项目
欧盟 - 亚洲



欧盟项目



PROGRAMA INTERNACIONAL DE COOPERACIÓN URBANA
Unión Europea-América Latina y el Caribe



Un programa de
la Unión Europea



EU - 日本 国際都市間協カプロジェクト



欧州連合



INTERNATIONAL URBAN COOPERATION
European Union-India



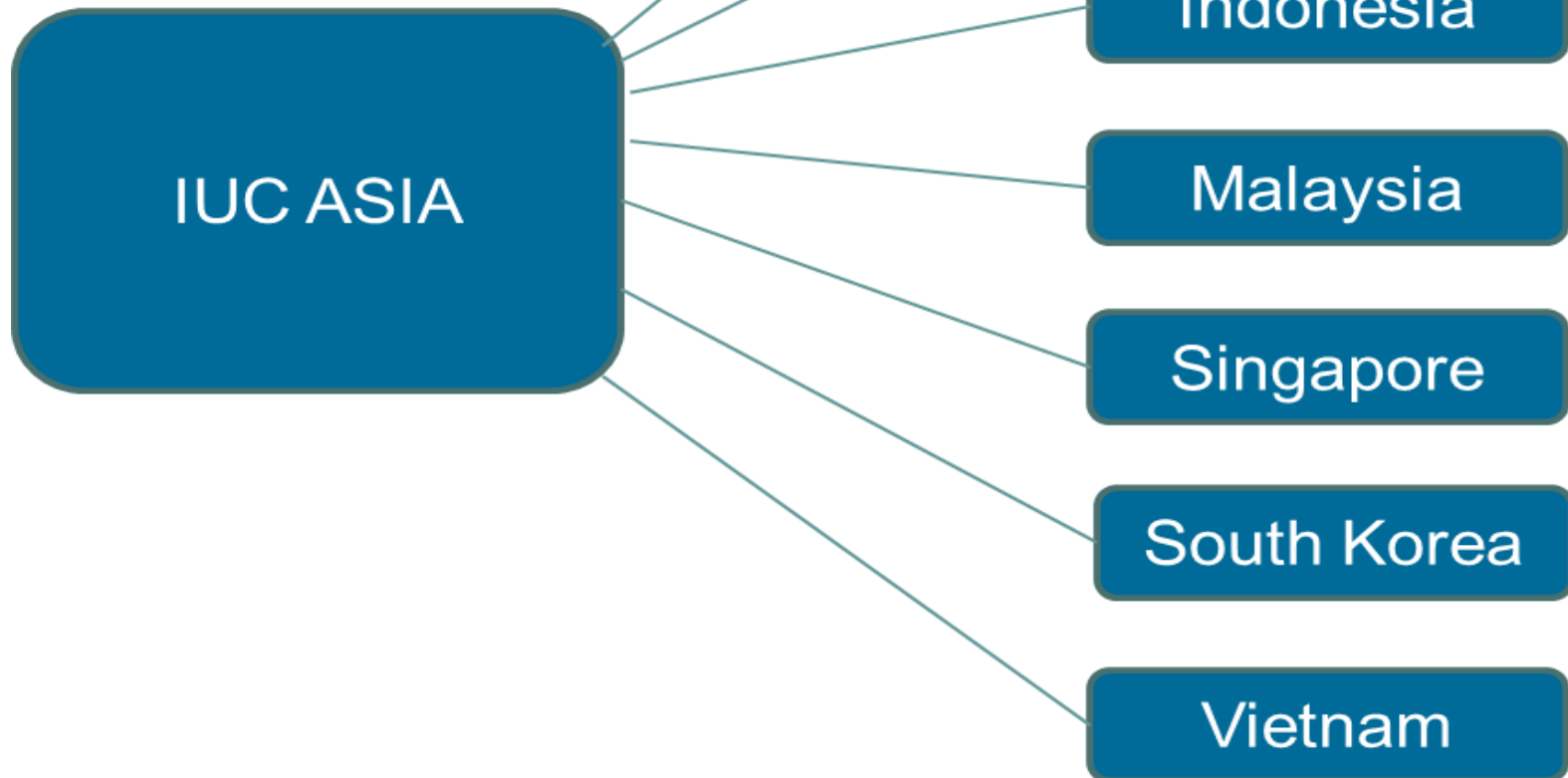
A European Union
Programme



INTERNATIONAL URBAN COOPERATION
European Union-North America



A European Union
Programme



Highlights and Achievements

2008



Launch of
the
Covenant of
Mayors
(CoM)

2011



CoM Office
for Eastern
Europe

2012



CoM extends
to South
Mediterranean
(CES-MED)

2014



Mayors
Adapt
(sister
initiative on
adaptation)

2015



New
framework
(merger w/
Mayors
Adapt)

2016



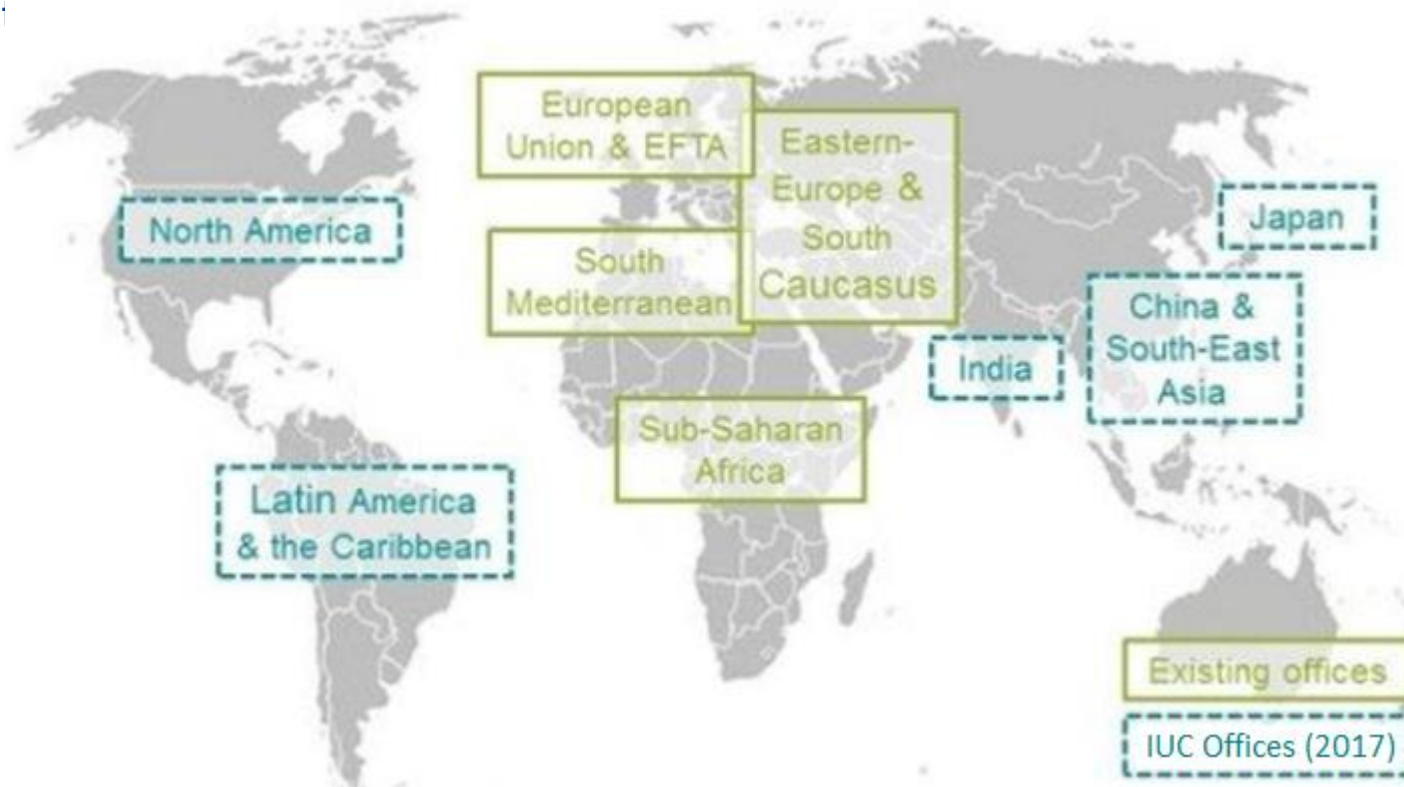
Going
global!
CoM Office
for Sub-
Saharan
Africa

2017

Launch of
the **Global
Covenant of
Mayors for
Climate &
Energy**

Covenant going global

January 2017 marked the operational launch of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate



Since the first quarter of 2017, **regional Covenant offices in North America, Latin America & the Caribbean, China & South-East Asia, India and Japan** are running to provide assistance to signatories in these regions. This happens within the IUC Project.

An unprecedented success...

- 7755 Countries
- 6 600 signatories
- 255 million citizens

Covenant EU

28 EU Member States + EEA Countries

Covenant East

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Covenant South

Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia

The EU Covenant of Mayors – Video (3min)



www.eumayors.eu

 @eumayors
#covenantofmayors

2018 EU Covenant of Mayors Ceremony - Come celebrate 10 years of climate and energy achievements!

Info & registration



7,755
Signatories



252,629,868
Inhabitants

With the support

7,513 cities, representing **700,117,758** people worldwide and **9.52%** of the total global population, have committed to the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy.



Covenant of Mayors is a platform for inter-institutional co-operation, built on the principles of **subsidiarity (do action at the right level)**

Common objectives and support is fixed at **EU level**, but **ACTION** takes place on the **local level**

“... By connecting with our European partners and reinforcing our commitment to such valuable initiatives as the Covenant of Mayors, we can work together in strengthening Europe’s green economy...”

Emer Costello, Lord Mayor of Dublin (IR)



“...It is important for me to be encouraged by others and maybe encourage people by our experience...”

Bo Frank, Mayor, Växjö (SE)

The 10 key principles

The principles are linked to the commitments taken by Covenant signatories and constitute key ingredients of success. They are described in the Guidebook "How to develop a SEAP", Part I, which is currently being updated.



I. Approval by the municipal council (or equivalent decision-making body)

Strong political support is essential to ensure the success of the process, from SE(C)AP design to implementation and monitoring

II. Commitment for a reduction of CO₂ emissions by at least 20% by 2020 and/or 40% by 2030

The SE(C)AP must specify the CO₂ reduction objective of the local authority.

Ideally also:

- A longer-term target (e.g. to 2050)
- Targets on energy savings or on local energy production from renewables should be specified
- Sector-specific targets

Example of CoM Cities' objectives from the European Union

Riga:

- 44% emission reduction by 2020

Ghent:

- 20% emission reduction by 2020
- Carbon neutral by 2050

Amsterdam:

- climate-neutral municipal organisation in 2015
- 40% emission reduction by 2020

Gothenburg:

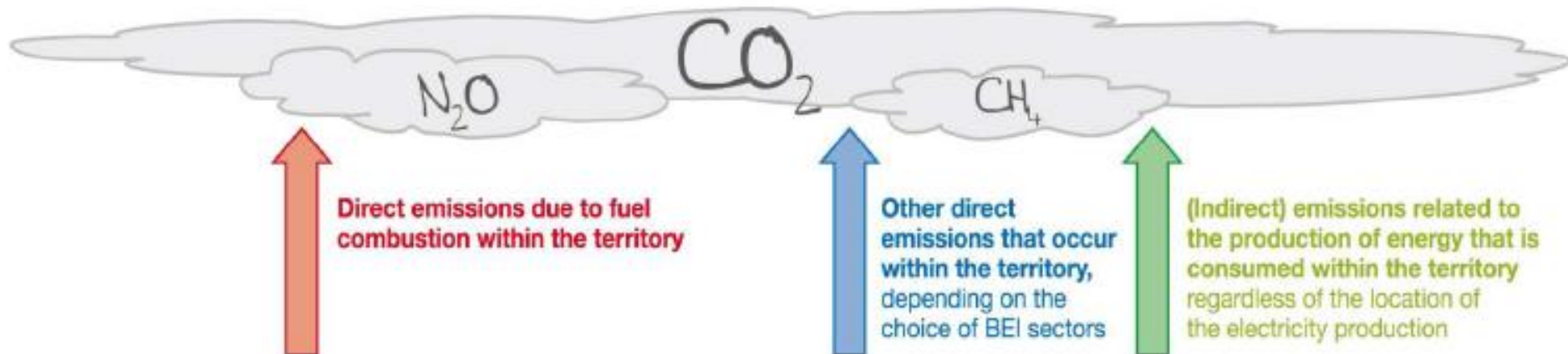
- 21% emission reduction by 2020
- <2 tons/capita by 2050

III. CO₂ baseline emission inventory (BEI) and risks and vulnerabilities assessment (RVA)

A sound knowledge of the local situation is necessary → carry out an assessment of the current framework which includes:

- CO₂ baseline emission inventory (BEI)
- Risks and vulnerabilities assessment (RVA)

The data collection process should be well documented



IV. Comprehensive measures that cover the key sectors of activity

The SEAP has to contain a coherent set of measures covering the key sectors of activity

Before starting the elaboration of actions and measures, the establishment of a long-term vision with clear objectives is highly recommended.

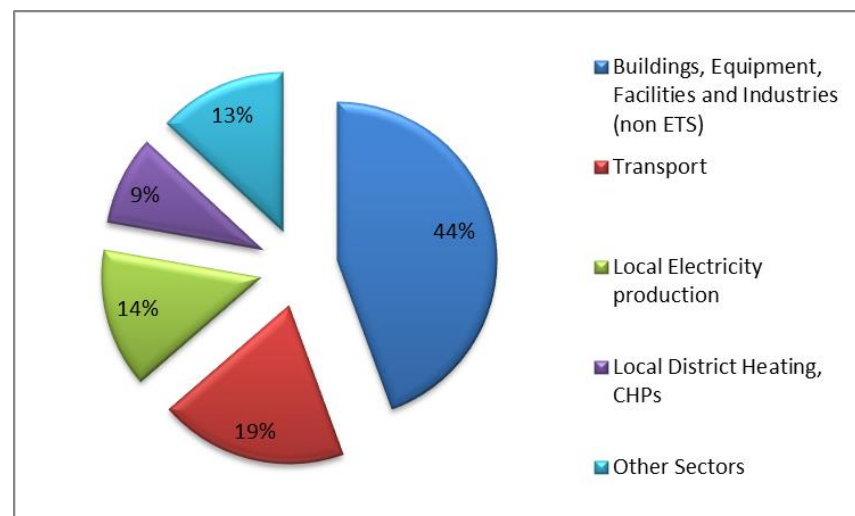


Priority areas for action EU CoM: Measures in the field of EE and RES

The choice of sectors to tackle and of specific measures to implement is **entirely left to the responsibility** of the Signatory, depending on:

- **political mandate** of the Mayor
- **national framework** (regulations, grants, incentives, etc.)
- **size of the local authority** (availability of human & financial resources, expertise, etc.)

Breakdown of expected GHG emissions reduction by field of action in 2020



But also...

Strategic urban planning:

- The SE(C)AP can be an instrument to *prevent rapid and uncontrolled city growth*, by promoting mixed land use and encouraging *sustainable mobility*.

Ex. Stockholm: efficient social planning, anticipating the increased demand for housing and transportation

Working with *citizens and stakeholders*:

- The SE(C)AP development and implementation requires coordination with citizens and other actors, consensus-building approaches, reduced duplication of efforts.

V. **Strategies and actions until 2020 or 2030 (and possibly beyond)**

The plan must contain a clear outline of the strategic actions that the local authority intends to take in order to reach its commitments in 2020 or 2030. It has to contain:

- Long-term strategy and goals
- Detailed measures for the next 3-5 years which translate the long-term strategy and goals into actions, with assigned responsibilities, cost estimations, impact estimations

VI. Mobilization of all municipal departments involved

- The SE(C)AP should outline which structures are in place or will be organised in order to implement the actions and follow the results.
- It should also specify what are the human resources made available.

Example

4) Staff capacity allocated	SEAP preparation*:	Full-time equivalent job(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local authority	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	Local/regional energy agency	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	External consultant	5
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Covenant Territorial Coordinator	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	

In each municipality/city, different civil servants are involved in CoM. In total 1 FTE is reached by each participating municipality/city with less than 15.000 inhabitants for SEAP preparation and implementation. Municipalities and cities with more than 15.000 inhabitants reach 2 FTE.

Example

The city management office is responsible for the administration of the SEAP and the Environment and health administration is responsible for developing and following up the SEAP.

Consultants aid in conducting background research and communication with some stakeholders.

A steering committee for development of the SEAP consists of representatives from the city management office, city development administration, traffic and waste administration, city planning administration and real estate administration.

VII. Engagement of all relevant stakeholders and empowerment of citizens

The plan has to describe **how the civil society has been involved** in its elaboration, and how they will be involved in implementation and follow up.



Build support from
STAKEHOLDERS:
*if they support the SEAP
nothing should stop it!*

VIII. Financing

A plan cannot be implemented without financial resources. The plan should identify the key financing resources that will be used to finance the actions

Example

7) Foreseen financing sources for the implementation of your SEAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public		Please specify the %
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Authority's own resources	<input type="text" value="54"/>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Funds and Programmes	<input type="text" value="36"/>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EU Funds and Programmes	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="text" value="10"/>	
		<input type="text" value="100"/>	

IX. Monitoring and reporting

The SE(C)AP should contain a brief outline on how the local authority intends to ensure the follow-up of the actions and monitor the results

- For each action, progress based indicators should be defined
- Regular adjustments of the actions based on new opportunities/findings



X. SE(C)AP submission and filling the template

Covenant signatories commit to:

- submitting their SEAPs *within 1-year following adhesion*
- submitting their SECAPs *within 2-year following adhesion*

The SE(C)AP must be uploaded in national language via the Covenant of Mayor's website + online SEAP template in English.

The template has to be filled carefully with sufficient level of detail, and should reflect the content of the SE(C)AP.



Dublin City Council
<http://www.dublincity.ie>

Country	Population
Ireland	506,211

Date of adhesion
02/03/2009



Action plan in a Nutshell

Date of formal approval:	2010-12-06
Submission date:	2011-01-18
Overall CO ₂ emission reduction target:	20%

Strategy

Over the next twenty years, the introduction of carbon neutral and low-energy buildings, improvements in information technology and the development of a low-carbon transport system will help Dublin reduce its carbon emissions by 50 per cent. For example, retrofitting of the existing housing market will bring the building energy rating of a typical Dublin home from an E to a C rating, and electricity use will become much more intelligent through the introduction of smart meters. Dublin's transport sector will also change dramatically as electric vehicles become more common on our city's streets and improved cycle-ways will make cycling more accessible. Dublin City Council will also continu

Action plan documents



Dublin City Council
Comhairle Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath



Dublin City Sustainable Energy Action Plan 2010-2020

Version 2.0



Contents

Covenant of Mayors	4
Foreword	5
Steering Committee Members	6
Introduction	7
Context	8
Overview of Measures	10
Current Situation	12
Identified Potential	13
Targets	15
Schedule of Actions	18
Conclusions	26
Appendix 1: EU SEAP Template	27
Appendix II: Relationship with Other Plans	40

STEP 1 Signature of the Covenant of Mayors

Initiation

Feedback Monitoring

STEP 3 Submission of your Implementation Report

Monitoring and reporting progress

Implementation of concrete CO₂ reduction policies and measures



Implementation

Adaptation of the administrative structure

Building support from stakeholders and citizens

Compilation of a Baseline Emission Inventory

Establishment of a long-term vision with clear objectives

Development and approval of the action plan

STEP 2 Submission of your Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP)



An adaptation of the 10 key principles might be needed in order to better suit the different reality of local authorities in **Korea**, compared to EU signatory cities.

Which key principles are already applicable?

Which ones need to be reconsidered?

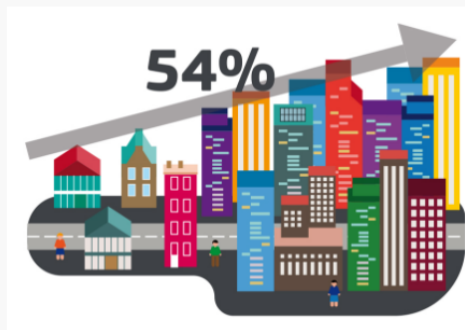


European cities are keen to cooperate with other cities around the world, to share knowledge and create innovative solutions, and to generate new economic opportunities in the process.

WHAT IS THE CHALLENGE?

WHAT IS THE RESPONSE?

HOW DOES IT WORK?



Around 54% of the world's population lives in cities – and the number is growing.

More urban dwellers means more wealth creation, but also higher pressure on urban services (energy, water, health, transport, housing), which in turn produces adverse effects on the environment and challenges to the quality of life.

At the global level, this creates a major challenge in terms of climate change. It also makes cities best placed to tackle this issue.



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Welcome to Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy

Covenant of Mayors Asia

Thank you!

pgandara@iuc-asia.eu

International Urban Cooperation (IUC)
Regional Action Asia