



Role of municipalities implementing climate change targets



Content

- EU and Lithuania's climate and energy targets by 2030 m. and their implementation
- Sectorial measures, in which implementation municipalities take part
- Economic instruments and financial supports mechanisms
- Other initiatives for municipalities



Role of municipalities in combating climate change

- In order to operationalize Paris Agreement into concrete action and deliver required low carbon economic transformation it is of key importance that greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets are translated into all sectors policies and measures and all state (national and local authorities) and non-state actors contribute to their implementation
- According to UNEP assessment:
 - 70% climate change mitigation and
 - 80% adaption to climate change measures are implemented on the local and regional level



Paris agreement implementation – compliance with EU climate and energy targets till 2030 set in the European Council Conclusions of 24 October 2014

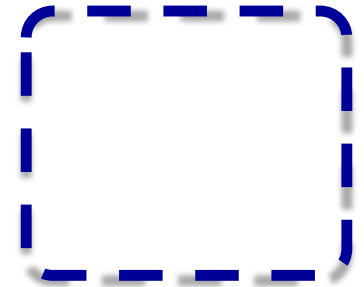
The EU member State jointly took at least -40% GHG emission reduction to compare with 1990 in the period 2021-2030

2020

-20 %
GHG
emissions

20% RES

20 %
energy
efficiency



2030

>-40 %
GHG
emissions

>=27 %
RES

>=27 %
EE

15%
Interconnections

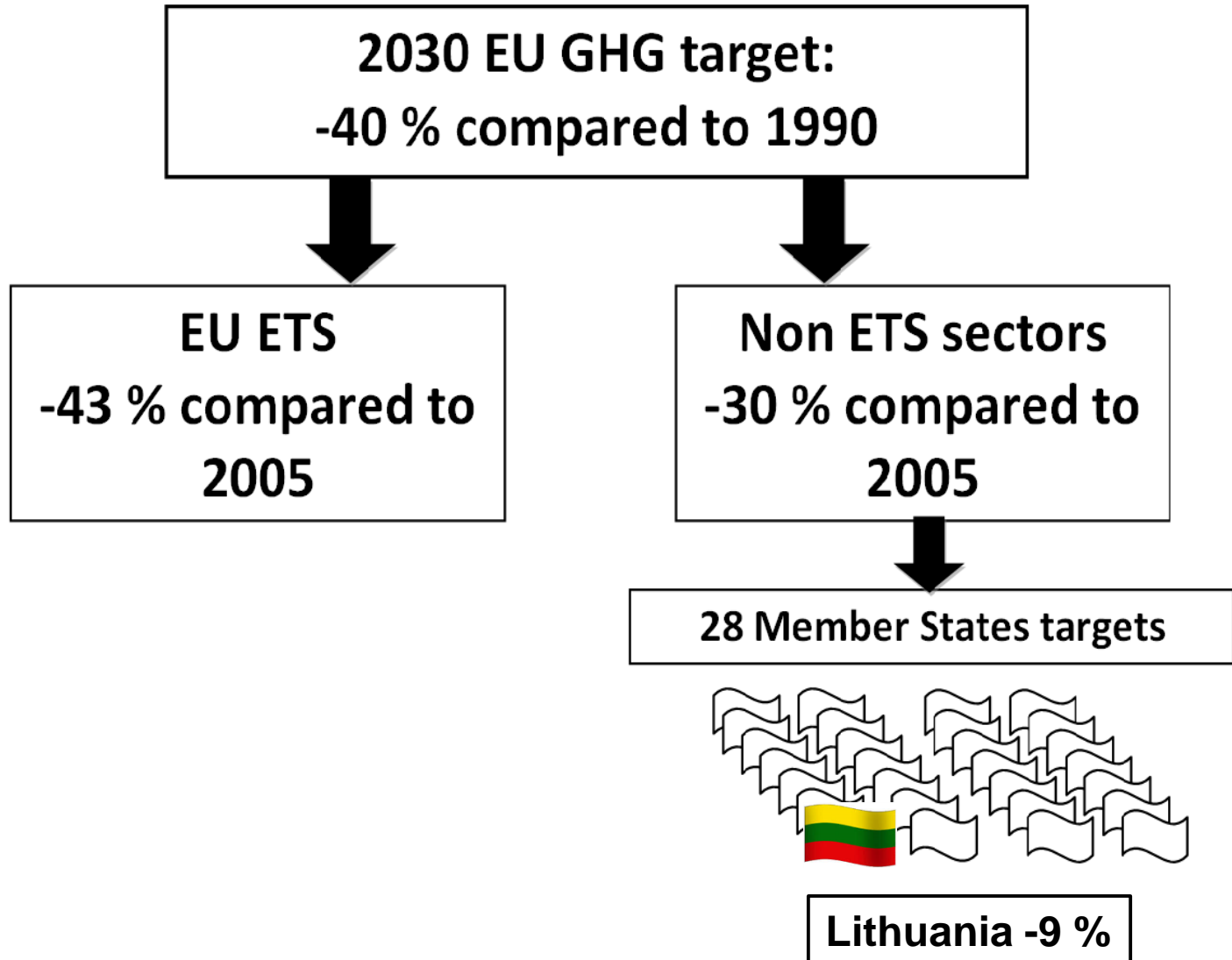
Revision
2020
=30 %

New main indicators

New governance system, integrated National energy and climate action plans, approved by 2019

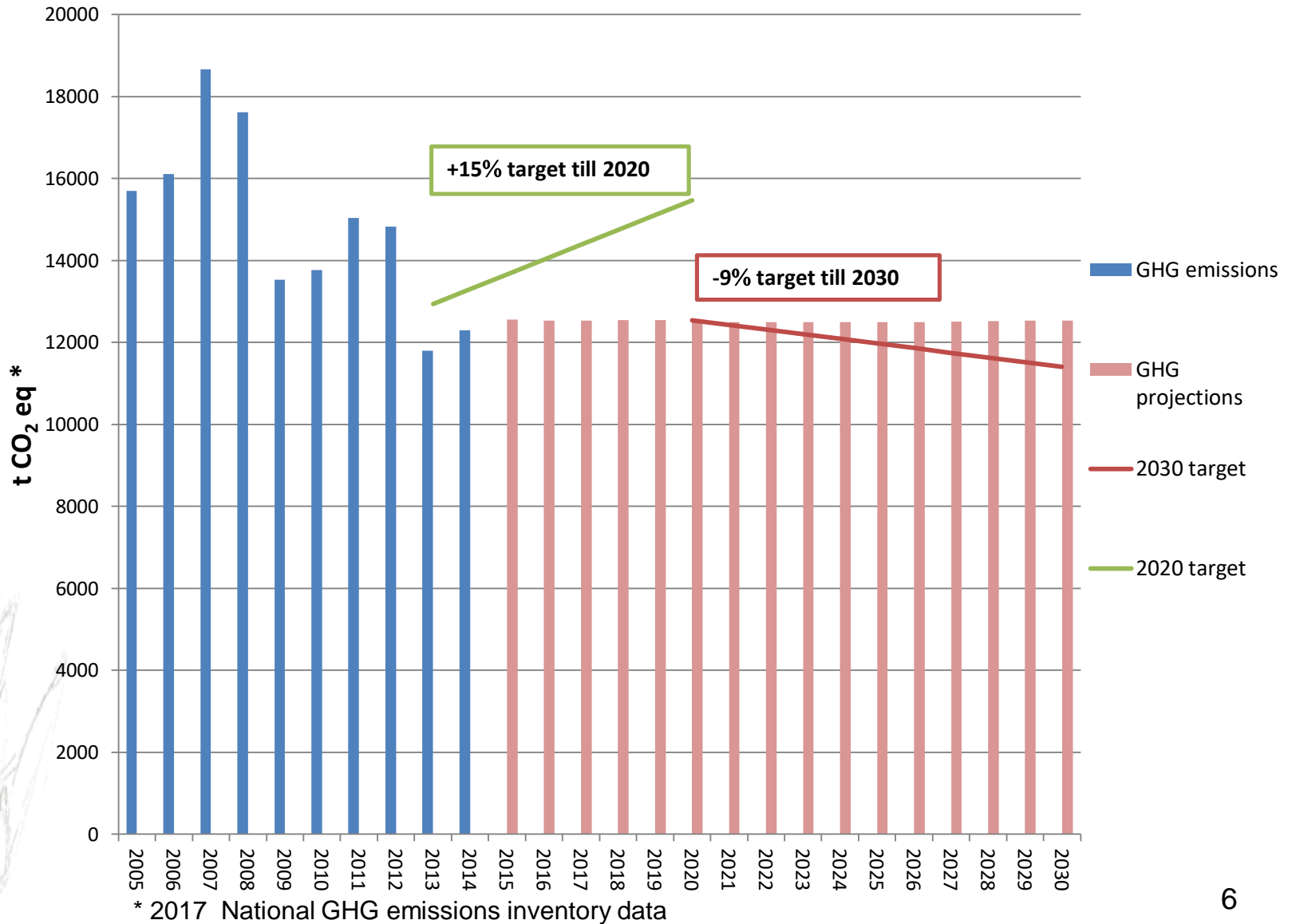


EU commitment in Paris Agreement





LT GHG emission reduction targets in non EU ETS sectors 2020 - 2030





Key policies and measures

Climate change key policies and measures

Strategy for the National Climate Change Management Policy by 2050 (2012)

Action Plan on the Implementation of the Goals and Objectives for 2013-2020 of the Strategy for the National Climate Change Management Policy (2013)

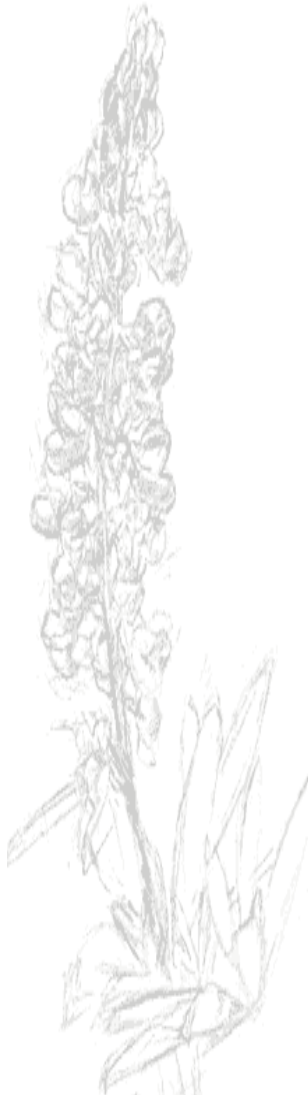
Cross-cutting policies and measures

National Reform Programme (2011)

National Sustainable Development Strategy (2003, 2011)

National Progress Programme (2012)

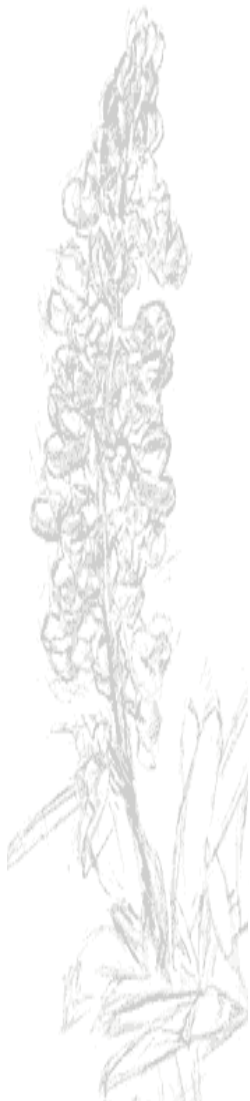
Sectorial policies and measures in energy, buildings, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, waste management





Key sectorial mitigation measures (1)

Sectors affected	Municipalities should contribute towards implementation of sectorial measures
Renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cogeneration using biomass and waste• Wind, solar, geothermal energy• Biofuels in transport
Energy efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modernization of energy and utility infrastructure• Agreements with energy producers• Modernization of multi-apartment and public buildings• Lightening of streets
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Investments in public transport and cycling infrastructure• Electrification of railway• Electric vehicles• Road signs• Efficient management of parking places and streets• Sustainable mobility plans in cities





Key sectorial mitigation measures (2)

Sectors affected	Municipalities should contribute towards implementation of sectorial measures
Residential & Tertiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preparation and coordination of territorial planning documents• Zero energy(neutral) buildings• Sustainable cities, planning of street infrastructure and green zones
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biogas production from agriculture waste• Reduction of nitrates and chemical fertilizers• Innovative technologies for treatment of manure• Sustainable agriculture farming
Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promotion of innovation technologes• Research and development• F-gases regulation



Key sectorial mitigation measures (3)

Sectors affected	Municipalities should contribute towards implementation of sectorial measures
Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Waste prevention and reuse• Waste sorting• Circular economy• Waste water treatment
Bio-economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainable forestry and harvested wood products• Establishment of green jobs
Public Information and awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Campaigns, eco-turism• Promotion of community initiatives, nature schools• Exhibitions, contests• Promotion of healthy lifestyle, reduced consumption• Workshops, seminars• Media, webpages, etc.



Adaptation measures

Municipalities should cooperate towards implementation of adaptation measures

- Territorial planning
- Resilience of energy, industry, transport and utility infrastructure
- Costal zone risk management
- Flood risk management
- Disaster risk management
- Improvement quality of water bodies
- Landscape and protected areas management and protection of biodiversity
- Agriculture land irrigation and soil protection



Economic instruments and financial support mechanisms

Performance and Energy Efficiency Standards

Environmental Tax -> Environmental Investment Program

Emissions Trading -> Climate Change Special Programme

Tariffs Subsidies

Tax Incentives

EU structural and investment funds 2014-2020
(22.6% climate related projects)

Combination of economic instruments



Other initiatives for municipalities

➤ EU climate and energy covenant of mayors

http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/index_en.html

➤ Networks of municipalities cooperation:

- *International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI)*

<http://www.iclei.org/>

- *Smart Climate Cities Selection Program*

➤ European region committee initiatives

<http://cor.europa.eu>

➤ Baltic sea region state cooperation networks

- *EU Baltic sea region strategy <http://www.urm.lt/bjrs>*

- *Baltic sea region agenda 21 – Baltic sea region adaptation to climate change strategy and action program: www.baltadapt.eu*

➤ *Guidance for the Lithuania's municipalities on mitigation and adaptation to climate change, developed in cooperation with the Norwegian local and regional authorities association*

Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania
<http://www.am.lt>



Source: <http://www.efoto.lt/node/1119460>