



Covenant of Mayors
for Climate & Energy



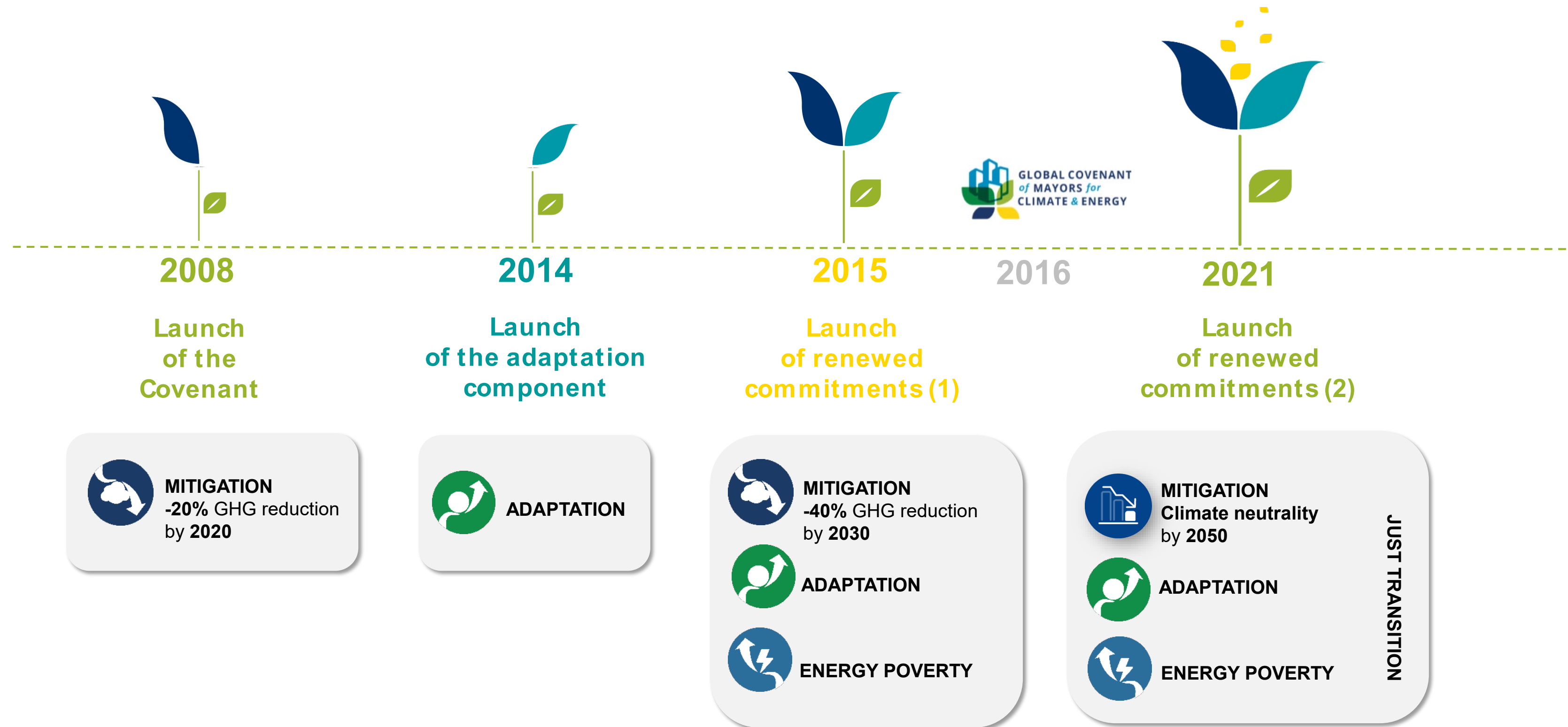
Covenant of Mayors EU

-The SECAP template actual situation and future steps-

Miguel Morcillo - 18.01.2022



Evolution the CoM

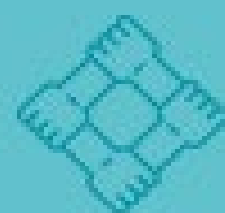


The CoM EU in numbers



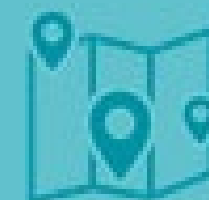
10,977

Signatories



241

Supporters



234

Coordinators



7,765

Signatories with submitted action plans



2,545

Signatories with submitted monitoring

The European Covenant reporting framework



- ✓ Composed of: a reporting template & reporting guidelines
- ✓ Developed in consultation with city experts
- ✓ Regularly updated & consolidated to align with cities' needs & expectations, local contexts, but also EU policy framework
- ✓ Adjustable to signatories' situation

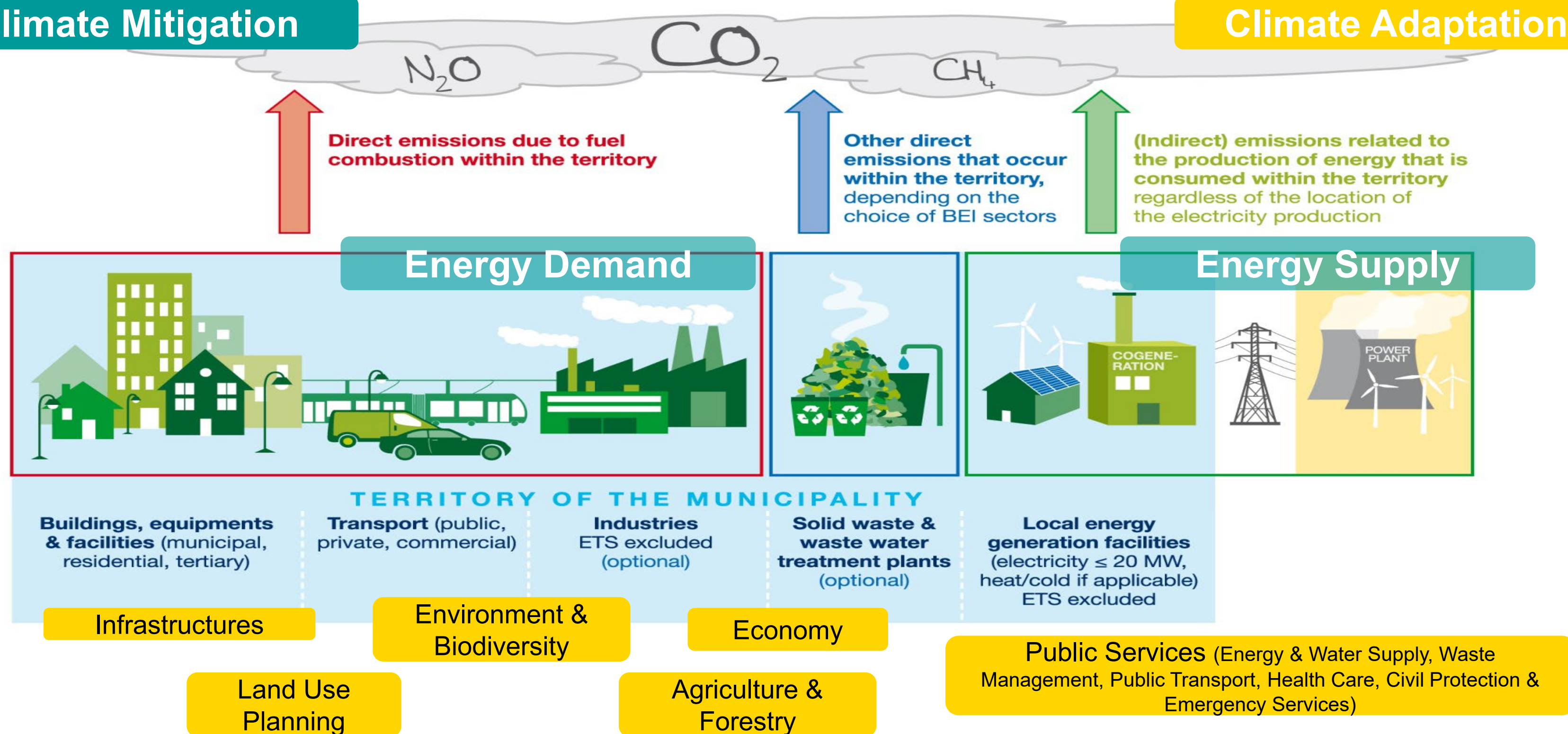


An integrated approach



Climate Mitigation

Climate Adaptation





Integration of Energy Poverty in the SECAP template

The integration of Energy Poverty in the SECAP template is defined in 4 elements:

Reduction goal

Assessment tool

List of indicators

Actions



The Energy Poverty Goal

- A **political commitment** built on the CoM EU commitment text...

Energy Poverty		
Goal	Target year	Base year
Tackle energy poverty to ensure a just transition by [select target year]	[Drop-Down]	[Drop-Down]

- ...supported by the possibility to choose **monitoring indicators** for quantitative targets



List of indicators (a flexible approach!)

➤ A list of **54 indicators** divided in six categories:

- Climate (4 indicators)
- Socio economic (19 indicators)
- Facilities/housing (20 indicators)
- Mobility (5 indicators)
- Policy and Regulatory Framework (5 indicators)
- Participation/awareness raising (1 indicator)

➤ These indicators offer options to define, quantify and work with energy poverty topics at the local level, thanks to the variety and diversity of the indicators, municipalities can choose the most tailored indicators to their context and possibilities



List of indicators

ANNEX - Indicators for Energy Poverty

③ This annex serves as a source of inspiration only. None of these indicators are compulsory, but rather illustrative examples.

Area	Priority level	Related indicators	Unit	Description
Climate	Monitoring indicator	Frequency of heat waves	Average per monthly/year	Frequency of heat waves per month in a year
	Monitoring indicator	Frequency of cold waves	Average per monthly/year	Frequency of cold waves per month in a year
	Monitoring indicator	Number of heating degree days per year	Number of HDD and CDD /year	Heating degree day is a measurement designed to quantify the demand for energy needed to heat a building, it is based on the outside temperature where heating is needed
	Monitoring indicator	Number of cooling degree days per year	Number of HDD and CDD /year	Cooling degree day is a measurement designed to quantify the demand for energy needed to cool a building, it is based on the outside temperature where cooling is needed
Socio-economic	Monitoring indicator	Percentage of population or households spending up to XX % their income on energy services	[%]	Share of population / households spending more than a specific percentage of their incomes on energy services putting them in a situation of energy poverty
	Monitoring indicator	Vulnerable households	[%]	The here provided description is only an example, municipalities can write here their own description of vulnerable households / population Households with lonely parents, parents with more than 3 childrens, families with low incomes, households receiving social support, families with low level of education households out total number of households
	Monitoring indicator	Arrears on utility bills	[%]	Share of (sub-) population having arrears on utility bills, based on question "In the last twelve months, has the household been in arrears, i.e. has been unable to pay on time due to financial difficulties for utility bills (heating, electricity, gas, water, etc.) for the main dwelling?"
	Related indicator	Average price of electricity	[€]	Average price in [€] of the consumed electricity kwh in the municipal households
	Related indicator	Average price of gas	[€]	Average price in [€] of the consumed gas kwh in the municipal households
	Related indicator	Energy related expenditure / local GDP	[%]	Relationship between the yearly energy cost the households and the local GDP, percentual average of the local GDP destined to the energy
	Monitoring indicator	High share of energy expenditure in income (2M)	[%]	The 2M indicator presents the proportion of households whose share of energy expenditure in income is more than twice the national median share. Note: where income distributions are more equal, variance in energy expenditure translates to higher 2M shares. High variance in energy/income shares can occur due to structural differences in energy expenditure between household groups, as well as in situations where energy is often, but not exclusively, included in rent.
	Related indicator	Citizens under poverty threshold / number of citizens	[%]	Percentage of the local population suffering from poverty, persons and families under the limit of incomes considering the family size
	Related indicator	At-risk-of-poverty rate	[%]	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (% of population). The at-risk-of-poverty rate is the share of people with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfer) below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers.



Assessment and monitoring tool

- Using the **monitoring indicators** municipalities can track the development of specific energy poverty related aspects
- The **monitoring indicators** can be used as local targets to monitor the reduction of energy poverty at the local level
- A **flexible approach**: municipalities can decide with which indicators to work



Assessment and monitoring tool

Energy Poverty Assessment

① Self-assessment at planning year
② Anticipated self-assessment at target year. Appears only for the indicators selected for monitoring

Macro-areas	Elements	Used indicator(s)	Unit	Households /Persons	Base Year	Current level	Use for monitoring	Target level
Climate	Heat and cold	Frequency of heat waves	Days per year		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Frequency of cold waves	Days per year		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Number of heating degree days per year	HDD + CDD / year		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Number of cooling degree days per year	HDD + CDD / year		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
Macro-areas	Elements	Used indicator(s)	Unit			Current level		Target level change
Facilities	Housing	F+G+H band (EPC) dwelling/total number of dwelling	[%]		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Energy consumption (electricity + heating) per capita / national energy consumption (electricity + heating) per capita	[%]		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Share of buildings renovated per year	[%]		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Share of households or persons with presence of leak, damp, rot in their dwelling / total households or persons	[%]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Percentage of households or persons within the municipality experiencing heating discomfort / total households or population	[%]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Percentage of households or persons within the municipality experiencing cooling discomfort / total households or population	[%]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
	Public transport	Households or persons connected to the electricity and gas grid / total households or persons	[%]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Population or households not having access to essential services within 1 h by walking, cycling or public transport / total population or households	[%]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Persons or households living more than one km from nearest public transport station / number of persons or households	[%]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
Socio - economic		Percentage of population or households spending up to XX % their income on energy services	[%]	NE	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Vulnerable households or persons / total households or persons	[%]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Arrears on utility bills / total population or households	[%]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Inability to keep home adequately warm	[%]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		High share of energy expenditure in income (2M)	[%]		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
Framework elements		Existence of energy poverty strategy / specific measures related energy poverty	Yes / No		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Existing rent regulation	Yes / No		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Awareness-raising campaigns targeting targeting vulnerable households	Yes / No		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Engagement and cooperation with stakeholders	Yes / No		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]

Some useful information about energy poverty



- The energy poverty reporting guidelines are available in the library of the CoM website
- https://www.eumayors.eu/index.php?option=com_attachments&task=download&id=1358
- The EPAH is helping the CoM municipalities in the design and implementation of energy poverty policies and measures
- https://energy-poverty.ec.europa.eu/energy-poverty-observatory_en

Advantages and disadvantages the SECAP template



- The SECAP template is an international recognised tool by many institutions like the European Commission and also recognised in the legal framework some countries (example Italy)
- Several national CO2 monitoring tools like the Climate Protection Planer (DE), CoM Easy (eea), Ecospeed Region (IT, DE, Lux) and many regional ones deliver the SECAP as product their calculations
- The SECAP template allows the comparability between municipalities
- There are thousands all available reports about the use of the SECAP
- The SECAP doesn't collect all possible specifications / peculiarities of municipalities

Challenges of the SECAP use



- The data availability is still the most important challenge for the use of SECAPs, municipalities have still plenty difficulties to obtain the necessary data
- It is time for implementation! Municipalities should put more effort in implementation instead of reporting
- The SECAP template doesn't reflect some situations, like for example the actual global energy crisis

The SECAP in the CoM EU



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- We understand the CoM EU as a community for climate action, where the reporting system should be only the instrument to support the action and not a self-porpose
- National reporting systems, tools and methodologies for municipalities need to be recognised and integrated in the CoM EU (national approach!), avoiding double reporting for municipalities
 - Many countries and regions are developing their own climate legislation where they define their own report obligations for municipalities
 - The CoM EU need to recognise this national and regional legislation and their reports mechanisms, as CoM EU compatible report, integrating them in MyCovenant

Our understanding of the SECAP simplification



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- **Inclusivity:** the SECAP should be possible for most municipalities in the world, allowing diversity and integrating different types of municipalities of different regions in the GCoM
- **Practicability:** the SECAP shouldn't be the perfect report only for an elite of municipalities, common municipalities with problems regarding capacity and data availability should be able to fill the SECAP
- **Meaningful:** the SECAP shouldn't be an academics data collection instrument, but an instrument enabling to plan and monitor the local implementation
- **Respectful with the national legislation:** National approaches need to be integrated in the best possible way in the SECAP, **we cannot obligate municipalities to double reporting!**

Step up your energy and climate actions!

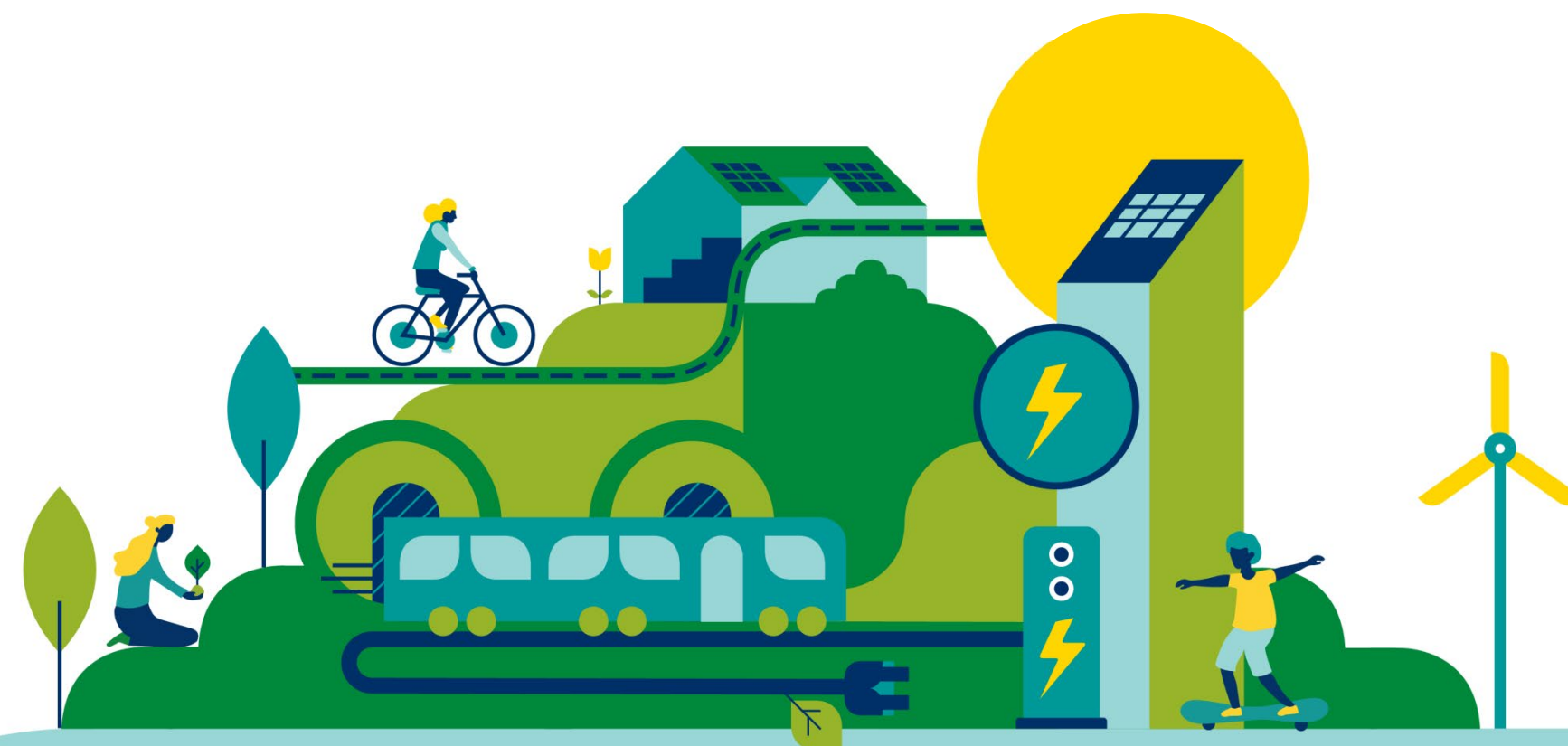


Join the Covenant or renew your Covenant commitments

Stay tuned on eumayors.eu!

Thank you very much for your attention

miguel.morcillo@eumayors.eu



For a fairer, climate-neutral Europe