



Δήμος Λευκωσίας
Nicosia Municipality



InnovaSUMP
Interreg Europe



European Union
European Regional
Development Fund

Integration of SEAP and SUMP

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What is SEAP?

Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP)

A SEAP is a key planning document aimed at promoting energy efficiency and the use of energy from renewable sources in a local authority's territory.

2008: the European Commission launched the Covenant of Mayors, to endorse and support the efforts deployed by local authorities in the implementation of sustainable energy policies

By 2020: Signatories of the Covenant of Mayors have committed to prepare and implement a Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP), addressing climate mitigation by means of a reduction in fossil fuels consumption

What is SEAP?

A SEAP includes an assessment of the geographical, demographical and energy local context, a Baseline CO2 Emission Inventory (BEI) referring to a specific base year, a clear identification of the emissions reduction target, and the actions planned together with time frames, assigned responsibilities and estimated impacts and costs

The whole initiative is implemented by means of both public and private actions, and is mainly aimed at raising awareness among stakeholders on energy issues, through the promotion of successful projects and the launch of new actions.

What is a SUMP?

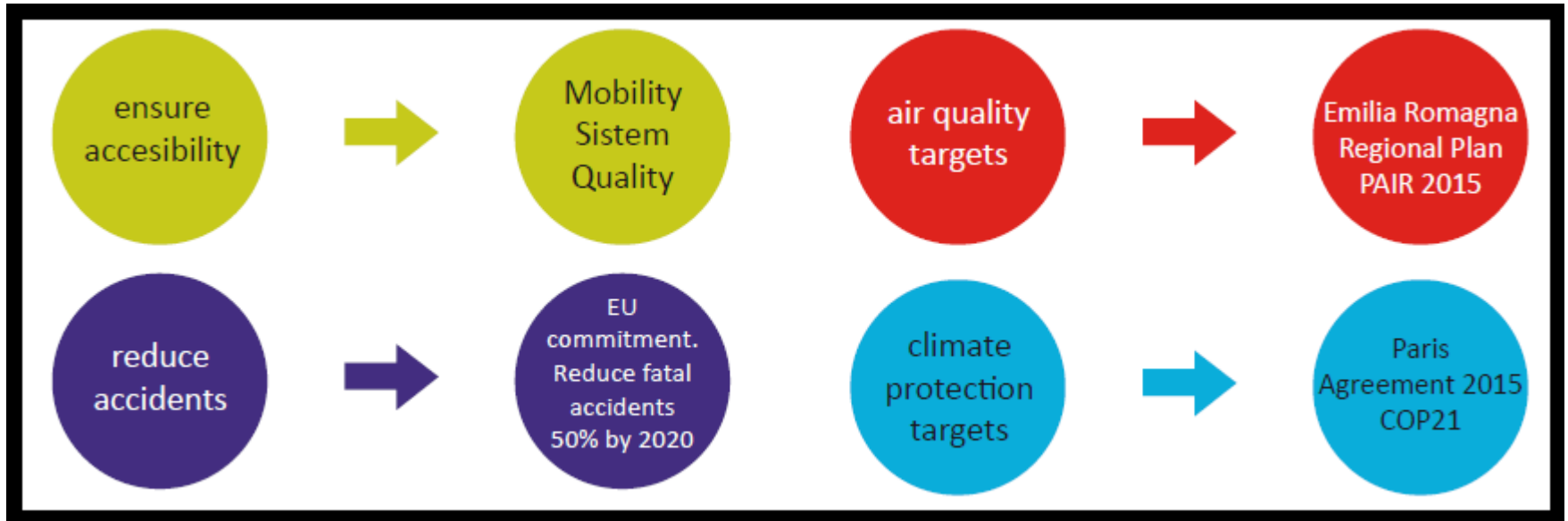
Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMPs)

SUMPs are strategic plans based upon a long-term vision, with the main goal to provide integrated solutions to transport and mobility needs of people and goods, guaranteeing technical, economic, environmental and social sustainability.

Promoted by the European Commission in the White Paper on Transport (2011) and the Urban Mobility Package (2013), Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMPs) are one of the main tools available at EU level to tackle transport and mobility in urban and suburban areas



SUMP'S OBJECTIVES





Mobility Plan



Nicosia's Mobility Plan includes innovative actions such as TRAM, buses etc

Sustainable Energy Action Plan



In 2012, Nicosia Municipality signed the Covenant of Mayors and is committed to reduce CO₂ emissions on its territory by at least 20% by 2020!



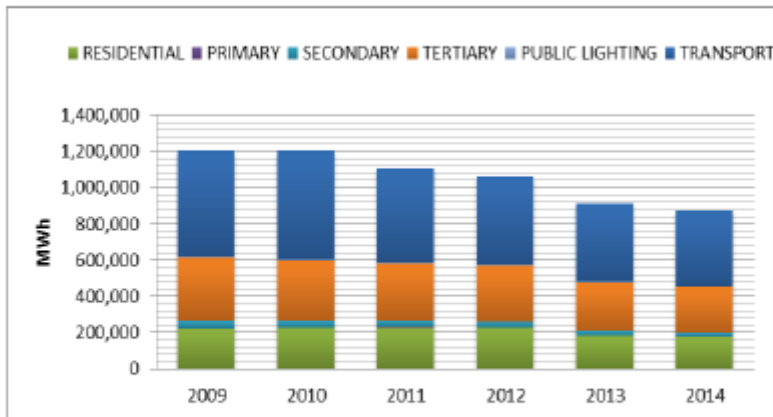
Nicosia's Facts

CO₂ emissions

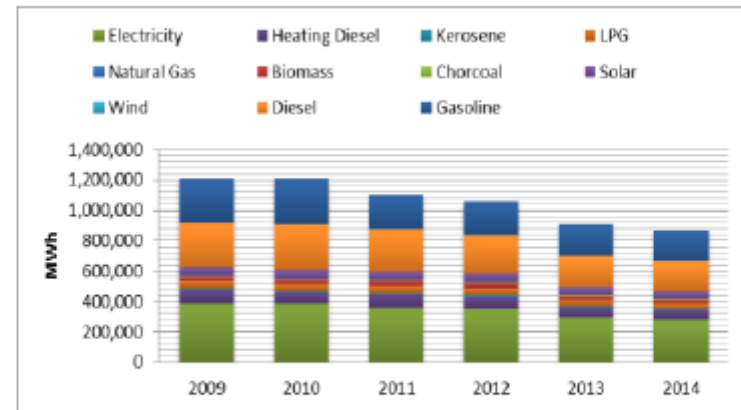
- **Baseline total emissions (2009): 524,103 tonnes CO₂**
- **Monitoring year total emissions estimation (2016):360,000 tonnes CO₂**
- **Estimated CO₂ Reduction compared to baseline: 31%**
- **Balance of CO₂ emissions objective (2020): 351,790 tonnes CO₂**

SEAP measures effect so far:

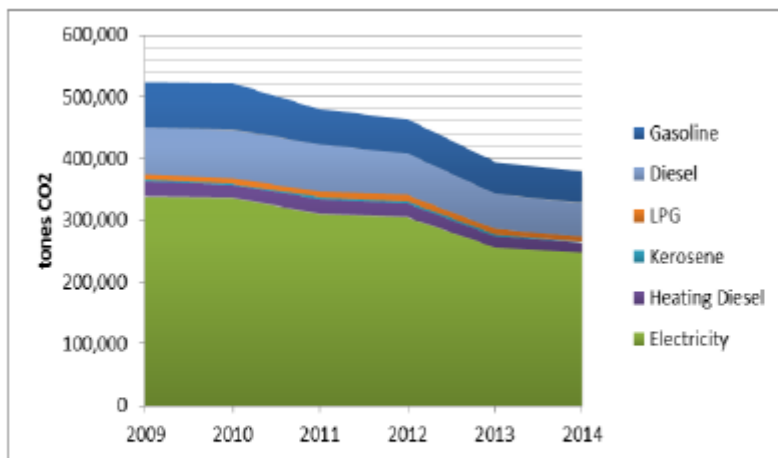
Energy Savings	Renewable energy sources production	CO ₂ savings
17,197 MWh/year	4,311 MWh/year	12,173 <u>tonnes CO₂/year</u>



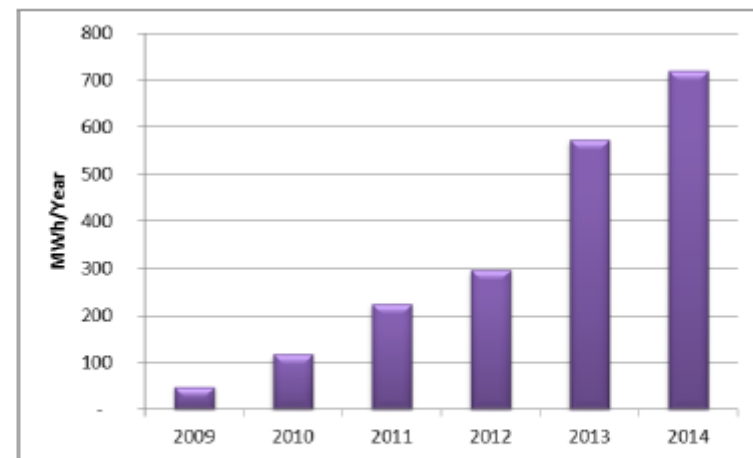
Graph 1. Final energy consumptions for the period 2009-2014 (by sector)



Graph 2. Final energy consumptions for the period 2009-2014 (by energy source)



Graph 3. CO₂ emissions for the period 2009-2014 (by energy source)



Graph 4. Electricity production from renewable energy sources (PV) for the period 2009-2014

Field	Actions planned	Actions Completed	(%)
1. Energy Efficiency Improvement of Municipal Buildings	19	6	
2. Transport	16	8	
3. Local Electricity Production	1	1	
4. Land Used	12	5	
5. Green Procurement	2	0	
6. Collaboration with local community	17	8	
Total	67	28	42%

Harmonizing SEAP & SUMP

SEAP

- Objective CO₂ reduction
- Baseline with comprehensive overview of energy generation/consumption
- Single scenario: 2020 vs BEI year
- Centralized Monitoring by Covenant of Mayors Office

SUMP

- Objective: improve quality of life
- Context analysis based mainly on transport infrastructure, mobility and socioeconomic data
- Comparison of scenarios
- Decentralized made directly by the city



Potential cooperation between SUMP and SEAP

1. **Strategic vision:** both SUMP and SEAPs aim at improving citizens' quality of life and minimizing impacts on the environment
2. **Baseline:** all plans rely on a thorough definition of the baseline against which the progress in achieving the plans' objectives is to be measured
3. **Participation of stakeholders:** the development of both plans relies upon the active engagement of stakeholders
4. **Common actions:** all actions related to low carbon mobility contribute to the achievement of the goals of both plans, therefore the need for coordinated actions is crucial
5. **Monitoring and controlling:** the regular and transparent check of progress towards achieving the objectives, as well as the identification of new challenges, are common to both plans and should be also performed in a harmonized way

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Thank you!



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Questions welcome



Projects media