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**Deliverable D2.4- Regional review report – Rhône-Alpes**



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## 1. Introduction

This document covers the deliverable D2.5 of the COOPENERGY project.

The deliverable is submitted either in English (5-10 pages in an electronic format) or in National language with a 2-3 page summary in English.

Each COOPENERGY regional partner is responsible for delivering this document for its own region.

## 2. COOPENERGY

The main goal of COOPENERGY is to foster the development of collaboration models in sustainable energy planning between the regional and local public authorities to lead the transition towards low carbon communities and regions.

COOPENERGY aims to mobilize eight (8) regional public authorities to work hand in hand with the local authorities and demonstrate their collaboration by developing Multi-Level Governance (MLG) models that support the creation of mutually beneficial Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAP) at regional and local levels and the development of joint actions in energy planning for the successful implementation of SEAPs.

In complement to cooperation in strategic regional energy planning, three (3) **themes of collaboration** were identified as key cross-cutting pillars for the successful definition and implementation of the MLG models. COOPENERGY will focus on these collaboration themes:

- **Financial instruments**
- **Modelling, planning and monitoring tools for decision making**
- **Awareness raising and stakeholder involvement instruments**

## 3. Overall context in sustainable energy planning

Achieving sustainable energy solutions often requires the development of a number of interrelated measures such as a change in land use, sharing of sustainable energy resources or development of new financial models. Therefore, successful implementation will require coherent and concerted energy planning to bring all the differing strands together at regional and municipality levels. This could include additional support for the development of:

- infrastructure planning at a spatial and network level (covering more than one public authority or region) such as renewable energy networks
- cross boundary renewable energy resource supply chains e.g. wood fuel biomass
- natural resource use planning and conflict management
- comprehensive monitoring of energy use and GHG emissions at regional and local levels to inform development of local SEAPs and business cases
- development of innovative financial mechanisms supporting local actions

Successful implementation is further complicated by the fact that regional SEAPs are often part of a wider plan or strategy involving a greater number of stakeholders, and a longer plan development time. It is therefore imperative at the outset to develop a firm multi-level governance basis for action.

#### 4. Main purpose

Each regional partner will perform an **analysis of the situation in its region** with regards to the implementation of MLG models in **sustainable energy planning** and provide recommendations for further improvements to the planning processes.

It will:

- Analyse if the local and regional needs are addressed in the regional SEAP by interviewing the regional authority and a number of municipalities (at least 3 per region).
- Identify areas of potential conflict for each stakeholder and propose a mapping of inconsistencies.
- Identify the drivers to provide a comprehensive business case for the definition of ambitious regional SEAPs.
- Assess if the financial instruments are planned and approved.
- Provide recommendations for improving the regional SEAP in terms of methodology for its revision as well as priority areas.

The report of the review analysis will be discussed with the regional authorities and serve as basis for COOPENERGY activities.

## 5. Regional situation in energy planning

### 5.1 General information

#### ➤ Energy planning responsibilities at regional level

*Please indicate the areas of responsibilities of your regional government in relation with energy. Please indicate (YES/NO). If YES please describe.*

- Public buildings (schools,...): Yes; the regional level is responsible for high schools and apprenticeship.
- Public transport: - Yes, the regional council is responsible for transport within the regional territory, especially transport by rail (TER); and participate in the financing of infrastructure, such as high speed train lines.
- Energy network infrastructures (planning, operation,.): the regional council promotes the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency within its territory.
- Local energy production (planning, authorisation, operation,...): The regional council promotes the development RES projects. Besides financial subsidies it also support the development of planning tools providing support in sustainable energy planning to local authorities such as OREGES (observatory of energy and GHG emissions). The observatory has been set up at the regional level, and is co-financed by the Regional Council and the State government. The regional council implements climate protection plans within its whole policy, in particular through a dedicated support policy: the Rhône-Alpes local development contracts, which allow targeted actions according to local specificities. The Regional Council is also associated to policies implemented by other public authorities within its territory, in particular *Départements* (provinces) and associated municipalities, through either a financial participation or a technical cooperation.
- Land use and spatial planning: the regional council has got responsibilities in terms of land settlement that include competences in spatial planning.

Regional policies cover however a wide range of sectors (transport, education, etc.) and the Rhône-Alpes region has been supporting the development of renewable energies and energy efficiency measures across these sectors for many years.

➤ **Regional SEAP and Covenant of Mayors**

***What is the name of the “regional SEAP”?***

- There are two separate documents addressing sustainable energy planning at regional level, SRCAE (strategic document for the whole territory) and PCET (action plan mainly for areas under the regional council responsibilities).

- **SRCAE : schéma régional Climat Air Energie**

This regional plan, to be elaborated by every region, should determine the contribution of every region to the 3 main national objectives on sustainable energy and climate change, which are (i) reduction of 20% of GHG emissions, (ii) improvement of energy efficiency and (iii) 23% of renewable energy in the final energy consumption.

It is a unique and strategic document at regional level that integrates information on climate, energy and atmosphere, and defines strategic orientations and measures on air quality, reduction of greenhouse gases and atmospheric pollutants, reduction of energy demand, production of sustainable energy and mitigation to climate change. This strategic framework document is intended to be used as a reference tool in energy planning for the regional and local public authorities. Compulsory local SEAPs for cities above 50,000 inhabitants (also called “PCET obligatoires”) need to comply by law (décret n°2011-829 dated 11 July 2011) with the SRCAE covering their geographical territory.

SRCAE determines the:

- strategic orientations for climate change mitigation and adaptation,
- strategic orientations for atmospheric pollution prevention or reduction,
- qualitative and quantitative objectives in energy savings, GHG emission reductions and share of renewable energy by 2020 and 2050 (for GHG emissions).

SRCAE objectives in Rhône-Alpes		
Final Energy Consumption	-30% in 2020 compared to 2005	
	-20% in 2020 compared to the underlying scenario	
GHG Emissions	-30% in 2020 compared to 2005	
	-28% in 2020 compared to 1990	
	-75% in 2050 compared to 1990	
Air pollution Emissions	<b>PM10</b>	-25% in 2015 compared to 2007
		-39% in 2020 compared to 2007
	<b>Nox</b>	-38% in 2015 compared to 2007
		-54% in 2020 compared to 2007
Renewable energy production	29% of the final energy consumption in 2020	

- **PCET: Plan Climat Energie Territorial**

PCET is an action plan defining all the climate protection and adaptation actions to be implemented within the areas of direct responsibility of the Regional Council as well as the policies designed by the Regional Council that will contribute to achieving the 2020 objectives.

The scope of actions can be categorized as follows:

- ⇒ Program I: internal section: reduction of the carbon footprint of the proper activities of the regional council, linked to its own assets and the activity of its officers.
- ⇒ Program II: external section; this part gathered the regional policies in the framework of the direct management. The objective is to contribute to the carbon footprint reduction of the stakeholders of the territory.
- ⇒ Program III: mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change. and international action

The objectives of the PCET are more ambitious than the objectives presented in the SRCAE:

40% of reduction of GHG emissions by 2020 compared to 1990

80% of reduction of GES emissions by 2050 compared to 1990.

***When was it established?***

- The SRCAE has been submitted to the vote of the Regional Council in spring 2012, but was rejected during the vote. It should be presented again during the course of 2014.
- The PCET has been adopted in March 2013.

***Does it need to be revised, if yes when?***

- As the SRCAE has not been adopted yet, the revision is not envisaged yet. Once adopted, by law, the SRCAE needs to be revised at least every 5 years.
- Regarding the PCET, the action plan has been established for the period 2013-2020; no revisions are envisaged yet, but it is possible to amend the document on an annual basis.

***Are there any Covenant of Mayors coordinating structures in your region? Please describe.***

- Not yet. Several meetings were held in 2013 involving the CoM signatories and the regional council in order to assess the support needed to implement the CoM. It was concluded that the support needed was similar to the one already in place for designing local PCETs (local SEAPs) and that this support was directly provided by ADEME, RAEE the regional energy agency and the 11 local energy agencies of Rhône-Alpes. It was agreed among stakeholders that no changes would be implemented yet and agreed to reassess the situation in the forthcoming year so as to define any changes required.

***How many CoM signatories are present in your region?***

- With regards to the Covenant of Mayors initiative, this one is not as much developed in France as it is in other countries. The main reason being that

French authorities have chosen together with ADEME the French environment and Energy Management Agency, to develop their own energy planning policies and tools. For instance municipalities above 50,000 inhabitants are obliged by law to design and implement a local climate protection plan using the recommended "PCET" tool. "PCET" is somehow very close to SEAP but will also include climate change adaptation measures. As a consequence only 100+ municipalities in France have signed up to the COM initiative as it is most of the time being done in addition to the effort already undertaken by municipalities.

For instance Rhône-Alpes counts only 12 COM signatories and discussions are still ongoing as to what kind of support will need to be implemented at regional level in order to promote and support COM. On the other hand, more than 60 municipalities are designing and implementing their PCET.

## 5.2 Cooperation between national and regional levels:

***To what extent are National public authorities involved, support or can influence energy planning activities at regional and local levels?***

***Are there any collaboration processes in place between the National and Regional levels that support the design and/or implementation of the regional and local SEAPs? This could include for instance setting up a regulatory framework supporting a joint definition process, a joint awareness raising campaign, a national level financial instrument supporting regional level investment. Please describe***

- The design of the SRCAE at regional level is compulsory by Law for every regional public authority. It needs to be designed in coordination with the central government representatives at regional level. In that respect, the National Authority is strongly involved in the energy planning at the regional level.

Using and collecting consistent energy figures is essential to support to Energy and climate policies' elaboration and implementation. For this reason, about 10 years ago, the regional Council in coordination with DREAL (the regional representation of the national state), created the OREGES (Regional Observatory on Energy and GHG emissions). This energy statistical office aims

at producing data at regional and local level on energy production, energy consumption and GHG emissions. RAEE is since its creation, the supporting structure of the Regional Energy and GHG observatory.

Regarding PCET (local SEAPs): PCET are compulsory by law for every public authority (regional or local) with a population higher than 50.000 inhabitants. Several tools kits and training modules have been designed by ADEME and NGOs in the field of sustainable energy to support local authorities in the design of local SEAPs.

### 5.3 Cooperation between regional and local levels

#### ➤ Content of the regional SEAP

***What are the 3 main sectors targeted by the “regional SEAP”?***

***(e.g: building retrofitting, sustainable mobility,..)***

- SRCAE « schéma régional climat air énergie » is a strategic document addressing all sectors associated with climate change, sustainable energy and air quality.

It can be downloaded at: <http://srcae.rhonealpes.fr/>

With regards to sustainable energy, 2020 objectives were defined accordingly:

Energy savings and GHG emissions objectives for the following sectors:

Buildings, transport, industry, agriculture

The 3 main contributors are buildings (residential and tertiary), transport and industry.

Renewable energy production objectives for the following sectors:

Hydropower, Solar thermal and PV, Wood energy, Biogas, Geothermal, Waste, Cogeneration, Wind power...

The 3 main contributors are hydropower, wood energy and wind energy.

***What is the level of recommendations/actions at regional level/joint actions between regional and local levels, proposed within the regional SEAP?***

***Does the regional SEAP include an estimated budget for implementing the recommendations/actions?***

- No. The SRCAE is a strategic planning document with no budget lines assigned to the orientations.

***Does the regional SEAP provide recommendations or measures for addressing interrelated measures such as a change in land use, sharing of sustainable energy resources or development of new financial models?***

- The SRCAE is a strategic plan. The implementation of the actions are the responsibility of the local public authorities through a large range of planning instruments such as “Urban Transport Plan - PDU”, “Atmosphere Protection Plan – PPA”, and the “Territorial energy and climate plan - PCET”. All these plans should be compatible with the orientations fixed by the regional plan SRCAE.

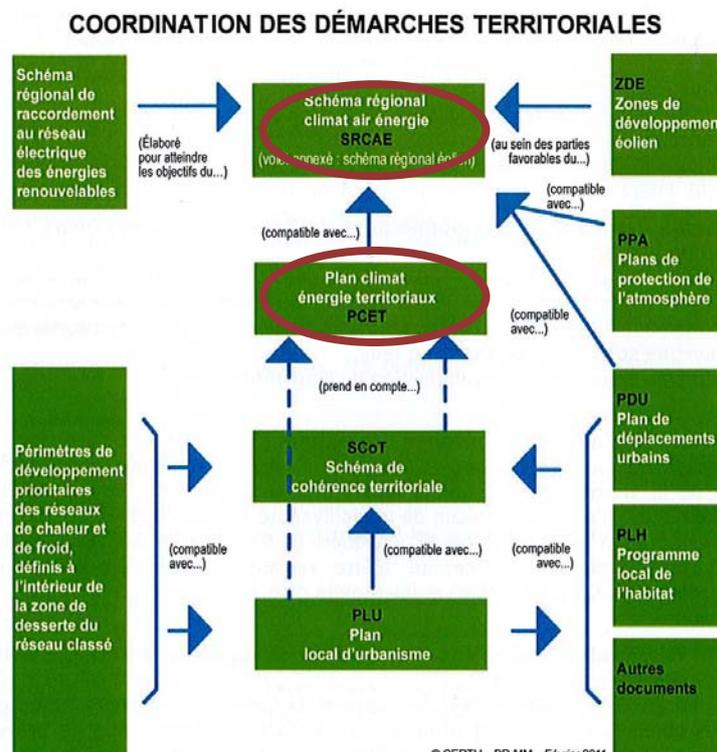
In the same way, PCET is taking into account in the town planning documents such as territorial coherence schema (SCOT), local town planning documents (PLU). The SRCAE is at the end, the spinal column of all the various plans, in defining the strategic orientations in direction of all the actors of the territory.

A recently adopted law aims at mutualising the cost of transmission network infrastructures amongst all RES power plants in order to streamline RES projects. The scheme is called "Renewable energy regional connexion schemes to the network (S3REnR)[1]". The scheme uses renewable energy sources (RES) capacity objectives defined in Regional schemes for climate, air and energy (SRCAE)[2] to determine the necessary infrastructures that are to be built over the next 10 years to host the additional RES capacity. Through these schemes, the French TSO, RTE, and French DSO, ERDF, will finance new HV/HV transformers and lines, and new HV/MV transformers that will be needed for the development of RES by distributing their

full cost across renewable energy producers. All cost related to upgrading existing infrastructures are to be paid by TSO and DSO. All RES plants must enter this scheme and therefore will owe a monetary contribution proportional to their installed power, if their installed power exceeds 36kVA and if they apply for network connection after the adoption of the scheme. In return for monetary contribution, a certain hosting capacity is guaranteed to RES power plants on existing and new infrastructures. The remaining available hosting capacity on these infrastructures may be available to any producer other than renewable energy producer. It is therefore essential that local municipality can inform the regional council and RTE about the main RES projects that are foreseen to be developed in the next 10 years (when the municipalities have such a vision). In the case RES projects are not included in the S3REnR, the connection costs can be prohibitive.

Schémas de raccordement des énergies renouvelables au réseau  
(2) Schéma régional climat air énergie (SRCAE)

The links between all the planning documents are represented in below:



➤ **Regional SEAP design and approval process**

*What was the process followed for designing the “regional SEAP”?*

*How was the regional public authority represented and involved?*

*How were the local public authorities represented and involved?*

*Were other regional stakeholders represented and involved during the design process?*

*What were the different phases followed for designing the “regional SEAP”?  
How long did it take?*

*Was the National level involved?*

**Process for the design of the SRCAE**

- A key sustainable energy planning exercise was officially launched in December 2010 by the Prefect (Regional State representative) and the President of the Regional council, in accordance with the new law on sustainable energy. The objective was to launch the joint development of the Rhône-Alpes SRCAE (“Schéma Régional Climat Air Energie”, i.e. Regional Sustainable Energy, Climate and Air Action Plan).

This regional plan, to be elaborated by every French region, should determine the contribution of every region to the 3 main national objectives on energy, which are (i) reduction of 20% of GHG emissions, (ii) improvement of energy efficiency and (iii) 23% of renewable energy in the final energy consumption.

The SRCAE is a strategic and unique document which integrates all the dimensions climate, air and energy by defining orientations on the air quality, the reduction of atmospheric pollutants, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, control of the energy demand, the improvement of the energy efficiency, the development of all the sectors of renewable energies, and the adaptation to the effects of the climate change.

These orientations serve as strategic framework and reference document for local authorities in order to facilitate and strengthen the regional coherence of the actions engaged by these local authorities.

The elaboration of the SRCAE began in January 2011 and lasted until Q4 2011. It was facilitated by a technical committee and technical workshops, with the support of a consultant in charge of the elaboration of the regional scenarios.

In February 2011, several working groups were set up for the elaboration of the SRCAE. They were fed by the works of the 10 working groups.

In Rhône-Alpes a sector-based approach for workshops was set up. Workshops were coordinated in the following areas:

Transport and Town planning,  
Building, housing and tertiary,  
Industry, agriculture, forestry

These 3 workshops were complemented by 2 thematic workshops:

Adaptation to climate changes  
Sustainable Energy production

Initially, every workshop took in account existing reports and the contributions of working groups in order to establish a diagnosis for each of the themes.

A technical committee needed to facilitate the integration of the three main themes (climate, air, energy), was formed and contributed to the formulation of the regional objectives and orientations.

RAEE, as regional energy agency and technical structure of the Regional Energy and GHG observatory, participated in the 5 working groups and in the quantification of the various scenarios.

The 5 working groups worked on two kinds of hypothesis:

A trend scenario or without new measures (after 2008)

A voluntary scenario: implementation of actions to reduce the demand of energy, reduce greenhouse gas emissions as well as the effects of atmospheric pollutants.

Three work phases were implemented:

1st series of thematic workshops (at the end of March 2011):

- Presentation of the diagnosis and the contextual hypothesis (demography, economy, energy prices, etc.)
- Presentation of the specific methods by sectors, definition of variables to be estimated, possible ranges of evolution of these variables.

2nd series of thematic workshops (at the end of May 2011)

- Discussions around the analysis of sensibility and amplitude of evolution of variables.
- Propositions of orientations for finalization of scenario in 2020.

3rd series of thematic workshops (at the end of June 2011):

- Continuation of the orientations in 2050 and discussion about the coherence of the results.
- Finalization of the propositions of workshops on horizons 2020 and 2050.

A significant number of regional and local stakeholders (mainly technical experts) participated in these preparatory working groups. They included but were not limited to representatives of the State and of the Regional council (for steering and animation), local and regional energy agencies, environment and air quality associations, representatives of industrial, agricultural and tertiary sectors, few technical personnel of large local public authorities.

In 2012, 6 information sessions (1h30 each) were held locally, in a view to present the regional objectives and orientations and were aimed at involving local stakeholders and local public authorities.

***What was the process followed for approving the “regional SEAP”?***

- The regional SRCAE was not approved yet (rejected at the end 2012) and will need to be revised.

***Who approved the regional SEAP within the regional authority?***

- The SRCAE should be approved by both the national and regional level, after consultation of the local authorities.

***Did any local public authority representatives approve the regional SEAP?***

***Did any other regional stakeholders approve the regional SEAP? If yes, please specify.***

***Were there any communication activities implemented following the approval of the regional SEAP? If yes, please specify who was involved?***

➤ **Needs of local and regional public authorities**

This section is based on the feedback from regional and local public authorities.

**Public authorities interviewed:**

Name:      Type of public authority: (Regional/local)

Beaujolais Vert – territory, association of 53 municipalities

Grand Lyon – Metropolitan area with 58 municipalities

PNR Bauges – Regional natural park

Romans – Local municipality

A detailed questionnaire (see Annex I) has been defined and sent to the above public authorities. It was followed by phone or face-to-face interviews.

***Question 1: In your case, what are the benefits and dis-benefits of implementing a collaboration process in sustainable energy planning between the regional and local levels?***

Please identify and discuss at least 3 benefits and 3 dis-benefits.

❖ Benefits of collaborative approach in sustainable energy planning:

- Coherence between regional and local SEAPs (implementation of TEPOS)
- Possible synergies between public authorities (e.g: joint procurement, access to energy planning tools for smaller municipalities)

- Facilitate the link between spatial planning and sustainable energy planning
- Facilitate the development of local energy supply chains (e.g: wood energy)
- Solidarity mechanisms between communities (e.g: urban/rural )
- ❖ Dis-benefits of collaborative in sustainable energy planning:
  - Might take time and money
  - If MLG models are not well implemented they might generate more dis-benefits
  - Difficult to communicate and understand

***Question 2: Considering the existing regional SEAP, what are the potential conflict areas or inconsistencies (due to the lack of cooperation) that could prevent its successful implementation? Or prevent the implementation of the local SEAPs? Please provide details about the targeted area, reasons for the potential conflict and inconsistency.***

Although the regional SRCAE is not voted yet, several areas were identified by local public authorities for the successful implementation of their local SEAPs:

- Need to access additional renewable resources outside their territory (e.g. wood fuel)
- Need more financial resources/schemes for implementation of larger scale measures
- Need specialized low carbon spatial planning expertise at SCOT level
- Need comprehensive behavior change campaigns
- Need accurate energy and emissions data at local level
- Need to provide technical support in energy planning to small local authorities

***Question 3: What recommendations would you like to suggest to improve the cooperation in sustainable energy planning between the regional and local levels?***

- Review by the regional authority of local SEAPS and local needs

- Review by TEPOS territories of the existing SRCAE and identify potential gaps
- Support selected TEPOS territories in their experimentation and identify MLG issues and potential improvement areas for the revision of the regional SEAP and further deployment of the TEPOS support policy.
- Joint review with LAs on how to improve the communication and collaboration process with RA.

## 6. Synthesis

### 6.1 SWOT analysis

Based on the above, please provide a SWOT analysis of the sustainable energy planning situation within your region:

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A support program about positive energy territory (TEPOS) is being implemented at regional level. It will be facilitated and supported by a regional TEPOS network for experience sharing and capacity building.</li> <li>• Several financial tools are being set up at regional level that will support the implementation of local SEAPs (regional EE and RES funds, support to citizen investment programs, ERDF)</li> <li>• A regional energy and GHG emissions observatory has been in place for the last 10 years and provide energy and GHG data to local authorities</li> <li>• 12 regional and local energy agencies are present within Rhône-Alpes that have a long standing experience in sustainable energy planning and provide support to public authorities.</li> <li>• Several energy clusters supported by the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SRCAE is not yet voted</li> <li>• Administrative layers and responsibility overlaps in France are hampering the decision process and the implementation of RES projects</li> <li>• Ongoing changes in national policies and support schemes such as FIT.</li> <li>• Most of the small municipalities still lack technical expertise in sustainable energy planning</li> <li>• Bottom up approach is still very limited between the regional and local authorities. Consultation is often limited to providing information.</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation of SRCAE and PCET still unknown</li> </ul>

<p>regional council are providing networking services to local SMEs and contributing to developing a green local economy.</p>	
<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant renewable energy sources are still untapped at regional level and can be further deployed (hydro, wood energy, solar thermal, wind)</li> <li>• Buildings represent significant energy savings potential</li> <li>• Structural funds will be directly managed by the Region and represent significant investment capacity (€ 300 Million over 2014-2020)</li> <li>• Full scale deployment of the TEPOS program</li> <li>• Forthcoming “decentralization” law at national level is expected to give more energy related responsibilities to regional and local public authorities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current central government policy is unclear (ongoing design of energy transition) and policy changes may affect funding and attitudes</li> <li>• Forthcoming elections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2014: municipalities</li> <li>○ 2015: regions</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Economic crisis reduces investment capacities of citizens, companies and public authorities</li> <li>• PPP are difficult to implement</li> <li>• Miscommunication</li> <li>• Lack of knowledge and initial resistance to new technologies</li> <li>• Growing economy may result in less concern for wastage due to more financial security</li> </ul>

## 6.2 Recommendations for collaborative sustainable energy planning

Please provide a list of recommendations related with collaboration activities for sustainable energy planning within your region in relation with:

- The revision and approval of the regional SEAP

Process to be followed (for instance):

- Evaluation of the existing regional SEAP
- Preparation activities needed
- Steering process and participants



- Communication
- Stakeholders to be involved
- The implementation of joint actions (in relation with above COOPENERGY pillars)

The following recommendations are formulated based on the feedback gathered from LAs as well stakeholders involved in the preparation of the SRCAE.

### **Do not underestimate time needed to initiate the project**

The initiation phase is a key phase in the process of developing a Regional Sustainable Energy Action Plan. In this phase attention has to be given to:

- Get a strong political commitment
- Involve all relevant stakeholders in the process
- Agree on a common vision

### **Getting a strong political commitment**

The implementation of a SEAP is a long term process, from planning phase (with the development of an action plan) to implementation and evaluation phase. This process should mobilize many resources. A strong political commitment is thus needed in order for the process to be completed.

### **Involving all relevant stakeholders**

The regional administration can initiate some exemplary actions and support actions of other stakeholders, but the implementation of a regional SEAP will be only successful if every stakeholder, from utilities to citizens, from regional to local public authorities really tackle the energy and climate issues. Everyone has to be mobilized on the same goals and have a common understanding.

It is thus of primary importance to involve a large set of actors at the beginning of the process, so that they can then support the policy.

### **Develop a joint understanding and agree on a common vision**

Main objectives of the process have to be clarified as soon as possible. In France, regional SEAP must address challenges in three main fields: energy, climate and air quality issues. This can

lead to apparent paradox when developing some renewable energy such as wood energy for instance.

In order to facilitate this process it is important to develop a joint understanding of the regional and local needs.

### **Consider the planning phase as an iterative and participative approach**

The planning phase consists namely in:

- Knowing the current situation in terms of energy supply, transformation and consumption as well as the market potential including barriers and possibilities for developing RES
- Developing scenarios in order to find a way to reach the various objectives
- Setting up some tools to initiate and support development of Sustainable Energy Projects

### **An iterative process**

This phase has to be considered in an iterative and interactive process: based on all the data which can be collected by all partners, scenarios defining actions have to be developed. It is important to implement a bottom-up consultation with LAs about the regional SEAP and review the local SEAPs and local needs.

Impacts of these actions have to be assessed in order to know whether the various objectives (such as 3\*20 objectives) can be achieved or not. This process helps the various stakeholders to better know the existing situation and the potential for renewable energy development or reduction of energy consumption. It is thus a very important step and time has to be taken to assess the impact of different actions in terms of energy savings or increase of part of renewable energy production, compared to the resource cost. Various scenarios have thus to be analysed and discussed by all the structures taking part in the process.

### **Consider carefully the interaction between regional and local levels during the planning stage**

The regional SEAP has to take into account the various local SEAP being established or implemented at local level.

The regional SEAP should thus answer to the following questions: how could the Regional SEAP support and optimize impact of the local SEAPs? Do the objectives of local SEAP (PCET) fit with the ones of the SRCAE?



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Similar reflexions have to be addressed for renewable electricity that will be mainly produce in the rural area while consumed in cities.

In conclusion it is essential that the SRCAE territorialises its objectives and assess the “energy flow” within the region and with the rest of France.

#### **Do not forget monitoring and evaluation issues**

The regional SEAP process should be seen as a continuously improving process: success of the process is depending on the way the Region monitors regularly the progress along with the objectives and adapts the efforts and actions if needed, to be sure that objectives by 2020 are achieved.

## ANNEX 1 – QUESTIONNAIRE SENT TO PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

### Questionnaire sur la coopération entre collectivités régionales et locales dans le domaine de la planification énergétique durable.

#### Objectif du questionnaire

L'objectif de ce questionnaire est de mieux comprendre comment les collectivités locales ont été associées aux mécanismes de planification énergétique régionaux (par exemple à la création du SRCAE) et comment il est possible d'améliorer la cohérence entre SRCAE et PCET.

#### Questions

##### *Questions générales sur la gouvernance multi-niveaux*

1. Selon vous, quels sont les avantages et inconvénients liés à la mise en place d'un processus de collaboration entre les politiques énergétiques régionales et locales?
2. Avez-vous déjà des expériences/bonnes pratiques sur votre territoire?

##### *Retour sur la co-construction du SRCAE*

1. A l'époque de la réalisation du SRCAE, la Région vous a-t-elle consulté concernant vos objectifs locaux (ex. objectifs du PCET?) Etiez-vous en capacité de lui fournir des objectifs détaillés ? Et maintenant en auriez-vous la capacité? Si non, merci de détailler ce qui vous en empêche.
2. Concernant la version actuelle (non votée) du SRCAE, quels sont, selon vous, les points de conflits potentiels, les incohérences ou les éléments manquants qui risquent de compromettre l'atteinte des objectifs du SRCAE?
3. Concernant les ZDE, comment avez-vous été associé à leur identification? Etes-vous satisfait du résultat? Cela va-t-il favoriser ou au contraire limiter le développement de l'éolien sur votre territoire?

##### *Amélioration de la coordination entre politiques énergétiques régionales et locales, et soutien régional pour la mise en oeuvre des PCET*

1. Quels sont les éléments qui pourraient contraindre ou empêcher la mise en oeuvre de votre PCET?

2. Quels sont, selon vous, les principaux points sur lesquels la Région peut soutenir la mise en oeuvre de votre PCET?
3. Quelles recommandations pourriez-vous formuler pour développer la coopération entre la Région et les collectivités locales afin d'améliorer la cohérence entre les documents de planification et faciliter leur mise en oeuvre?
4. Quels liens avec les dispositifs régionaux existants (CDDRA, PSADER, fonds FEDER, TEPOS, etc.)?
5. Quel est votre avis concernant l'AMI TEPOS? Comment les TEPOS peuvent-ils soutenir ou non la mise en place de votre PCET ?
6. Dans le cas d'une participation éventuelle à TEPOS, de quel type d'accompagnement auriez-vous besoin pour faciliter la mise en place de votre PCET ?
7. Quels mécanismes complémentaires de soutien (techniques?, financiers?, politique?, administratifs?, autres?) seraient nécessaires de la part de la Région pour favoriser la mise en oeuvre de votre PCET?
8. Que pensez-vous des financements européens (FEDER, LEADER, etc.) ? Quel soutien pourrait apporter la région pour mieux orienter ces fonds pour aider la mise en place des objectifs TEPOS/PCET ?

**Besoins par secteur :**

9. **Filière bois en bois-énergie:** avez-vous des craintes concernant la demande de certains gros projets (appels CRE), ou de l'augmentation de la demande des grosses agglomérations? Comment anticiper ces évolutions? Quelles coopérations possibles avec les agglomérations ? Quel pourrait être le rôle de la Région pour animer/faciliter ces relations?
10. **Production d'électricité d'origine renouvelable :** Quel soutien possible de la Région? Quels mécanismes de coopération/collaboration sont envisageables avec les agglomérations/grandes villes? Connaissez-vous les S3RenR (*Schémas régionaux de raccordement au réseau des énergies renouvelables*)? (*remarque: Il n'a pas encore été réalisé en Rhône-Alpes*). Pensez-vous/souhaitez-vous être associé à cette démarche? (en direct ou via votre syndicat de l'énergie?)
11. **Méthanisation/gazéification de la biomasse:** Quel soutien possible de la Région pour aider à la planification des unités de méthanisation territoriales ? La création d'un schéma de raccordement au réseau de gaz des unités de méthanisation et gazéification (capacité d'injection sur les réseaux) vous paraît-il pertinent ?
12. **Bâtiments performants :** quel soutien peut apporter la Région? Quelles attentes par rapport à la SPL de OSER ? Quel retour sur le régional QEB ? Souhaitez-vous d'autres outils similaires ?
13. **Mobilité:** coordination entre TER, bus départementaux et TC des collectivités locales (planification des lignes, horaires, abonnements communs, etc)?
14. Autres propositions?