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# EU4 Energy Transition

Covenant of Mayors in the Western Balkans and Turkey

*Multi-Level-Governance in the field of energy and climate in SEE*



**Aspects of the decarbonisation of South East Europe  
from the perspective of different levels of government**

24&25 August 2022 / Vitez, Bosnia and Herzegovina

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für Internationale  
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



	<b>AGENDA</b>
	<b>Round table and workshop on MLG – PART 1</b>
 <b>14:00 – 15:30</b> 	<b>Welcome address and presentation of the project</b> <b><i>EU4ET Covenant of Mayors in the Western Balkans and Turkey</i></b> Dubravka Bošnjak, Regional Project Manager, GIZ, ORFETC <b>Keynote Address on EU Best Practices in Multi-Level Governance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Michael Mannaart, Executive Secretary and Principal Adviser, Association of municipalities Netherlands and Belgium (KIMO)</li> </ul> <b>Multi-Level Governance in energy and climate planning</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vesna Kolega, Senior Energy and Climate Expert, Croatia</li> </ul> <b>Multi-Level Governance in urban mobility</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aljaž Plevnik, Senior Expert in Urban Mobility, Slovenia</li> </ul>
Presentations and round table discussion.	
<b>15:30 – 16:00</b>	A networking break
<b>16:00 – 17:30</b> Breakout groups session	<b>How to improve multi-level governance?</b> <b>Mapping of key actors and stakeholders and their roles</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion on the current state of play in the region and in Bosnia and Herzegovina</li> <li>Stakeholders' needs: their role in the process and ways of cooperation and engagement</li> </ul>
<b>17:30 – 18:00</b>	<b>Plenary feedback of breakout groups and conclusion of Day 1</b>
<b>20:00</b>	<b>Dinner</b>
	<b>25 August, 2022</b>
	<b>Round table and workshop on MLG – PART 2</b>
<b>9:00 – 10:30</b>	<b>Creation of a Multi-Level-Government-Platform: What steps are needed? What kind of structure would be useful/successful?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Debate and discussion on the example of Bosnia and Herzegovina</li> </ul>
<b>10:30 – 11:00</b>	A networking break
<b>11:00 – 12:30</b> Debate and discussion	<b>Creation of a Multi-Level-Government-Platform: Roles and Responsibilities. How to connect planning and implementation processes? SECAP vs. NECP?</b> <b>Comparison of local (SECAP, SUMP) and national (NECP) plans.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vedad Suljić, REIC, Project Manager, Bosnia and Herzegovina</li> </ul>
	<b>Conclusions, recommendations and agreement on next step</b>
<b>13:00 – 14:00</b>	<b>Joint Lunch and Departure</b>



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# EU4 Energy Transition

Covenant of Mayors in the Western Balkans and Turkey

*Multi-Level-Governance in the field of energy and climate in SEE*

**Dubravka Bosnjak, Regional Project Manager**  
**GI2, Open Regional Fund for SEE – Energy, Transport and Climate Protection**

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## EU4 Energy Transition Covenant of Mayors in the Western Balkans and Turkey

# Introduction of the Project – General Information

This Multi Donor Action is jointly co-financed by the European Union and the German Federal Ministry for *Economic Cooperation and Development* and implemented by GIZ and Central Project Management Agency (CPMA), Republic of Lithuania.

The action will tackle climate change and support the energy transition in the Western Balkans and Turkey through an increased uptake of the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy Initiative (CoM) in the region and support municipal authorities to translate their ambitions to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions into reality and enhance resilience to climate change impacts, while taking into account diversity on the ground.

## Beneficiary countries

### Western Balkans

Republic of Albania,  
Bosnia and Herzegovina,  
Kosovo\* ,  
Montenegro,  
Republic of North Macedonia, and  
Republic of Serbia and  
Republic of **Turkey**.

The action will be **implemented** by GIZ and CPMA, with **GIZ implementing the activities in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo\*, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia** while **CPMA will implement the action in Turkey**.

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# EU4 Energy Transition Covenant of Mayors in the Western Balkans and Turkey

## PROJECT FRAMEWORK

### OVERALL OBJECTIVE

To tackle climate change and deliver on the **energy transition** in the Western Balkans and Turkey.

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

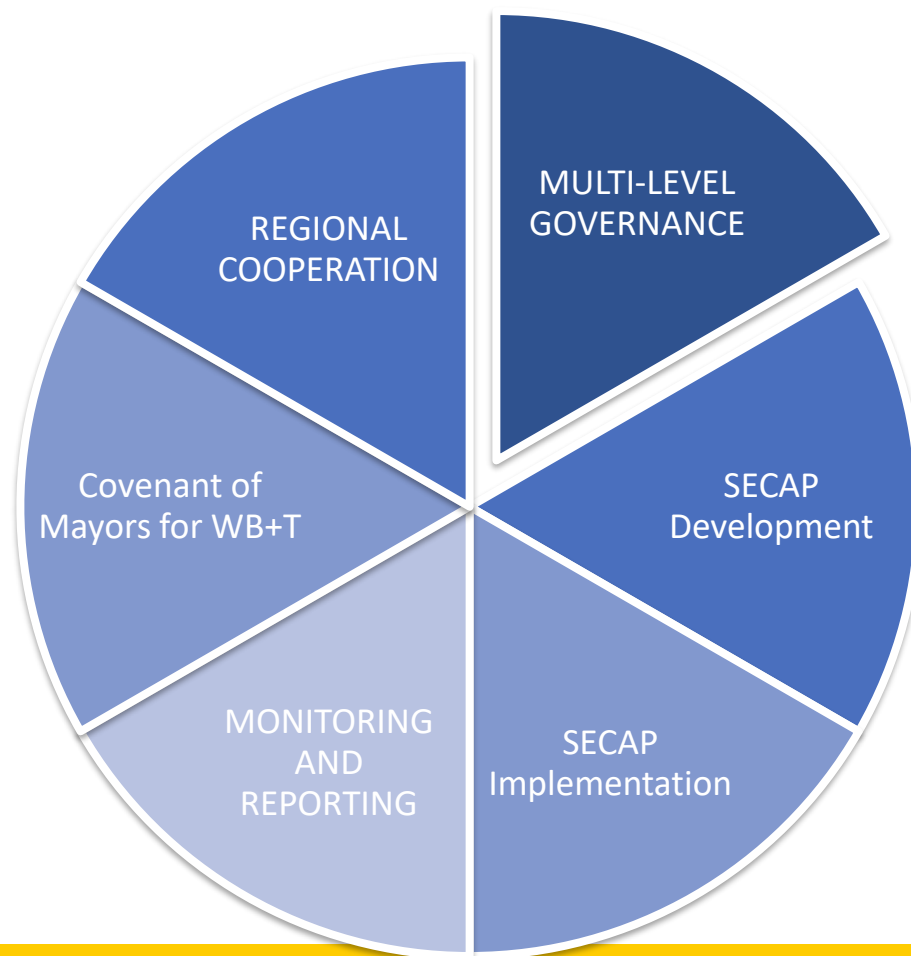
To support the CoM cities of the Western Balkans and Turkey in delivering on their pledges under the 2030 energy and climate targets.

### Duration

48 months

Starting date: 1 March 2021

End date: 28 February 2025



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# MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE – MLG

## Aspects of the decarbonisation of SEE

### from the perspective of different levels of government

### OUTPUT 1

Municipalities are empowered to participate in a **multi-level governance** for the development and implementation of energy and climate policies (mitigation and adaptation)

An effective MLG includes a range of collaborative mechanisms to ensure that **key stakeholders** have a **voice** in the issues that are most important to them.

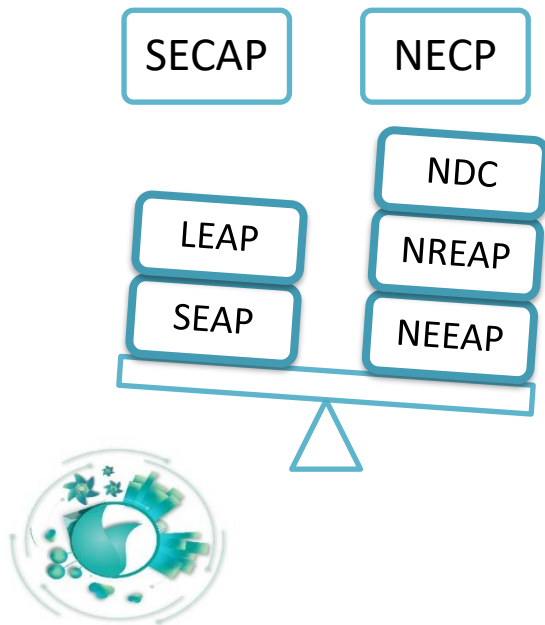
#### MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE

is a term that describes the way power is distributed **vertically** between many levels of government and **horizontally** between several governmental and non-governmental organisations and actors.



# MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE – MLG

## Aspects of the decarbonisation of SEE from the perspective of different levels of government



### Why is multi-level governance important?

A well-implemented MLG contributes multiple benefits to policy-making processes and leads to longer-term frameworks, stronger relationships and more successful initiatives

- **Legislation and policy** instruments can be **better aligned** to achieve their full potential and optimise impact on the ground.
- **Common priorities** at all levels can increase the **speed of implementation** through better frameworks and more efficient planning of available resources.
- **Dialogue** fostered by a well-established MLG usually improves relations between national and sub-national authorities, helping to **save costs** through **reduced inefficiencies** and **avoiding conflicts** with parallel national processes or 'downstream' adoption.
- By **bringing everyone to the table**, MLG promotes, by its very nature, **shared responsibility** for both the policy-making process itself and its subsequent implementation.

# MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE – MLG

Aspects of the decarbonisation of SEE  
from the perspective of different levels of government

- A large number of actors.
- Different requirements and legal obligations.
- Coordination between the different sectors.
- Coordination between different levels of government.

## challenges

**NECP, NDC**

...other plans and strategies

### National/State level

Energy & Environmental  
Funds & Agencies

Universities

**NGO**

Civil society sector

Financial institutions

**Business**

Public and private  
sector

**Citizens**

### Local level

**cities/municipalities/associations**

**SECAP, SUMP**

...other local plans

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# EU4 Energy Transition: Covenant of Mayors Western Balkans and Turkey

Multi-level Governance & Stakeholder Engagement

*Municipal Networks and the Dutch Green Deal Approach  
of a possible approach to address climate change*



**Michael Mannaart, Executive Secretary and Principal Adviser,  
Association of municipalities Netherlands and Belgium (KIMO)**

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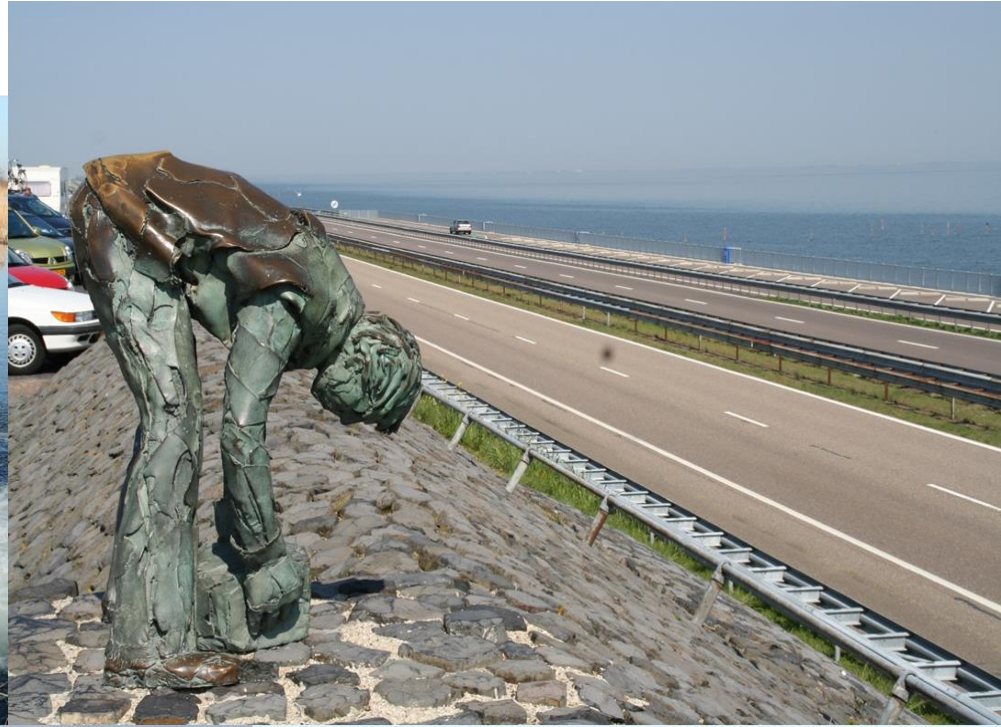
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## The Netherlands and climate change issues



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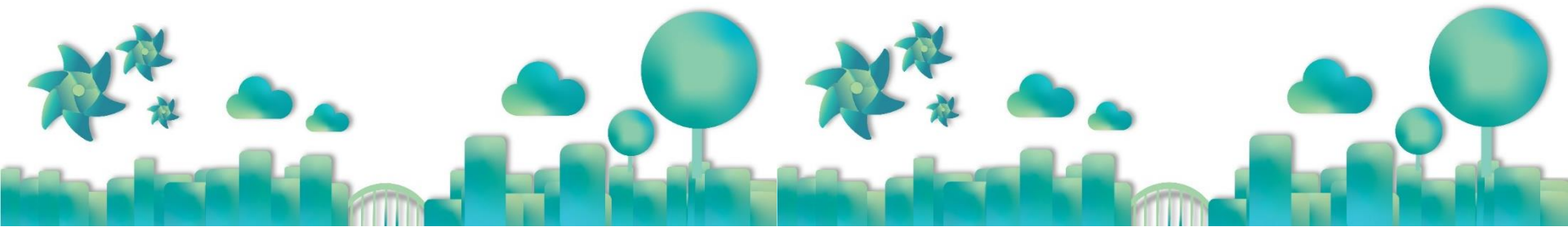


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# Multi-level governance solutions

## *What is Multi-level Governance?*



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# What is Multi-Level Governance (MLG)?

**OECD\*:** describes a multi-level governance as being a starting point to understand how central governments and other stakeholders' interface to design and implement policies from the national level to the local level. It presents two key points regarding this:

1. A multi-level governance framework provides a means to understand the complex web of interactions between different levels of governments and other actors that are contributing to action climate change;
2. Multi-level governance may help to overcome some of the main obstacles to effective design and implement climate policies. Especially tools for multi-level governance in the form of vertical and horizontal co-operation may help to narrow the gap between the levels of governments, and fosters implementation of stated policy goals and plans.

**The OECD\* presents a number of principles of importance for good practice in the fields of regional/urban development policy as applied in MLG, including:**

- 1.Ensure participatory governance and strategic planning at relevant scale;
- 2.Provide an analytical foundation for short and long-term planning;
- 3.Deliver cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency;
- 4.Encourage experimentation and innovation, particularly at local and regional levels of governance;
- 5.Address distributional consequences and procedural equity;
- 6.Establish a long-term planning horizon;
- 7.Deliver policy coherence;
- 8.Conduct monitoring, reporting and evaluation.

\*OECD. 2010. "Multi-level Governance: A Conceptual Framework", in Cities and Climate Change. OECD Publishing, Paris, France.



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## Multi-level governance examples

***KIMO, International Association of Municipalities***

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## KIMO - municipalities for sustainable seas

Over 80 members representing 160 local authorities and organisations in 9 countries

Belgium, Denmark (Faroe Islands), Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, U.K.



## KIMO's Council

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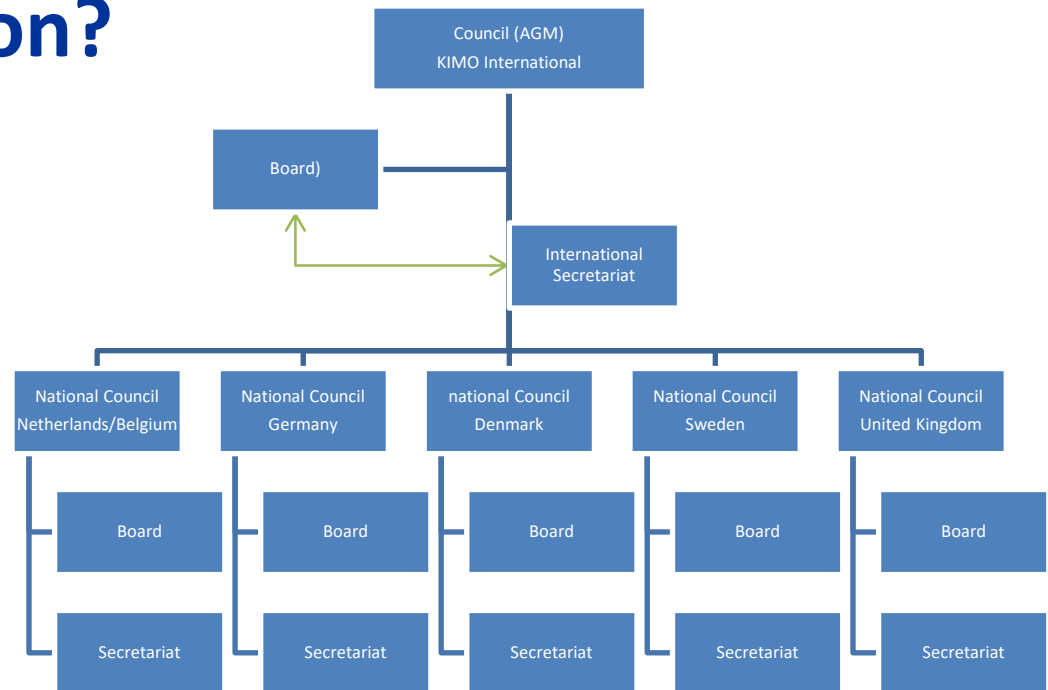


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# How does it function?

- ❑ International umbrella organisation of 9 national networks
- ❑ 9 national umbrella organisations of municipalities
- ❑ Horizontal coordination (between municipalities)
- ❑ Vertical communication with national governments assured by “resolutions”
- ❑ Cooperation with supranational governments: EU, OSPAR, HELCOM



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# Means of communication and interaction with other governments

- 1) Media: means of communication used are: websites, social media: twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn, newsletters (e.g. by means of mailchimp), teleconferencing, webinars, congresses and meetings
- 2) Resolutions: for pressing environmental topics of an international nature, international *resolutions* are adopted during the AGM
- 3) Lobby: to exert pressure on national, international and global level, KIMO lobbies and cooperates supra-nationally.
- 4) Projects: development of, participation in and implementation of relevant projects let KIMO lead by example and exert political pressure as well.





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# Multi-level governance examples

## the Dutch national **Green Deal Approach**

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# The **Green Deal Approach** for addressing Climate Change?

*It is used for many environmental issues*

- ☐ A network management approach could be applied:
- ☐ Engage the stakeholders who are either responsible for the environmental pressure or could help prevent or cure this
- ☐ Thus, making them part of the Environmental Policy Cycle process

About 180 national **Green Deals** have been launched in the Netherlands so far

3 Green Deals only address the marine environment, used as example here:

- Green Deal Clean Beaches (KIMO is its secretariat)
- Green Deal Ship Generated Waste
- Green Deal Fishing for a Clean Sea (KIMO is its secretariat, *strong linkage to the Fishing for Litter scheme & its infrastructure*)



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# Characteristics of the approach

- An essential aspect of this approach is that there is a shared ownership.
- The stakeholders are the “owners” of the initiative and therefore responsible for its outcome.
- A small group of frontrunners can create a transition in society, of which awareness and the will to take responsibility are key elements.

## Official commitment of the partners

Political attention and  
acknowledgement at the international level helps



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## The **Green Deal's** organisational framework includes:

- 1) a secretariat to guide the process,
- 2) a steering committee made up of the stakeholder groups
- 3) the group of stakeholders itself
- 4) the national government to solve legal obstacles when needed.



New members are important



## Pilot Projects

### The methodological framework and its supervision include

- ☐ An accepted agreement in which common objectives are defined.
- ☐ Planned meetings and events.
- ☐ The interaction and progress should be monitored and observed
- ☐ Stakeholders need both to be informed and able to discuss their views in the meetings.
- ☐ The stakeholder group itself has to take decisions.
- ☐ There should be room for launching project proposals.



# Results

- ☐ Stakeholders meet on a regular basis, develop new approaches and business models hence mutual trust increases.
- ☐ The participating stakeholders always look for ways to find an answer to the challenges that are met during the process.
- ☐ It leads both to the implementation of environmental measures (and solving legal barriers when needed).
- ☐ The Green Deal concept, leads to enthusiastic response and activation of the stakeholders, thus creating support for this kind of environmental policy.



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# EU4 Energy Transition: Covenant of Mayors in the Western Balkans and Turkey

*Multi-Level-Governance in Energy and Climate planning*



**Vesna Kolega, Senior Energy and Climate Expert, Croatia**

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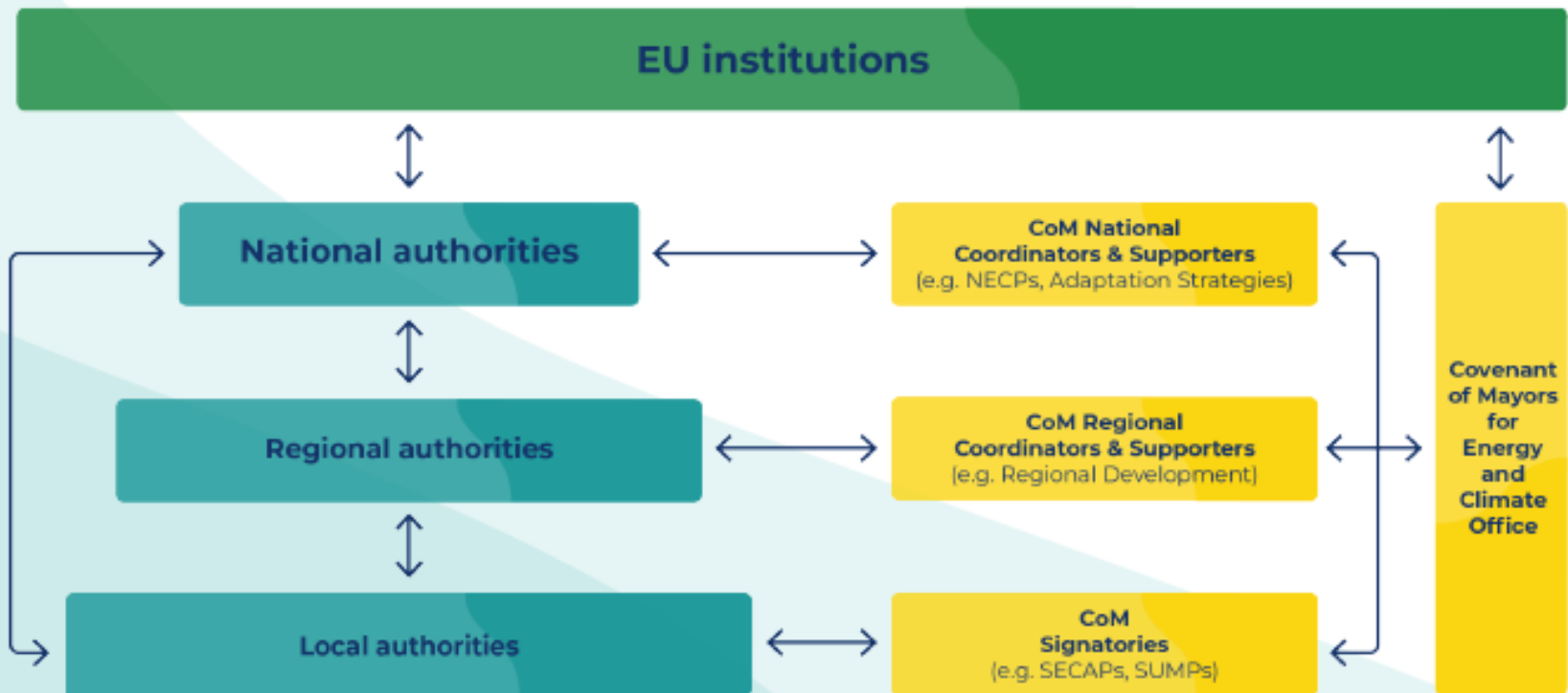
# Content

- MLG benefits
- MLG in energy and climate planning
- 5 principles of good MLG process
- MLG process set-up
- The responsibilities of MLG process coordinator
- Analysis and categories of the MLG stakeholders and best ways to mobilise them
- MLG evaluation and monitoring indicators and methods
- Lessons learned

## MLG benefits

- By bringing everyone to the table, MLG inherently stimulates shared ownership of both the policymaking process itself and subsequent implementation
- Legislation and policy instruments are better synergised with each other to leverage their full potential and optimise on-the-ground impacts
- Priorities shared across levels accelerate implementation through stronger enabling frameworks and more efficient planning of available resources
- The dialogues fostered through solid MLG tend to enhance relationships between national and subnational authorities, thus helping to save costs through reduced inefficiencies and avoid conflicts with parallel national processes or “downstream” adoption

# MLG in energy and climate planning scheme





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# 5 principles of good MLG



Openness



Participation



Accountability



Effectiveness



Coherence

1. Openness, transparency: **communicate and make information easily accessible** and understandable to all stakeholders and the general public
2. **Participation**: ensure widespread participation of all stakeholders, each step of the way – from the design, to the implementation of the policy
3. **Accountability**: clarify everyone's role and objectives
4. **Effectiveness**: clearly identify objectives and expected results, and evaluate their impact
5. **Coherence**: ensure that there is coherence between different actions (particularly other governance processes)

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## Establishing MLG process in EU4ET project

- **STEP 1 - Initiate the collaborative process**

- A) Identify national authority's needs (Ministries in 6 WB countries)
- B) Identify municipal authority's needs
- C) Identify key stakeholders at all levels of governance
- D) Identify the best ways to mobilise key stakeholders
- E) Identify their level of participation
- F) Develop a common vision and objectives

# Establishing MLG process in EU4ET project

## • **STEP 2 - Develop the MLG model**

- A) Define the vertical governance processes
- B) Define the horizontal governance processes
- C) Define responsibilities and decision-making process
- E) Define the evaluation and monitoring mechanism – establish indicators and methods
- F) Develop the engagement strategy
- G) Develop MLG roadmap

## Establishing MLG process in EU4ET project

- **STEP 3 - Implement the MLG model**

- A) Mobilise stakeholders
- B) Formalize their commitment
- C) Establish the MLG platform
- D) Use MLG model to collaborative energy and climate planning of National Energy and Climate Action Plans and Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan
- F) Evaluate and monitor MLG process
- G) Improve MLG model

# The responsibilities of MLG process coordinator

- **Supervise and coordinate the process** – could be assigned to an operational steering committee (if one has been formed) or to a dedicated agency or unit
- **Ensure the MGL model has clear objectives that are effectively monitored**
- **Coordinate interactions between the different governance levels** (e.g., facilitate meetings; propose the methodology for the work; the frequency of communications, etc.)
- **Ensure responsibility within the MGL model** (propose a reporting structure; agree roles/responsibilities; identify how decisions are made; how issues are escalated etc.)



# Analysis and categories of the stakeholders

- The role and mission of the organisation
- Existing relationships with authorities
- Competencies and ability to provide value-added assistance (technical expertise, financial capacity, communication between target groups, support to target groups)
- Ability to influence their environment (opinion leaders)
- Availability, and willingness, to become involved
- Expectations or requirements regarding project realisation

**1. Primary stakeholders** – those who are (positively or negatively) affected by the issue

**2. Key actors** – those who have power or expertise

**3. Intermediaries** – those who have an influence on the implementation of decisions, or have a stake in the issue



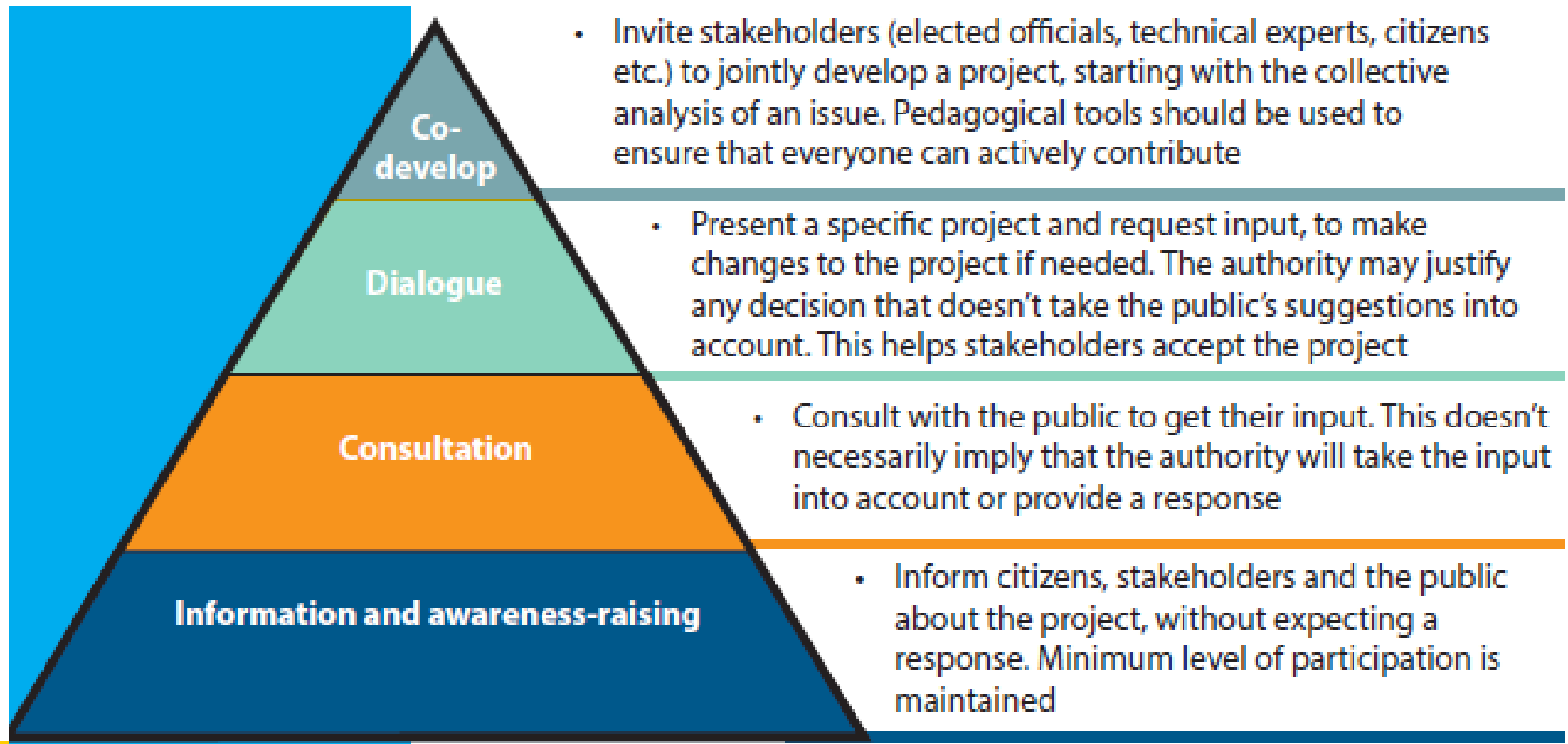
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## How to mobilise key stakeholders?



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# MLG evaluation and monitoring indicators and methods

**Indicator 1:** How many people participated in the process, and in what way (information, consultation, dialogue, co-development)?

**Method 1:** Measure the number of participants

**Indicator 2:** How do different stakeholders perceive their participation in the process and the progress that has been made?

**Method 2:** Questionnaires, interviews

**Indicator 3:** How satisfied are stakeholders with the results of the project?

**Method 3:** Questionnaires

**Indicator 4:** Do stakeholders intend to continue their involvement in the project?

**Method 4:** Questionnaires

**Indicator 5:** What are the effects of the projects?

**Method 5:** Interviews

**Indicator 6:** Did the project increase public support?

**Method 6:** Interviews



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# Set up an effective MLG model - lessons learned

- Use or adapt existing governance structures or energy planning processes (e.g., NECP working group, association of municipalities, etc.)
- Use or create a political steering committee to engage elected officials through the process and facilitate the implementation of decisions
- Use thematic or territorial working groups to look at specific or technical areas of your energy planning
- Use a simple governance structure that can be easily understood
- Have clear lines of accountability and reporting to create ownership for actions and facilitate delivery
- Encourage stakeholders to participate outside of specific groups (e.g. 'Energy Days')
- Use public perception surveys and public consultation to assess the public's views on energy planning
- Include different administration departments (transport, economy, health, etc.) in the MLG structure

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# Multi-Level Governance literature



## THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS' WHITE PAPER ON MULTILEVEL GOVERNANCE

The Committee of the Regions is launching a general consultation to capture the views of the local and regional authorities, associations and other stakeholders and calling on them to submit their comments on the best way of implementing multi-level governance in Europe. Comments can be submitted up to 30 November 2009 to the following address:

Committee of the Regions of the European Union  
Forward Studies Unit  
Cellule de Prospective  
Office VMA 9635  
Rue Belliard 101  
1040 Brussels  
BELGIUM

or by email to: [governance@cor.europa.eu](mailto:governance@cor.europa.eu)



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# EU4 Energy Transition: Covenant of Mayors in the Western Balkans and Turkey

*Multi-Level Governance in urban mobility planning*



**Aljaž Plevnik, Senior Expert in Urban Mobility, Slovenia**

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# PLANNING FOR THE SUSTAINABLE CITY

## EIGHT PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY PLANNING

1



PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY IN THE "FUNCTIONAL URBAN AREA"

2



COOPERATE ACROSS INSTITUTIONAL BOUNDARIES

3



INVOLVE CITIZENS AND STAKEHOLDERS

4



ASSESS CURRENT AND FUTURE PERFORMANCE

5



DEFINE A LONG-TERM VISION AND A CLEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

6



DEVELOP ALL TRANSPORT MODES IN AN INTEGRATED MANNER

7



ARRANGE FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8



ASSURE QUALITY





# SUMP support framework in Flanders

## Local Mobility Planning

Dominique Ameele  
Department of Mobility and Public Works of the  
Flemish Region

PROSPERITY Kick off-meeting 13 10 2016 - Krakow



Flanders  
State of the Art

1

Existence of  
national/regional  
support is crucial for  
SUMP development  
and implementation!

Source: Ameele D, 2016

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PRACTITIONER BRIEFING

## NATIONAL SUPPORT FRAMEWORKS FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY PLANNING

National SUMP Supporting Programmes

Implemented by

## Elements of the SUMP programme:

- Legislation
- Financial resources
- Guidelines
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Information, education and knowledge exchange

Zbirka nacionalnih usmenitev  
na področju trajnostne mobilnosti



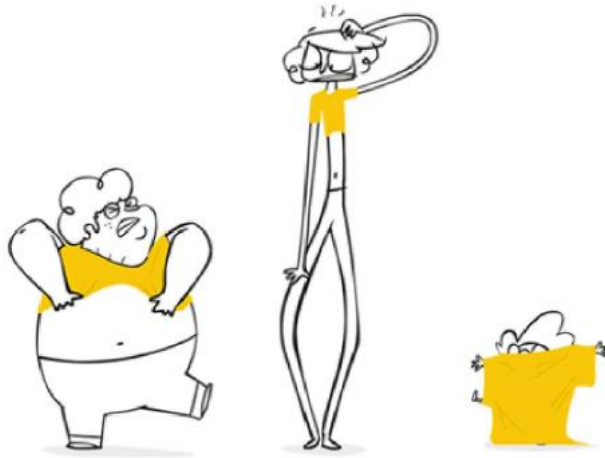
## Potovali bomo udobneje, živeli bomo bolje

Nacionalne smernice za  
pripravo Občinske celostne  
prometne strategije

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## SUMP tested on different levels



~~ONE  
SIZE  
FITS  
ALL~~





REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA  
MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE



Operation	EU Funding	Selection	Publication of Call / Project proposal
SUMPs	1.9 mio EUR	Call for tender	October 2015
P+R system	4.8 mio EUR	Call for tender	July 2017
Cycling infrastructure	6.6 mio EUR	Call for tender	July 2017
Bus stops	4.3 mio EUR	Call for tender	November 2017
Walking paths	5.5 mio EUR	Call for tender	July 2017
Soft measures of MM	2.9 mio EUR	Project approval by MA	December 2016
ITI mechanism	21.0 mio EUR	Call for applications, Project approval by MA	October 2017

Implemented by

## National SUMP platform

- established in 2012

TM SLOVENSKA PLATFORMA  
ZA TRAJNOSTNO MOBILNOST



novice SPTM številka 5, december 2013

# Novice



### Intenzivna promocija kolesarjenja v Novi Gorici

V okviru Evropskega tedna mobilnosti (ETM) vse več slovenskih občin promovira, izobražuje in ozavešča ljudi o pomenu trajnostne mobilnosti. Ministrstvo za infrastrukturo in prostor zato želi spodbuditi občine, da ta vse bolj uveljavljen osrednji dogodek trajnostne mobilnosti izkoristijo tudi za preizkus in vzpostavitev trajnih ukrepov. V sodelovanju s Slovensko platformo za trajnostno mobilnost je tako v okviru ETM 2013 pripravilo Pobudo za podporo občinam pri izvedbi trajnih ukrepov s področja trajnostne mobilnosti (Pobuda).

V **ETM 2013** je sodelovalo 34 slovenskih občin. Na Pobudo se je celostno odzvala le Nova Gorica, ki je že dolgo del družine mest, aktivnih med Evropskim tednom mobilnosti. Vsako leto organizira dogodke in aktivnosti za alceve o pomenu uporabe trajnostnih potovalnih načinov. V letu 2013 je izvedla vrsto različnih akcij in ukrepov, eden od zahtevnejših pa je bilo testiranje območja umirjenega prometa na eni od glavnih mestnih ulic.

številka 5  
december 2013

TM SLOVENSKA  
PLATFORMA  
ZA TRAJNOSTNO  
MOBILNOST





# Training for key experts in Slovenia



**1. Consultants** (experts in a field of transport, spatial planning,...):

- October 2014 (30)
- June 2015 (7)
- October 2015 (30)

**2. Experts from municipalities**

JASPERS SUMP Training:

- 5. October 2016 (70)

**3. Traffic designers**

- 6. April 2017





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## Certified SUMP developers



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA  
MINISTRSTVO ZA INFRASTRUKTURO

### SEMINAR O PRIPRAVI CELOSTNIH PROMETNIH STRATEGIJ (CPS)\*

22. – 23. oktober 2014

#### SEZNAM UDELEŽENCEV USPOSABLJANJA

IME	PRIIMEK	PODJETJE / ORGANIZACIJA
predavatelji		
Aljaž	Plevnik	UIRS, Ljubljana
Luka	Mladenovič	UIRS, Ljubljana
Mojca	Balant	UIRS, Ljubljana
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REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA  
MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE

## European Mobility Week



- Slovenian National Coordinator - Ministry of Infrastructure
- 74 municipalities participated in 2016
- All SUMP municipalities promoted activities during EMW



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**National Task Force:**  
governmental body to  
build up a national  
SUMP programmes,  
involves broad range of  
stakeholders from all  
levels of governance



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# Comparison of local (SECAP, SUMP) and national (NECP) plans

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## NECP

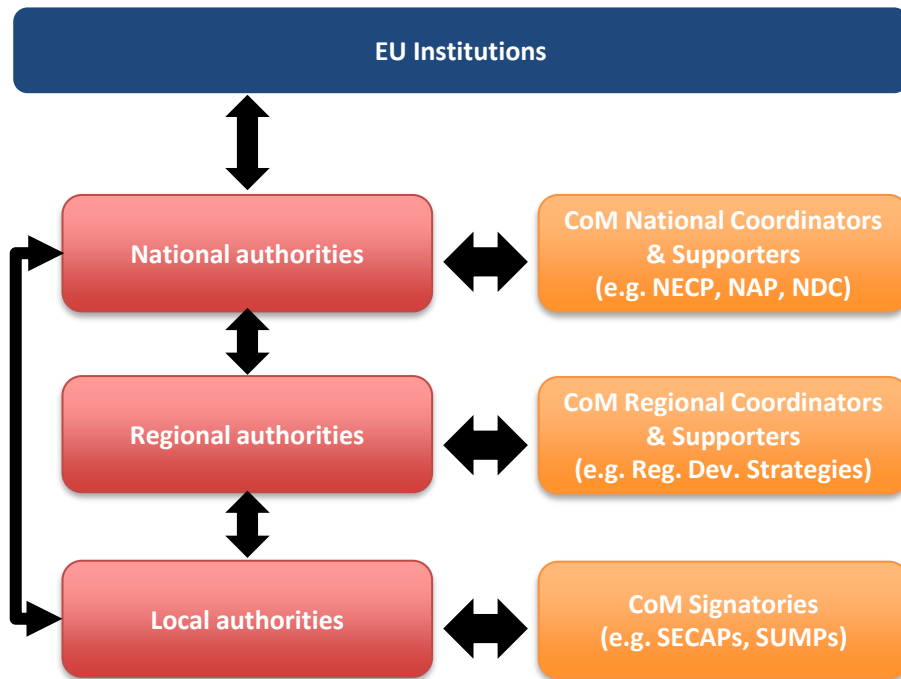
- National objectives and targets
  - Policies and measures
  - Current situation
  - Impact Assessment
- 
- Energy security
  - Internal energy market
  - Energy efficiency
  - Decarbonisation (GHG reduction and RES)
  - Research, innovation and competitiveness

## SECAP

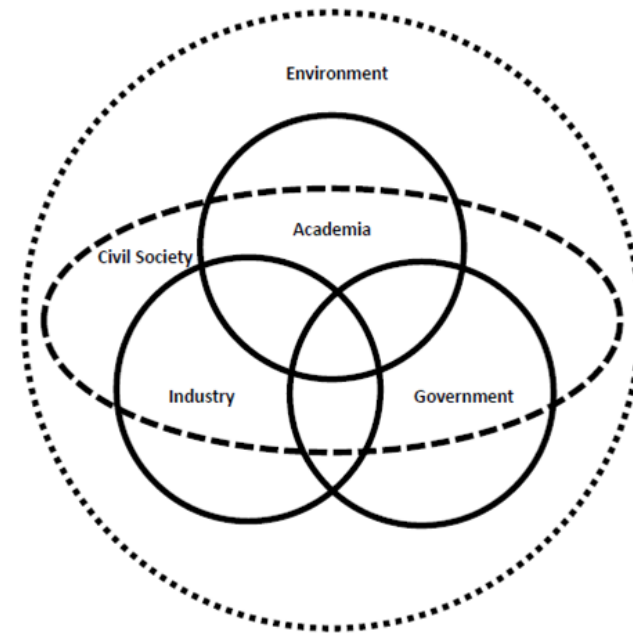
- Strategy
- Baseline Emission Inventory
- Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA)
- Mitigation actions and measures
- Adaptation actions and measures
- Implementation and MRV
- **Energy security**
- **Energy efficiency**
- **Decarbonisation (GHG reduction and RES)**
- *Research, innovation and competitiveness*

## SUMP

- Preparation and analysis
  - strategy
  - Measure planning
  - Implementation and monitoring
- 
- **Energy efficiency**
  - **Decarbonisation (GHG reduction and RES)**
  - *Research, innovation and competitiveness*



## Quadruple-helix approach



Strives for the **public sector to cooperate** with CSO, business and academia – which leads to **diversification of viewpoints** and ensures the **buy-in** for climate action



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## Importance of SECAPs

	Number of CoM signatories	Total CoM population	% of total
ALB	5	0,77	27%
BIH	57	2,6	81%
KOS	2	0,18	10%
MNE	8	0,35	56%
NM	6	0,95	46%
SRB	18	3	43%

46%  
WB  
population

Source: CoM website, retrieved on the 19th of Aug, 2022

- Local authorities play a leading role in climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- 70% of EU/ECA citizens are expected to live in urban areas by 2030.
- city authorities are closer than most to the public. They are the governance level with the **best understanding of local people's needs** which allows the implementation of policies adapted to local realities.
- Long-term planning is crucial for efficient and timely implementation of climate and energy measures at the local level, as it allows municipalities to identify key issues, the most important measures and the most appropriate paths for a green transition.

## To sum it up

- Local plans such as SECAPs and SUMP represent an important tool for national levels, as they provide valuable information through emission inventories, vulnerability assessments and measures, which can help to prioritize needs in a bottom-up fashion.
- MLG on SECAP/SUMP and NECP level contributes to important knowledge and information sharing among different actors from different levels.
- Implementation reports (such as MRV) can provide valuable information on achievements on local level and how they contribute to national objectives and targets



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Energy, Transport and Climate Protection

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# Thank you for your attention!

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