

## Climat - énergie, les collectivités passent à l'action !

### Climate – Energy: Global Challenge, Local Commitments!



*What do you carry? A good idea. Are there any borders for this?*



# Sommaire

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<b>Opening Address</b>	<b>2</b>
Claire ROBILLARD	2
Vice-President, Conseil Général 91, Responsible for the Sustainable Development and Solidarity of the Environment and Agriculture	2
<b>Keynote Speaker</b>	<b>6</b>
François-Marie BREON	6
Co-Author, 5 <sup>th</sup> Report of the GIEC	6
<b>Roundtable 1:</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Local Governments Driving the Fight Against Climate Change</b>	<b>10</b>
I) Recent European Objectives and Changes to Structural Funds	11
II) Prime Movers among Local Governments	11
III) The LIFE Programme	14
IV) Q&A Session	15
<b>Roundtable 2:</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Building Renovation to Prevent Fuel Poverty and Improve Energy-Climate Efficiency</b>	<b>17</b>
I) Brussels: A Pioneering Capital	17
II) The Role of the Department of Essonne in Territorial Governance in Building Renovation	19
III) The Role of the Department of Essonne in Territorial Governance in Building Renovation	20
IV) The Social, Economic and Financial Stakes of Thermal Renovation	21
V) France's Policy on the Energy Renovation of Buildings	23
VI) Q&A Session	24
<b>Roundtable 3: Sustainable Mobility and Solidarity – Changing Practices Through Information</b>	<b>26</b>
I) The SUPERHUB Project, Barcelona	27
II) Transport Governance in the Greater Paris Region	29
III) Changing Mobility Demands	29
IV) Q&A Session	31

<b>Roundtable 4: Mobilising Teams and Citizens on Climate for the Long-Term</b>	<b>33</b>
I) Citizen Engagement in their Territories	33
II) PEOPLE CO <sub>2</sub> CERO Project (Soria, Spain)	34
III) Citizen Engagement through Civil Service	35
IV) Q&A Session	36
 <b>Concluding Remarks</b>	 <b>38</b>
Claire Robillard	38
Vice-President, Conseil Général 91	38

*The meeting opened at 9.40 am.*

*The animation is provided by Mr. LOBRY.*

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## Opening Address

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Claire Robillard

*Vice-President, Conseil Général 91, Responsible for the Sustainable Development and Solidarity of the Environment and Agriculture*

I would like to thank the *Institut d'Optique* for hosting this conference in such a pleasant location. I would like to welcome you to the Closing Session of our Seminar on Changing Living Modes in our regions. Climate change is an issue for all of us here today. We regularly bear witness to dramatic events such as droughts, floods and hail storms, all of which are likely to become even more prevalent as we go forward. François Bréon will share the conclusions of the 5th IPCC Report later this morning. It would appear that we are no longer looking for methods to stop climate change but for solutions that will allow us to adapt to climate change. In the worst case scenario, we would like to contain global warming to 2° by 2030. This point has been repeatedly made at all the UN conferences.

### 1) Adapting to Climate Change

I am an optimistic person by nature and I would therefore rather highlight all the positive work that has been done. Nevertheless, climate change is a reality and it will be necessary to adapt to it. Governments appear to have finally understood the message that public policies have to be reviewed and revised as of today. Heads of state are tackling these issues today rather than placing them in doubt. They are preparing for the 21st Climate Conference to be held in Paris in June 2015, with the aim of reaching an ambitious agreement. Unfortunately, disagreement remains as to the scope of the agreement, but hopefully the upcoming conferences in New York and Lima will bring us closer to a consensus.

However, mindsets are changing, as demonstrated by President Obama's recent announcement of a 30% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by coal plants in the US. In China, the government appears to be evolving in a positive direction with respect to air pollution. In Europe, the European Commission presented a new series of objectives in January for 2013 with a 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and an increase in renewables as part of the energy mix to 29%. All of those targets will be debated in the European Council next autumn. If approved, the European Commission will be a world leader in the climate change debate. I can only welcome the White Paper presented by the French Minister for Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, Ségolène Royal, in early June. The White Paper defines 5 ambitious objectives for action in the coming 10 years:

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in France by 40% in 2030 compared to the reference level of 1990.
- Reducing the use of fossil fuels by 30%.
- Raising the share of renewables in the energy mix to 30%.
- Reducing the share of nuclear to 50% of electricity production by 2025.
- Halving total energy consumption by 2050 compared to 2012.

I equally welcome the fact that these ambitious objectives have been passed into French law.

We have not, however, waited for this White Paper to take action. Citizens, local governments, associations and municipalities have been aware for some time of the need to take action, and steps have already been taken to adapt to climate change. In the context of this social, economic and ecological crisis, we have to invent new solutions and even a new model of society based on the energy transition. In this context, local municipalities have a key role to play, acting as engines for change in the field of transport, urban planning, housing, economic development, education, and social measures. The French *départements* act as the link between regions and organisations, and have also played a major role on the ground. Municipalities and local governments are even closer to the ground and play an important role in mobilising citizens.

The *Conseil Général de l'Essonne* has been very active in all these areas for a long time, and I am pleased to be able to rely on our President, Jérôme Guedj, who gives me full support in this field and for whom these issues are a priority.

As part of Agenda 21 and the CLIMATE Project, I would like to thank the European Commission for its support in this work, both in terms of funding and in terms of methodology. Adapting that methodology has not always been easy but the process has fostered cooperation. I would also like to thank the various European delegations involved in this project and the members of the *Conseil Général*, who have followed the necessary methods required for this project.

## II) The CLIMATE Project

The CLIMATE Project adopted in 2010 went beyond the European objective of a 25% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020. The *Conseil Général de l'Essonne* wanted to show how it was possible to reduce emissions at the local level by relying on partners. We have organised our approach around 5 topics: development of eco-activities, innovative energies, sustainable building techniques for renovations and new builds, citizen information on alternatives to car use, and the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. All of these themes were first of all deployed in-house so that we would act as a model for others. We have also revised our own energy saving targets upwards, and raised the energy efficiency of our own buildings. Our aim was to improve our energy mix, using renewable energies such as geothermics.

Due to our social role, the *départements* have a key role to play in terms of fuel poverty – households that cannot afford to heat their homes. We have to play a key role in this in our public policies putting the focus on improving energy efficiency in social housing. As fuel prices have been increasing, the most disadvantaged households are even more fragile today. We have to take into account the cost of travelling to work, and have therefore been developing alternatives to the use of individual cars.

We are working on sustainable buildings, air quality, and the recycling of waste. In that way we can encourage the development of a circular economy. At the *département* level, we have to set the example in sustainable buildings and sustainable housing. To that end, we have a number of experimental actions underway that will be described later today.

The municipalities are also very active in the use of sustainable buildings and renewable energy. Citizens themselves are entering the momentum with the boom of car sharing, eco-schools and families with positive energy. All these actions demonstrate that attitudes are changing and provide optimistic insight in the ability of humans to change and adapt. As the cartoonist Gédé said, this is the "contagious happiness of individual initiatives."

There is no need to feel guilty for acting, I think this is the wrong lever. We need to be supported, but also encouraged and valued in our daily actions and this is the real role of local public service offered by the community. As elected officials, regardless of the territorial level, we have a duty not to forget the everyday life and the realities of life, we have a duty to integrate this daily routine into policies that we implement.

On the issue of climate change, as on other issues, communities are taking action. But this particular issue is foremost a public service mission, a vital mission for the future of our societies and our cultures, a true mission of general interest. And we can all be proud of a day like today, to serve the public interest. Thank you to all.

### **Jean-Michel Lobry**

Things are moving, fortunately. The conclusion of the IPCC Report is that we are shifting from hypotheses to certainties, and it is therefore crucial that we make progress and change. The key word today will be accelerating our actions on the ground. Europe is encouraging us to speed up these actions and schemes. The Horizon 2020 programmes are very much focused on sustainable development and the circular economy. These are all topics that matter to you and that provide a framework for your own policies. We are already mobilised but our speakers will show us how to speed up that action.

You should also note that a sketch artist will be transforming our work into sketches that will be presented to you throughout the day.

This morning we will focus on 2 topics that are at the heart of our concerns. First, the attitudes and roles of local municipalities and other players. How can they help drive the adaptation to climate change? Second, one of the 5 themes of the CLIMATE Project: fuel poverty and the energy efficiency of buildings. This afternoon will be devoted to 2 other topics: mobility and involvement of the various local players (in particular, citizens). If we are to accelerate our actions we need to have a very well structured project management approach.

I will ask our speakers to introduce themselves with a few words on what they expect to get out of our meeting today.

### **GillesKerar, ADEME Ile-de-France**

I am interested in the renovation of buildings, in particular the Essonne Scheme, which will be presented by Frédéric Petitta during the Roundtable. ADEME has great expectations for this pioneering initiative in the Greater Paris Region.

### **Laurence Lalane, Project Manager, Climate Project, Yvelines**

I am interested in the feedback from the ambitious Essonne scheme.

### **EricJuseponne, Conseil Général de Val-de-Marne**

Our climate plan is currently being approved by our local authorities. We also have a major project on fuel poverty and building renovation. I am therefore interested to hear what our neighbours are doing in this field.

### **Corinne Kulelzanski, DDT, Essonne**

We provide support to the cities and towns in their implementation of the Climate Plan. I am therefore interested in seeing how this works in other areas. The Climate Plan is being deployed very slowly on the ground. The DDT is struggling to make progress here.

### **Nicolas Grandieux, Conseil Général de l'Essonne**

I am here today with 3 colleagues from Mali, as we have a cooperation programme with various cities and towns around the world (Mali, Quebec, Tunisia and soon n Haiti).

### **From the floor, Mali Representative**

I am very pleased to be here today where I hope to learn about ideas as to what could be done in African countries.

**Patrick Abadon, Health Organisation Essonne**

I am interested in all the health aspects of the issues that will be addressed today. I am also very interested in hearing about citizen involvement.

**Sophie Garvi, Communications Director, Essonne**

We work with local educational communities and municipalities in the context of the digital age. I am delighted to be here today.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

We will now turn to François-Marie Bréon, who will provide the latest news and information, in particular from the IPCC's most recent Report. Hundreds of scientists were involved in that 5th Report and we are all very interested in hearing your overview of their work.

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### Keynote Speaker

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François-Marie Bréon

*Co-Author, 5<sup>th</sup> Report of the GIEC*

I am a climatologist currently working as a researcher in a CNRS CEA laboratory, located only a few kilometres away from our venue today. The IPCC is composed of 3 different groups. I am a member of one of those groups, which explores the state of affairs in the climate sciences. The group is made up of approximately 200 climatologists like myself. We look at the existence of changes: what we understand about those changes and what we still do not understand. We also consider what is likely to happen in the future in terms of climate change. A second group looks at the consequences of climate change – its possible impact on agriculture, housing, health, and society at large. The third group is concerned with solutions for adapting to and limiting climate change.

#### Jean-Michel Lobry

You are in the centre of all this and could provide further information on what is at stake and what actions we could take at the regional level. The 5th Report seems to show that we are definitely heading towards a situation of +4° higher by 2100.

#### François-Marie Bréon

Our group attempts to calculate the likely temperature of the planet on the basis of the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere. The 4° level would be reached if there is a very high level of emissions. If we are able to limit our emissions in a drastic manner (for example, to zero by the end of the 21st century), we should be able to limit global warming to 2°. That is considered as an acceptable level of warming, in contrast to 4°, which would be disastrous.

The changes that we previously saw over a period of 10,000 years are now occurring in just over 5 years.



“Bring on global warming”



### Jean-Michel Lobry

Will we be able to avoid climatic disasters and events such as changes in agricultural production or disappearance of certain species?

### François-Marie Bréon

No. I do not think we will be able to avoid that. There will be disasters even at +2°. Sea levels will rise and there will be major displacements of population. However, this will be more manageable than a +4° increase.

### Jean-Michel Lobry

What are the crucial areas in which we should be working in order to achieve some changes? Do we still have time in which to take action?

### François-Marie Bréon

Yes, we do still have sufficient time to bring global warming down to +2°. It is not going to be easy but there are 2 elements that we need to keep in mind. First, we can change our behaviour and our consumption patterns. The greatest proportion of energy consumption occurs in the transportation sector and in the heating sector. We therefore need to take action with respect to housing, for example, through better insulation, energy efficient buildings and so on. It is also necessary to take action with respect to transportation systems where the focus should be on collective transport systems. Major changes are being made to introduce clean transport lines, electric cars, and bicycle paths, etc.

Second, we can change the way we produce energy. Increasing the share of renewables in the energy mix only makes sense if we bring down greenhouse gas emissions. Germany, for example, is not following the right path here.



*And greenhouse gas emissions, you thought about?*

Certain positive measures have been taken at various levels. However, they remain limited in scope. It is not easy to change people's mind sets overnight. For example, collective housing would be more energy efficient from a climatic point of view but most people prefer to live in individual houses. There is much resistance to this as it would involve a major change to living patterns. Similarly, people do not want to use public transport as they believe it is too slow or too uncomfortable. It is therefore necessary to consider measures that would make public transport more attractive – air conditioning, for example.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

From your point of view as a scientist, which areas should receive priority focus in order to help accelerate the necessary changes?

**François-Marie Bréon**

I believe that we are not going in the right direction. In the name of limiting climate change we are introducing laws, some of which are totally counter-productive. For example, it has been announced that the share of nuclear in France's energy mix is to be reduced. I cannot see any rationale to support that. Today, France is one of the better examples of all industrialised countries in terms of its greenhouse gas emissions. It enjoys that position because 80% of its electricity production comes from nuclear energy. Personally, I do not believe that increasing the share of renewables will lead to a drop in greenhouse gas emissions – quite the opposite in fact. Much is being spent on photovoltaic panels, and I believe that money would be better spent on insulating buildings. Our electricity does not emit greenhouse gases.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

Next year, Paris will host a conference with the aim of developing an international agreement on climate change. What do you expect from that conference?

**François-Marie Bréon**

I hope that the countries will reach an agreement to share in the efforts we are making. The planet does not care which country is producing the emissions, whether it be China, India or the United States, and we simply have to bring the volume of emissions down overall. The US argues that China's emissions are rising dramatically and that China must therefore make an effort. China responds that the level of greenhouse gas emissions is due to US activities over the past 50 years. If these two countries refuse to shift their positions, no progress will be made at all. We will all hopefully reach the awareness that action is required by all countries. It is also necessary to ensure that any agreements reached are actually respected. That has not always been the case in the past, as demonstrated with the Kyoto Protocol.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

Greenhouse gas emissions are still on the rise. Do you think they will continue to increase?

**François-Marie Bréon**

Yes, and at a very rapid rate indeed. Emissions have increased faster in the 21<sup>st</sup> century than they did at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

What are your views with respect to measures that can be taken at the local level? Do you feel these actions are on the right path?

**François-Marie Bréon**

I am not a specialist in this field. It will all depend on the efforts that are made by each and every person, and at each and every level of government. I personally use a bicycle whenever I can, and my priority would be to build cycle paths. Someone else may have a different priority. Actions taken by local governments and municipalities should help foster such individual efforts.

**Claire Robillard**

I appreciate François-Marie Bréon's frankness and forthright approach. That is very important in raising awareness at the local level, without however making people feel guilty. We should not forget that all of these individual actions make a difference and we should all play our part in this process. We must produce a message that is accessible to the public. The early IPCC reports were not very transparent and were not easily understood by everyone. That has now changed, and I regard that as a positive development.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

Would you agree with our introduction that highlighted the importance of accelerating all these actions?

**François-Marie Bréon**

Absolutely!

## Roundtable 1:

### Local Governments Driving the Fight Against Climate Change

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#### Roundtable Members:

- Mette Quinn, Head of the Finance, Climate and Deforestation Unit, Climate Action Directorate General, European Commission
- Claire Robillard, Vice-President, Conseil Général 91, Responsible for Sustainable Development and Solidarity of the Environment and Agriculture
- Gilles Berhault, President, Comité 21
- Régine Lange, AFCCRE Bureau Member

#### Jean-Michel Lobry

I would now like to welcome our 4 speakers to this first Roundtable session on the approach taken by local communities in the fight against climate change. We are very pleased to welcome Mette Quinn, Head of the Unit on Climate Action at the European Commission. What are your views on the actions that have already been launched by the *Conseil Général de l'Essonne*?

#### Mette Quinn

I am very impressed by what I have seen of your CLIMATE Project. It is very important that action takes place at the local level. Policies can be set in Brussels but it is at the local level that mindsets can be changed and behaviour modified.

#### Jean-Michel Lobry

Brussels is actively launching actions on sustainable development, the circular economy and climate change. Last year, the European Commissioner confirmed all this at the Paris Meeting. Would you provide some background on the European commitments, goals, targets, and ambitions? We can thereby have a better indication of how actions at the local level fit into this framework.

#### Mette Quinn

Some years ago, the European heads of government decided on the strategy for 2020 some year. That strategy was based on 3 targets: reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 20%, reducing energy consumption by 20%, and increasing the share of renewables in the energy mix by 20%. All of that was targeted for 2020. That is the current policy and we are well on the way to achieving those objectives. We are already very close to the reduction on greenhouse gas emissions and will be far beyond the target in 2020. Regarding the target on renewables, we will also reach the 20% target in Europe. The main challenge relates to the reduction in energy consumption, where we are unlikely to reach our target. We will probably reach only 17%, at best, and much more action will be needed on reducing the energy consumption of buildings and industry, in particular.

#### Jean-Michel Lobry

Will the European Commission therefore revise these objectives?

#### Mette Quinn

The Commission made a proposal in January with respect to the strategy to 2030. We need a longer-term vision to enable industry and individuals to adjust those policies. The

new targets that are proposed for 2030 are a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 40%, which will be in line with the overall objective for 2050 to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels by 80% to 95%. There will probably also be a target for renewable energy to account for 27% of the energy mix.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

That brings us to the subject of our Roundtable: what exactly is your road map for municipalities and local governments?

## I) Recent European Objectives and Changes to Structural Funds

**Mette Quinn**

The effects of climate change will be felt at the local level. It is therefore important that cities and municipalities take action at that local level. At the European level we have a Government of Mayors initiative, with over 5,700 cities having signed up to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% by 2020. They will do so by establishing very concrete action plans and following them through. There is also an obligation to report on the progress made every 2 years. I would very much encourage you to participate in that network, if that is not already the case. There is much to be learnt from the actions undertaken by your counterparts at the European level in the areas of transport, energy efficiency and so on. It is important to take an integrated approach, working across the different policy areas.

We have also launched a new initiative concerned with adapting to the changes that are already underway. We encourage municipalities to set up adaptation strategies. What do they need to do within their cities or regions in order to address the changes that we already see or expect in the coming years? This initiative will be launched in Brussels in October. Our aim is to have at least 50 cities signed up on that date. That could be an interesting opportunity for such a pioneering region as Essonne.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

I will now ask Régine Lange to react to those comments.

## II) Prime Movers among Local Governments

**Régine Lange**

My organisation, AFCCRE, is a national body with 1,500 members representing regions, *départements* and towns, including Essonne. We play a role in all the actions and policies undertaken by local government. We are also part of the Government of Mayors initiative mentioned above, and we work on the concept of sustainable cities. We try to ensure that the contribution of local governments is better recognised at the European level. We also want to play a role in the actual setting of objectives and legislation.

Local communities play an extremely important role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. 70% of public investments are made by these local bodies, and their role is becoming even more crucial and strategic. That role should be recognised at the European level. In addition, this should be a bottom-up or grassroots level movement – recognition of what is being done at the local level.

For example, the most recent proposal is for a 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. However, when it comes to concrete actions such as energy efficiency that are played out at the local level, the proposals are much more vague.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

Do you believe we are on the right track at the local, national and European levels to allow local authorities to implement all of these objectives at their local level?

**Gilles Berhault**

It is important that everyone be given the resources to act. In that way, these approaches can be brought into the mainstream. Since the Rio Conference we have been talking about climate change, and have invented nice sounding solutions. However, those solutions are not at the right scale to address the changes and challenges that we face. It is now time to change this model and invent a new approach. The Rio Conference was held 30 years ago, at a time when Internet did not exist and we did not have 7 billion mobile telephone subscribers. We now live at a time of greater individuality, and decisions therefore have to be made at the individual level.

This individualisation has to be transformed into something positive. We should see this as an opportunity in which local governments have a very important role to play, with full involvement of people at the local level. At Comité 21, therefore, we are reinventing the multiplayer model. Our aim is to make people feel more positive about the future; having a doom and gloom approach will not help us make progress. We have to help people understand that taking action for the climate is possible and not doomed to failure.

I would therefore like to thank *Conseil Général de l'Essonne* for this opportunity to explore all of these issues. It is only by acting locally, for example by organising such highly ambitious local meetings, that we will be able to take actions that are genuinely effective.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

Mette Quinn noted the necessity of taking an integrated approach. Brussels is perhaps not a good example of that. Is this a concern for Essonne?

**Claire Robillard**

This has been a long haul, and it takes a long time for decisions to be implemented. We had to ensure that the various *departments* were working together. That was our approach when we started Agenda 21. We revisited all our activities with respect to sustainable and social development. The *Conseil Général de l'Essonne* is a key player in social policies and we therefore wanted to make a significant impact on social issues, such as fuel poverty. We have been working on this for many years now, and have set the momentum going, initially on a voluntary basis but with greater involvement and improvement as we have progressed.

**Gilles Berhault**

It has worked in practice, although we clearly still have a long way to go. As we go forward we need greater implication across all the different levels involved. In the past, we worked in a very different manner. Today, we all have to think in a global manner but at the same time from an individual perspective. COP21 will be held in Paris in 2015 and will act as a pre-Kyoto conference. This will require a re-invention of diplomacy and the adoption of a matrix approach. We can no longer simply impose objectives from above, setting sanctions rather than adopting solutions. We want to come up with a concept that we could call the Universal Exhibition of Solutions. The *Grand Palais* has been booked for this event, and we hope to showcase some of the solutions that have been developed by companies, municipalities and other actors. That is how we intend to have a positive impact on negotiations rather than by putting pressure on the different parties from above.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

You referred to the need to acknowledge the role of local authorities in defining policies. Are you also calling for new sources of direct funding?



*Universal Exposition of solutions. "Can we bring our problems?"*

### **Régine Lange**

We need to acknowledge the key role played by local governments in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. That sounds simple, but it is very difficult to achieve this at the level of international negotiations. A number of networks of regional authorities already exist today and have been working on reaching an internal consensus and speaking with one voice. In contrast, at the national level, nations are still struggling to find such consensus.

It is not only a question of more money. In international negotiations, the voice given to local municipalities is highly limited. They tend to be considered at the same level as NGOs and do not have the same impact as nations and governments. We will be able to influence governments if we can speak with one voice. We can also play the role of a facilitator in this process. We are therefore justified in calling for the funds to be shared in a different manner.

### **Gilles Berhault**

We are all aware of the issues. Our job now is to make progress with respect to the solutions. The situation is probably further advanced at the local level because we are not engaged in political game-playing. We have 195 countries at different stages of development, and with different languages, histories and cultures. It should also be remembered that not all local authorities operate within a democratic framework. This is therefore a difficult and complex process.

During the COP meetings, it is not France that will be negotiating with the 195 countries but Europe. Europe will preside the conference and play a key role in its operation and outcomes. We are still not sure which country will be presiding in Europe at the time of the conference. Again, this will be a very complex and technically challenging negotiating process. The more I learn about this process, the more respect I have for the Sherpas who are involved in the negotiations.

### **Mette Quinn**

I confirm that the EU is playing an important role in the international negotiations on climate change. It is good to see that the role of cities is also being increasingly recognised, including in terms of the actual negotiations. That also lends a very practical perspective to the negotiations. Let us hope that the Commissioner, to be appointed after the summer, will be as dynamic as the current one.

Finally, I would note that this increased role and involvement of cities is a worldwide phenomenon. It is taking place all over the world – in South America, Asia, Africa, Europe –



– and all these cities are aiming at the same objectives. I believe that this bottom-up process will be extremely effective in delivering results.

**Régine Lange**

We are relying on Europe to act as a leader in these international negotiations. By adopting a very ambitious objective within Europe (the 40% reduction target), we will gain further legitimacy as a leader in the negotiations.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

Our final topic is concerned with the challenge of harmonising all the actions that are already underway without adding further complexity to the system. How can we ensure that we do not have gaps and overlaps in the system?

**Gilles Berhault**

We live in a diverse world that is far from being standardised. The aim is to encourage people to take initiatives. If our approach is too standardised we will break that grassroots momentum. For example, the circular economy involves saving resources and a total break with 20<sup>th</sup> century economies that were driven by compulsive consumption. We need to take small steps and listen to what people want to do. With 9 billion inhabitants in the world, I am optimistic that we will reach our goals.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

You presented 5 very clear plans of action. What is your feedback on the experience and what would you have done differently today, with the benefit of hindsight?

**Claire Robillard**

That is a difficult question to answer. I believe that there is not much that needs to be changed in the plan. We began by trying to be role models for ourselves and for the partners we work with. We worked through all the issues in close relationship with our partners. We shared information, experience and know-how, and we also shared a common vision of the future that we wanted to develop. We did not aim to change society overnight. However, we focused on master plans, consistency and recycling for the entire *département* on the basis of cooperative networks. We allowed those networks to develop almost spontaneously and took advantage of all the positive initiatives that emerged. We also talk about fuel poverty, as that is part of our Agenda. We have set up Sustainable Development Clubs for school children, as a way of raising their awareness from a very early age.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

Would you comment on the Life 2014-2020 project?

### III) The LIFE Programme

**Mette Quinn**

The project was submitted under the name LIFE Plus. We now have a new framework for 2014 to 2020 for the next LIFE Programme. The budget has been increased to €3.4 billion – the only programme within the entire EU budget that was increased since the last budget. We can therefore be very proud of that. A new feature is that climate change has been given its own priorities and its own sub-programme. €900 million will therefore be dedicated to climate action alone, divided between 3 different priority areas: reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to climate change, and governance and information activities. Most of the funds will be devoted to the first 2 priority areas.



We have just launched the first call for 2014, which will remain open to 16 October. Calls will then be made each year. For 2014, we have issued several climate policy priorities for the projects. In the mitigation area, we are focusing on land use and agriculture, an area that is neglected in the other actions underway. We would like to see more action in the area of farm management practices and strategies for better land management in Europe. We have another theme focused on sustainable biomass – both production and consumption. Finally, we have a focus on the Common Agricultural Policy, experimenting measures that can be included in future Policies.

In the adaptation area, the underlying theme is urban adaptation. The aim is to encourage cities and municipalities to develop adaptation strategies. Funds will be available to carry out vulnerability assessments of regions or areas.

In the governance and information area, the focus is also on urban adaptation and land use, as well as on trans-regional and trans-national projects that evaluate climate strategies and policies.

Over and above these 3 priorities there is a focus on transferability and replicability at the transnational level. The aim is to ensure that results are not limited to one region but are transferred to other regions. In the past, the LIFE projects have been considered as successful but they have not had value beyond the actual project. New projects will therefore be evaluated on their capacity to engage with other regions and countries.

We also encourage larger projects with a higher impact. Transnational projects are not an obligation but they will be highly evaluated. Finally, we will have a much greater emphasis on indicators from the very beginning. In that way we can ensure that their impact on climate objectives will be measured.

#### IV) Q&A Session

##### **Jean-Michel Lobry**

I would now like to open up the floor to questions and comments from the audience.

##### **From the floor, *Conseil Général de Val de Marne***

I see that you are focusing on intelligence. How can we ensure that humans continue to react intelligently when they are faced with catastrophic situations? How can we ensure that they do this in anticipation of the catastrophe rather than waiting until it is too late? Claire Robillard noted the need for a certain scale. France is currently undergoing a process of territorial reform, which has probably come at a bad time in the context of the issues that we face.

##### **Régine Lange**

France's current context is indeed quite complex. The issues of energy, climate, air quality and so on are now in the hands of the regions, and that will be a major challenge. The regional plans for sustainable development, which include air, climate and energy, will have to be rolled out in a consistent manner. A whole new system of governance will have to be re-invented to ensure coordination by public bodies at the territorial level.

##### **From the floor**

My home is a passive energy building. We talk about houses having breathable shells, but concrete buildings cannot breathe. What can we do to improve our construction methods given that 40% of all greenhouse gas emissions come from the concrete that we use?

We also have a network of Energy Information points that operate on the basis of intermediation: someone has energy, and someone provides energy. We are now living in a new society where people have no real feel for materials or for doing things with their

hands. How can we make people more aware of the differences between the virtual world and the physical world?

**Gilles Berhault**

I do not agree that the virtual and the physical are completely separated. We now live in a world of communications, and I believe that this new world is based on a more horizontal approach than was the case in the past. We are seeing new trends and models emerging that represent pleasant living conditions and have the benefit of being low carbon. The real issue is how we achieve the transition from one to the other, and how we fund that transition. This is where the crux of the matter lies.

**From the floor**

My home is a virtually passive energy building. It cost me a lot to build but, in 10 years' time, it will cost me only €400 per year for all my energy needs. I made that choice because I had the resources to do that. We will have to change the financing model that is available.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

We will now move to our Second Roundtable.

## Roundtable 2:

### Building Renovation to Prevent Fuel Poverty and Improve Energy-Climate Efficiency

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#### Roundtable Members:

- Grégoire Clerfayt, Head of Energy Division, Brussels Institute for Environmental Management
- Joëlle Colosio, Director, ADEME Ile-de-France,
- Raphaël Claustre, Director, CLER
- Frédéric Petitta, Vice-President, Conseil Général de l'Essonne, Responsable for Housing and Habitat

#### Jean-Michel Lobry

We will now turn to our next topic on the refurbishment of buildings in the battle against fuel poverty and for the improvement of energy efficiency. That is very much within the scope of the work that the *Conseil Général de l'Essonne* is currently undertaking. Before embarking on the Belgian example, would you like to make any comments on what you have heard in this morning's discussions?

#### 1) Brussels: A Pioneering Capital

##### Grégoire Clerfayt

I was very pleased to hear this morning's discussions, which reflect many of my own concerns. The bottom-up approach that encourages and enables people to act is preferable to imposing actions from above. That is the best way to ensure success.

With respect to Belgium, it is important to remember that this is a country that is made up of separate regions that act very much like mini-nations. Brussels itself covers 162 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of 1.1 million.

##### Jean-Michel Lobry

I understand that a new law on building and construction was introduced in 2008, and a call for bids was launched with respect to the creation of "exemplary" buildings. What exactly did that involve?

##### Grégoire Clerfayt

In 2004, the new government included a Green Minister and a formal energy policy for the first time. Our ambitions were defined by Kyoto and we knew that we had to make much more progress. When you change a building's roofing system, for example, you are taking action that will last to 2020, 2030 and even 2040. It is therefore important to do the best possible today from a technological and economic point of view.

We launched a tender for exemplary buildings – something that could be achieved relatively simply and relatively economically, and that would also be integrated into the existing environment. We agreed to pay €100 per square metre for those that were selected. The project's success was way beyond our expectations. It has since been repeated 6 times, and today covers 270 exemplary buildings.

### Jean-Michel Lobry

I see that the aim was to work towards sustainable construction methods, with a focus on the life cycle of buildings. How did that work in practice?

### Grégoire Clerfayt

Our primary objective was to work with consumers and citizens at the grassroots level. We launched the *Plage Programme* with the aim of reducing energy consumption for existing buildings. The target was to consume less than 1 tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> per year, and that target was reached. We set up support systems, including facilitators, to help people reduce their energy consumption. Second, we wanted to take full advantage of our existing know how through the use of open source information. We provided 15,000 hours of training for prescriptors and so on. Third, we wanted to extend the notion of the exemplary building to the public authorities. Since 2010, all new or renovated public buildings in Brussels must be passive or low energy consumption buildings.

Finally, it was necessary to provide support to the building and construction sector. Brussels, like many other developed cities, suffers from unemployment levels today, particularly among the young, and this could be one way of addressing that issue.



*A building in Brussels from 1958 that we expanded*

### Jean-Michel Lobry

Would you provide further information on your environment-employment plan?

### Grégoire Clerfayt

We began with the Exemplary Building plan in 2009. We then introduced the objective of reaching passive energy standards by 2015. However, industry advised that this would not be possible. We therefore set a framework for public-private discussions to identify what would be necessary to reach that goal. This led to the creation of the Alliance Plan based on a series of workshops among all the different actors involved. A number of proposals emerged from those workshops and funding was provided to support companies in their awareness raising and training endeavours. This has not been a revolution but a gradual transition.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

Your bottom-up methodology is of great interest. Based on the workshops, we can see that 64 actions have emerged.

**Grégoire Clerfayt**

The training workshop was aimed at builders who need to be trained in the new insulation techniques for walls and roofing. We worked on teaching, vocational training, R&D and support tools. In that way, we address all of the company's needs during its life cycle. Of course, smaller companies and individual artisans still face issues in finding the time to undergo the training that is necessary to shift to passive housing construction and renovation.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

What is your initial assessment of this measure?

**Grégoire Clerfayt**

Our first conclusion is that people are now talking to each other, which is contributing to the integrated approach that we all seek. Second, people are working together on co-construction projects, which is quite an advance on the past situation.

**Frédéric Petitta**

The Brussels experience has had remarkable results. The project grew out of a very strong ambition, and the results achieved on the ground went far beyond the initial expectations.

## II) The Role of the Department of Essonne in Territorial Governance in Building Renovation

**Frédéric Petitta**

We have embarked on a wide-ranging project to refurbish a large number of existing buildings. That is in line with our Sustainable Building Charter that we launched some years ago. We are currently the only *département* in France to devote so much time and energy in creating a platform for energy renovation. Our initial idea was to bring all the stakeholders together in order to increase the number of renovations of buildings that were not energy efficient. In October, we will launch the Essonne platform for energy renovation called *Renover Malin* or Clever Renovating. We are optimistic that we will thereby improve the level of comfort of the inhabitants of Essonne, as well as addressing the environmental emergency that we face today.

**Annie-Claude Rastell**

We have a Materials Library with over 600 references that can be consulted by renovation professionals. This project is in fact sponsored by ADEME

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

Would you provide further details of your Clever Renovating programme, which I believe has got off to a good start?

**Frédéric Petitta**

That was possible because of our long history of energy renovation and sustainable construction. A few years ago we opened the *Maison de l'Habitat*, which plays a very active role in our region. As part of that framework, we launched the Clever Renovating

programme as a way of addressing the different difficulties and obstacles faced by individuals in the area of energy renovation.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

With respect to the professionals involved in construction, do you believe that obliging them to obtain accreditation will help improve the situation?

**Frédéric Petitta**

One of our objectives was to take advantage of the opportunities that are offered in business terms by embracing the concept of energy renovations. It is a win-win situation for everyone involved. On the one hand, the living conditions of our populations are improved. On the other, we can develop jobs within the building sector. Over time, more and more people have come on board as they realise the benefits that can be generated by such an approach.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

What advice would you give to other regions that are interested in pursuing such an approach?

**Frédéric Petitta**

We believe that it was very important to sit down with and listen to all the stakeholders involved. We wanted to understand all the different issues faced by the stakeholders and to encourage them to talk among themselves. I very much believe that this is a question of collective intelligence. It was also very important to prepare the project well. It took us over 18 months to prepare this project and all the related tools, including the website and so on.

Ultimately, the scale of the Clever Renovating project has become much more ambitious than originally planned.

**Joëlle Colosio**

The Materials Library was set up with the support of ADEME. The *Conseil Général de l'Essonne* has carried out a remarkable project, and ADEME is pleased to have played a role in providing support to that project. This is the first such platform to be set up in the Greater Paris Region.

In practical terms, ADEME provided €190,000 in support over 3 years, as well as advisory support. We work on the basis of calls for tenders and expressions of interest. Depending on the maturity of projects proposed, we fine-tune the support we provide.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

We will now turn to the *Habiter Mieux* or Living Better Programme.

### III) The Role of the Department of Essonne in Territorial Governance in Building Renovation

**Laetitia Mirjole, Head of the Living Better Programme, ANAH**

The ANAH is involved in targeting the poorest and most disadvantaged households via the various *Conseil Généraux* in France. It is a complementary project to what has been described above. It is a renovation programme for those living in the most disadvantaged households who cannot afford to renovate their buildings: in the Greater Paris Region, this

refers to couples with a combined income of under €35,000 or €50,000 for a family with 2 children. ANAH provides approximately 35-50% of subsidies for the Living Better Programme, with a cap of €20,000.



*Your ceilings are low! This is my income ceiling*

#### **Jean-Michel Lobry**

The programme appears to work well with respect to individual housing but the situation is less clear for apartment buildings. Why is that?

#### **Laetitia Mirjole**

The programme has accelerated quite rapidly. Last year, we helped over 35,000 households to renovate their buildings. In 2014, we have already reached 18,000 households to date. For such cases of individual housing, a single contractor is sufficient to carry out the renovation works. Of course, when it comes to apartment buildings, the situation is more complex and reducing energy consumption, for example through insulation works, has a low priority on people's agendas.

#### **Jean-Michel Lobry**

Do you work at the local community level in order to get this momentum going?

#### **Laetitia Mirjole**

ANAH works in conjunction with local municipalities, targeting a given problem in each locality.

#### **Jean-Michel Lobry**

Do you also play a role in the Clever Renovating Programme?

#### **Laetitia Mirjole**

We work on a complementary basis to that Programme.

#### **Frédéric Petitta**

I would like to note that the DDT is part of the Steering Committee for that programme. When it comes to the most disadvantage households, we have entered into arrangements with various banking organisations with a view to introducing the concept of micro-credits. We are working hand in hand with the government on this and other related issues.



**Jean-Michel Lobry**

It would seem that disadvantaged households are a priority, particularly given the rising costs of energy and the growing issue of fuel poverty.

#### IV) The Social, Economic and Financial Stakes of Thermal Renovation

**Raphaël Claustre**

CLER is a network of 220 associations, local municipalities, training associations, and small businesses. Its focus is improving the energy efficiency of homes. Fuel poverty is a national priority. By 2030, it is estimated that 632,000 jobs will have been created by the energy transition. In terms of the energy bill for France, that was estimated at €69 billion in 2013, which is equivalent to €2,000 per year and per household. It is also equivalent to the country's trade balance.

In terms of real estate values, a recent French study shows that homes that have reached a certain level of energy efficiency are valued at 10-28% more than those that have poor levels of energy efficiency. This refers to both resale value and maintenance costs.

In terms of the social aspects of energy efficiency, we know that fuel poverty is a rising problem that results from poverty, poor quality housing, and low levels of energy efficiency. It is estimated that 3.8 million households suffer from fuel poverty in France. That is, they spend more than 10% of their income on energy.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

How can we transform that expenditure into an investment and a creation of value?

**Raphaël Claustre**

First, it is necessary to provide access to information that is objective and adapted to householder needs. This has to be organised at the local level.

Second, we need to have a high level renovation offer based on well-trained professionals and artisans that are able to propose an integrated offer. Again, the local municipalities can play a key role in this momentum.

Third, we need simple and effective access to financing solutions for households, in particular for the most modest households. Today, various support mechanisms are available but they are highly complex and overlapping. It is difficult for individuals to work their way around this system.



*"Pretentious !"*



Fourth, we need a powerful regulatory signal with respect to energy renovation.

Finally, we need a clear and well-defined goal and governance. It is not possible to allow the market to do this alone.

**Laetitia Mirjole**

The Living Better Project has provided support for the renovation of 70,000 homes. This is equivalent to €1.3 billion of work by artisans.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

Would you provide further information on the climate plans adopted by the various regions? What is the situation in the Greater Paris Region?

## V) France's Policy on the Energy Renovation of Buildings

**Joëlle Colosio**

The Greater Paris Region is made up of 5 million households, including 20% social housing. A Master Plan for improving energy efficiency was launched in 2011, indicating that it was necessary to make greater efforts with respect to the residential sector, which is responsible for approximately 36% of energy consumption. The Habitat Energy Renovation Plan was launched in February 2013, with the aim of tripling the number of homes being renovated from 35,000 to 125,000 by 2017.

In the Greater Paris Region, 45% of dwellings are classed E, F, or G, in terms of their energy consumption. That is, they are at the lower end of the scale.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

You therefore have quite a challenge ahead of you. What are your priorities going forward?

**Joëlle Colosio**

We need to address these questions at a number of different levels. First, we need to play an advisory role, providing objective advice based on a very high level of expertise. It is important for individuals and professionals to have access to such information through our Energy Information Specialists, Materials Libraries, and resource centres. I can only encourage local municipalities to deploy such measures on the ground.

Second, renovating 125,000 homes by 2017 can only be achieved by taking an industrialisation approach via local platforms developed in conjunction with local players. The platforms act as facilitators in terms of the bureaucratic processes and paperwork, and in terms of the necessary financial processes.

Third, it is necessary to promote the involvement of local banking institutions, notably through the creation of a specific banking tool.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

Would you comment on what you are doing with the banks?

**Frédéric Petitta**

We are pursuing our contacts with banking institutions, which play a key role in this process. It is necessary to secure the appropriate rates and durations for renovation loans. The head of the Finance Department of the *Conseil Général de l'Essonne* has become involved in this process, and spends much of his time in discussion with the banking partners.

**Joëlle Colosio**

The French Minister for Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, Ségolène Royal, recently presented the government's energy transition law, with energy efficiency as a key focus point. With respect to funding, the Minister committed to working with the various players as soon as possible. That new legislation is firmly based on what is already underway at the local and regional levels.

The energy transition plan integrates all the issues and sectors that are involved, as well as the topics that have been raised this morning.

The bulk of energy production in France is generated by nuclear energy. Nevertheless, it is very important to work on the development of renewable energies in addition to our work on energy efficiency. In particular, renewable energies could be used in residential heating. ADEME has therefore created a tool launched in January – Renewable Energy Choice – to provide support to local municipalities and governments with respect to both energy efficiency and the implementation of renewable energies. That can help them make the right decisions in this area. The Greater Paris Region, for example, has considerable access to geothermal water and this should be taken into account when selecting the renewable energies that will be pursued.

We also provide support to smaller municipalities through a network of energy sharing advisors. Finally, I would like to point out that the Solar Decathlon will be held in Versailles to 14 July, which will include the participation of various European countries.

**Laetitia Mirjole**

The Better Living Programme is deployed in each *département* through a system of innovation centres. These centres are run by ADEME, ADIL or ANAH depending on the target population, with the aim of providing them with the most appropriate and objective information for their situation. This can help guide people to undertake the most urgent renovation, and to help them understand and obtain the financial support to which they are entitled.

**Grégoire Clerfayt**

Belgium has set up a similar system in its Energy Homes network. We are all converging towards a common method that covers the technical and financial aspects of these problems.

**VI) Q&A Session****Christian Aimé, Director of an SME, Essonne**

My SME has obtained the European Eureka label. Our customers are local governments or companies, and we provide them with information as to their energy consumption and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Reference has been made to the need to provide objective information, but it is also important to provide quality information. Most people have no idea about the water and energy consumption of their buildings. We worked with the *Conseil Général de l'Essonne* on the Climate Project with respect to government buildings and schools. The primary issue is always to provide aggregated, easy to understand information to our customers to help them improve the energy efficiency of their buildings.

**From the floor**

We have talked about not working in silos. However, we have not talked about the achievement of results. How can we guarantee results for the building community, which is one of their principal concerns? Second, we have not talked about maintenance, in

particular for large-scale works. Should we not integrate maintenance needs into the initial design and investment proposals?

### **Raphaël Claustre**

First, it should be possible to include a *quality* guarantee for the works. Of course it is not possible to guarantee the actual energy consumption of a building, as this will depend on the utilisation of the building and that includes too many behavioural variables. Second, maintenance costs are part of the operating costs that are included in our financial models. That is clearly part and parcel of the process.

### **Frédéric Petitta**

The *Conseil Général de l'Essonne* invests both in new builds and in renovation of existing buildings. We have been working with social housing on the potential gains that can be gained through such renovations. This also requires educating people as to how changes in their behaviour can also contribute to the reduction in energy consumption. To that end, we have created an awareness raising kit that will enhance the work of the platform. We would also like to develop a checklist for people when they are buying a home, reflecting all the parameters and criteria relevant to energy consumption, sustainability and so on.

### **From the floor, ADEME**

I would like to add some information on the energy efficiency guarantee. This is difficult to determine for individual homes but we have developed the first energy saving contracts for apartment buildings. The RGE standards relate to the energy performance of the building but are not sufficient in themselves. It is also necessary to train professionals in the sector as to the use of new types of insulation and so on. That training role has been taken on by the Praxibat programme, which is funded by ADEME and the Greater Paris Region.

The energy efficiency guarantee is more applicable to office buildings, but also has to include the maintenance costs at the design stage. This is a mechanism that the Belgians have succeeded in deploying, with a real sharing of responsibility between architects, designers, the public authorities and builders. This is a model that could be further developed in France.

### **Gérard Guillon, Elected Official, Saint-Aubin**

Saint-Aubin is a small town with 700 inhabitants. I am interested in learning how municipalities can achieve energy savings in all municipal buildings. I am therefore very pleased to have attended this meeting where I have learnt much about these topics

### **Laetitia Mirjole**

As an elected official, you have a major role to play in raising awareness among your constituents and in providing them with information on the mechanisms and measures that are available to them.

### **Joëlle Colosio**

We invited all our local municipalities to take part in the Essonne Platform and share in the know-how that we have built up.

### **Frédéric Petitta**

Absolutely. This is a tool for all local municipalities and I would hope to expand to neighbouring localities such as Evry or Val d'Or.

**From the floor**

I was recently elected to a town of 3,900 inhabitants, and also appreciate all that I have learned today. We know that local governments operate under very restricted budgets. Anything that can contribute to savings is therefore very welcome.

**Frédéric Petitta**

We are aware of the financial difficulties faced by certain localities. Our tools are therefore aimed at contributing to savings in the operational budgets of those local governments.

*The meeting adjourned for lunch from 1.15 pm to 2.20 pm.*

**Roundtable 3:****Sustainable Mobility and Solidarity – Changing Practices Through Information***Roundtable Members:*

- Jean-Philippe Dugault, Mobility Division, Conseil Général de l'Essonne
- Laurence Debrincat, Head of General Assessment, STIF
- Xavier Rosello, Deputy Director, Barcelona Transport Authority
- Marco Menichetti, Head of SUPERHUB Project, Fondazione Legambiente Innovazione
- Ithier Bonduelle, Head of Multimodal Information Systems, GART

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

Where did you get the idea to create MobilEssonne?

**Jean-Philippe Dugault**

The Essonne Mobility Hub is aimed at providing a tool to facilitate people's mobility while at the same time allowing them to measure – and reduce – their carbon footprint. It allows people to compare the various transport alternatives available to them.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

What pre-conditions are required for such a platform to function well, from its design to its deployment?

**Jean-Philippe Dugault**

The tool is based on having access to a very high quality of information. That is crucial to how useful the tool is for commuters. We worked with all the local authorities and departments to obtain that information, which was then combined with information from other commuter organisations. We are currently at our second version of the tool, and it is updated on a very regular basis.

The tool will be formally rolled out early next year. As well as information on energy consumption, the tool also includes information on tourism, cultural events, commercial matters and so on. Finally, it provides comparative information on the cost of the different transport options available.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

What sort of economic information is provided?

**Jean-Philippe Dugault**

We can show the different costs associated with using an individual car or using a car sharing option, for example. That can be important for people who do not have a car but are looking for job or seeking to attend a training programme.

**Laurence Debrincat**

We are very much in favour of such information programmes, and have quite a lot of information available on our own public transport Internet site and mobile app (ViaNavigo).

That information is updated, almost in real time, and is freely shared with our partners. We allow our users to optimise their transport choices at the local level. We do that by adding considerable information that is specific to the local area.

### **Jean-Philippe Dugault**

Our information tool will also be available as a smartphone app.



*Transport by smartphone*

### **Jean-Michel Lobry**

Let us now turn to Barcelona. What types of programmes are underway in your city?

### **Xavier Rosello**

I am very interested in all issues related to transport and mobility. Our role is to organise that mobility between residential areas and areas where business or leisure activities occur.

## **I) The SUPERHUB Project, Barcelona**

### **Marco Menichetti**

Barcelona's SUPERHUB Project relates to the Greater Barcelona Region. It is a European co-funded programme made up of 20 partners from 6 countries. The platform we are developing will be tested in 3 major cities: Milan, Barcelona and Helsinki. The core of this project is to provide a platform based on real time integrated mobility resources and information. We include environmental data and weather forecasts, and user preferences and needs. All of this is integrated to provide 2 main types of information and services. First, customised mobility information. Second, information for policy makers for use in their mobility plans for the future.

The architecture is based on social networks and GPS generated information. People are the main protagonists of this project. They are at the centre of the tool, both receiving and providing the information on which the tool is based. For example, we draw information from Tweeter to understand where people are moving. We have already tested our journey planner with more than 1,000 users in each city.

## PROCHAINE ÉTAPE : LA VILLE MOBILE



*Next step: mobile city*

### **Jean-Michel Lobry**

Have you also included an indicator of greenhouse gas emissions?

### **Marco Menichetti**

The journey planner includes a comparison of the transport options available in terms of their cost and in terms of their carbon footprint.

We have been working on this project for the past 3 years, working closely with focus groups in order to understand and meet their expectations. We are providing a tool, and that tool has to be useful to them if they are to use it regularly. It also has to be fun to use. The platform therefore includes a game playing mechanism that allows them to be more effective and efficient in their choice of transport modes.

### **Jean-Michel Lobry**

Is the tool already in operation?

### **Xavier Rosello**

No it is still in the trial phase until the end of this year, in Milan, Barcelona and Helsinki.

### **Jean-Michel Lobry**

Is there are critical size in terms of population or urban area covered for deploying such a tool.

### **Xavier Rosello**

Size is not the most important criterion. Rather, it is necessary to have a multi-modal transport system. For example, Barcelona is a city of 1.6 million inhabitants in an area of 80 km<sup>2</sup>. 5 million trips are made every day, with 57% of those trips made on sustainable transport such as bicycles or on foot. 27% of trips are made using public transport, and only 15% using private means (cars, scooters and motor bikes). 54% of trips to and from the suburbs into the city are made on public transport. That represents a significant improvement on the situation 10 years ago where only 40% of those trips were made on public transport. Some of this is due to the economic crisis, which has forced people to shift to cheaper modes of transport.

### **Laurence Debrincat**

The Greater Paris Region counts 41 million trips every day, with 20% using public transport, following by bikes and walking. Only a small percentage of trips are made in

individual cars and motor bikes. The vast majority of trips to and from the suburbs into the city are made on public transport (60-70%).

### **Xavier Rosello**

We have a programme called “Mou-te” which means “move” in Catalan. It is similar to the *Mobilessonne* tool described earlier. It is a website developed by the Catalonia regional government, covering a surface area similar to that of Belgium and a population of 5.5 inhabitants. Unfortunately, the information provided today is not available in real time. Users are therefore not informed of problems in the transport system as they arise

There are 20 partners in the SUPERHUB Project, many of which are IT firms. However, we also have transport experts such as the TBM, the Barcelona Town Hall, the Milan ATM, Autoguidovie and HSL (Helsinki). My organisation’s role (ATM) is to provide information on mobility and transport criteria such as emissions or petrol consumption. All in all, the aim is to educate and raise awareness about sustainable mobility. That is also done through the game playing aspects of the tool.



### **Jean-Philippe Dugault**

That “serious game” or “game-ification” aspect is a very important aspect of the tool. Users can, for example, compete with each other as to how much they can save in greenhouse gas emissions through their mobility choices.

### **Marco Menichetti**

Together with the European Commission we are also working on actions once the project is up and running. The aim is to set up a non-profit entity at the European level that will run and manage the platform. All cities will be able to integrate their mobility information and data into the platform. Today, cities are developing their own tools and platforms. We believe that setting up this European platform will allow them to make significant savings by standardising information and providing solutions at the regional and local levels.

### **Jean-Michel Lobry**

We will now return to the Greater Paris Region. How do you measure whether you are meeting your mobility objectives?

## **II) Transport Governance in the Greater Paris Region**

### **Laurence Debrincat**

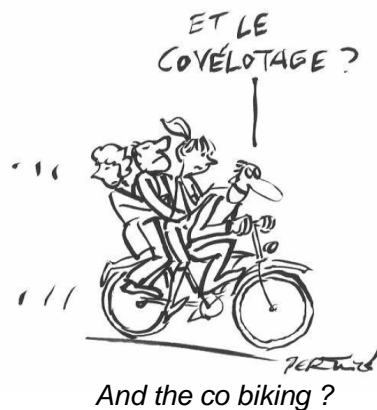
We all have our own roadmaps for going forward. The STIF is responsible for assessing the programme and monitoring its implementation. We have 34 actions plans that will be rolled out under the new PDU programme that was recently approved by the region. The



PDU plan aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and pollution, while increasing security. The idea is to find the right balance between increasing mobility and achieving the emissions targets. The objective is to increase the use of public transport and decrease the use of individual cars. In fact, the use of cars has stagnated in recent years in the Greater Paris Region overall, but this reflects a decrease in the use of cars in the centre of Paris and an increase in surrounding areas.

The PDU programme aims to promote the use of alternative transport modes to cars, transforming the population of the Greater Paris Region into responsible actors. There are 2 aspects to responsible mobility. In disadvantaged areas where there is limited access to public transport, households spend up to 13% of their income on petrol for their cars. In such areas, it is important to develop car sharing schemes, for example. However, that requires a significant change in mind sets. In Essonne, we have set up areas where people involved in car sharing schemes can park their cars in a secure environment. Apps can also be developed to provide information on such schemes. However, it has been found that many people are not very good at using such apps or even at reading maps. Partnerships are also necessary with social service bodies to identify the most disadvantaged persons and help them obtain relevant information and have their awareness raised.

When it comes to changing user behaviour, it is important to work with people from a very young age, developing programmes for school children for example. We also work at the company level to help change commuter behaviour.



### **Jean-Michel Lobry**

With all the programmes that are currently being deployed, can we imagine that mobility will no longer be a factor of discrimination?

### **Laurence Debrincat**

The STIF has already made significant efforts to provide discount tariffs for public transport to the most disadvantaged groups. We are also working on expanding the availability of public transport in the poorer regions where there are currently no alternatives to the use of the car. Hopefully, we will see the benefits of all these measures in the coming years.

### **Jean-Michel Lobry**

We all want to promote the sharing of executive and best practices. How can we be sure that we are indeed sharing experience and know-how rather than simply doubling up on our actions?

### III) Changing Mobility Demands

#### **Ithier Bonduelle**

GART is an association of elected officials responsible for transport in France. It includes a working group on multi-modal information systems where best practices can be shared. There is a strong demand for this type of knowledge sharing among elected officials.

The European Directive on smart systems stresses the need for interoperability between systems. Local authorities in France have already started working on such information systems that are available on smartphones and tablets. We are currently developing a project for a national itinerary calculator, an idea that was launched by the French Transport Minister for finalisation by the end of 2015. That will require much greater coordination among the various organisations involved.

#### **Jean-Michel Lobry**

Do you believe that multi-modal information systems will lead to greater links being developed between the regions?

#### **Ithier Bonduelle**

This will include all modes of transport: public transport, car pooling, parking, bicycles, car sharing. That requires a high level of coordination between the local, regional and national levels it also requires greater standardisation and a framework that will guarantee interoperability. To that end, we are working with French and European standards committees that are concerned with standardised data, data exchanges, and integration of real time data.

#### **Jean-Michel Lobry**

What types of functionalities could be envisaged for these platforms. How far can we go in this area?

#### **Ithier Bonduelle**

The GART's itinerary calculator contains a wealth of local information, and an even wider range of functions could be envisaged: eco-comparators, carbon footprint calculators, real time information, new ticketing systems, new parking systems, recharging stations, 100% electric itineraries, and so on. The ultimate aim is, of course, to reduce the carbon footprint of transport.

#### **Jean-Michel Lobry**

Are you also working with institutions such as hospitals?

#### **Ithier Bonduelle**

That could be done at the local level. Points of interest are usually identified on the platforms, and that could include hospitals, cultural centres, and so on. The GART is in contact with a wide range of organisations in France and in Europe.

Big data refers to the huge volumes of data that are available today from many different sources today. That data is crunched and computed by IT systems in order to provide information on needs, uses and expectations. It allows for better planning by all those involved in our transport and urban planning systems.

#### **Jean-Michel Lobry**

Will these platforms also allow you to make money?

**Ithier Bonduelle**

The primary aim is to achieve sustainable mobility systems. That can help to generate savings at a time when budgets are limited. It can also contribute to the creation of jobs.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

Who owns all this data?

**Ithier Bonduelle**

The information and data comes from a very wide range of sources, and GART is working to improve coordination among those sources.

**Xavier Rosello**

I am very excited by all that I have heard this afternoon about what is going on in France. In our SUPERHUB project, we are far from a situation where we can provide all that data to the IT providers who are interested in using it. Many bodies guard their information and data closely, and are not willing to share it openly. That could change in the future.

**IV) Q&A Session****From the floor**

You mentioned that the use of cars was stagnating in the Greater Paris Region. However, there would appear to be an increase in the use of motor bikes, which further increases the volume of greenhouse gas emissions.

**Laurence Debrincat**

The most recent data we have comes from a comparison between a 2001 survey and a 2010 survey. The number of car trips increased by only 0.05% between those 2 surveys. At the same time, the use of public transport increased by 20%, which is quite significant. There has also been an increase in the use of motorbikes and scooters, which together with cars, increased by 1.3%. That is lower than the increase in population that has occurred over the same period. There has in fact been a spectacular increase in the use of public transport, walking, bicycles and so on. We are therefore – finally – on the right track in changing individual behaviour.

Studies have shown that we have reached the peak use of cars, and there is unlikely to be further growth in the future.



*Pic-car : the situation is frozen*

**From the floor**

Electric bicycles are being tested in Brussels today and are gaining in popularity. Could they be integrated into the French system? Could they become part of the public transport system? Second, I understood that the SUPERHUB model could directly be used by other cities? Is that indeed the case?

**Xavier Rosello**

We have a public bike system in operation in Barcelona that is similar to the Parisian Velib' system. Users pay an annual fee of €40 and are able to draw on a fleet of 6,000 bicycles. Given that Barcelona is quite a hilly city, the system has been surprisingly successful, going beyond the initial expectations. Very recently, Barcelona has also introduced the electric bicycle, and this will probably be quite successful as well.

**Marco Menichetti**

When it comes to mobility, we have to change the underlying paradigm towards a system based on sharing. SUPERHUB is currently being tested in Milan, Barcelona and Helsinki. Going forward, it will also be tested in Brno in the Czech Republic. The idea is to make the platform available to all cities – they provide the relevant information and receive the tools in a standardised manner.

With respect to economics, the main issue is to develop open data strategies. That data does not belong to a single data provider; they are owned by the community.

**From the floor**

You referred to a web-connected mobility tool. However, many transport hubs (railway stations and so on) do not have Wifi access. Is there any plan to connect these transport hubs to the Internet as is the case in Quebec, for example?

**Ithier Bonduelle**

The Greater Paris Region is planning to provide 4G access for all new infrastructures being built.

**Jean-Philippe Dugault**

Essonne has a master plan to develop digital systems, and all public infrastructures will be digitised, including schools, business areas, and so on.

**From the floor**

I am director of a small press agency. Have you taken into account all the changes that we can expect in our ways of working, for example, the development of teleworking?

**Xavier Rosello**

We have included that in our research. More and more people are working from home. However, mobility is important not only for commuting to work but also for personal reasons. While commuting to work may be on the decrease, people are travelling more and more for other reasons: shopping, fun, pleasure, tourism, and so on. 10 years ago, the ordinary person made about 3.5 trips per day compared to 4.3 trips today. In addition the wealthier people are, the more they move around.

**Laurence Debrincat**

Working from home is an attractive proposition as it reduces congestion, especially during peak periods. However, it is not very developed in France. The public sector, for example, is rather hesitant about introducing teleworking.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

We will now turn to our last – but not least – topic of the day.

#### **Roundtable 4: Mobilising Teams and Citizens on Climate for the Long-Term**

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##### *Roundtable Members:*

- Marc Schlitz, Environmental Expert, City of Liege, ENGAGE Project
- Fernando Presa, Consultant, European Project PEOPLE CO2CERO, Soria Spain
- Pierre Demortière, Director, Unis-Cité Ile-de-France
- Patrice Sac, Deputy Vice Chairman, Responsible for Education and Middle Schools, Conseil Général de l'Essonne

### **I) Citizen Engagement in their Territories**

#### **Marc Schlitz**

ENGAGE is an innovative and participative communications campaign that was launched some years ago. The city of Liege has been a member of the EU Mayors Convention since 2008, a time when there were 67 members. Today, there are almost 6,000 member cities. In order to join the Convention, cities are required to measure their greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption levels. They have to develop a programme on the basis of quantified objectives, That must also be accepted by the local population.

#### **Jean-Michel Lobry**

Is that why you decided to launch a plan to encourage public engagement on these topics?

#### **Marc Schlitz**

We developed an action plan that covers all of these different points, including citizen engagement. This so-called ENGAGE measure is a tool for mobilising citizen forces. It is based on the understanding that emulation has a more positive impact than constraints. It is also based on the idea of collective intelligence. ENGAGE was submitted to the European Commission, and obtained funding. It represents a new model of society.

The project was carried out by 12 pilot cities, which were free to define their own target populations and even their own name for the project. We were one of the few cities to retain the original ENGAGE name. Different cities focused on different groups such as teachers, theatre groups, SMEs, chambers of commerce, retailers and even insurance companies. Local authorities are able to support and promote the projects, for example by launching communication campaigns in respect of the actions taken.

The pilot project was financed by the European Union for 30 months and has now been recognised as a "European Mobilisation Campaign for the Climate". This means that it is open to all local authorities. As part of the project, we were required to assess the public's awareness of the project, and the relevant figures are available on the website.

The campaign will continue to 2020 and cities can enrol via the website. In Liege, the campaign concerned the 200,000 inhabitants of our city.

#### **Jean-Michel Lobry**

What is your budget and how much did you receive in subsidies?

### Marc Schlitz

I cannot provide figures of the ENGAGE budget but we received €100,000 for 3 years. The real value lies in the ability to engage different players and bring them together under the same banner.

### Jean-Michel Lobry

The added value of this campaign is therefore the message that everyone can commit to concrete actions, regardless of the individual resources at their disposal.

### Marc Schlitz

That is correct. Everyone can see and understand that they can commit to doing something, at their own level. That is why it is important to focus on the fun aspect of the project, as reflected in our poster campaign. Another important aspect is the launch of competitions and challenges among different neighbourhoods. This reactive and participative campaign will continue to 2020.

## II) People CO<sub>2</sub>CERO Project (Soria. Spain)

### Fernando Presa

Soria is a small city in the North of Spain with 39,000 inhabitants. 5 years ago, the Soria Mayor decided to create a cycle track through the city. This then took on a more ambitious aspect with the idea of transforming Soria into a reference city for environmental management. We took inspiration from the European Space Development Scheme, which is based on the idea that each individual can have an impact on society.

We launched 3 consecutive LIFE projects, the first 2 of which have now been completed. The first LIFE project involved a direct intervention on the city of Soria, involving civil society in creating an urban corridor within the city. The third LIFE project is based on promoting economic initiatives. We considered the various routes that cross through the city, from the river to the industrial and leisure areas. The underlying aim was to promote both public and private actions such as the creation of pedestrian neighbourhoods, the change in lighting systems, or a shift to electric public transport vehicles. It is impossible to have a zero CO<sub>2</sub> impact but we were able to gradually change public mindsets.

An important aspect of the project was the participation of citizens. We created a voluntary network of agents (architects, technicians, teachers)– or guardian angels – to monitor the paths, providing information and making proposals for improvements. We have 30 such volunteers in operation today, and last year the Soria local authorities decided to recognise and pay tribute to their work.



*And he is not even connected!*

The city's general urban plan has been modified thanks to this initiative, and the relevant routes were named priority areas for subsidies. In terms of the impact of the measures we have undertaken, a new heating station has been built for a Soria neighbourhood. The network is now part and parcel of the city, and is there for the long-term. New volunteers are coming on board each year, and the project has the support of the city's younger population.

This initiative takes a practical and dynamic approach to the implementation of actions. We have an ongoing campaign of such actions, and have established quite an impetus.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

It would appear that you have succeeded in promoting a real reduction in a dozen indicators, which is rather encouraging.

**Fernando Presa**

That is correct. We are seeing quite a change in behaviour, with the public emulating each other, for example with respect to insulating their homes or changing their windows.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

Do you have any specific actions underway for school children?

**Fernando Presa**

Yes, we have information and educational campaigns for primary and secondary schools.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

That was a very interesting example of practical ideas that really do function. We will now turn once again to the Greater Paris Region.

### III) Citizen Engagement through Civil Service

**Pierre Demortière**

Unis-Cités Ile-de-France was founded in 1994 as part of the civil service programme for French youth. Since then the initiative has developed extensively and has been recognised as a public interest mission. The missions undertaken include living better together in schools or visits of retirement homes by young people. The Médiaterre project covers our network of 50 different cities meeting the needs of local governments and funding organisations that are not always familiar with the concepts of sustainable development or climate protection. We propose civil service missions for young people in a given locality or neighbourhood.

Missions are undertaken for approximately 8 to 9 months, showing that they are aimed for the longer term. It is important that we reduce the environmental impacts of household consumption. We also want to develop greater social unity, bringing together different ages and different socioeconomic backgrounds. Ultimately, the aim is to reduce energy and water bills for disadvantaged households.

The young people are first trained with respect to a certain number of subjects. Community events are organised during which the young people go door to door to show people how they can take simple steps to reduce their consumption: installing a mixer tap, use of eco-friendly appliances, recycling their garbage, and so on. The target is to undertake 5 to 10 visits of each selected family.

We currently have projects underway in 35 French cities, but not yet in Essonne. In terms of the evaluation or feedback on the projects, we have certain actions that are quite visible and have improved the quality of life of a given neighbourhood. In any given area, we could



have up to 8 volunteers working for 6 to 8 months. They would cover 500 inhabitants, with 172 open day events held and assistance provided to 65 individual families. When we leave we try to identify local ambassadors who can continue the work that has been launched.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

It would be of value to share the experience and know-how that has been built up in these actions. Would it be possible to share some of this information and some of these best practices online?

**Mette Quinn**

Our communications tools for all these initiatives are still not ideal, and we need to set up a central point where we can place all this information. Projects that have received LIFE funding are listed on the website but I admit that it is difficult to find all the relevant information. The Mayors Convention provides better access to its best practices, but overall the situation is not wonderful.

**Patrice Sac,**

We work with 100 middle schools in Essonne, covering 58,000 students.

**Patrice Sac**

We are not teachers but we act as a backup resource for our target population of middle school students. Our aim is to develop 100 sustainable development clubs in these schools. The idea is not to lecture these students but to work through and explore the topics together with the students. We do this through very practical actions such as the reduction of waste in school canteens. When it comes to energy savings, we aim to improve the energy consumption of the school buildings. Some students are more motivated and end up acting as role models for the other students. As mentioned by a previous speaker, we have found that such actions are much more productive in changing behaviour than imposing sanctions or constraints.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

Do you have any actions underway for rented homes?

**Patrice Sac**

We work with janitors and others who play a role on the ground. The idea is to raise awareness among such local actors and show the positive impact of individual action on the common good.

**Jean-Michel Lobry**

These actions therefore act a driver to the creation of more collective links.

**Patrice Sac**

That is correct. We live in a very individualistic society and it is therefore of value to introduce these ideas to schoolchildren at a young age. They can then spread the message to their own families and neighbourhoods. We are all familiar with Citizens' Watch programmes, and this operates in a similar manner. The aim is to encourage people to talk with each other and realise that they have a common interest in these matters.

## IV) Q&A Session

### **From the floor**

I am interested in raising awareness about sustainability. There are 3 aspects to the way that people learn: the biological aspects, the emotional aspects, and the cognitive aspects. These aspects need to be taken into account when trying to raise awareness in the community.

### **Pierre Demortière**

Our civil service actions are indeed aimed at raising awareness of sustainable development issues among teenagers. This is clearly a two-way process.

### **From the floor**

We face a major issue with respect to leaking pipes and taps, both in homes and in public buildings. This can lead to huge losses of water.

### **Patrice Sac**

It may be preferable to install water meters inside the home where people would be able to monitor them more easily.

### **Representative from Mali**

This has been a very rich and fruitful meeting. However, I do regret that subjects that are more relevant to our communities were not addressed, for example the issue of sustainable farming methods.

### **Christine, Mayor of Clon Saint Marc**

I would like to thank all the speakers for providing information on the persons to contact in order to implement actions.

### **From the floor**

I have learnt what Europe is doing in this area, which is considerable. However, it is regrettable that these actions are not more visible. We need to raise awareness of what Europe is doing, which would inspire further action.

### **Citizen of Palaiseau**

What can we do create neighbourhoods that are more dense but that have a better quality of life?

### **Patrice Sac**

This is a question of the individual interest versus the collective interest. We need to change mindsets away from the expectation that we will all live in individual homes with gardens. Other alternatives are possible.

### **Marc Schlitz**

The energy transition will only succeed if we can change the urbanisation policies that have prevailed over the past 50 years. At one point, we decided that residential areas, administrative areas, business areas and leisure areas would all be separated, and that we would travel between them in cars. That model is clearly no longer sustainable. We therefore need a change in paradigm, and that can only emerge on the basis of collective intelligence.

**Fernando Presa**

We need to explore the role of the public authorities in creating the impetus for the changes that civil society demands and expects.

## Concluding Remarks

Claire Robillard

*Vice-President, Conseil Général 91*

I would like to thank Jean-Michel Lobry for facilitating the day's discussions and debates. I would like to thank the interpreters and the sketch artist, and I would like to thank the *Conseil Général de l'Essonne* for organising this event. Finally, I would like to thank our speakers and our public for a very interactive meeting.

We have been able to see today that Europe is very committed to this process, as are the local and regional authorities. When all of these levels are working together we can indeed succeed in developing projects and programmes of great value.

We have had some very productive exchanges, starting with Mr Bréon's presentation of the climate changes that we are undergoing. Those changes have been triggered by humans and it is up to us all to find the innovative solutions to limit and adapt to those changes. Europe has launched ambitious commitments in this area, and local governments have a major role to play in the mainstreaming of those commitments.

Three words have attracted attention today.

- First, "bottom-up", which has been demonstrated in all the very good examples that we have seen from the local municipalities.
- Second, "facilitator", a term that we use often at the *Conseil Général de l'Essonne* to describe our role as a go-between in triggering change.
- Third, "game-ification" – the idea that this should also be a fun process and not only one of constraints and sanctions.

We also need to restore confidence in the COP process. Next year's Paris conference will be successful if it takes a concrete and bottom-up approach. In that way we can hopefully ask the right questions and identify the right answers.

I would hope that we are all coming out of this meeting slightly more intelligent than when we began. We have heard some wonderful ideas and have much more that we can learn from each other. We know that every little thing that we can do counts, and all of these actions contribute to the good of the planet in which we live.

Thank you all.



*The meeting closed at 5.15 pm.*

*Bye. And don't forget to turn the lights off.*

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