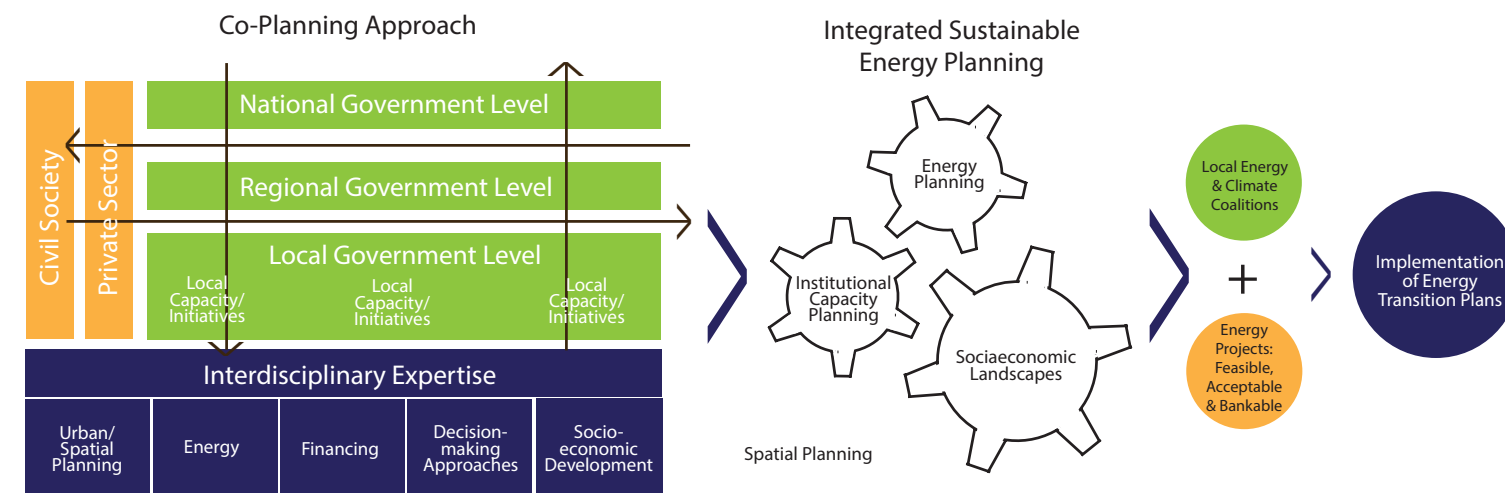


2ISECAP CONCEPT MODEL

The 2ISECAP Concept Model envisages the development of a decision-making environment for securing the formulation and development of Integrated Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs) and similar plans.



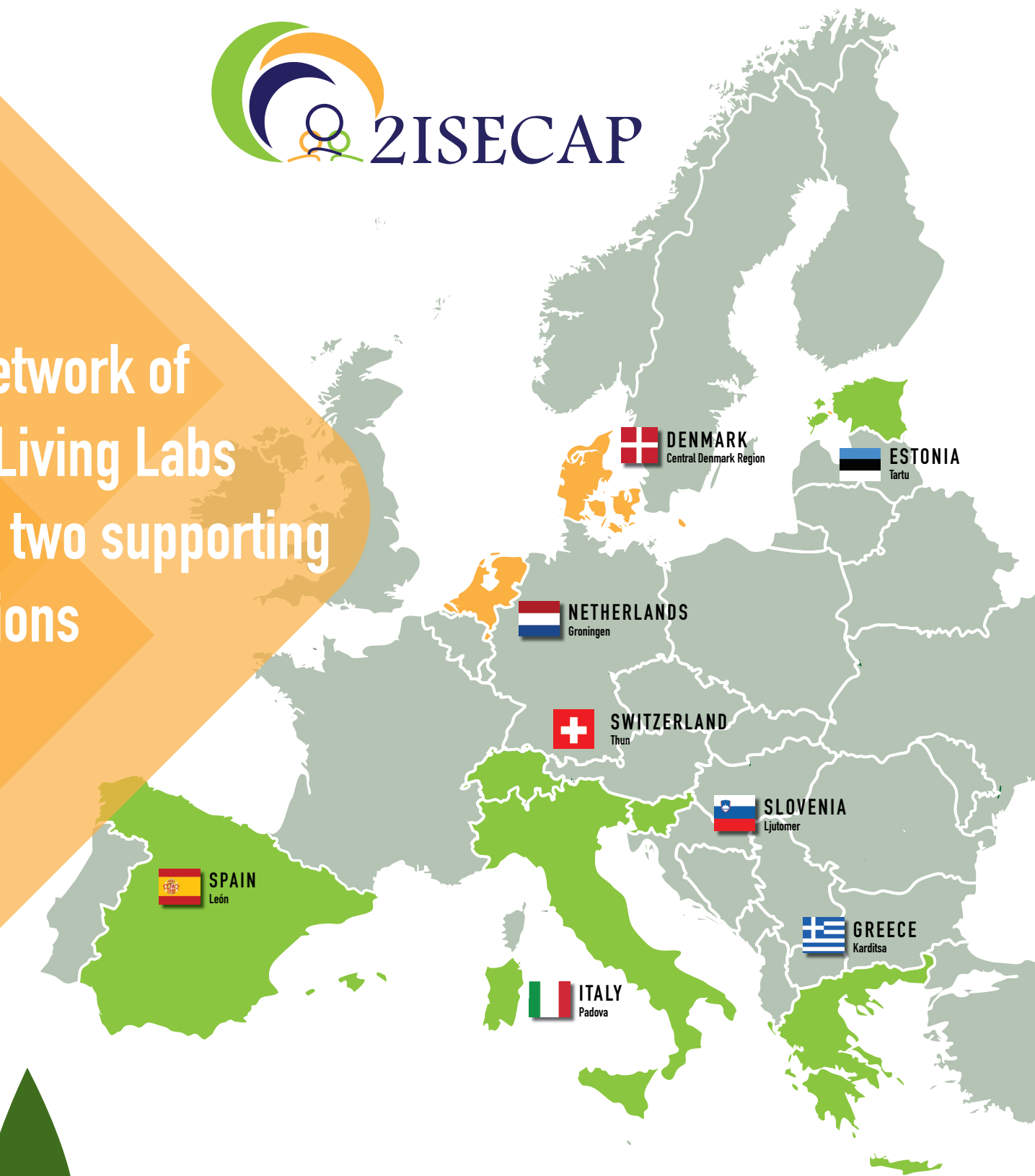
The implementation of a multi-level and multi-actor process of shared governance underpinned by interdisciplinary expertise will support the building of social capital and a co-planning culture.

The Approach of 2ISECAP is based on utilising the Living Lab (LL) concept to create the appropriate institutional environment to both study and advance a holistic (integrated and participatory) methodological approach to energy planning. The LL concept is considered an appropriate environment as it explicitly allows for an open, creative, and relatively informal environment that invites participants to share and co-create knowledge, projects, and future policies.

PROJECT PARTNERS



A network of
six Living Labs
and two supporting
regions



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INSTITUTIONALIZED INTEGRATED
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY
AND CLIMATE ACTION PLANS

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OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

Nowadays planning for energy transition is an urgent, interdisciplinary matter, requiring the integration of all aspects of energy provision into the everyday work of public administrations, and includes, for example, spatial planning, transport policies, waste management, healthcare and so on. Achieving this will not only require an integrated approach, but also a participatory and multilevel governance process. Social conflicts and failure to implement plans and policies can benefit greatly from allowing an open and creative process of confronting formal decision-making with the places, stakeholders, and communities they aim to impact on or activate. The 2ISECAP project aims at the creation of an institutional environment (i.e., a governance structure) that can combine the democratic legitimacy and legal power of formal plans and policies with the creativity, energy, and social capacity of (bottom-up) initiatives. Entrepreneurship and community involvement will definitely add great value to the energy transition and ensure its success.

The objectives of 2ISECAP

- To introduce a Holistic Approach to SECAP Planning that will support Participatory and Integrated sustainable energy and climate action planning while considering the necessary institutional tools, local initiatives, legal frameworks, and funding arrangements.
- To study and enhance the understanding and identify critical success and failure factors regarding the effective mobilisation of citizens and stakeholders to become partners in local planning and policy development and the delivery thereof (including climate and energy coalitions).
- To design the Governance Structure required to establish the holistic approach to SECAP Planning as an operational and institutionalised structure.
- To provide evidence of the results of the proposed Integrated SECAP planning approach by applying it to six European Municipalities, located in six different Member States of varying sizes and types and with different socio-economic, geographical, and economic settings.

KARDITSA GREECE

The municipality of Karditsa is a Local Government Authority located in Karditsa, Thessaly, Greece. Karditsa has 55,000 residents and is the capital of an agricultural region of 150,000 inhabitants.

Under the 2ISECAP initiative, Karditsa will revise and enhance its SECAP and will elaborate further its Strategic Plan on RES exploitation through a multi-governance approach to prevent social resistance towards the RES projects.



2ISECAP LIVING LABS

LEON SPAIN

The City of Leon is one of the main provincial capitals in Castilla y León, and is a medium-sized city with a population close to 125,000 inhabitants.

It is expected that 2ISECAP will facilitate the intermediation work carried out by the municipality connecting society with regional, national and EU policies on urban energy planning. In addition, it is expected that the project will act as an acceleration lever for energy policies launched by the local administration.

The project is likely to involve the incorporation of a tool for Leon that will help to coordinate existing individual initiatives inside energy planning city framework or existing LECs, and to incorporate them into the implementation process of SECAP and its objectives.



LJUTOMER SLOVENIA

The Municipality of Ljutomer is a small Slovenian municipality with 12,000 inhabitants, recognised for its role in the field of sustainable mobility.

In 2012, a Local Energy Concept, including long- and short-term RES and RUE action plans, was prepared (updated in 2018).

A SECAP for 2030 is being developed based on the progress and experience gained by the current SEAP (2012) and the new Local Energy Concept (LEC). In relation to 2ISECAP the LEC will be updated in relation to a new National Energy initiative



PADOVA ITALY

Padova is a city and a municipality in the Veneto region, Northern Italy with a population of around 214,000 inhabitants. A Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan was adopted by the City Council on June 2021, at the end of a long participatory process aimed at gathering proposals and potential indicators. The participation process, in the style of Agenda21, was open to local citizens in an associated form.

2ISECAP will enhance the institutional capacity of the Municipality of Padova, providing know-how and innovative tools as well as methods for engaging society in the achievement of the local energy transition. Moreover, the Municipality is striving to integrate the various urban plans (SECAP, SUMP, Green Plan, Town Plan) in order to find the best way forward for the respective areas and to internally co-create a masterplan for sustainability towards 2030.



THUN SWITZERLAND

Thun is a town and municipality in the administrative district of Thun in the canton of Bern in Switzerland. It has about 45,000 inhabitants with around 80,000 living in the agglomeration.

As a member of the Swiss Climate Alliance, Thun promotes energy efficiency and renewable energies in collaboration with neighbouring communities and important partners, such as energy suppliers. Furthermore, the city of Thun is striving to become a “Smart City” in close partnership with its citizens and various private and public stakeholder groups.

The establishment of a comprehensive SECAP is an opportunity to come up with a broadly consolidated strategy to define a common vision and achieve its goals.



TARTU ESTONIA

Tartu is the second largest city in Estonia and the main hub in South Estonia. The population of Tartu City is around 100,000 people and the Tartu metropolitan area, which includes neighbouring municipalities, comprises around 130,000 citizens. Tartu is Estonia's centre of education with more than 15 higher education institutions.

Through the project, the City of Tartu is aiming to radically reduce the environmental footprint of public services in Tartu, aiming for the zero-emission standard. Implementation of SECAP and other environmental policies will be underpinned by the establishment of dialogue and a learning process for non-technical stakeholders.

Further, the City of Tartu aims to enhance its capacity to engage citizens and to identify appropriate policies that support stakeholder participation and integrated planning.

