



## ACTIVITY 1.2

### REVISION OF LOCAL ENERGY PLANS THROUGH

### INVOLVEMENT OF CITIZENS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

**DELIVERABLE 1.2.4.**  
**Energy Roadmap**  
**Municipality of Zugló, Hungary**

**Version 1**  
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## Introduction

ENES-CE project is designed to involve citizens at the very beginning of the planning process. This is done through a series of workshops and tools, through which the existing energy plans will be revised and future ones co-developed.

During the ENES-CE project start, the Zugló SECAP (local energy and climate action plan) was assessed, and interviews were taken with local stakeholders, to gather information about the progress of the local mitigation and adaptation actions.

The main aim of the roadmap is to boost the realization of SECAP by involving stakeholders and their sources and describe the top 3 projects that can be considered for the pilots in ENES-CE project.

Municipality of Zugló (Budapest, XIV. district) joined to the Covenant of Mayors in 2015 and adopted its Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan in 2019, following the core methodology developed by the Covenant. The lead sector in CO2 emission is the residential building sector with 42% followed by the transport (24%) and services (21%). The municipality sector is responsible for 7% of the local CO2 emissions.

Although Zugló Municipality plays a key role in making progress in the energy transition and combating climate change, local administration has to rely immensely on private - both citizen and economic stakeholders - engagement. The involvement of the local residents in the mitigation process is the key factor in achieving the 2030 mitigation targets. It is therefore critical that Zugló should find the areas of actions that local stakeholders could take the lead.

Therefore, Zugló Municipality conducted a Status quo analysis of local energy plans (D.T1.2.1) and a thorough needs assessment for the establishment of citizen energy groups (D.T1.2.2).

The aim of the roadmap is to evaluate SECAP actions in terms of possible stakeholder participation, and where tasks could and should be delegated to the private sector in order to speed up the actions of the energy plan, and as a result establish a sustainable system. By identifying concrete pilot schemes with efficient reduction measures, together with time frames and assigned responsibilities, Zugló translates the long-term strategy into effective actions. The initiatives are funded by local funds and the ENES-CE project, however the financial sustainability of the interventions is ensured by the appropriate composition of project partners.



## Sectors/ stakeholders

SECAP is developed in accordance with the methodology of the Covenant of Mayors initiative, namely “How to develop a Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP)”, Part 1 -The SECAP process, step-by-step towards low carbon and climate resilient cities by 2030, Part 2 - Baseline Emission Inventory (BEI), Part 3 - Policies, key actions, good practices for mitigation and adaptation to climate change and Financing SECAP(s), (Bertoldi P. (editor), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2018).

The lead sector in CO<sub>2</sub> emission is the residential building sector with 42% followed by the transport (24%) and services (21%). The municipality sector is responsible for 7% of the local CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. During the project start, a status quo analysis was conducted to identify progress of achieving goals, including the progress of the actions, the data availability and quality the action is based on, the need for involvement of external stakeholders including the identification of the specific expert / stakeholder / citizen groups required. The missing information also was elaborated on to improve the effectiveness of the action as well as the completed and ongoing projects were identified. Based on the analysis, it has been established that more effective tools and more specified responsibility and time framework are needed.

In the ENES-CE project Zugló Municipality plays the coordinator role and involves a broad range of local actors to boost advancement of mitigation and adaptation processes targeted in local energy and climate plan (SECAP).

The main stakeholders in the most important sectors are the following:

**Residential building sector and relating renewable energy production:** local citizens, homeowners and renters, representatives/managers of housing communities/condominiums, investors, financing institutes, traders, NGOs with specific knowledge, communication expert, PV companies, project management companies, energy suppliers and distributors.

**Transportation sector:** local citizens and workers, users of cars/public transport/bicycles/scooters, mobility experts, road safety experts, road authority, public and alternative transportation authority (BKK), local public institutes, schools, kids, parents, stakeholder board of local citizens, NGOs, bicycle associations.

**Commercial and service buildings:** building owners and users, local enterprises, technology innovation companies, PV and other installer companies, property/asset management companies, energy suppliers and distributors.



## Aims and goals of the Municipality

In the SECAP, Zugló stated its vision as “Zugló wishes to preserve and further develop its natural and constructed environment to have a livable city with high quality services. Operating it with the least harmful environmental effects and raising its resilience. In order to ensure this future development, energy consumption, emissions, potential local sources of energy, and the most significant local impacts and risks of climate change have been taken into account. They will integrate these factors in planning and decision making processes in the future.”

Zugló highlights the importance of reducing final energy consumption and increasing the share of energy from renewable sources along with other important environmental issues as to improve air quality by reducing pollutant emissions and adapt to climate change extreme weather conditions, especially heat waves, winds, storms and flash flood.

Zugló intends to initiate pilot actions within its city limits which are financially efficient, have a carbon reduction effect in the short-medium term (2030), have a high environmental impact with additional social and economic benefits. The actions are aimed to be ambitious but realist at the same time, and with a high engagement of the community and relevant stakeholders.

Within the ENES-CE project framework Zugló intends to prepare 3 pilot projects from the SECAP recommendations of highest efficiency and one project to implement. Importance is given, that the projects should be developed with stakeholders and the general public in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy, which provides a basis for cooperation and shared investments. The task is to establish co-operation between different sectors for the implementation of local, small investment projects, which become models for future cooperative actions.



## Tools and sources used by the Municipality to support sectors

Zugló Municipality's engagement in climate mitigation actions is strong. In order to reach the ambitious goals, it is important to strengthen the institutional and organizational framework as well as monitoring the advancements and effective legal, financial and resource supporting schemes.

Zugló Municipality have effect on the mitigation actions. On one hand, Zugló can realize projects contributing to the energy plan. On the other hand, it has a regulatory role to set regulations (incentives and restrictions) as well as provide financial (green incentives) or material (e.g. free office/community spaces or low-speed-zones) support for favorable actions. The third role is to facilitate processes by PR, organizational development, networking, data/information services.

As the highest share of CO2 emission related to 95% privately owned residential buildings with 42%, 21% share of commercial and services buildings, and the 24% share of private and commercial transport-related energy and emissions, the tools which increase the efficiency of private actions are critical. As public budget is tight, no- or low-cost actions are needed.

The legal framework is highly regulated on National level, including the energy-efficiency requirements of buildings however Zugló has many opportunities to refine building and construction processes as well as transportation. Such tools would include local development and construction regulations and zoning ordinances, regulation of parking zones, local taxes.

Incentives - national and local - are important tools to strengthen the interest of citizens. For the national ones, Zugló can provide timely information and guidance how to apply successfully. Zugló established its Energy Efficiency Advisory Office, which helped to provide information and professional advice on energy investments and to reach the largest possible proportion of the population. The Office's other role was to organize conferences, workshops, media campaigns or educational workshops to raise awareness. Unfortunately, the office discontinued its services in 2017. Also, Zugló intends to keep close contact with green enterprises and NGOs.

On the local level, Zugló has a building renovation funding scheme, however in the past its priorities have not included energy-efficiency. The levels of support - non-refundable, refundable financial support and interest-rate subsidies - need to relate to energy-efficiency and also opportunities for phased renovations of buildings should be introduced. The scheme should also target renewable energy options.

Awareness also can be important to engage the stakeholders, which most important platforms are the Municipality's offline (district paper, short but essential informational leaflets) and online media (homepage, climate subpage, Facebook) channels. One of the role of the media communication is to make good practices known for the people living and working in Zugló, so the Municipality's media channels will give information about the positive achievements of the energy and climate plan, its projects. As the community-based approach of ENES-CE is highly important, every milestone of the project will be documented and communicated to possible follower stakeholders.

For proper and timely monitoring, a database should be built and operated with essential indicators.



## Actions for involving sectors and stakeholders

During the first workshop, ten potential community projects were evaluated and discussed for possible pilot projects. The project ideas were selected targeting the areas of SECAP with highest potentials for energy and CO2 reductions as well as the highest private interest and influence. The workshop participants and the stakeholders answering our online questionnaire found the following three the most important and willing to engage in:

1. Facilitating condominium community solar investments with information and support
2. Community operated lockable bicycle storages in housing estates
3. Promoting cycling and pedestrian traffic: congested streets, better traffic safety

The “2. Community operated lockable bicycle storages in housing estates” can be interpreted as an energy community project, ie a joint investment in its full context.

The “1. Facilitating condominium community solar investments with information and support” could also be managed as one in case the condominiums use the opportunity provided by KÖVET. If a legal and financial framework for shared energy-service cannot be established, a simple co-design approach can be applied.

The “3. Promoting cycling and pedestrian traffic: congested streets, better traffic safety” is a co-design opportunity, no shared implementation or operation can be done.

In ENES-CE, therefore, the necessary community involvement and planning actions for the first two projects can and should be developed.

### **1. Facilitating condominium community solar investments with information and support**

What can the local government do to spread solar panels in private households?

In particular, Zugló can help with financial aid, information, consulting and advice:

- tax incentives should be evaluated,
- information services to access to national, capital and local incentive schemes, available tenders,
- trainings and education of renewable and energy efficiency solutions,
- showcase, building visits of good examples implemented by the municipality,
- implementation of support schemes for renewable systems (eg. interest-free loans) within its own condominium funding scheme, yearly tender calls

The action promotes the information and attitude-forming services of the local government.

**Action proposal:** Preparation and organization of workshops for several condominium managers with the professional help of Lokalizáció Kft., established by KÖVET to promote community energy projects.

**Main target group:** asset managers of condominiums

**Responsible:** Municipality of Zugló, Lokalizáció Kft.



## 2. Community operated lockable bicycle storages in housing estates

In a condominium environment, especially in the prefabricated housing estates, cycling is restricted by not having a closed and safe bicycle storage.

A solution could be to install modern, lockable storage facilities maintained and operated by the community in public spaces and in the unused rooms of houses. The storage facility would make cycling attractive to more people, and as a result the transportation's energy use, CO2 emission and air pollution decreases.

As part of the campaign, the municipality will install bicycle storages at locations selected by the community, and maintenance and repair costs will be covered by a fee paid by users.

The action will also map the potentials of unleased ground floor rooms for bicycle storage (sample: <http://www.co-vienna.com/de/wien-entdecken/wiener-rad-wg/>)

**Action proposal:** Preparation of community-funded lockable bicycle storage systems at Füreidi road housing estate. Market research, needs assessment, assessment of public space sites will be conducted, the technical and technical conditions will be assessed, and a series of focus group meetings, workshops, interviews, discussions will be held with stakeholders about the conditions and the roles of cooperating parties.

**Main target group:** local residents, building users

**Responsible:** Municipality of Zugló, KÖFE

Based on the pilot projects, the revision of key actions of SECAP should be made to identify and concretize actions, target groups, stakeholders, responsibilities.





## Timeline

**The following timeline is proposed:**

January-March 2020: Identify and involve stakeholders (institutions, enterprises, civil society organizations, public).

March-May 2020: First workshop with stakeholders to understand and discuss current energy plan, SECAP adopted by Zugló Municipality August 2019.

May-September 2020: Based on the results from Workshop 1 the local energy plan is revised, and a new energy roadmap is developed. The top 3 projects to be considered for the pilots have been suggested and selected.

May-September 2020: Workshop 2, the technical workshop is held on the revised energy plans, and with the detailed discussion of the top 3 selected projects. The methodologies of ENES partners, Energiaklub and Municipal Utilities Pfaffenhofen, will be used.

September-October 2020: Communication strategies for presenting the revised energy plans to the general public are developed and put in place.

October 2020 - March 2021: Presentation of the new energy plans to the wider public, based on instructions provided by Energiaklub and Municipal Utilities Pfaffenhofen

October - December 2020: Preparations for organising energy communities in the two focus areas: renewable energy and energy-free transportation

January 2021 - September 2022: Realization of selected pilot project.

September 2022: Monitoring and reporting on results and revision of SECAP.