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DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

PROJECT: EU4 Energy Transition Covenant of Mayors in the Western Balkans and Türkiye

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SECAP Actions, Sustainable Urban Development and Sustainable Tourism



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The Covenant of Mayors is the world's largest urban climate and energy initiative, involving thousands of local and regional authorities.

The programme

Covenant of Mayors

The adherence to the initiative fostered the implementation of bold actions to contrast climate change, based on strong political commitment, active involvement of stakeholders and collaboration with other cities across the globe.

The Sustainable Energy Climate Action Plans build upon the experience of SEAP (2008), aligning with EU 2030 Climate Targets, adding a focus on adaptation to mitigation.

The tools

SECAP

SECAP outlines a vision on the medium-long term, analyses the current action on climate and energy and define practical actions to be communicated to local audience and stakeholders

Methodological tools

**How to make
SECAP
impactful?**

1) Assess where we are now

The Baseline Emission Inventory provides useful elements on energy consumptions and CO2 emissions

2) Define the governance of the process

Active involvement of city departments and selection of local stakeholders for the participatory process

3) Prepare the Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Analyze possible risks and vulnerabilities and how to react to them

4) Define clear vision, strategic objectives and targets

SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time-bound)

Methodological tools

**How to make
SECAP
impactful?**

5) Take inspiration from best practices

Analyze experiences of other cities in Europe and globally that implemented SECAP successfully

6) Select key actions and measures to be implemented

A results-oriented process for implementing concrete actions on the ground.

Methodological tools

How to make SECAP impactful?



Ghent has adopted a fossil-free heating strategy, with a focus on supporting home renovations and installation of individual heat pumps and low-temperature district heating for new developments.



The case studies

Ghent (Belgium)

The city has defined structural energy-saving measures targeting 15% of households facing energy poverty and creating a dedicated office for assistance and online tool for helping energy efficiency.



The case studies

Barcelona (Spain)

Barcelona combined infrastructural interventions to participatory schemes for implementing its SECAP.

The creation of the Citizens' Climate Assembly offer to 100 people chosen randomly the possibility to define actions and solutions to climate emergency.

Experiences such as the Superblocks which reduced the amount of traffic, monitoring energy systems in municipal buildings and installation of solar thermal systems in sports center paved the ground to further development.



Turin acted on several dimensions of sustainable urban development for implementing its SECAP with an holistic vision and using a variety of national and European resources.

The city worked on valorization of urban parks and rivers, fostering the creation of participatory urban farming and incentivizing green roofs.

Turin tested innovative public procurement mechanisms for involving users in actions such as retrofitting of building stocks and installation of LEDs in public spaces and buildings.

The case studies

Turin (Italy)



Tallinn combined its commitment to SECAP to localizing SDGs implementation, developing a cross-cutting and participatory governance and monitoring framework.

With the objective of becoming climate-neutral by 2050, Tallinn is fully decarbonizing its district heating system by 2030, which relies on biomass residues and solar energy.

The city also renovated 48 kindergartens, and installed new efficient lights controlled with a smart public lighting system

The case studies

Tallinn (Estonia)

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Sonderborg tested the same tools used by cities such as Paris, Barcelona and London for creating its Climate Action Plan, having as main objective reaching climate neutrality by 2029.

The city launched ProjectZero, an ambitious partnership between the municipality and local tech businesses focusing on reducing CO2 emissions.

Sonderborg developed innovative actions on energy supply, buildings, transport, educational programs and local agriculture.

The case studies

Sonderborg (Denmark)

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The commitment of local authorities on SECAP is coherent with the action carried out in the framework of several EU programs (Intelligent Cities Challenge, URBACT, etc.).

The development of sustainable urban development strategies, based on social, economic and environmental dimensions, is part of the action of a growing number of local authorities.

The strategic framework

EU approaches on sustainable urban development



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The active involvement of residents and stakeholders in a logic of collaborative intelligence and breaking thematic silos is the cross-cutting element of these approaches.

The integrated approach developed by the cities is defining policies addressing multiple dimensions to create sustainable urban solutions, keeping into account cross-cutting topics such as green and digital transition.

The strategic framework

EU approaches on sustainable urban development



Tools such as Integrated Action Plans are improving the process of decision-making while keeping realistic vision and measurable outcome together (extending the logic adopted by SECAP to other sectors)

The creation of national and European networks of cities for capacity building and transnational exchange of knowledge is creating a tangible impact in improving local governance and participation of local stakeholders (universities, etc.)

The strategic framework

EU approaches on sustainable urban development



Emerging topics

EU approaches on sustainable urban development

- **Regeneration of city centres and 15-minute city**
- **Night-time economy**
- **Metaverse and digital twins**
- **Connection between urban and rural communities**
- **Attraction of talents, remote workers and new residents**
- **Urban biodiversity and use of green areas**
- **Placemaking and use of public spaces**
- **Gender-based urbanism**



The development of climate and energy policies is strictly connected to the creation of policies for making the impact of tourism in cities more sustainable.

Sustainable tourism

EU policies and innovative methods

Several projects and networks are fostering the creation of schemes for training tourism operators, implementing new public mobility solutions for decongesting tourism destinations, developing schemes for sustainable and local food in tourism cities



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Sustainable tourism

The Urban Agenda
for the EU

- **Guidelines for enabling climate-friendly and resilient urban destinations**
- **Support for destinations to enable the use of sustainability certifications for the SMEs tourism transition**
- **Developing skills for tourism professionals and public authorities for digital touristic services and products**
- **Diversification of the tourism offer for more resilient and sustainable destinations**
- **Accessible destinations for all**
- **Strategies for protection of local retail sector**



Campobasso launched a Local Green Deal (ICC) for reducing emissions and climate impact of local hotels and tourism industries through a series of commitment and actions (single-use plastic reduction, use of energy from renewable sources)

Dun Laoghaire tested the introduction of a cycling path connecting different towns of Dublin Bay and attracting new types of tourists at regional and national level.

Dubrovnik introduced a local ferry line for connecting the city center to the cruise port and reduce traffic at the city gates

The case studies



**Campobasso(Italy) –
Dun Laoghaire
(Ireland) – Dubrovnik
(Croatia)**

Thanks!

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Western Balkans and Türkiye*



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