



# Συνοπτική παρουσίαση του Ευρωπαϊκού έργου “CASCADE”

Κατερίνα Μέμηλα  
*Δήμος Αμαρουσίου*

**Αθήνα, 6 Δεκεμβρίου 2013**



# Ταυτότητα του Έργου

- **Τίτλος :** Cities exchanging on local energy leadership
- **Ακρώνυμο:** CASCADE
- **Διάρκεια:** 36 μήνες (Ιούνιος 2011- Μάιος 2014)
- **Φορέας συγχρηματοδότησης**

ΙΕΕ 2010 –Πρόγραμμα Ευφυής Ενέργεια για την Ευρώπη



# Εταιρικό Σχήμα (1)

**ΣΥΝΤΟΝΙΣΤΗΣ:** EUROCITIES

**Ειδικοί εμπειρογνώμονες:**

- **Wuppertal Institute:** ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας και διανομή τους
- **Koucky & Partners:** ενέργειας στην αστική μεταφορά
- **City of Malmö:** ενεργειακής απόδοσης για κτήρια και συνοικίες



## Εταιρικό Σχήμα ( 2 )

### Ην. Βασίλειο:

- 1.Sunderland City Council
- 2.Birmingham
- 3.Gateshead Council
- 4.City of Edinburgh Council

### Ιταλία:

- 5.Municipality of Genoa
- 6.City of Venice
- 7.Milan City Council

### Φιλανδία:

- 8.City of Tampere

### Γαλλία:

- 9.Nantes Metropole

### Σουηδία:

- 10.City of Stockholm

### Ολλανδία:

- 11.City of Amsterdam
- 12.Eindhoven Municipality

### Ισπανία:

- 13.Gijon City Council
- 14.Terrassa City Council

### Ελλάδα:

- 15.Μαρούσι

### Πολωνία:

- 16.Warsaw City Hall

### Γερμανία:




- 17.City of Mannheim

### Βουλγαρία:

- 18.Burgas Municipality



## Θεματικές Ενότητες

- **Ενεργειακή αποδοτικότητα σε κτήρια και συνοικίες**   
Πόλεις εταίροι: Αϊτχόβεν, Μπέρνινγκχαμ, Μάνχαιμ Μιλάνο Τάμπερε Βαρσοβία
- **Ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας και κατανεμημένη παραγωγή ενέργειας**   
Πόλεις εταίροι: Άμστερναμ Αϊτχόβεν Γκέιτσοχεντ Γένοβα Χίχον Βενετία
- **Ενέργεια και αστικές συγκοινωνίες**   
Πόλεις εταίροι: Μαρούσι Μπουργκάς Νάντες Σάντερλαντ Στοκχόλμη Τεράσα



# Στόχοι

- Θα βελτιώσει και θα επιταχύνει την εφαρμογή του Σχεδίου Δράσης Αειφόρου Ενέργειας (Σ.Δ.Α.Ε)
- Ουσιαστική, διαρκή επικοινωνία και ανταλλαγής καλών πρακτικών
- Προώθηση του ρόλου των πόλεων





# Πού απευθύνεται

**Ομάδα- Στόχος:** Μεσαίες και Μεγάλες Ευρωπαϊκές Πόλεις

## Ευρωπαϊκές Πόλεις:

- 80% του πληθυσμού ζει και εργάζεται
- Προσφέρουν ένα πολύ υψηλό δυναμικό για τη μείωση των εκπομπών

## Μεσαίες & Μεγάλες Πόλεις:

- Μοιράζονται κοινές προκλήσεις για εφαρμογή των τοπικών ενεργειακών τους πολιτικών
- Μέσω της κοινής συνεργασίας θα επωφεληθούν ώστε να μοιραστούν επιτυχημένες πρακτικές

## Άλλοι δυνητικοί ενδιαφερόμενοι

- Δίκτυα πόλεων (Ευρωπαϊκά, Τοπικά, Εθνικά)
- Εξωτερικοί ενδιαφερόμενοι φορείς



Δήμος Αμαρουσίου



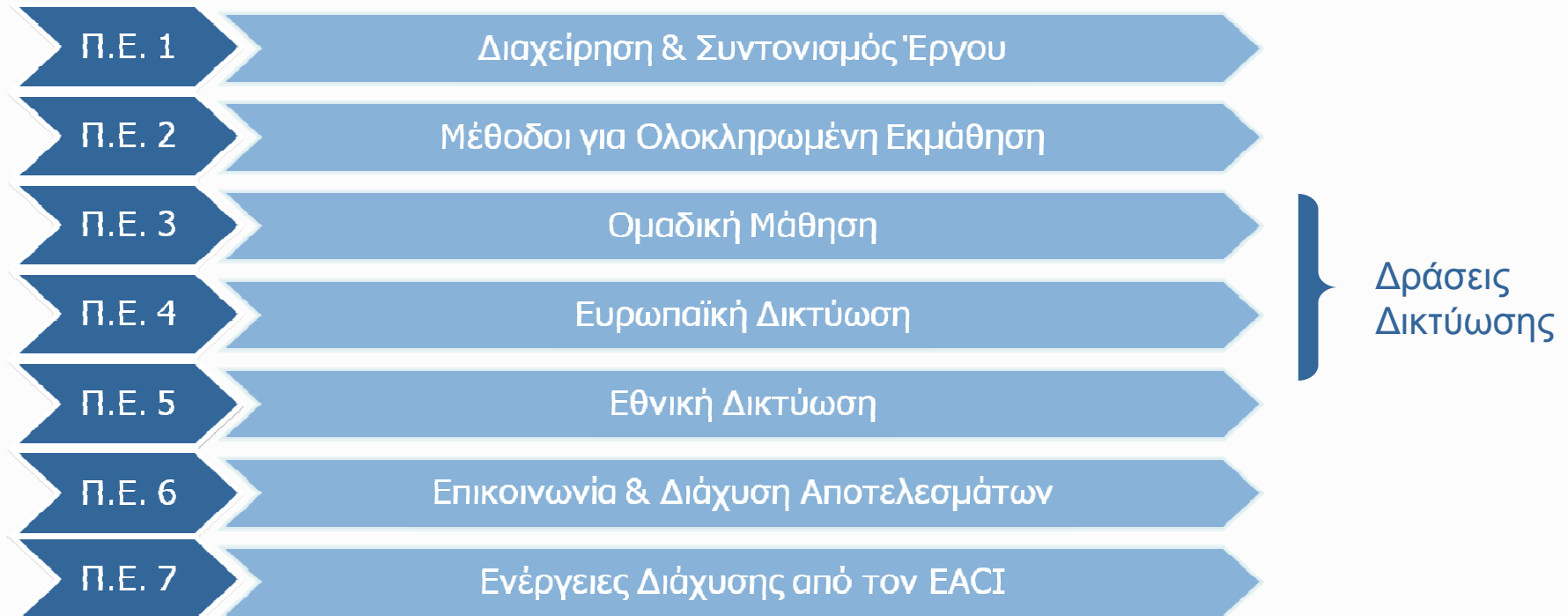
Με την Υποστήριξη του Προγράμματος :



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# Πακέτα Εργασιών







# Δράσεις Δικτύωσης

## Ομαδικές Συναντήσεις

Π.Ε. 3

**Ομάδα Στόχος:** 18 εταίροι πόλεις

**Δραστηριότητες:** 6 επισκέψεις για κάθε ενότητα

**Μεθοδολογία:**

1. Αυτό αξιολόγηση
2. Επανεξέταση έκθεσης
3. Ομαδικές Συναντήσεις
4. Σχόλια και Συστάσεις

## Ευρωπαϊκή Δικτύωση

Π.Ε. 4

**Ομάδα Στόχος:** 18 εταίροι+20 επιπλέον πόλεις

**Δραστηριότητες:**

1. Εκπαιδευτικές επισκέψεις
2. Συμβουλευτικές Επισκέψεις
3. Επισκέψεις Σκιαγράφησης

## Εθνική Δικτύωση

Π.Ε 5

**Ομάδα Στόχος:**

Τοπικούς & περιφερειακούς φορείς

**Δραστηριότητες:**

1. Συμβουλευτικές επισκέψεις
2. Εθνικό Σεμινάριο



Δήμος Αμαρουσίου



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# Εγχειρίδιο Έργου (1)

**Στόχος:** πηγή έμπνευσης και καθοδήγησης → βελτίωση ενεργειακών πολιτικών

## Αποτελείται από δύο τμήματα :

- Μια εργαλειοθήκη των μεθόδων ανταλλαγής  
Αναφέρονται όλες οι μέθοδοι ανταλλαγής γνώσεων  
Ανάλυση των μεθόδων ανταλλαγής γνώσεων  
Σημαντικές πληροφορίες για επιτυχημένη διοργάνωση
- Μια συλλογή από CASCADE καλών πρακτικών  
Περιέχει την εμπειρία που απέκτησαν οι πόλεις  
Σύντομες περιλήψεις των «καλών παραδειγμάτων»



# Εγχειρίδιο Έργου (2)

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Available from EUROCIRES adri

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This booklet offers guidance and support on how to use the peer-to-peer learning method of 'peer review' as a tool for improving the implementation of the climate and energy policies of your city. It explains what a peer review is and how you can organise a successful peer review visit. Furthermore, it presents the CASCADE benchmark and gives you the opportunity to evaluate your city based on this benchmark.

This booklet aims to provide a brief introduction to the peer review methodology for city experts and decision makers. Along with the mentoring, work shadowing and study visit booklets, it constitutes the 'CASCADE peer-to-peer learning toolkit on local energy leadership'.

After reading this booklet it should be possible to initiate, organise and conduct or participate in a peer review visit. For more information, examples and useful templates you should visit the CASCADE online-toolkit at: [www.cascadecities.eu](http://www.cascadecities.eu)



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## WHAT IS A PEER REVIEW?

In the CASCADE peer review method a group of people (experts, decision makers, stakeholders) from different cities is brought together to jointly evaluate, against the CASCADE benchmark, the climate and energy policy performance of the host city. These people are usually called 'peers' or 'equals', as they work on similar issues in their cities' administrations and they have similar working backgrounds.

The peers' group follows a structured and well-defined procedure for assessing the performance of the host city. It first has a thorough desk review of its self-assessment report and then visits the host city to seek further evidence. Once the evidence is put together, the peers' group draws conclusions about the host city's performance and suggests improvements to help strengthen its energy and climate policies.

A peer review is not just an appraisal method. It is also a process of peer-to-peer learning and exchange of experience. Peers not only assess the performance of the host city, but also share their experience and know-how while they bring back to their cities new knowledge and skills.

The peer review methodology used in CASCADE is a 'light' version of the peer learning methodology developed and tested in several other European projects (e.g. BUSTRIE, MEDITES, PRESUD, PLUS or CASH-Project).



## WHAT IS THE CASCADE BENCHMARK?

The CASCADE benchmark is a list of criteria ('key factors') that allows a city to assess the implementation of its climate and energy policies. It describes an 'ideal' or 'desirable' standard against which the actual performance of the city can be compared. It is also a source of ideas and inspiration for improvements.

Three slightly different versions of the benchmark are available, one for each of the three CASCADE thematic areas: energy efficient buildings & districts, renewable energy production & distribution of generated energy and energy in urban transport.



# Εγχειρίδιο Έργου (3)

## HOW TO ORGANISE A MENTORING VISIT

The key information and best recommendations for organising a successful "mentoring visit" can be summarised in an easy to follow five-step strategy.

### STEP 1 THE IDENTIFICATION OF MENTORING TOPICS

Mentoring topics can be various: the wish for feedback on newly planned or implemented projects (e.g. establishment of an energy office in city's administration), barriers appearing in existing projects (e.g. weak public participation in buildings refurbishment projects), initiatives that need to be "spurred", and many more. Once the focus is clear, the mentee should describe the project(s) or initiative(s) as thoroughly and specifically as possible.

To achieve this, a document of three to five pages should be prepared describing the project(s)/initiative(s) the visit will focus on and detailing the specific aspects the mentee seeks advice for. It should be submitted to the mentors for preparation approximately one month before the visit. The description should explain the areas where help is needed, expertise sought or existing barriers to overcome. The CASCADE benchmark (download [www.cascade11.eu](http://www.cascade11.eu)) should provide guidance for the description of mentoring topics.



### STEP 2 THE SELECTION OF MENTORS

The right mentors are important for a beneficial visit. They should have roles and responsibilities similar to those of their counterparts in the host city and/or should have extensive experience within the mentoring topic(s). The professional skills of the mentors should depend on the advice needed: technical, organisational, financial, political or other.

The mentors' general role in the visit is to support, develop, stimulate and challenge the mentee to explore new ideas and solutions. The mentors should ask questions, while sharing experiences and knowledge and providing encouragement. The mentors will also need to be good listeners. The first step to a good mentoring partnership is to understand the mentee's point of view.

As a host seeking advice you can find the right mentors by contacting people that you know are working successfully on a topic similar to yours, within networks which you belong to (e.g. EUROCTES), or by searching for expertise in a specific topic (e.g. introduction of a bike sharing system).



### STEP 3 THE PREPARATION OF THE VISIT

A mentoring visit typically lasts 3 days. This should be short enough to accommodate an absence from work for most professionals while being long enough to enable the participants to get to know the issues and deliver useful proposals. There might be cases when the issues are more complex and a slightly longer visit is called for.

The host city should provide necessary information about the mentoring topic(s) to the mentors and send out a travel and accommodation guide, as well as a draft agenda prior to the visit. It has also to reserve rooms, organise lunches and dinners and make sure that all responsible people and officials needed during the visit are available on the specific dates.

It could be helpful if the mentors prepared a short document detailing their expertise and professional role prior to the visit so that programme and participants can be tailored accordingly.

The mentors should carefully read the description of project(s) / initiative(s) sent by the host city and send back to the host city a list of questions that remain open from their point of view. The host city should answer these questions during the visit. The mentors might request further information or suggest stakeholders that should be involved in the visit.

Furthermore, the mentors should prepare a short presentation on experiences and examples from their own cities with regard to the focus of the visit. The aim of these presentations is to better illustrate the mentors' experiences in the specific topic and facilitate the interactive discussion between mentors and mentee.



### STEP 4 THE VISIT

The final agenda for the visit depends heavily on the focus and the duration of the visit. But independent of this, it is generally divided into two phases:

- In the first phase, the mentors try to gather information and build an understanding of the local conditions and challenges. To make this phase more interactive, it is good to include a balanced mix of presentations, site visits and discussions with relevant city officials and local stakeholders. In addition, enough time should be allowed for mentors to discuss and evaluate what they saw and heard.

- In the second phase, mentors and mentee together explore, through an interactive discussion, new ideas, options and solutions suitable for the host city and assess their transferability in the local context. Furthermore, they start drafting together an action plan. For a fruitful mentoring visit, sufficient time should be scheduled for this phase.

The mentors should challenge the mentee and give and receive constructive criticism. Look to provide advice instead of "the answer", the focus should be on guidance rather than a prescriptive solution. Sometimes a few practical pointers can produce dramatic improvements.

The mentee should take advantage of the opportunity to use the mentors' wisdom and experience within the field. However, there's no need to hold back from challenging the mentors where thought to be necessary and useful; this can make the exchange healthy and stimulating.

### STEP 5 AFTER THE VISIT

Based on the results of the mentoring visit, the mentee decides what steps to take next to improve the project(s) and finalise the action plan, which it will have started drafting with the help of mentors.

The mentee disseminates the new knowledge and experience gained to all city officials and decision makers involved in climate and energy policies, through formal discussions, interdepartmental meetings and workshops. To better communicate the outcomes of the mentoring visit it should compile a short report including the agenda of the visit, a list of participants, a description of project(s) / initiative(s) for which it has asked support, the conclusions of the interactive dialogue with the mentors and of course its action plan. This brief feedback report can be useful not only for the host city but also for the mentors' cities.

As mentioned above, the exchange with the mentee and other mentors could provoke new ideas on the mentors' side as well. If this is the case, mentors should share the knowledge gained with their colleagues (through formal discussions or workshops) and think about how they might improve their city's work.





# Εγχειρίδιο Έργου (4)

## TIPS FOR A SUCCESSFUL WORK SHADOWING VISIT

### TIPS FOR VISITORS

- Provide a thorough and detailed description of what you would like to learn from the visit, while keeping in mind the host's time constraints.
- Prior to the visit prepare questions and issues you want to discuss, identify stakeholders you want to meet and/or sites you are interested in visiting.
- Think about possible improvements to the work you observe and discuss these with the host.

Make sure you take new insights and ideas home with you, take notes and pictures, ask for informational material, etc.

Work shadowing can be the start of a close collaboration. Keep the host updated about not only the results and improvements from the visit, but also your work on climate and energy issues in general.

### TIPS FOR HOSTS

For the success of the visit it is essential that you understand the needs of the visitor. If you are not sure you got it right, contact the visitor and ask for clarifications.

Try to put together an interesting programme that addresses the visitor's needs. Discuss the agenda prior to the visit with the visitor to make sure you both agree on the content and its contribution to the visitor's questions.

Select a visit date with regard to the availability of colleagues and/or other stakeholders and/or meetings held if you think this might contribute to better answering your visitor's questions.

Encourage questions and feedback from the visitor on the work you present, ask for recommendations for improvements.

Take advantage of the visitor's experience to gain new insight into your own work.

Work shadowing can be the start of a fruitful collaboration. Keep the visitor updated with your work on climate and energy issues.



HOST Nantes Métropole  
VISITOR Venice

## THE CASCADE EXPERIENCE

### THE WORK SHADOWING VISIT IN NANTES



#### THE INITIATION OF THE VISIT

The city of Venice asked Nantes Métropole for a work shadowing opportunity. Venice chose Nantes Métropole for three main reasons: Nantes had already set up a Sustainable Energy Action Plan (just like Venice) and had also implemented the monitoring of the actions foreseen by the SEAP; Nantes had already adopted a strategy for Climate Change Adaptation while Venice is just now starting to do that; Nantes is a metropolitan area and Venice will acquire the status of Metropolitan City in the next few years.

#### THE VISITOR/HOST MATCHING

The coordinator of the Climate Plan of Nantes Métropole and the coordinator of the climate and energy planning of the City of Venice/Local Energy Agency (AGIRE) were the two work shadowing partners.

#### THE VISIT

The work shadowing visit lasted three days. The visitor worked alongside his host and gained real insight of the host's ordinary activities. The visitor followed his host to all activities: working groups, meetings, debriefing sessions etc.

The first day of the visit was spent studying and analysing the contents of the Sustainable Energy Action Plan of Nantes Métropole. The Venetian climate planning coordinator had the opportunity to see how in Nantes the administrative structure supports the initiatives of the Climate Plan. At the end of the working day, he visited the Malakoff Area, an example of urban renewal where sustainable mobility and energy efficiency criteria were applied.

On the second day, he met the engineers and managers of the Sustainable Mobility Department, learning the contents of the mobility plan, seeing the various projects and achievements in progress. In the afternoon he met the Head of Prevention and Reduction of Risks Department and had an interesting exchange of ideas on how to set up long-term adaptation to climate change programmes.

On the last day, the visitor participated in an inter-departmental meeting on the storage of carbon in biomass in the morning and then in the afternoon, the two climate planning coordinators (Venice and Nantes Métropole) reserved some time to wrap up and draw their conclusions on the visit.

The visitor has asked to receive information both about projects and organisational issues. The host was very clear and precise when presenting projects and showing all relevant documentation. After each presentation or even during meetings the visitor read all the documents carefully, asked questions and requested further information.

#### THE LESSONS LEARNED

The lessons learnt have been mostly on technical and managerial issues. The visitor learnt that in Nantes Métropole a single department is responsible for environment, energy and civil protection.

It was interesting to see that for Nantes Métropole three main aspects weigh equally in programme management: government policies (mobility, buildings and economic development), citizenship engagement and exemplary behaviour of the local government.

In management, the visitor gained insight into the administrative structure of Nantes Métropole and saw that Nantes gives great importance to the climate-linked issues. The visitor learnt about Nantes Métropole's management systems for coordinating all the climate-related projects. It was of great interest to discover that the Nantes team works transversally with all the entities handling administrative issues related to climate policies.

The Nantes' Climate Plan coordinator has access to the database of projects and targets from all the departments and can decide which of these deal with topics that have an impact on climate and energy and actively participate in defining all these projects. The Climate Team is supposed not only to propose projects but also to revise existing projects from other departments and to filter contents in the direction of sustainable development.

Nantes Métropole has also benefited from the visit, as it had the opportunity to discuss and share experiences with Venice on the difficulties in managing cross-cutting projects, the methodologies for monitoring energy saving projects and the systems to engage public bodies and citizens in energy efficiency issues.

#### THE OUTCOMES

Venice found the organisational issues very interesting and will try to suggest this kind of approach to local decision makers. The two cities used the opportunity to create a relationship of collaboration and discussion for the future.



## Αναμενόμενα Αποτελέσματα

- Αύξηση γνώσεων και δεξιοτήτων του προσωπικού των τοπικών αρχών
- Μεταφορά των δοκιμασμένων μορφών δράσεις δικτύωσης και αμοιβαίας μάθησης στην τοπική ενέργεια
- Καλύτερη εμπέδωση των προκλήσεων που σχετίζονται με την εφαρμογή βιώσιμων ενεργειακών σχεδίων
- Ανάδειξη της μοναδικής θέσης της πόλης σε εθνικό, τοπικό και Ευρωπαϊκό επίπεδο





## Οφέλη για το Δήμο

- Γνώση καλών πρακτικών
- Μεταφορά γνώσης σε άλλους συναδέλφους
- Ενίσχυση των διεθνών επαφών/συνεργασιών
- Καλύτερη εμπέδωση των προκλήσεων που σχετίζονται με την εφαρμογή βιώσιμων αστικών μεταφορών → Κατάρτιση των συμμετεχόντων στελεχών πάνω στην θεματική ενότητα
- Μοιραστήκαμε τη γνώση και την εμπειρία σε σημαντικά προγράμματα και επενδύσεις
- Δυνατότητα να παρακολουθήσουμε διαφορετικές μορφές προβολής –επικοινωνίας της χρήσης βιώσιμων μέσων μεταφοράς





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## CASCADE project

Cities sharing solutions for a smarter and sustainable energy future in Europe.



### CASCADE technical seminar in Finland: Energetic creativity and regional power

Tuesday, 26 November 2013

The City of Tampere ECO2, together with Hermia Group, is organising a seminar on how to use local expertise and resources to meet energy targets. The seminar aims to provoke a creative debate, inspire and promote a can-do spirit.

[Read more...](#)

#### Peer-to-peer exchanges

- PEER LEARNING
- STUDY TOURS
- MENTORING
- WORK SHADOWING

#### Energy in urban transport

Decarbonising transport is a core theme of the EU 2020 strategy. This goal is especially urgent for cities, considering that urban mobility accounts for 40% of all CO2 emissions from road transport and up to 70% of other pollutants from transport in the EU...

#### Energy efficient buildings and districts

According to the European Commission, buildings are responsible for 40% of energy consumption and 36% of CO2 emissions in the EU...

#### Renewable energy sources and distributed energy generation

Increasing the use of renewable energy sources and distributed energy generation...



Με την Υποστήριξη του Προγράμματος :



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# Ευχαριστώ για την προσοχή σας!!!



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