



Enefirst Plus project - Italian Pilot Case

The EE1st principle embedded in SECAPs: the Italian use case

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Agenda

- **Governance and implementation of the Covenant of Mayors in Italy**
- **Italian national energy planning and Resources at national and local level**
- **The Italian Pilot Case**
- **EE1st in the JRC Guidelines for SECAPs**
- **Conclusions**

enefirst+ Pilot cases



Croatia
(EIHP) EE1st in transmission grid planning



Greece
(CRES) EE1st in heating & cooling plan



Italy
(ENEA) EE1st in SECAPs



Poland
(KAPE) EE1st in integration of Decentralized Energy Resources

Plugging Energy Efficiency First In...



Energy system planning

Incentive schemes

Cost Benefit Analysis methodology



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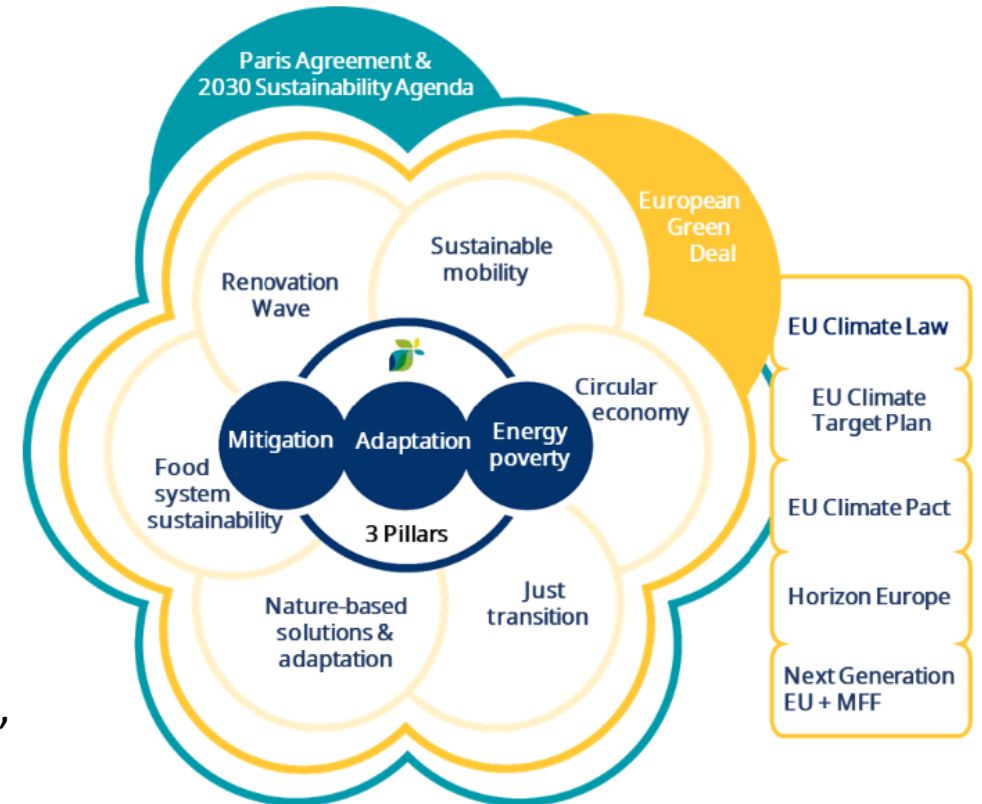
It is an ambitious voluntary initiative involving local authorities in the development and implementation of sustainable energy and climate policies.

The Covenant of Mayors includes commitments by signatories to achieve the EU climate and energy targets as defined in the Paris Agreement and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



The Covenant commits local authorities to 3 pillars (**PILLAR**):

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030 (**Mitigation**),
- Strengthening resilience (**Adaptation**),
- Reducing energy poverty (**Energy Poverty**).





Covenant of Mayors EU27/Italy



Italy

- Signatories 5127 = ~43%
- Supporters 73 = ~ 25,5%
- Coordinators 73 = ~ 35%
- SECAP published = 3846



Italian National Coordinator

Source: <https://eu-mayors.ec.europa.eu/en/home> - Updated to 16/10/2024

Italian national Steering Board



Participants in the Board are **ENEA as national coordinator since 2013**, ISPRA (Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research) for mitigation and adaptation methodologies and data, the Covenant of Mayors Brussels Office (CoMO) - Climate Alliance and RENAEL, the coordinator of the Agency for Energy as supporter.

Cabina di Regia

Promotion and Support to Coordinators and Supporters

Content
3 Pillars

- Mitigation
- Adaptation
- Energy Poverty

Technical Assistance
Steps

- Definition of measures and expected impacts
- Implementation of specific measures
- Financial Instruments
- Monitoring
- **Dissemination and networking**



Italian energy planning

Italian energy planning is coordinated at the local level through Regional Energy Plans, which are an intermediate level between NECPs and SECAPs (municipal level) but the different levels of government are not coordinated

The work of coordinators and multi-level dialogue is essential to implementing the EE1st principle, which requires engaging various **key stakeholders**: regulatory bodies, electricity producers and energy suppliers, TSOs and DSOs, regional and local authorities, and consumers.

NECP (2023) refers to SECAPS “**In view of the objectives to 2030, and later to 2050, it is also necessary to stimulate a more active role of the territorial authorities closest to the citizen, in particular, through the exploitation and enhancement of the actions that these Authorities are carrying out within their SEAPs and SECAPs, which are operational tools of the ‘Covenant of Mayors’**”.

Since 2021 the **Italian Coordination Board** has been dealing with the in-deep implementation of the CoM



Italian Regional energy planning

Best cases of close coordination between regional energy policies and SECAPs

- **Emilia-Romagna** supports its municipalities in the implementation of IBEs (Baseline Emission Inventories) and makes the energy and environmental data of SECAPs consistent with the data of the Regional Energy Plan.
- **Sicily**, there is a similar level of consistency between regional and municipal data, by the ENEA PAESC platform.
- Some regions that are particularly active in their role as local coordinators have set up **regional/local SECAPS' guidelines adapted to their own territory** in accordance with JRC Guidelines (**Piemont, Veneto, Apulia, Emilia Romagna, Metropolitan City of Bari - Apulia**) and provide technical support to their own signatories



The Italian Case Study examines the application of the EE1st principle in the SECAPs of Italian municipalities:

- **Qualitative-quantitative** analysis of the alignment of SECAPs with Energy Efficiency First principles
- Definition of **recommendations/guidelines** for the application of the Principle in local planning to complement the JRC guidelines for SECAPs
- Identification of **5 municipalities as 'core stakeholder'** :
 - Interviewing current contacts and SECAP authors to understand the decision-making process involved in the development of the Plan
 - Participating in national workshops - Growth of the Community of Practice (increasing knowledge and capacity and maintaining an open discussion channel)



Application of ENEA Methodology

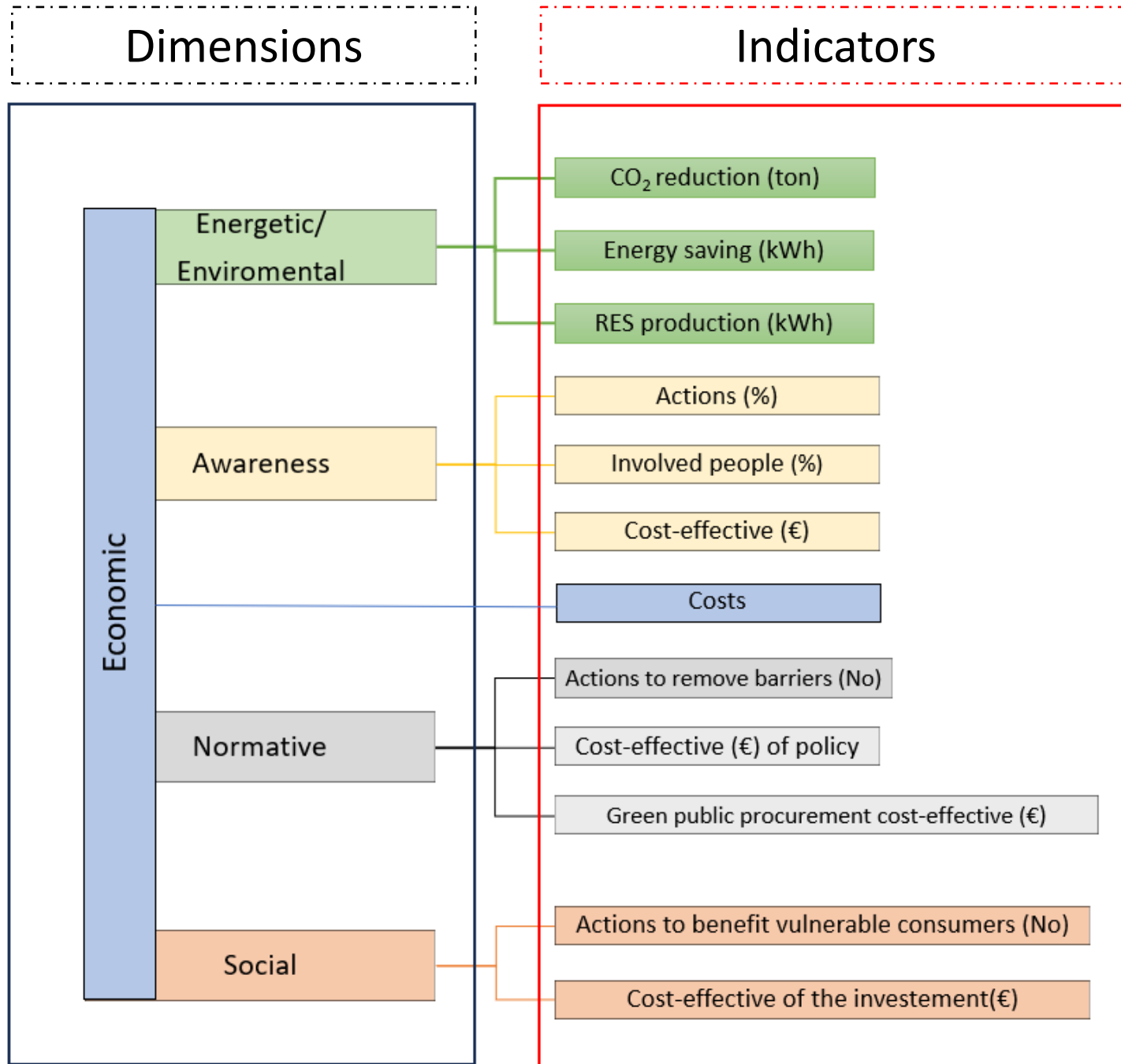
Step 1 - SECAPS Sampling Parameters

- ✓ Mitigation or Adaptation Pillar
- ✓ Population (> 10 k)
- ✓ Climate Zone (B-C-D-E-F)
- ✓ Area (North-Centre-South)
- ✓ Commitments: 2030 or 2050
- ✓ Type of Subscription: individual or joint
- ✓ Monitoring Plan

Step 2 - Analysis

- ✓ **Qualitative Analysis:** Selection of reference SECAPs based on the previous parameters
- ✓ **Quantitative Analysis:**
 - Actions Counting
 - Count of the relevant main dimension
 - % of shares by dimension

Outline of ENEA Methodology



The correlation between these dimensions may lead to further analysis

Accordingly with EE1st a **SECAP is considered optimal** if it fulfils the criteria to:

- achieve demand-side energy savings at low (**energy/economic**) cost;
- remove regulatory barriers (**normative**)
- tackle energy poverty (**social**)
- increase awareness and knowledge of energy efficiency issues (**awareness**).

OPTIMAL SECAP: each of the dimensions is clearly identified in the Plan.

The Municipality of Naples



The Municipality of Naples is a project ‘core stakeholder’:

- Interviews and meetings with institutions involved in the editing of its SECAP
 - the Energy Manager of the Municipality
 - ANEA - in-house providing society of CM Naples – Emissions Inventory and energy consumption analysis
 - University of Naples – project Knowing: multidimensional analysis of climate data to understand the decision-making process behind the elaboration of the Plan (update in 2025)
- Evaluation of the extension of the collaboration also to 2026 for the second phase of the project
- Growing of the Community of Practice and capacity building – maintaining Open Forum for discussion



Integrate EE1st in the JRC guidelines for SECAPs

Section 2.6.1 Recommended SECAP structure

Need to make the selection process visible in the structure

Maybe **add a new point between points 5 and 6**

Chapter 2 (introducing SECAPs)

- Possible to refer to EE1st several times, with the objective to **promote integrated approaches, and the comparison of the considered options on a fair basis**
- **Time horizon focused on 2030**, the update will likely highlight **more the 2050 long term goal** → possible to emphasise the importance to consider long-term impacts in CBA

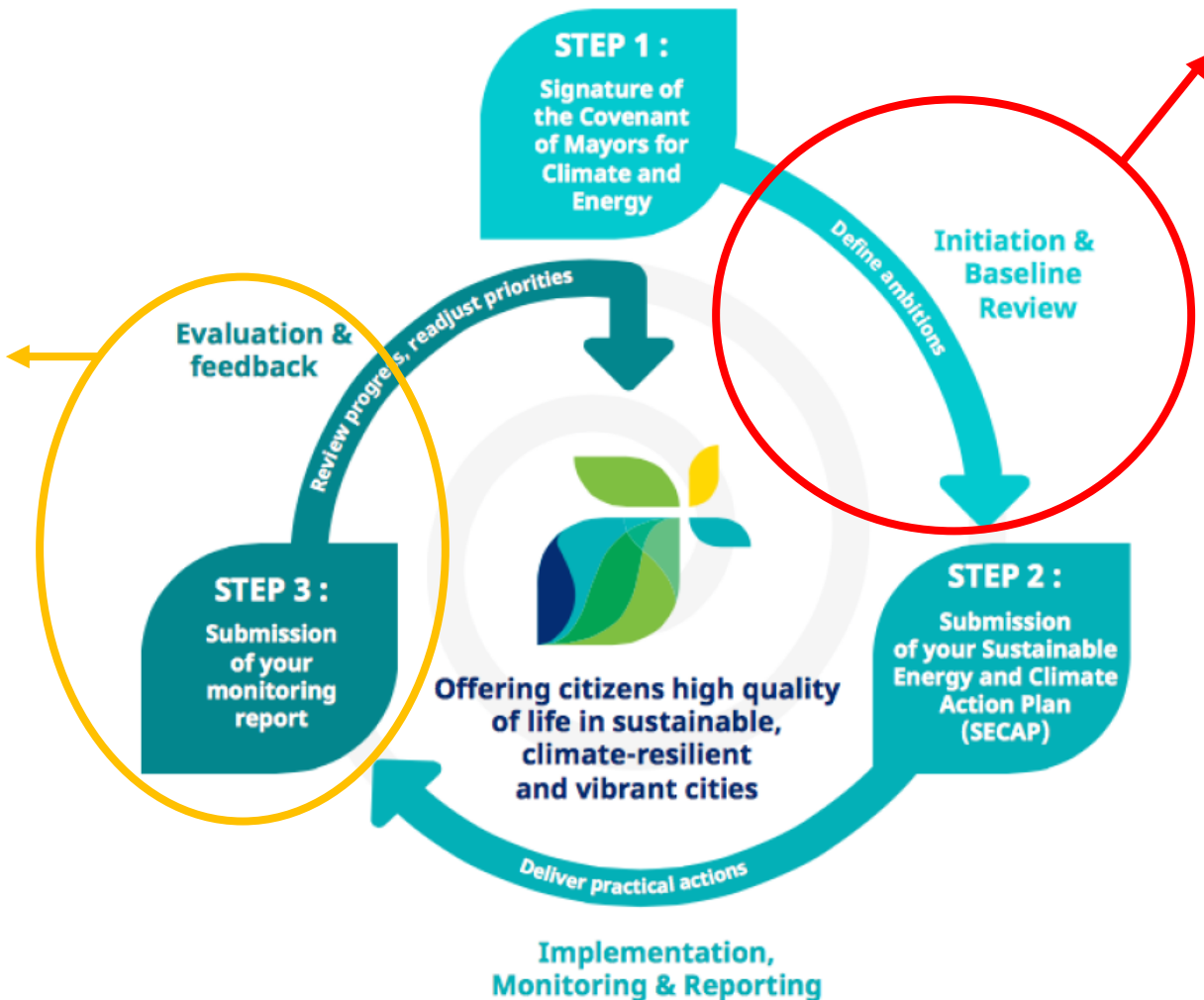
(b) Strategy

1. Vision
2. Commitments both for mitigation and for adaptation:
 - a. For mitigation, the SECAP document should clearly indicate the emission reduction target by 2030 (and possibly beyond) clearly stating the BEI year and the reduction target type (absolute reduction or per capita reduction³¹)
 - b. For adaptation, the SECAP should include a certain number of adaptation goals, coherent with the identified vulnerabilities, risks and hazards.
3. Coordination and organisational structures created/assigned
4. Staff capacity allocated
5. Involvement of stakeholders and citizens
6. Overall budget for implementation and financing sources
7. Implementation and Monitoring process
8. Assessment of the Adaptation Options
9. Strategy in case of extreme climate events



Section 2.3: the SECAP process (1)

Importance of monitoring and evaluation to collect data (on costs and benefits) that can improve the future CBAs or other assessments)



Probably where EE1st should be integrated

- Currently, focus on defining the ambition (targets / objectives)
- Suggestion to add “ & select actions” → this would call for a more explicit **selection process**, where EE1st could be implemented



Section 2.3: the SECAP process (2)

PHASE	STEP
Initiation	Political commitment and signing of the Covenant
	Mobilize all municipal departments involved
	Build support from stakeholders

Opportunities for exchange between supply and demand side actors

Planning phase	Assessment of the current framework: Where are we?
	Establishment of the vision: Where do we want to go?
	Elaboration of the plan: How do we get there?
	Plan approval and submission

Ensuring no bias in the target setting / definition of the objectives

Where the selection process happens (implicitly or explicitly)
 → Where inputs should be provided to decision makers



1-Make a prospective of good practices

2-Set priorities and select key actions/measures

3-carry out a risk analysis

4-specify timing, clear possibilities, budget and financing sources of each action

5-draft the SECAP

6-approve the SECAP and its associated budget

7-perform regular monitoring of SECAP and its review

An adequate selection of actions may require an evaluation of cost and benefits of each action as Munda 2008



Country	Italy 1st Cycle	Italy 2nd Cycle
Lead partner	ENEA	ENEA
Application field	Local energy planning (SECAPs)	EE1st assessment of local actions (from SECAPs)
ENEFIRST-plus' resources tested	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - decision-making maps and EE1st check-lists - plug-ins for energy planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - plug-ins for CBA methodologies - EE1st check-lists - replication of examples
Key stakeholders	Municipalities; local energy agencies	Municipalities; local energy agencies, citizens and associations, SMEs



ENEFIRST Plus was initially meant to provide resources for national bodies:

The Italian pilot case should be an opportunity for the adaptation of some of the resources to the local context

The project plans to provide:

- ✓ **A review of the SECAP process and guidelines** to identify key points / moments where the EE1st principle could be considered
- ✓ **An analysis of current decision-making practices** related to SECAPs and what could be changed to align with the EE1st principle, and above all, to **support integrated approaches** in SECAPs for increasing their **long-term impacts and benefits to the society as the result from the Italian pilot case**
- ✓ An assessment of how **REGIO1ST** tools can be used in a SECAP process
- ✓ Further resources could be provided on **CBA methodology** and on **cataloguing demand-side resources**



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