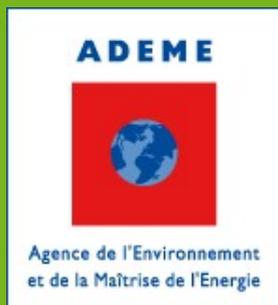


MEMORANDUM ON ACTION

Good practices to be shared



The French Environment and Energy Management Agency (Ademe) is a public agency under the joint authority of the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transport and Housing, the Ministry of Higher Education and Research, and the Ministry of the Economy, Finances and Industry. The agency participates in the implementation of public policies regarding the environment, energy and sustainable development. Ademe provides expertise and advisory services to businesses, local authorities, government bodies and the public at large, to enable them to consolidate their environmental action. As part of this work the agency helps finance projects, from research to implementation, in the areas of waste management, soil conservation, energy efficiency and renewable energy, air quality and noise abatement.

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Territorial Climate Energy Plans (TCEP), Focus on local territories

Territorial climate energy plans enable local authorities to combat climate change and impart a strong collective dynamic. They have been mandatory for communities of over 50,000 people since July 2010.

To implement this ambitious programme ADEME provides local authorities with tools to accompany their work, tools that local authorities in other countries can adapt for their own use as well.

The Territorial Climate Energy Plan (TCEP) is a local sustainable development project with the prime goal of fighting climate change. Instituted under the National Climate Plan and reiterated by the Grenelle laws 1 and 2, the TCEP constitutes a framework for commitments made by local authorities.

Ambitious targets to fight climate change in France

In 1990 the first report on climate trends issued by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) sounded an alarm, warning of the **risks of global warming linked to concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the atmosphere**. Faced with this situation, the Member States of the European Union pledged to respect commitments to reduce their respective environmental footprints. **In keeping with its commitments France must reduce its GHG emissions by 20%, improve energy efficiency by 20% and reach a level of 20% renewable energy in the national energy mix, all by 2020.** These are ambitious goals that should put France on the "Factor 4" path, which aims to reduce GHG emissions to the atmosphere by 75% from their 1990 level, by 2050.

Inventing new lifestyles

To accomplish these goals **France has undertaken a series of initiatives, starting with a National Climate Plan in 2004 that provides for Territorial Climate Energy plans elaborated on a voluntary basis by local authorities.** The Grenelle legislation made these plans mandatory for regional and departmental governments and municipalities, associated municipalities, metro area authorities and urban communities with a population of over 50,000. Five hundred of these mandatory plans will have to be adopted in mainland France by the end of 2012.

Under these plans local authorities aim to mitigate the climate impact of their activities on the territory, and also to adapt to the consequences of climate change by promoting new lifestyles.

The localities have two levers at their disposal to meet the challenges they face: better management of public property in terms of GHG emissions (public buildings, vehicle fleets, purchasing and procurement, etc.) and heightened vigilance concerning the climate impacts of activities in the territory under their administration.

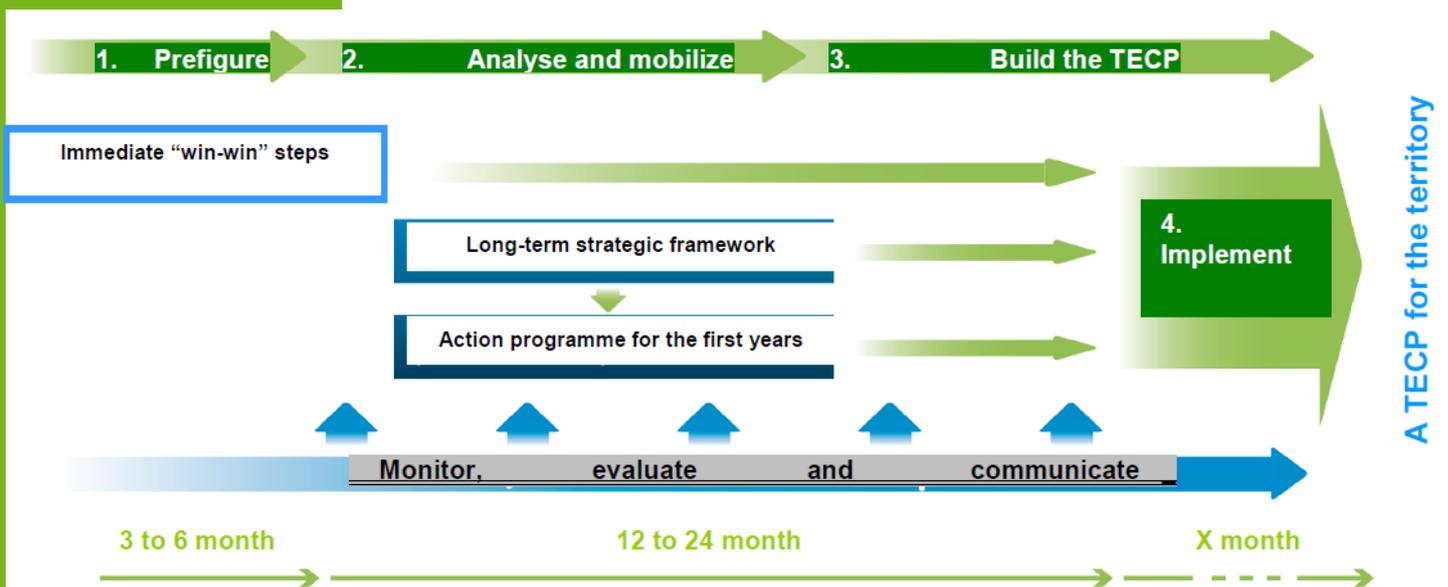
This covers infrastructure and land use, housing, transport, economic development, waste management, energy use, water resources, etc. Each locality can adapt its plan's objectives to the scope of its competency and the means at its disposal.

Pooling all energies

The commitment to a TCEP means setting up a new internal organisation to encourage transversal collaboration between government departments. In the end **the objective is to redefine local government policies to integrate climate concerns.**

The joint efforts of all the stakeholders in the territory should result in compliance with national commitments. All actors must sign on to the plan to ensure its efficacy over time, because the local authority alone, acting only in its areas of direct competency, cannot hope to reduce GHG emissions by more than 10% to 20%. Working with economic and social partners and residents, the volume of reductions can exceed 70%.

The stages of a progressive set of commitments



ADEME, a resource centre for local authorities

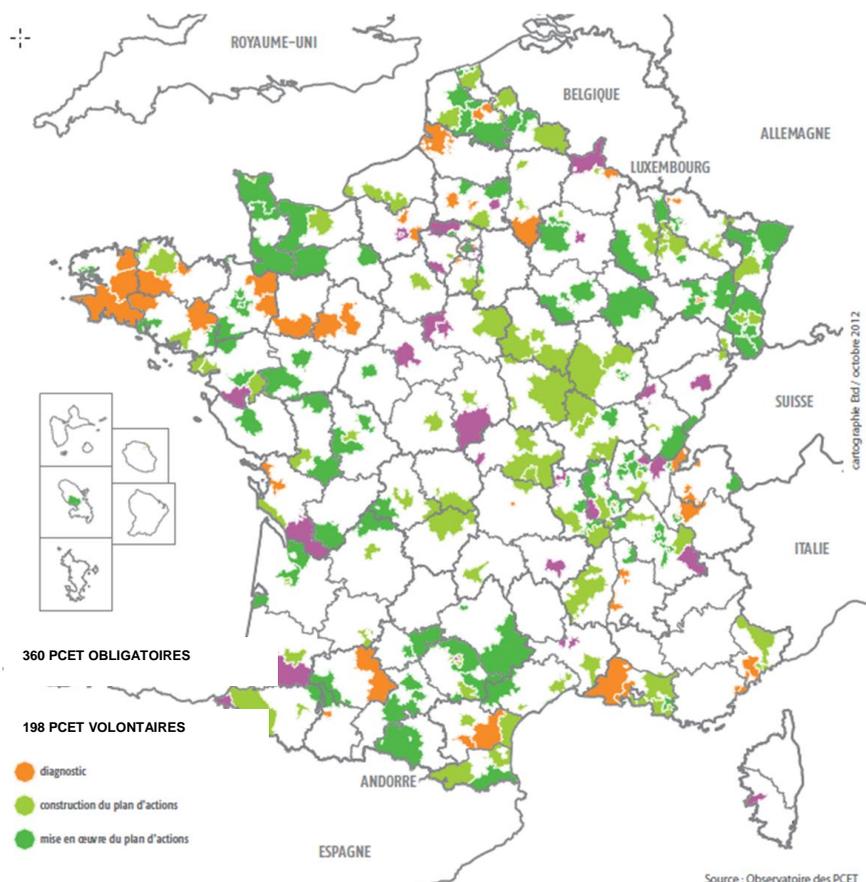
ADEME has accompanied volunteer local authorities and territorial governments in deploying their climate plans since the Territorial Climate Energy Plans were instituted under the National Climate Plan in 2004. Today about 610 localities are engaged in this process; 430 of them are concerned by the obligation.

Under the legislation adopted in July 2010 TCEPs are mandatory for authorities covering a population of over 50,000; **500 local authorities are subject to this obligation**. ADEME helps local authorities meet their objectives under both voluntary and mandatory plans, via a TCEP resources centre created to offer tools, methods and information that facilitate the work of the authorities.

This technical support pursues the assistance provided by the **TCEP methodological handbook** that has been available since April 2009, and the resources that ADEME proposes for measuring GHG emissions using the Bilan Carbone® assessment, and its topical advice on urban planning, transport, buildings, etc.

ADEME has developed specific training modules for elected officials, TCEP project leaders and managers, and technical consultants, to improve the skills of stakeholders involved in this process. ADEME's approach is also to survey and highlight existing initiatives, and compile feedback on the best practices in information sheets that are available through the **TCEP observatory**.

Map of mandatory TCEPs and voluntary TCEPs (September 2012)



50% to 60%

of national GHG emissions are emitted by cities according to UN Habitat.

70 %

Is the scope of GHG emissions reduction at stake under a TCEP engaged with all actors in the economy and civil society of a locality.

By itself the local authority can reduce GHG emissions by only 10% to 20%.



Cit'ergie certification is a four-step process:

1. Establish a current status review in each of the six Cit'ergie domains
2. Validate an energy policy or energy & climate policy programme
3. Commission an outside audit for the certification request
4. Renew the audit every four years to maintain certification, and engage a new action programme.

For further information consult the ADEME website

www.pcet-ademe.fr

www.citergie.ademe.fr

Cit'ergie, a tool for building an exemplary TCEP

The Cit'ergie certification process is the French transposition of the European Energy Award (eea®) label, deployed in France by ADEME. The Cit'ergie tool is shared by numerous local authorities in Europe (Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, France, etc.).

This label offers local authorities **a continuous improvement process aimed at elaborating an effective and exemplary energy and climate policy**. The process focuses on six areas in which local authorities are competent or influential: territorial development, local government property, energy supply, water and sanitation, mobility, internal organisation and communication.

More information and the full list of participating authorities is available at www.citergie.ademe.fr

The TCEP abroad: Brazil

The State of Rio Grande do Sul is the first local authority in another country to adopt the TCEP methodology elaborated by ADEME. The tool was adapted to the regional political and environmental context by the Enviroconsult firm, and at the request of the local authorities the project was extended to include improvement of air quality, hence its name, Plan for Air, Climate and Energy (PACE).

The Rio Grande do Sul PACE is a totally new cooperation project between France and Brazil. Initiated in March 2010 and completed in June 2011, PACE is now administered by the RS government.

This authority has decided to finance implementation of the PACE recommendations for the reduction and control of atmospheric pollutants and greenhouse gases, greater energy efficiency, and adaptation to climate change, **devoting 1.5 million reals** (more than €600,000) to these goals in 2012. ADEME continues to collaborate with the Fundação Estadual de Proteção Ambiental (FEPAM) to accompany this implementation.

Since the end of PACE, development has started on many initiatives, including restructuring the air quality network, creating small wastewater treatment plants, drafting a handbook of good climate change practices, a proposed biodigester in an agricultural area, pilot hydrogen bus project, etc.

SUMMARY

Launched in 2004, the TCEP is one of the most ambitious tools created by the French government to attain the 20-20-20 targets set by the European Union and fulfil its commitments under the Kyoto Protocol. Following the "Think global, act local" formula forged by René Dubos in 1972, ADEME has developed practical tools to help local authorities fight climate change. These tools are attracting more and more attention from local authorities in other countries and regions such as Brazil, Turkey and the Maghreb countries of North Africa.
