



GENERAL APPROACH OF ICEPs



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LEARNING OBJECTIVES OF THE TRAINING



After this training you will be able to:

- describe key aspects of recent EU energy policies
- distinguish NECP and ICEP plans
- list key components of ICEP

ABOUT THE LOCAL GoGREEN PROJECT

Clean Energy Transition process in 6 small European municipalities

Capacity building, participatory decision-making and collaborative actions for the design and implementation of integrated climate and energy plans.

Pilot sites in:

- Ormož, Slovenia
- Tito, Italy
- Dryanovo, Bulgaria
- Ponferrada, Spain
- Albstadt, Germany
- Antunovac, Croatia



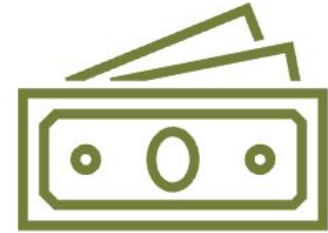
LOCAL GoGREEN PROJECT AIMS



Provide **technical assistance** to local pilots in a comparable transnational framework



Improve **synergies among public & private stakeholders** in implementing ICEPs



Facilitate the deployment of **targeted investments** provided by the European Funds for improved ICEP planning



Replicate & upscale the integrated measures for CET through **transnational municipal cooperation**



Enable green & circular climate & inclusive decarbonisation **plans that support sustainable development**

LOCAL GoGREEN IMPLEMENTATION WILL LEAD TO:

300

stakeholders with increased skills in the area of Clean Energy Transition

90

local and regional authorities committed to accelerate the implementation of ICEPs

5GWh/year

of renewable energy generation

1,600tCO₂/year

CO₂ reduction in the 3-year period & 4,500 tCO₂/year in the period 5 years after the project

2.94GWh/year

of energy savings in the 3-year period & 8.4 GWh/year in the period 5 years after the project



LOCAL GoGREEN IMPLEMENTATION WILL LEAD TO:

1 roadmap & **3** action plans

for each pilot region, 6 roadmaps
& 18 action plans in total

4.3 mil €

of investments in sustainable
energy renovation

6

local energy investment
pipeline projects

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LOCAL GoGREEN

INTEGRATED CLIMATE AND ENERGY PLANNING

ICEP



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ICEP - INTEGRATED CLIMATE AND ENERGY PLANNING

ICEP - a comprehensive plan that integrates climate change mitigation & energy management strategies.

These plans focus on reducing emissions, increasing renewable energy use, & improving energy efficiency while considering local economic & social impacts.



Aim: to find environmentally friendly, socially acceptable, & cost-effective solutions by integrating energy supply & demand options to support sustainable development



Background: need for supporting small and remote communities in Europe in their efforts to meet the EU mid-term decarbonisation targets for 2030



Measures:

- aligning financial incentives with the clean energy transition (CET)
- supporting knowledge sharing
- building capacity



SECAP - SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AND CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

SECAP - a strategic plan for climate change mitigation and adaptation at the local level.

These plans focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing energy efficiency, and enhancing resilience to climate impacts while considering local economic, environmental, and social factors.



Aim: To develop and implement sustainable energy and climate policies by integrating mitigation and adaptation strategies to support long-term resilience.



Background: SECAP is a key framework for municipalities and local governments in Europe to meet the EU's climate and energy targets for 2030 under the Covenant of Mayors initiative.



Measures:

- Setting emission reduction targets aligned with EU and national policies
- Implementing energy efficiency and renewable energy projects
- Enhancing climate resilience through adaptation measures
- Encouraging citizen participation and stakeholder engagement



ECOSYSTEM OF ENERGY & CLIMATE PLANNING



ICEP vs SECAP vs NECP?!

The National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP), the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP), and the Integrated Climate and Energy Plan (ICEP) are all frameworks for addressing climate and energy challenges. NECP operates at the national level, while SECAP and ICEP focus on local and regional levels. These frameworks differ in scope, and regulatory requirements.

Aspect	NECP	SECAP	ICEP
Level	National	Local/regional level (cities, towns, regions)	Local/regional level (cities, towns, regions)
Focus	Implementation of 2030 climate targets	Climate action and sustainable energy	Integrated climate and energy strategy
Mandatory/Voluntary	Mandatory	Voluntary (Covenant of Mayors)	Mandatory (EU regulation based NECP implementation on local level)
Time Horizon	2030 and beyond	2030 and beyond	2030 and beyond (EU 2030 Climate and Energy Framework)
Components	Energy efficiency, renewable energy, climate adaptation energy security, decarbonisation, internal energy market, research, innovation and competitiveness	Energy efficiency, renewable energy, climate adaptation	Energy efficiency, renewable energy, climate adaptation, land use change
Sectoral Focus	All sectors: buildings, transport, energy, agriculture, building stock etc.	Buildings, transport, local infrastructure	Buildings, transport, land use, local energy production
EU Monitoring	Reviewed by EU commissions	Aligned with EU goals, but no formal oversight	Subject to EU oversight and reporting through NECPs

THE CONTEXT: EU 2030 FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE & ENERGY

In 2014, EU countries agreed on EU-wide climate & energy targets & policy objectives for 2020 & 2030.

These targets aim to help the **EU to achieve a more competitive, secure & sustainable energy system** & to meet its **long-term 2050 greenhouse gas reductions target**.

In 2022, [Fit for 55](#) and [RePowerEU](#) packages were adopted to update the targets.

EU targets for 2030:

- a **55%** cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels
- at least a **42,5%** share of renewable energy consumption, with the aspiration to reach 45%



Following EU legislations clarify & update this framework & add to its objective.

ICEP VS CLIMATE & ENERGY POLICIES

Policy	Connection
European Climate Law	Sets a new, more ambitious net greenhouse gas emissions reduction target of at least -55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels. Emissions must be reduced in all sectors, from industry and energy, to transport and farming.
UN Framework Convention of Climate Change and its Paris Agreement	Engaging and supporting EU's international partners on climate action. In parallel to mitigation actions, the EU is taking action on climate adaptation, to face the unavoidable impacts of climate change.
The New European Bauhaus	The New European Bauhaus brings citizens, experts, businesses, and institutions together to reimagine sustainable living in Europe and beyond. In addition to creating a platform for experimentation and connection, the initiative supports positive change also by providing access to EU funding for beautiful, sustainable, and inclusive projects.

ICEP VS CLIMATE & ENERGY POLICIES

Policy	Connection
European Green Deal	Aims to transform the EU into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient, and competitive economy where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use.
European Green Deal priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- protecting our biodiversity and ecosystems- reducing air, water, and soil pollution- moving towards a circular economy- improving waste management
Supplying clean, affordable, and secure energy	The EC Mission “100 climate neutral cities in Europe by 2030”: Small cities often lack the staff, internal competences, money to take part in these initiatives. This is why it is important to focus on small cities.



THE NATIONAL ENERGY & CLIMATE (NECP) PLAN

The National Energy & Climate (NECP) Plan is a 10-year integrated document mandated by the European Union to each of its member states in order for the EU to meet its overall greenhouse gases emissions targets. The Energy & Climate Plan **addresses all five dimensions of the EU Energy Union**: decarbonisation, energy efficiency, energy security, internal energy markets & research, innovation & competitiveness.

The plan establishes the following objectives:

1. reduction of greenhouse gas emissions with renewable energy & energy saving;
2. combating climate change with a climate-neutral electricity system.
3. a transition to an emission-free mobility system that involves sustainable energy carriers (electricity, biofuels & green hydrogen);
4. homes & other building will be made more energy-efficient in a sustainable transformation of the built-up environment;
5. to promote a robust & sustainable agriculture which adopts a more efficient approach to raw materials & the environment.



IMPORTANCE OF THE ICEP

- **Local and regional** authorities = vital for implementing the **EU's 2030 climate and energy targets**
- **Municipalities**
 - lead Europe's green economy with policies that enhance community life
 - attract investments
 - drive business development
 - local governments are typically less partisan & more decisive
- ICEP is **strengthening local capacity** in municipalities
 - It is essential for rural & remote areas to meet decarbonisation goals, requiring aligned incentives, knowledge sharing, & capacity building
- Implementing & monitoring ICEP accelerates **Clean Energy Transition** on local level, achieving 2030 targets & beyond, by addressing challenges effectively

GOALS & OBJECTIVES OF ICEP



General:

- Sustainable development
- Climate mitigation
- Energy security
- Policy integration
- Resilience Building



On local level:

- Community engagement
- Local renewable energy
- Energy access
- Adaptation measures against climate-related risks
- Economic development



KEY COMPONENTS OF ICEP



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COMPONENTS OF ICEP



Sustainable transportation (e-mobility)

- Promoting public transport, cycling, & walking
- Supporting the adoption of electric & low-emission vehicles & expanding infrastructure for e-mobility



Energy efficiency of buildings

- Implementing energy-saving measures in new & existing buildings
- Promoting the use of energy-efficient appliances & insulation materials



Renewable energy generation

- Transition to renewable energy sources like solar, wind, hydro, & geothermal
- Development & integration of renewable energy infrastructure



Waste-to-energy

- Converting waste materials into usable energy
- Integrating waste management & energy production systems



Landscape & planning for increased carbon absorption

- Enhancing green spaces & urban forestry to absorb carbon dioxide
- Implementing land-use planning practices that maximize carbon sequestration

BENEFITS & CHALLENGES OF IMPLEMENTING ICEP

BENEFITS OF IMPLEMENTING

Environmental sustainability

- Reduced emissions, carbon sequestration

Economic development

- Job creation, investment attraction, cost savings

Resilience

- Climate change adaptation, energy security, disaster preparedness

Social benefits

- Public health, community engagement, fostering participatory processes

Policy and governance

- Resource efficiency, innovation & collaboration

Long-term sustainability

- Comprehensive planning, scalability & replication

CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME

Environmental sustainability

- Data availability & quality, policy & regulatory issues

Economic development

- Financial constraints, investment risks, economic transition

Resilience

- Coordination & collaboration, monitoring technical challenges, resource allocation

Social benefits

- Community engagement, equity issues

Policy and governance

- Regulatory hurdles, coordination complexity, continuous capacity building

Long-term sustainability

- Sustained funding, scalability, continuous adaptation



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LOCAL GoGREEN

CASE STUDY



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CASE STUDY: GABROVO, BULGARIA

European Green Leaf award 2021

Area: 234 km²

Population: 48,133 (2021)

Focus:

Climate change mitigation and adaptation: 40% emission reduction by 2030, renewable energy promotion, and adaptation measures like green spaces, fire safety, and river flow maintenance.

Energy efficiency and innovation: Reducing energy use in buildings, promoting electric transport, and developing carbon-neutral zones.

Waste management: Enhancing waste separation, composting, and integrating renewable energy in public buildings.



Sources: Gabrovo Green Leaf Year Report
Action Plan for Sustainable Energy and Climate of Gabrovo Municipality by 2030

CASE STUDY: GABROVO, BULGARIA

National and international framework:

References the UN Sustainable Development Goals:

- Incorporates the SDGs by focusing on sustainable energy, climate action, and resilient infrastructure. This includes promoting renewable energy sources, enhancing energy efficiency, and implementing climate adaptation measures.
- Accounts for the legislative framework of the European Union and Bulgaria.

Covenant of Mayors objectives for 2030:

- Aligns with the goals of the Covenant of Mayors, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 40%.



Sources: Gabrovo Green Leaf Year Report
Action Plan for Sustainable Energy and Climate of Gabrovo Municipality by 2030

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- EU wants to achieve a more competitive, secure & sustainable energy system & to meet its long-term 2050 greenhouse gas reductions target.
- **The National Energy & Climate (NECP) Plan** is a 10-year integrated document mandated by the European Union to each of its member states in order for the EU to meet its overall greenhouse gases emissions targets
- **ICEP - integrated climate and energy planning** for small communities that integrates climate change mitigation & energy management strategies. It focuses on reducing emissions, increasing renewable energy use, & improving energy efficiency while considering local economic & social impacts.
- ICEPs key components cover priority areas for LOCAL GoGREEN project: Sustainable transportation (e-mobility), Energy efficiency of buildings, Renewable energy generation, Landscape & planning for increased carbon absorption and Waste-to-energy.



ENGAGING KEY STAKEHOLDERS - WHY AND HOW?



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WHY SHOULD YOU MAP AND ENGAGE KEY STAKEHOLDERS?

- 1. Enhances Collective Vision:** Bringing together diverse stakeholders helps create a shared set of objectives that reflect the varied perspectives within the community. And helps to address the multifaceted challenges of transitioning to sustainable energy and climate solutions.
- 2. Builds Trust and Transparency:** When people feel included and informed, doubts and uncertainties are reduced. Open communication allows communities to understand the impact and benefits of energy and climate initiatives, fostering a sense of ownership and support.
- 3. Encourages Innovative Solutions:** Engagement unlocks a wealth of innovative solutions. Diverse voices often spur unconventional ideas that might not emerge in isolated environments. This can lead to more effective and creative approaches to climate and energy challenges.
- 4. Improves Decision-Making:** Stakeholder engagement ensures that decisions are more inclusive and represent the community's needs and values. This can lead to more sustainable and accepted outcomes and get others to join in achieving the goals.
- 5. Increases Accountability:** When stakeholders are involved in the planning process, there is greater accountability. This helps ensure that projects are implemented effectively and that the goals are met in a transparent manner.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT METHODS 1

By employing a combination of following methods, municipalities can ensure comprehensive and meaningful stakeholder engagement in their climate and energy planning efforts.

Public Meetings and Workshops: Hosting public meetings and workshops allows for direct interaction with community members. These events provide a platform for stakeholders to voice their opinions, ask questions, and contribute ideas.

Surveys and Questionnaires: Distributing surveys and questionnaires can help gather input from a broader audience. This method is particularly useful for collecting quantitative data and understanding the community's priorities and concerns.

Focus Groups: Organizing focus groups with specific stakeholder groups (e.g., local businesses, environmental organizations, residents) can provide in-depth insights into particular issues and foster targeted discussions.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT METHODS 2

Advisory Committees: Forming advisory committees that include representatives from various stakeholder groups ensures ongoing engagement and provides a structured way for stakeholders to contribute to the planning process.

Online Platforms and Social Media: Utilizing online platforms and social media can help reach a wider audience and facilitate continuous engagement. These tools can be used to share information, gather feedback, and keep the community informed about progress.

Community Partnerships: Collaborating with local organizations, schools, and businesses can enhance outreach efforts and build stronger community ties. These partnerships can help mobilize resources and support for climate and energy initiatives.

Educational Campaigns: Implementing educational campaigns to raise awareness about climate and energy issues can empower stakeholders with the knowledge they need to participate effectively in the planning process.

THANK YOU!



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