Pas-de-Calais

Le Département Développement

CLIMATE AIR AND ENERGY PLAN (PCAE)

OF PAS-DE-CALAIS COUNTY COUNCIL

Plan adopted by Pas-de-Calais County Council on 24 September 2018

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/ FOREWORD

Acting in favour of the climate

Climate change is today a reality all over the planet, and particularly in the Hauts-de-France region as described by *La Voix du Nord* (edition of 6 October 2017, n°23,278). **The region is in fact one of the most highly impacted today** (changes in temperature, rainfall and risks of marine flooding…), and is in danger of being even more so in the coming Education and junior secondary schools' Departmentades.

In its text box "Good news, there are solutions", the newspaper haphazardly quotes the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs), the reduction in energy consumption and the development of renewable energies. In fact, the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) has demonstrated, in its successive reports, **that climate change (or warming) is largely explained by GHG emissions caused by human activity.**

According to the latest IPCC report, climate simulations based solely on natural elements (volcanic eruptions, solar variations, etc.) may explain variations in temperature before 1950. But since 1950, these variations in temperature can only be explained by taking into account human activity which appears to be the main factor in the change observed (particularly due to the use of fossil energies in transport, housing and industry).

LA VOIX DU NORD

FRIDAY 6 OCTOBER: 77th YEAR n°23,278 - €1.45

HAUTS-DE-FRANCE

GLOBAL WARMING

In 30 years, there will be no more frost

Bad news, our climate has already well and truly changed

The latest updated data emerged yesterday to describe the reality of climate change in the Hauts-de-France region. Will the sky fall on our head? What will happen to the rain, the frost and the sun? Floods, gales and storms: how will our children live?

By Yannick Boucher

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REGION.

The Hauts-de-France climate observatory has delivered its verdict on the change in our climate tempered by the influence of the ocean, its clement temperatures and regular rainfall. But the results presented yesterday in Arras leave not the slightest room for doubt: yes, the region's climate has already changed. Climate and not weather. The first is the study of a long-term change, the second is an episode over a short period and at a given moment. Climate: + 0.3°C higher per decade since 1955, this is akin to a slight spurt in the region's average temperatures.

"In Boulogne-sur-Mer, no frost is expected after 2055. In Lille, there has been 20% more rainfall since 1955."

But there is a weather-related consequence: rain is much heavier, with increased risks of flooding. In Boulogne-sur-Mer, the number of rainfall days has doubled since 1955, a variation which is less perceptible inland.

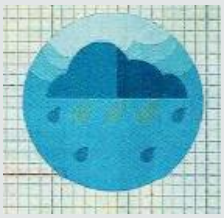
In this city, frost is not likely to occur after 2055. Frosty days are vanishing, four days less every ten years, that's a lot. In summer, hot days over 30°C are more frequent, five more since 1972. Since 1955, on the scale of a tiny human life, one day more at + 30°C every ten years, + 20% of winter rainfall in Lille, only five years including less than ten days of frost after 1974 by the sea…

The climate has changed, and everything is likely to speed up with worrying consequences for our health (ozone levels have already risen by 8% since 2010, worsening overall atmospheric pollution). Météo France, the French national meteorological service, has recorded fifteen hottest year records in sixty years, ten of which in the last fifteen years. In the region, 2016 holds the record for overall heat since 1850, the year the first records were taken.

If we extend current indications, the region of the future will be different. Milder but rainier winters. Drier summers, more heat waves, much more violent storms and much stronger winds. If nothing is done to limit greenhouse gas emissions, the climate in Lille will be the same as that of Nantes currently by 2050 and of Carcassonne by 2080.

In the most optimistic scenario, Lille will be the same as Paris or Angers by 2050. Due to global warming, rainfall over a 3-day period will be twice as frequent. Because of it, the heatwave of 2003 (15,000 deaths) has not one chance in 1000, but one chance in 100 of being repeated.

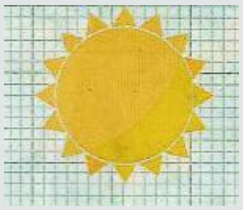
Our climate from 2050 onwards



more

very heavy rainfall in winter

Two days more per Education and junior secondary schools' Departmentade since 1955 on the coast.



more

very hot days in summer (above 30°C)

An increase of 0.3°C per Education and junior secondary schools' Departmentade since 1955.

fewer

frosty days

Frosty days will disappear by 2055. Four days less per Education and junior secondary schools'

Good news, there are solutions

The first thing to do is to limit greenhouse gas emissions, in particular of the oft mentioned carbon dioxide (CO2): 60 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent in the region, that's 15% of French emissions. Eleven tonnes per inhabitant of the Hauts-de-France region, that's four times more than the average French person. It's mostly due to industry (47% of emissions, above all the steel industry with the ArcelorMittal site, but it's not just that). Peak emission was achieved in 2000 and emissions have lowered slightly since, that's good news even though they are still above the reference level of 1990.

The second thing to do is to save energy. Our region accounts for 12% of the energy consumed in France with 209 billion kWh per year, or 209 billion vacuum cleaners operating for one hour. The production of renewable energy, which represents 8% of the regional energy mix against 15% in France as a whole, could also be developed. Use of these energies has leapt by 70% in five years thanks to wood and wind power (2.6 times more in five years). Y.B.

www.observatoireclimat.hdf.org

Wimereux already impacted by warming. PHOTO EDOUARD BRIDE

THE VOICE OF Yannick Boucher

With Aquitaine, our region is the most affected in France by the dangers of marine flooding linked to climate change. But it is the one which has the most disadvantages faced with the problem of climate. It's the most populated provincial region. Its territories are the most fragmented and paved over in the country, you only have to open a roadmap of Nord-Pas-de-Calais to see that. Our farming is one of the most intensive in Europe with soils becoming poorer. And lastly, there is the low number of hectares of wetlands and forests and very small volume of natural spaces (13%). So, we can't rely on our carbon sinks, those places capable of absorbing CO2. Frosty days will disappear, it's a small catastrophe for our natural world. As far as it's concerned, the bad days have already begun.

Awareness at international level

The necessity to act to limit (and no longer avoid) climate disruption is no longer a subject for debate. All States committed themselves to action in 2015, during the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nation's Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 21). The **Paris Agreement** is therefore the first universal agreement on climate: it aims to limit planetary warming to + 2°C, an ambitious target.

This goal is far from being abstract: as well as the number of degrees, significant climate change means a **heavy impact on health and personal safety, economic activities (agriculture above all) natural spaces and their biodiversity.**

Action is to be taken at all levels, in particular European (through climate and energy packages) but above all at French level. The **Law on energy transition for green growth** (LTECV, n°2015-992 of 17 August 2015) laid down an ambitious framework for climate and energy action for all stakeholders. The main targets set were the following:

- Reduction of GHG emissions by 40% by 2030 and by 75% by 2050 (compared with their 1990 level);
- A 20% reduction in total energy consumption by 2030 (compared with 2012);
- The proportion of renewable energies raised to 32% in the energy mix by 2030 (against 14.9% in France in 2015).

The climate dynamic in the Hauts-de-France region

The law on energy transition confirmed the essential role which must be played by regional authorities in managing the implementation of energy transition at local level, and thus deploying the different targets at regional, county and local levels.

The regional authorities did not wait for that to assume their responsibilities: Pas-de-Calais County Council has been involved in the **Nord-Pas-de-Calais Climate Dynamic** (now Hauts-de-France) since 2008.

dynamiqueclimat
agissons en Nord-Pas de Calais

Alongside the Region, DREAL[1], ADEME[2], and other County Councils, and thanks to the assistance of the CERDD[3], Pas-de-Calais County Council is also involved in the implementation of energy transition.

The article in *La Voix du Nord* demonstrated it clearly: "*In the region [Hauts-de-France], 2016 was the hottest year since 1850, the date when temperatures were first recorded. If we project current indications, the region of the future will be different. Winters will be milder but rainier. Drier summers, more heat waves, much more violent storms and much stronger winds*".

It is therefore now essential to act now than ever, and it is in this context that the County Council has devised its Climate Air and Energy Plan (PCAE):11 actions to strengthen the county's contribution to the regional Dynamic.

[1] Regional Directorate for the Environment, Planning and Housing
[2] French environment and energy management agency
[3] Sustainable Development Resource Centre

/ WHY A PCAE?

General framework of the PCAE

The Regional Climate Air and Energy Plan is a **sustainable development project** recognised by the Law on Energy Transition and Green Growth. The implementing decrees made its creation compulsory for EPCIs[4] of more than 20,000 inhabitants (or 19 communities in Pas-de-Calais County) by the 31st of December 2018.

Pas-de-Calais County Council is not therefore subject to this obligation but wished to formalise its commitment through the creation of a voluntary **Climate, Air and Energy Plan (PCAE).** The PCAE only applies to the **"internal" scope** of the authority: so, it only concerns the departments, elected representatives, property and competences of the County Council. It is not therefore "regional", in that it does not apply to Pas-de-Calais inhabitants or businesses.

Pas de Calais County Council is on the other hand subject to the obligation to draw up, every 3 years, its *BEGES*[5] accompanied by a summary of actions planned to reduce these emissions (Grenelle law II). **The PCAE will therefore serve as an action programme linked to the BEGES** which the County Council must carry out by 2018.

The objectives of the PCAE

With a 5-year application period, the **main purpose of the PCAE is to introduce the** issues linked to energy, air and climate into the all the County Council's public policies. More specifically, the aims are the following:

- To reduce the County Council's **energy consumption** (heating of buildings, fuel, etc.);
- To alleviate climate change by reducing **greenhouse gas emissions** (GHGs) linked to the exercise of competences;
- To develop **renewable energies** (Rens) throughout County Council property;
- To improve **air quality**;
- **To adapt** the County Council's activities to climate change.

The initiative also pursues a certain number of inferred objectives, such as making financial savings (by reducing consumption) or raising awareness amongst staff and elected representatives of questions linked to energy and climate.

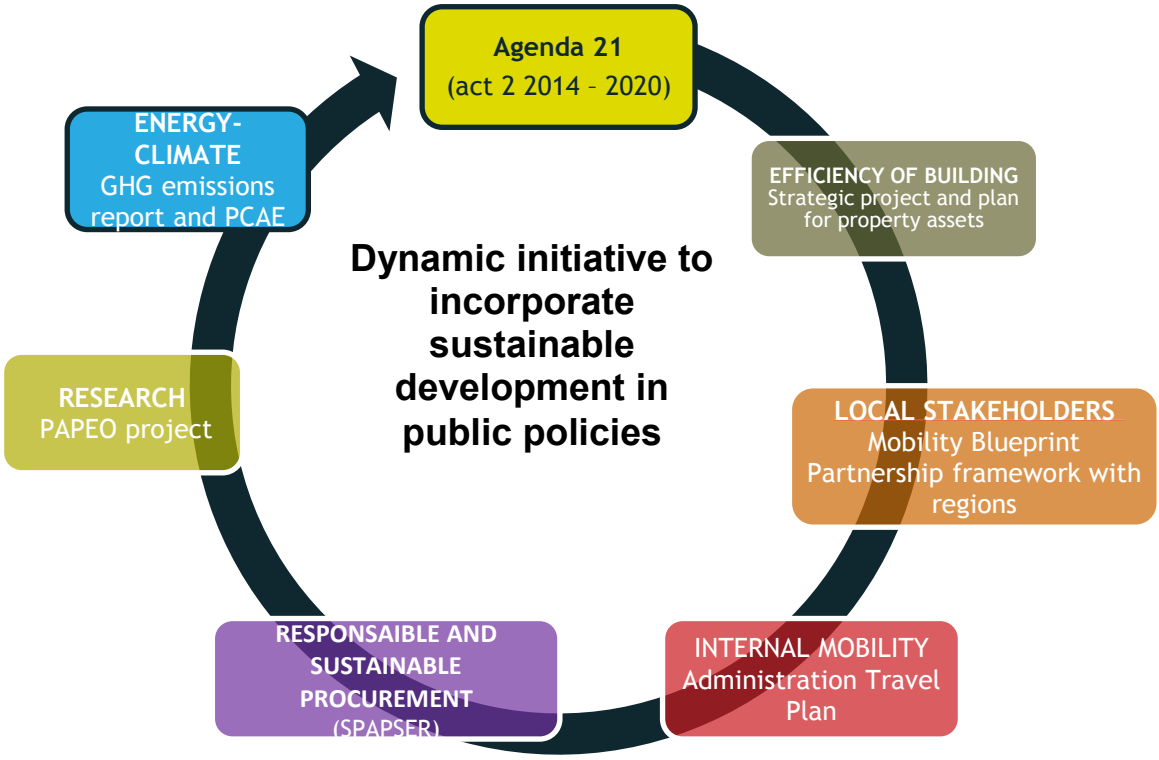
[4] Public establishments for intercommunal cooperation
[5] Greenhouse Gas Emission Report

/ THE PCAE AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

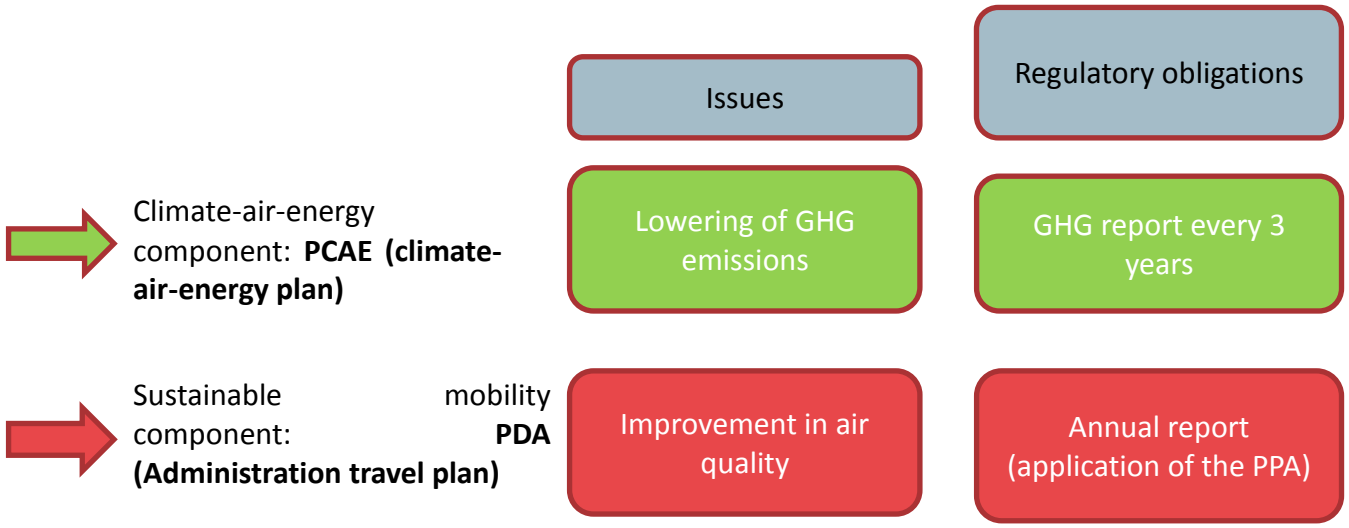
A necessary connection with the entire sustainable development initiative

The County Council has been committed to sustainable development for more than 20 years through its regional policy (preservation of natural spaces, water resources, etc.). This commitment is also expressed internally by the implementation of different strategic documents, including the PCAE. These share the **common objectives of reducing the environmental footprint of County Council activities and of improving the quality of life at work for staff.**

In this context, the County Council's Agenda 21 is a tool for dialogue and mobilisation contributing to the dynamic of strengthening the incorporation of sustainable development in the authority's activities and helping to construct a region that is respectful of these principles.



All these initiatives are complementary and feed into each other. Thus, out of concern for efficiency, the respective action programmes avoid any duplication. For example, the actions already appearing in Agenda 21 are not repeated in the PCAE. Likewise, actions related to mobility are treated solely through the Administration Travel Plan.



The County Council's departments are also seeking to pool elements related to the implementation of these measures as far as possible: means of action, steering bodies, communication, etc. Above all, the **annual Sustainable Development Report** acts a joint feedback tool for all these initiatives: it helps to record their progress and the achievement of objectives.

/ THE STRATEGIC POSITION

Regional issues in the background

Although the County Council's action is concentrated on the county's scope of activities and competences, it is obliged to contribute to the response to regional energy-air-climate issues. **So the strategic position of the PCAE is fully included in the objectives set at regional level,** in particular through Regional Climate, Air and Energy Schemes (SRCAE), incorporated in the Regional Scheme for sustainable planning and development and territorial equality (SRADDET) which the Region intends to approve by the end of 2018.

The following table summarises **the regional issues in terms of energy transition**[6], and replaces the actions making up the PCAE in response to these issues.

REGIONAL CLIMATE-AIR-ENERGY ISSUES	CONTRIBUTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ASSOCIATED ACTIONS OF THE PCAE	
Rise (+38%) in energy consumption by the service sector between 1990 and 2014	To reduce consumption in County Council buildings	Sheet A.1 Sheet A.2	Sheets D.1 D.2 D.3
The service sector (including local government) is responsible for 11% of energy consumption (and 4% of GHG emissions)	To promote behaviour which is more abstemious in terms of energy resources	Sheet A.3	
8.1% of energy consumption covered by renewable energies in 2015 (National: 15%)	To increase the proportion of renewable energies in the energy mix consumed by the County Council	Sheet A.1 Sheet E.1	
Unit consumption by housing units 9% higher in Hauts-de-France than nationally (excluding climatic difference)	To support the most vulnerable households with energy costs	Sheet B.1	
147 communes in Pas-de-Calais exposed to weather-sensitive risks	To take into account climate changes in the County Council's activities	Sheet B.2	
Transport, the 3rd-highest energy consuming sector, showing a sharp rise (+28% since 1990)	To reduce fuel consumption in the County Council's automobile fleet	Sheet C.1	
Inter-departmental Plan for Protection of the Atmosphere (PPA Nord/Pas-de-Calais) aiming at the reduction of particulates and nitrogen oxides	Reduction in emissions of pollutants linked to journeys by staff and elected representatives		
Agriculture represents around 15% of regional GHGs	To optimise consumption (upstream) of foodstuffs and their recycling (downstream)	Sheet E.1 Sheet E.2	

[6] Source: HDF Climate Observatory - Overview edition 2017(clickable link)

/ THE COUNTY COUNCIL'S INITIATIVE

The method of drafting

The County Council began drawing up its Climate Air and Energy Plan in 2015. The **different stages of its drafting** are presented in the methodological diagram reproduced below.

[Work in 2014-2015] Assisted by the firm of AUXILIA CONSEIL, the County Council proceeded to draw up its energy-climate diagnosis. Based in particular on the production of the **first Greenhouse gas Emissions Report** using the Carbon Assessment® tool, this diagnosis revealed the energy-related issues for the County Council. The projects and dynamics underway were also analysed in order to identify levers for action to be implemented as part of the PCAE.

[Work in 2016] On the basis of elements emerging from the diagnosis, the County Council organised a real co-construction initiative with its employees, in order to construct the action plan. This led to the holding of **4 workshops** bringing together around fifty participants and the publishing of an online survey, jointly with the PAPEO[7] research project (total number of responses: 708). In total, more than 110 ideas were proposed.

[Work in 2017] Out of concern for efficiency, the County Council's departments and elected representatives carried out an **analysis of the workshop results.** Stage by stage (removal of duplications with Agenda 21, technical and financial feasibility, relevance, grouping of similar actions etc.) **the strategy was established around thirty or so major actions** which were submitted to the different centres, to the pilot services and to partners (CERDD, ATMO[8], etc.) to arrive at a final strategy made up of 11 action plans.

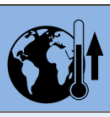
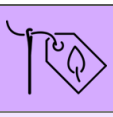
[From 2018 onwards] Following the adoption of the PCAE by the County Council, it will be implemented by all the action managers identified, under the **coordination of the County Council Strategy Service (Department for Development, Planning and the Environment).** The PCAE also includes a monitoring and evaluation system, for which a digital tool has been developed and a dedicated training day organised on 21/03/2018 in Arras.

[7] The PAPEO research project, for which the county is the area being studied, aims to understand the links between the organisational context, the technical characteristics of a building and eco-citizenship.
[8] Organisation which incorporates the four regional air quality organisations

/ THE ACTION PROGRAMME

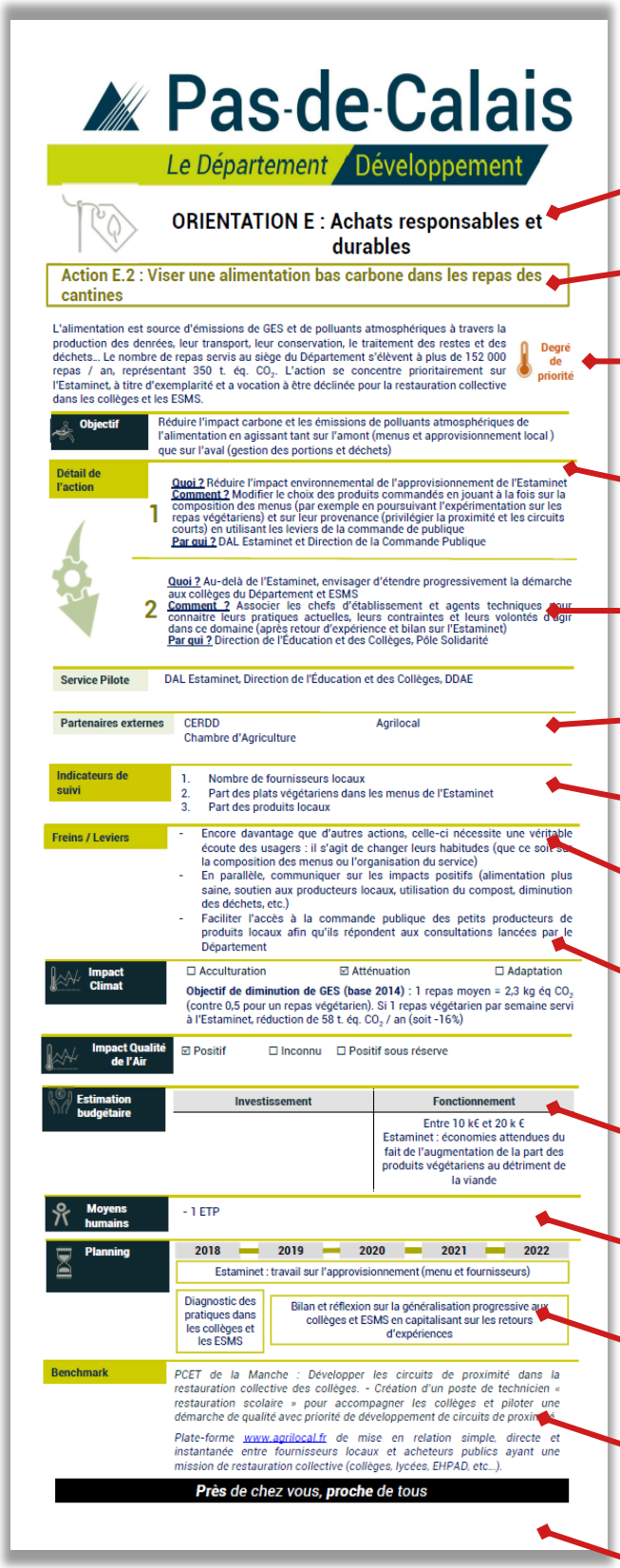
Overall view

The action programme of the County Council's PCAE is made up of **5 themed directions**, translated into a **total of 11 different actions.** The table below breaks down these actions, each one of which is the subject of a detailed sheet in the following part.

 **A.THE EXEMPLARY NATURE OF THE COUNTY'S BUILT HERITAGE**
A.1: Mobilise programmes and European, national and regional calls for projects, to renovate building stock and develop renewable energies
A.2: Pursue a strategy of thermal renovation of buildings by including energy performance in public procurement contracts
A.3: Pursue and promote initiatives aimed at energy control in junior secondary schools and other County Council buildings
 **B. FACE UP TO CLIMATE CHANGE**
B.1:Fight energy insecurity which threatens households
B.2: Create a natural risk culture amongst County Council staff
 **C. OPTIMISE STAFF MOBILITY**
C.1: Optimise staff mobility: the Administration Travel Plan (PDA) as a response to mobility issues in the Climate Air and Energy Plan (PCAE)
 **D. THE EXEMPLARY NATURE OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL'S ACTIVITIES**
D.1: Raise awareness amongst and mobilise elected representatives in relation to air, energy and climate issues
D.2: Define and implement a strategy of raising awareness of air, climate and energy issues
D.3:Develop a network of inter-departmental sustainable development technicians
 **E. RESPONSIBLE AND SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT**
E.1: Support the development of the methanisation sector in the county
E.2: Aim at producing low carbon canteen meals

Structure of action sheets

All action sheets are structured using the following headings:



Pas-de-Calais

Le Département Développement

ORIENTATION E : Achats responsables et durables

Action E.2 : Viser une alimentation bas carbone dans les repas des cantines

L'alimentation est source d'émissions de GES et de polluants atmosphériques à travers la production des denrées, leur transport, leur conservation, le traitement des restes et des déchets... Le nombre de repas servis au siège du Département s'élèvent à plus de 152 000 repas / an, représentant 350 t. éq. CO_2. L'action se concentre prioritairement sur l'Estaminet, à titre d'exemplarité et a vocation à être déclinée pour la restauration collective dans les collèges et les ESMS.

Degré de priorité

Objectif : Réduire l'impact carbone et les émissions de polluants atmosphériques de l'alimentation en agissant tant sur l'amont (menus et approvisionnement local) que sur l'aval (gestion des portions et déchets)

Détail de l'action

1 — Quoi ? Réduire l'impact environnemental de l'approvisionnement de l'Estaminet
Comment ? Modifier le choix des produits commandés en jouant à la fois sur la composition des menus (par exemple en poursuivant l'expérimentation sur les repas végétariens) et sur leur provenance (privilégier la proximité et les circuits courts) en utilisant les leviers de la commande de publique
Par qui ? DAL Estaminet et Direction de la Commande Publique

2 — Quoi ? Au-delà de l'Estaminet, envisager d'étendre progressivement la démarche aux collèges du Département et ESMS
Comment ? Associer les chefs d'établissement et agents techniques pour connaitre leurs pratiques actuelles, leurs contraintes et leurs volontés d'agir dans ce domaine (après retour d'expérience et bilan sur l'Estaminet)
Par qui ? Direction de l'Éducation et des Collèges, Pôle Solidarité

Service Pilote : DAL Estaminet, Direction de l'Éducation et des Collèges, DDAE

Partenaires externes : CERDD — Agrilocal — Chambre d'Agriculture

Indicateurs de suivi
1. Nombre de fournisseurs locaux
2. Part des plats végétariens dans les menus de l'Estaminet
3. Part des produits locaux

Freins / Leviers
- Encore davantage que d'autres actions, celle-ci nécessite une véritable écoute des usagers : il s'agit de changer leurs habitudes (que ce soit sur la composition des menus ou l'organisation du service)
- En parallèle, communiquer sur les impacts positifs (alimentation plus saine, soutien aux producteurs locaux, utilisation du compost, diminution des déchets, etc.)
- Faciliter l'accès à la commande publique des petits producteurs de produits locaux afin qu'ils répondent aux consultations lancées par le Département

Impact Climat : ☐ Acculturation ☑ Atténuation ☐ Adaptation
Objectif de diminution de GES (base 2014) : 1 repas moyen = 2,3 kg éq CO_2 (contre 0,5 pour un repas végétarien). Si 1 repas végétarien par semaine servi à l'Estaminet, réduction de 58 t. éq. CO_2 / an (soit -16%)

Impact Qualité de l'Air : ☑ Positif ☐ Inconnu ☐ Positif sous réserve

Estimation budgétaire

Investissement	Fonctionnement
	Entre 10 k€ et 20 k € Estaminet : économies attendues du fait de l'augmentation de la part des produits végétariens au détriment de la viande

Moyens humains : - 1 ETP

Planning

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Estaminet : travail sur l'approvisionnement (menu et fournisseurs)				
Diagnostic des pratiques dans les collèges et les ESMS	Bilan et réflexion sur la généralisation progressive aux collèges et ESMS en capitalisant sur les retours d'expériences			

Benchmark

PCET de la Manche : Développer les circuits de proximité dans la restauration collective des collèges. - Création d'un poste de technicien « restauration scolaire » pour accompagner les collèges et piloter une démarche de qualité avec priorité de développement de circuits de proxim

Plate-forme www.agrilocal.fr de mise en relation simple, directe et instantanée entre fournisseurs locaux et acheteurs publics ayant une mission de restauration collective (collèges, lycées, EHPAD, etc...).

Près de chez vous, proche de tous

- Thematic orientation
- Title of the action
- Placing into context and priority for action
- General objective
- Operational details for implementation
- Action manager
- Partners (internal and external)
- Monitoring indicators (and objectives in figures)
- Brakes and levers for action
- "Climate" and "Air" impacts
- Budgetary aspects
- Human resources
- 2018-2022 schedule
- Benchmark

The 11 action sheets

ORIENTATION A: The exemplary nature of the County's built heritage

Action A.1: Mobilise programmes and European, national and regional calls for projects, to renovate building stock and develop renewable energies

Various public aid schemes (national, regional…) exist to assist with energy performance and the deployment of renewable energies (Rens). These are strong financial levers to draw on which the County Council has already begun to incorporate via European co-funding for the energy rehabilitation of 2 junior secondary schools.

Level of priority

Objective		To continue mobilising funding for exemplary initiatives, to develop renewable energies in the County Council's building stock and to promote the "profit culture"
Detail of the action	1	**What?** To incorporate renewable sources in projects as soon as possible **How?** Carrying out a diagnosis of the development potential of renewable energies in property assets and the incorporation of renewable sources in programmes. Mobilisation of the Studies and Programmes Department in the drawing up of programmes. **By whom?** The Department for Property
	2	**What?** To seek out and activate assistance from public institutions (State, ADEME, Region, European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), European Investment Bank, etc.,) to fund renewable energy projects **How?** To monitor the updating of aid guides and calls for projects (call for projects, calls for expression of interest, etc.) - To explicitly authorise the President in deliberations to seek out all available grants **By whom?** Europe and International Department - Department for Property - Finance Department
	3	**What?** To adopt tools of economic optimisation such as overall cost initiatives which promote schemes the investment from which can be spread over the medium and long term. **How?** To take account of investment, maintenance and operational costs in renewable energy studies, as well as "revenue" generated and savings from "imported" energies **By whom?** The Department for Property
Pilot service		Department for Property: Innovation and Energy Department
Internal Partners		Department for Property: Major Works Department - Programmes and Studies Department

	The Department for Development, Planning and the Environment Education and junior secondary schools' Department Finance Department Europe and International Department
External Partners	Region ADEME The European Investment Bank The European Commission The Deposits and Consignments Fund
Monitoring Indicators	1. Number of projects for which an agreement for co-funding thanks to existing aid schemes has been received 2. Installed power (kW) of renewable energy production units
Brakes / Levers **Vigilance points**	- Identify the different renewable energy development schemes - Coordinate the departments and/or stakeholders
Climate Impact	☐ Acculturation ☑ Alleviation ☐ Adaptation **Objective for reduction in GHGs (2014 base):** 1,500 tonnes of CO2 equivalent per year through a 5% increase in renewable energies
Air Quality Impact	☐ Positive ☐ Unknown ☑ Positive subject to a reduction in energy consumption

Budget Estimation	**Investment**	**Operation**
	Revenue	< €5 k

Human resources	- 10 days per year for the search and mobilisation of funding (apart from the setting up of projects)

Planning

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Search for funding assistance				
Adopt economic optimisation tools		Plan for the reinvestment of revenue produced by renewable energies into new projects		
Development of renewable energies in construction				

ORIENTATION A: The exemplary nature of the County's built heritage

Action A.2: Pursue a strategy of thermal renovation of buildings by including energy performance in public procurement contracts

On account of the proportion of greenhouse gas emissions in the County linked to buildings (25%), it is essential to continue being ambitious in terms of thermal improvement. For this, public procurement contracts are major levers, in which ambitious energy performance targets must be set.

Level of priority

Objective		Continue efforts to reduce energy consumption in the County Council's building stock while giving departments the means to make choices which incorporate environmental and energy performance criteria.
Detail of the action	1	**What?** Carry out energy renovation work on buildings **How?** Incorporate thermal renovation operations in the multi-annual investment plan for junior secondary schools, supported by the use of available financial assistance **By whom?** Department for Property: Innovation and Energy Department and Study and Programmes Department
	2	**What?** Experiment with contracts which bind the contractor in relation to the energy performance of buildings over the medium term. **How?** Following the audit underway as part of the experiment aiming to reduce the energy consumption of 9 buildings by 35%: •drafting of specifications for the works to be put in place; •definition of the evaluation and monitoring mechanism over a 3-year period to plan for the deployment of the scheme in other buildings **By whom?** Department for Property: Innovation and Energy Department
	3	**What?** To include a life cycle analysis and circular economy in public procurement contracts for works (obligation by 2020) **How?** Information meeting for departments with regard to these issues and their inclusion in public procurement contracts; LCA[9] training **By whom?** Department for Property: Innovation and Energy Department; Training body – Public Procurement Department
	4	**What?** Contribute to the positive energy/carbon E + C reduction approach to anticipate future environmental regulations **How?** Continue with current experimentation, TEPOS[10] measures and Effinergie labelling for new buildings **By whom?** Department for Property: Innovation and Energy Department; Department of Human Resources

[9] Life Cycle Analysis
[10] Positive energy territory

Pilot service	Department for Property: Innovation and Energy Department
Internal Partners	MDADT[11] property units Education and junior secondary schools' Department Department for Property: Programmes and Studies Department - Major Works Department - Heritage Maintenance Department Public Procurement Department The Department for Development, Planning and the Environment
External Partners	Contracting authority support associated with current experimentation Service providers entrusted with carrying out diagnoses Funders ADEME
Monitoring Indicators	1. Percentage of building stock and junior secondary schools audited 2. Works carried out (surface area and budget) 3. Change in energy consumption of building stock (at constant scope) 4. Number of departments made aware of the introduction of criteria into public procurement contracts and LCA 5. The number of public procurement contracts incorporating energy performance obligations 6. The number of buildings with BEPOS[12] - Effinergie labels
Brakes / Levers **Vigilance points**	Definition of criterion corresponding closely to the type of procurement contract/service -Capacity of departments to brief on said criteria after receipt of bids -Inclusion of criteria promoting the reconciliation of aesthetic and energy objectives in terms of architectural choices -Develop a life-cycle analysis evaluation tool -Exercise vigilance over the choice of materials and ventilation systems (indoor air quality) -Training/ Awareness raising of indoor air quality
Climate Impact	☑ Acculturation ☑ Alleviation ☐ Adaptation **Objective for reduction in GHGs (2014 base):** By 2021: 3% of GHG emissions avoided per year, or 1,500 tonnes of CO2 equivalent per year due to a 10% reduction in energy consumption (gas, fuel and electricity)
Air Quality Impact	☑ Positive ☐ Unknown ☐ Positive with reservation
Budget	**Investment** | **Operation**

[11] Territorial Planning and Development Department
[12] Positive energy building

Estimation	€5M (provisional account requested from provisional budget in 2018)	+/- €20 K
Human resources	-All SIEs[13] for implementation of the strategy and the monitoring of consumption. -5 days per year for the development of training	

Planning

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Incorporate thermal renovation operations in the PPI[14]		Draw up specifications incorporating energy performance conditions		Experiment with public procurement contracts which include energy performance
Set up training				
Current "energy performance" experiments in ten buildings and positive energy initiative				
Raise awareness of the energy efficiency of buildings amongst departments and train staff in LCA[15]				
Carry out audits and energy renovation works				
Assessment of energy consumption of building stock				

Benchmark

Allier-PCET[16] – Action 1: Draw up a thermal renovation and renewable energy development plan for the County Council's property assets (See here)

Val d'Oise PCET: action 21 – Waste recycling. Introduce environmental clauses in public procurement contracts, organise the sale or the provision of non-approved products, develop the prevention of problematic deposits such as bio-waste, dangerous waste

[13] Business tax department
[14] Particular intervention plan
[15] Life Cycle Analysis
[16] Territorial Climate and Energy Plan

ORIENTATION A: The exemplary nature of the County's built heritage

Action A.3: Pursue and promote initiatives aimed at energy control in junior secondary schools and other County Council buildings

According to the diagnosis of greenhouse gas emissions carried out in 2015, the county's buildings have an annual energy consumption of 131 GWh, more than 80% of which is attributable to junior secondary schools. Consequently, the reduction in energy consumption by junior secondary schools is a major issue in the fight against climate change. Since 2017, the figures from remote meter readings have been taken into account in allocations of resources to schools.


Level of priority

Objective		Reduce the energy consumption of the county's building stock, and in particular the 125 junior secondary schools for which it is responsible.
Detail of the action	1	**What?** Continue and improve the annual assessment of energy consumption of junior secondary schools and buildings **How?** Update the Excel tool available to schools or other tool to be put in place. Transfer of competence to Department for Property vis a vis building energy **By whom?** Education and junior secondary schools' Department; Department for Property: Heritage Maintenance Department
	2	**What?** Promote and raise awareness of "good practices" for junior secondary schools in terms of energy control **How?** Publication of the right actions on the County council's website, the intranet and the Virtual Work Environment; activities **By whom?** Communications Department
	3	**What?** Reflect on means of encouraging the right behaviours and the adoption of new responses to take things even further **How?** For the users of department buildings, see sheet D2: Define and implement a strategy of raising awareness of air, climate and energy issues For users of junior secondary schools, mobilise existing tools and initiatives (County Council of secondary school pupils, digital work environment…) **By whom?** The Department for Development, Planning and the Environment ; Internal Communication Mission ; Education and junior secondary schools' Department
Pilot service		Department for Property: Innovation and Energy Department
Internal Partners		Department for Property: Innovation and Energy Department Junior secondary school administrators The Department for Development, Planning and the Environment Internal Communication Mission
External Partners		N/A

Monitoring Indicators	1. Change in junior secondary schools' energy consumption 2. Number of educational activities carried out
Brakes / Levers **Vigilance points**	- Communication and presentation of the scheme: managing to create healthy competition between junior secondary schools - Training/Awareness raising of indoor air quality
Climate Impact	☑ Acculturation ☑ Alleviation ☐ Adaptation **Objective for reduction in GHGs (2014 base):** By 2021:1.4% of GHG emissions avoided per year, or around 375 tonnes of CO2 equivalent per year due to a 10% reduction in energy consumption (gas, fuel and electricity) in junior secondary schools
Air Quality Impact	☑ Positive ☐ Unknown ☐ Positive with reservation

Budget Estimation	**Investment**	**Operation**
		< €10 k

Human resources	-15 days per year for the monitoring of consumption and activities (between schools, promotion of practices, challenges, etc.)

Planning

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Evaluation of junior secondary schools' energy consumption				
Promoting and encouraging good practices				
Awareness raising amongst the users of junior secondary schools				

ORIENTATION B: Face up to climate change

Action B.1: Fight energy insecurity which threatens households

According to a 2015 INSEE study, 118,884 of the county's households devote more than 8% of their resources to paying their energy bill (heating, lighting, electricity…). So, a little more than 20% of households are thought to be in a situation of energy insecurity. To date, various schemes exist to combat this phenomenon, but they are not mutually coordinated.

Level of priority

Objective		Create a network of County Council stakeholders concerned with the issue of the energy insecurity of poorer households, in particular those eligible for FSL[17], to coordinate their actions. →This action also falls within the remit of the "Solidarity Pact", in particular with its action n°17 "Fighting against energy insecurity and acting more effectively".
Detail of the action	1	**What?** Develop the sharing of information and experience (circulation-capitalisation) Identification of situations - socio-technical diagnosis-processing and/or orientation towards a sustainable solution **How?** Listing and connecting organisations which act against energy insecurity and then organising regular meetings (presentations, testimonies, visits, debates, etc.) **By whom?** Solidarity Development Department
	2	**What?** Pursue actions of the "Regional Energy Action" type throughout the county as well as use of works' funds **How?** Via public service contracts with providers and the use of works' funds by these same providers for households eligible for the FSL scheme **By whom?** Solidarity Development Department
Pilot service		Solidarity Development Department – County Housing Department
External Partners		EPCI Social workers Landlords The State The CERDD (Energy insecurity network) CAF[18] Energy providers Anah (National Housing Agency) Providers, ADIL[19], INHARI[20]
Monitoring Indicators		1. Number of meetings organised between stakeholders and number of joint actions

[17] Public Solidarity Fund for Low Income Households
[18] Family Allowance Fund
[19] Departmental Agency for Information on Housing
[20] Better Housing Agency

	2. Number of situations identified, number of situations dealt with (breakdown by type) number of FSL grants allocated 3. Number of households supported in the context of the AET[21] and work carried out (number of cases selected in the context of works' funds)
Brakes / Levers **Vigilance points**	-Be vigilant about access to works' funds (resources criteria) -Mobilise all "unusual" stakeholders for the identification of households.
Climate Impact	☑ Acculturation ☐ Alleviation ☐ Adaptation **Objective for reduction in GHGs (2014 base):** e As an acculturation and socially oriented action, the GHG impact of this initiative is indirect-it is therefore not quantified
Air Quality Impact	☐ Positive ☑ Unknown ☐ Positive with reservation

Budget Estimation	**Investment**	**Operation**
		€30,000 in works' funds and €16,0000 AET for 2018

Human resources	-6 days per year for carrying out actions within the context of the PCAET, and for coordination with the Solidarity Pact

Planning

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Inventory of schemes				
Inventory of stakeholders	Establishment of a network and network meetings (sharing of knowledge, etc.)			
Actions of the AET and works' funds type				

Benchmark	Objective appearing in the Orne PCAET: "Continue work sessions on energy questions in coordination with social workers".

[21] Regional energy action

ORIENTATION B: Face up to climate change

Action B.2: Create a natural risk culture amongst County Council staff

To reduce the region's vulnerability to climate change, it is essential to improve knowledge of risks incurred and behaviours to be adopted. Therefore, on the basis of anticipation and collective and individual responsibility, the effectiveness of prevention and protection depends on the development of a risk culture.

Level of priority

Objective		Being better acquainted with natural risks in order to anticipate and act better The County Council will act within the framework of its competences
Detail of the action	1	**What?** Determine the vulnerabilities of buildings and road networks which the County Council owns **How?** Cross-mapping of the main risks of the county's property assets, by using existing available data including the VH/VQ[22] activity reports (identification of recurrent sites exposed to risks). Inventory of adaptation measures taken to date, **By whom?** Department for Property – Mobility and Road Network Department – MDADT[23] – County Council Strategy Department – External Partner
	2	**What?** Raising awareness amongst staff, secondary school pupils and managers of roads and buildings of the risks and issues linked to climate change **How?** Draw up a communications strategy and educational material. Incorporation of a flood component in VQ documents **By whom?** County Council Strategy Department and internal communication - Mobility and Road Network Department
	3	**What?** Creation of a network of experts and staff devoted to climate change and entrusted with incorporating this issue into all the County Council's sectoral policies **How?** Collective training and discussion sessions; constitution of a "risk report" (including the means implemented for remediation), proposals for action **By whom?** County Council Strategy Department
	4	**What?** Facilitate taking risks into account in design studies for road and property projects **How?** Creation and use of methodological material and training **By whom?** Department for Property – Mobility and Road Network Department – Department for Development, Planning and the Environment – MDADT[23]
Pilot service		Department for Development, Planning and the Environment – County Council Strategy Department
Internal		Department for Development, Planning and the Environment

[22] Winter viability/skilled surveillance
[23] Territorial Planning and Development Department

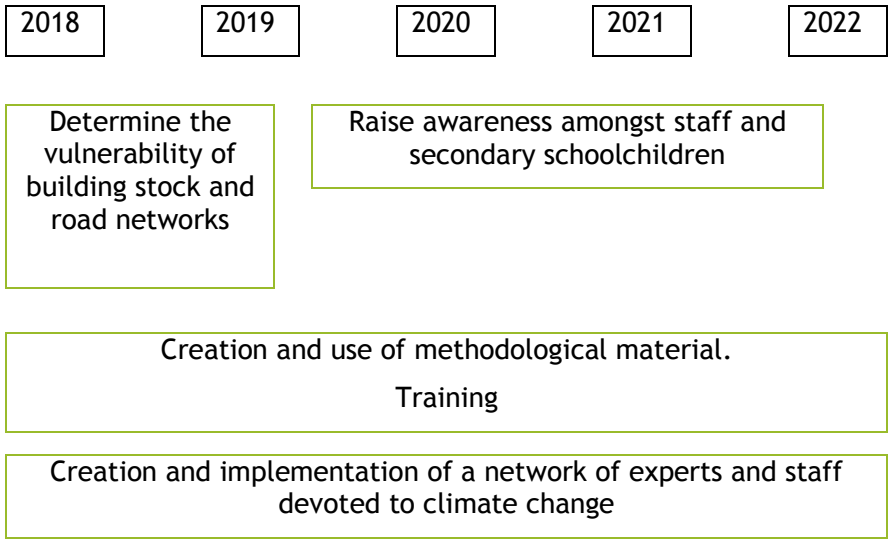
Partners	Geographic Information System (GIS) Information and Documentation Department Education and junior secondary schools' Department	
External Partners	State (DDTM[24]) CERDD CAUE[25] Climate Observatory Météo France	Organisations operating Water Planning and Management Schemes (SAGE) and Flood prevention action programmes (PAPI) Conservatoire du littoral[26] Agence des Aires Marines Protégées[27] Chamber of Agriculture
Monitoring Indicators	1. Number of buildings (0 in 2017) and stretches of road which have been subject to a diagnosis 2. Number of awareness raising activities carried out 3. Methodological material created 4. Evaluation of VH/VQ assessment	
Brakes / Levers **Vigilance points**	-Territorialisation of risks dependent on the availability of risk maps -Presenting a desirable future (demonstrating "regret free" solutions: positive in all cases) and making adaptation a regional project -Encouraging joint deliberations (internal and external)	
Climate Impact	☑ Acculturation ☐ Alleviation ☑ Adaptation **Objective for reduction in GHGs (2014 base):** As an adaptation measure, the GHG impact of this initiative has not been quantified	
Air Quality Impact	☐ Positive ☑ Unknown ☐ Positive with reservation	

Budget Estimation	**Investment**	**Operation**
		< €10 k

Human resources	-15 days per year for studying the risks and the drawing up of educational information -Intervention of the CERDD -Use of PAPI resources for awareness raising activities

[24] County Department for Territories and the Sea (French State Education and junior secondary schools' Departmentoncentrated services)
[25] Architectural, Urban Planning and Environmental Consultancy
[26] Body responsible for preservation of the French coastline
[27] Protected Marine Areas Agency

Planning



Benchmark

Dordogne PCET: Action A3 – Creation and coordination of a group of resource individuals, experts and technicians, who can monitor and evaluate the impact of climate change in the Dordogne

ORIENTATION C: Optimise staff mobility

Action C.1: Optimise staff mobility: the Administration Travel Plan (PDA) as a response to mobility issues in the Climate Air and Energy Plan (PCAE)

Level of priority

Journeys (professional and home/work) of County Council staff are one of the its main emitters of greenhouse gases (around 40%). Mobility is a significant environmental problem (energy, GHGs, atmospheric pollutants), but also an economic one, for the County Council and its staff.

The results of a survey carried out as part of the Climate Air and Energy Plan (PCAE) and the PAPEO research project amongst County Council staff indicated that:

•Almost 3 members of staff out of 4 use their private car to get to work;

•For 70% of respondents, sustainable mobility was a subject which should be examined further (first theme cited):

•The major strategic objective in relation to travel, for almost one member of staff out of two, was the reduction/optimisation of professional travel needs. For one member of staff out of three, the priority was home/work journeys.

This survey was extended when the Administration Travel Plan (PDA) was drawn up.

Objective	Reducing consumption of fuel and acting to improve air quality by optimising journeys by members of staff
Detail of the action	The responses of the County Council on the issue of optimising staff mobility were provided by the Administration Travel Plan (PDA) which is the document of reference on the subject and expresses from an operational point of view the objectives of the PCAE in terms of mobility and preservation of air quality
Pilot service	Mobility and Road Network Department - Forward Planning and Programming Department
Internal Partners	Department for Development, Planning and the Environment Human Resources Department
External Partners	Refer to the PDA
Monitoring Indicators	Refer to PDA indicators
Brakes / Levers **Vigilance points**	Refer to the PDA
Climate Impact	☐ Acculturation ☑ Alleviation ☐ Adaptation **Objective for reduction in GHGs (2014 base):** In accordance with the objectives set in the PDA
Air Quality Impact	☑ Positive ☐ Unknown ☐ Positive with reservation

Budget Estimation	**Investment**	**Operation**
	Refer to the action sheets of the PDA	Refer to the action sheets of the PDA
Human resources	- Half-FTE[28] dedicated to putting actions in place and monitoring the PDA	
Planning		

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Implementation and monitoring of the PDA				

[28] Full-time equivalent

ORIENTATION D: The exemplary nature of the County Council's activities

Action D.1: Raise awareness amongst and mobilise elected representatives in relation to air, energy and climate issues

The Climate Air and Energy Plan (PCAE) is to be managed by elected representatives. It is essential that they are mobilised, so that they can deliver their political vision outlining all of the county council's policies on the subject.

Level of priority

Objective	Accustoming elected representatives to managing the implementation of the Climate Air and Energy Plan
Detail of the action	1 **What?** Raising awareness amongst elected representatives of the environmental impacts of the County Council's activities and commitments **How?** Presentation in Themed Committee Meetings **By whom?** County Council Strategy Department
	2 **What?** Communicate regularly with elected representatives on the County's Air, Energy and Climate issues **How?** Internal letter for elected representatives - An annual review in Themed Committee meetings **By whom?** Communications Department (internal letter)
	3 **What?** Deepen understanding amongst elected representatives of Air, Energy and Climate issues **How?** One half day devoted to information/awareness raising, once per term of office **By whom?** Intervention of external specialists (Sustainable Development Ambassadors from CERDD and ADEME, etc.) as well as County Council staff
Pilot service	County Council Strategy Department
Internal Partners	Cabinet of elected representatives Executive of the Assembly of elected representatives
External Partners	Sustainable Development Resource Centre-CERDD ADEME ATMO
Monitoring Indicators	1.Number of training sessions delivered 2. Number of elected representatives trained and made aware of air-energy-climate issues 3. Annual assessments
Brakes / Levers	-Demonstrate the value for the community of launching initiatives

Vigilance points	-Delivering ongoing awareness raising activities over time which is non-blaming but is enlightening and encourages accountability -Coordinating the different managements
Climate Impact	☑ Acculturation ☐ Alleviation ☐ Adaptation **Objective for reduction in GHGs (2014 base):** As an acculturation measure, the GHG impact of this initiative is indirect - it is therefore not quantified.
Air Quality Impact	☐ Positive ☑ Unknown ☐ Positive with reservation

Budget Estimation	**Investment**	**Operation**
		< to €10 k

Human resources	-5 days per year (holding of meetings, interventions, drafting and distribution of internal letters) -Incorporation of new interventions in the new agreement with the CERDD

Planning

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Organise a hearing and/or training session in a themed committee meeting		Establish a time for the mobilisation of elected representatives aiming at extending knowledge of energy-climate issues		
Distribution of information letters				

ORIENTATION D: The exemplary nature of the County Council's activities

Action D.2: Define and implement a strategy of raising awareness of air, climate and energy issues

The mobilisation of staff is an indispensable preliminary to the implementation of measures to fight climate change and atmospheric pollution.

However, compliance requires structured and ongoing support in order to encourage gradual acculturation, allow new behaviours to be adopted and adapt practices to the facilities.

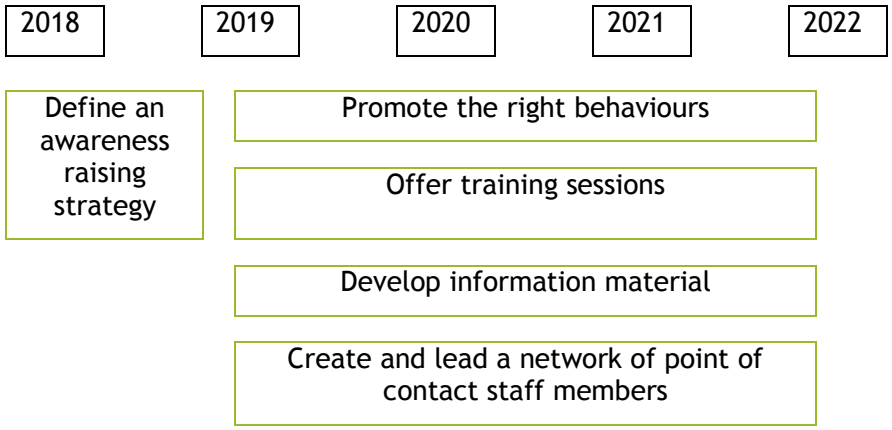
Level of priority

Objective		Encourage joint appropriation of air-energy-climate issues Target all staff (headquarters and regional).
Detail of the action **PAPEO PROJECT** As part of the PAPEO research project aiming to understand the links between the organisational context, the technical characteristics of a building and eco-citizenship, an experiment will be shortly carried out to encourage staff to adopt eco-citizen behaviours in their place of work	1	**What?** Take stock of awareness raising/training operations carried out to date. Determine existing effective tools and needs **How?** Inventory of actions (assessment of successes/failures); analysis of requests from staff and the results obtained; identification of limitations and obstacles encountered **By whom?** Department for Development, Planning and the Environment and Internal Communication Mission
	2	**What?** Create an awareness raising strategy adapted to the authority's modes of operation. Capitalise on existing and planned tools (new Intranet) **How?** Constitution of a working group with representatives from Departments required to act (Communication Department…); inspiring feedback; definition of general objectives defined by target, of resources and tools, of a schedule, monitoring indicators and mode of governance; validation by political bodies **By whom?** Department for Development, Planning and the Environment and Internal Communication Mission
	3	**What?** Create a network of voluntary members of staff to share a culture about energy issues, and pass on eco-friendly behaviours to their peers on an everyday basis. **How?** Draw on PAPEO experimentation: mobilisation of staff, drawing of roadmaps and mission statements, training, visits to buildings, regular meetings and activities **By whom?** Department for Development, Planning and the Environment, Human Resources Department, Department for Property
	4	**What?** Implement the awareness raising plan per targets or even per building **How?** Creation or updating of tools, experimental and mobilising actions, definition of a project team in accordance with recommended actions, test of actions in certain key departments before more general deployment **By whom?** Internal Communication Mission, Department for Development, Planning and the Environment, Department for Property,

	and Mobility & Road Network Department
Pilot service	Department for Development, Planning and the Environment – County Council Strategy Department
Internal Partners	Internal Communication Mission Department for Property - Innovation and Energy Department
External Partners	CNFPT[29], partners (CPIE[30], CERDD, etc.) ATMO
Monitoring Indicators	1. Proportion of managers represented in the staff network 2. Number of events organised with the staff network 3. Number of actions from the awareness raising plan implemented per year NB: indicators specific to each action will have been set as part of strategy
Brakes / Levers **Vigilance points**	- Incorporate these actions in a long-term communications strategy - Adapt actions to the County Council's staff and facilities - Aim at a minimum number of point-of-contact staff per site while ensuring that the initiative remains voluntary and give them the means to carry out their mission (for example: dedicated time) and involve internal environmental stakeholders
Climate Impact	☑ Acculturation ☐ Alleviation ☐ Adaptation **Objective for reduction in GHGs (2014 base):** As an acculturation measure, the GHG impact of this initiative is indirect - it is therefore not quantified.
Air Quality Impact	☐ Positive ☑ Unknown ☐ Positive with reservation
Budget Estimation	**Investment**: **Operation**: < to €50 k
Human resources	-1 FTE for the joint drafting of strategy, communication, training, support and ongoing management

[29] National Centre for Territorial Public Administration
[30] Permanent Centre for Environmental Initiatives

Planning



Benchmark

Vosges PCET: Ascertain and limit the production of waste by creating a network of contact persons

ORIENTATION D: The exemplary nature of the County Council's activities

Action D.3: Develop a network of inter-departmental sustainable development technicians

For the Climate Air and Energy Plan to be implemented effectively, technical teams must adopt it in a spirit of co-responsibility. The issue is to establish an operation in project mode to promote the transversality of protagonists.

Level of priority

To do this, the network of technicians must first of all be managed (coordination of PCAE by the Department for Development, Planning and the Environment) but also provided with resources (roadmaps and objectives, tools, training, etc.) and content (messages, information and key data etc.).

Objective		Ensure that the Climate Air and Energy Plan is implemented smoothly and effectively by providing staff with the necessary resources for their involvement as managers of actions for which they are responsible, or as intermediaries for other initiatives.
Detail of the action	1	**What?** Establish a regular dialogue between the Department for Development, Planning and the Environment and the other departments, at headquarters and in the regions, involved in implementing the actions of the PCAE **How?** Representation of the Department for Development, Planning and the Environment in team meetings, information (sending of reminder emails, intermittent meetings) and involvement of departments in the implementation of the PCAE through multi-department bodies **By whom?** Department for Development, Planning and the Environment
	2	**What?** Create links between staff and accustom them to working in project mode **How?** Plan for areas and occasions when staff can be trained and meet each other: training sessions (role-playing), professional trade fairs, seminars (beyond the quota of 2 training sessions per year), site visits, etc. **By whom?** Human Resources Department
	3	**What?** Make information on internal resources and expertise in terms of sustainable development easily accessible to staff **How?** The new intranet function should allow staff members to be better identified: their position, their achievements, their statements, etc. **By whom?** Internal Communication Mission
	4	**What?** Distribute messages (eco-behaviour, useful information, etc.) and resources more widely (guides and tutorials, publications, tools and games, etc.) to the 61,000 secondary school pupils and their families **How?** Supply the Digital Work Space with regular publications (weekly) **By whom?** Education and junior secondary schools' Department

Pilot service	Department for Development, Planning and the Environment (Department for Development, Planning and the Environment) – County Council Strategy Department
Internal Partners	Internal Communication Mission Human Resources Department Education and junior secondary schools' Department MDADT[31] – Sustainable Development policy officers
Monitoring Indicators	1. Proportion of departments involved in the PCAE and having appointed a PCAE contact person (objective 2018: 50%) 2. Number of publications connected with the PCAE posted in the Digital Work Space (objective 2018: I /month minimum)
Brakes / Levers **Vigilance points**	-Use feedback to illustrate the feasibility and values of transversality -Make transversal management a long-term affair, by arranging meetings at regular intervals of the body linking the different departments -Promote experimentation and feedback -Organise occasional but regular contact in order to encourage the habit of discussion
Climate Impact	☑ Acculturation ☐ Alleviation ☐ Adaptation **Objective for reduction in GHGs (2014 base):** As an acculturation measure, the GHG impact of this initiative is indirect (not quantified)
Air Quality Impact	☐ Positive ☑ Unknown ☐ Positive with reservation

Budget Estimation	**Investment**	**Operation**
		< €10 k

Human resources	-5 days per year for action management -5 days per year for the implementation of sub-actions (in particular supplying the intranet and the Digital Work Space)

[31] Territorial Planning and Development Department

Planning

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Presentation of the Department for Development, Planning and the Environment team and establishment of the PCAE management body	Proposal of external events to staff members (conferences, visits, etc.) linked to the PCAE			
	Involve all departments in the monitoring and evaluation of the PCAE			
Supply the intranet (Department for Development, Planning and the Environment) and the Digital Work Space with content and resources				

ORIENTATION E: Responsible and sustainable procurement

Action E.1: Support the development of the methanisation sector in the county

The activities of the County Council produce large quantities of organic waste (green waste from junior secondary schools and roadsides and biowaste from catering) today recycled very little, and the removal of which under current removal conditions will be increasingly costly. Making the County Council's resources available to supply methanisation units (in particular farming) is an economic, energy and environmental opportunity for the region.

Level of priority

Objective	Develop the production of renewable energies through more responsible management and recycling of the County Council's fermentable waste.	
Detail of the action	1	**What?** Evaluate the biomass deposits produced by the activities of the County Council, schools and the EMS[32] **How?** Carry out a diagnosis of biomass deposits from mass catering (junior secondary school and local authority canteens: tonnages, inventory of sorting practices, etc.) and of the feasibility of recycling green waste collected from roadsides via methanisation). **By whom?** Education and Junior Secondary Schools' Department / Department for Property - Mobility And Road Network Department / MDADT[33] – Solidarity Hub
	2	**What?** Mobilise farmers interested in experimentation and study their needs **How?** Contact network heads to propose or promote the development of projects in which farmers could become involved. Inform them, then identify the farmers interested and describe their resources/needs. **By whom?** Department for Development, Planning and the Environment in partnership with the Chamber of Agriculture
Pilot service	Department for Development, Planning and the Environment (Department for Development, Planning and the Environment) Regional Development Department	
Internal Partners	Education and Junior Secondary School Department (Education and Junior Secondary Schools' Department) Department for Property Mobility and Road Network Department	
External Partners	Chamber of Agriculture Region CERDD	Intercommunalities with responsibility for "Waste"

[32] Medico-social establishments
[33] Territorial Planning and Development Department

Monitoring Indicators	1. Tonnage of biomass recycled (and corresponding GWh produced) 2. Number of junior secondary schools whose waste is methanised 2. Number of EMS whose waste is methanised
Brakes / Levers **Vigilance points**	-Organise a visit to a methanisation unit for Education and junior secondary schools' Departmentision-makers (head teachers, kitchen managers, etc.) -Don't neglect the organisational aspects involved in the recycling of biowaste; sorting area to be created, training of technical staff in sorting, etc. -Capitalise on the experiments and feedback carried out
Climate Impact	☐ Acculturation ☑ Alleviation ☐ Adaptation **Objective for reduction in GHGs (2014 base):** During the diagnosis, the emissions linked to school waste was not quantified due to lack of data. Methanisation, by recycling the waste from Arras civic centre and the green waste from roadsides, would reduce GHGs by 85.5 tonnes of CO2 equivalent per year (or 14.4% less Waste, and 0.08% less in overall Greenhouse Gas Emissions)
Air Quality Impact	☑ Positive ☐ Unknown ☐ Positive with reservation
Budget Estimation	**Investment** | **Operation** from €10 k to €50 k
Human resources	- 15 days for taking an inventory of deposits (tonnages, types, etc.) - 15 days per year for implementation (supply agreements with methanisation units, etc.) - Partnership with the Chamber of Agriculture to mobilise farmers

Planning

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Assess biomass deposits			Carry out an experiment with the farming sector	
Mobilise farmers and study their needs				

ORIENTATION E: Responsible and sustainable procurement

Action E.2: Aim at producing low carbon canteen meals

Food is a source of GHG emissions and atmospheric pollutants through the production of foodstuffs, their transportation, their storage, and the processing of remains and waste … The number of meals served at County Council headquarters is more than 152,000 per year, representing 350 tonnes of CO2 equivalent. Action is mainly focused on the Estaminet, as an example and intending to be rolled out into mass catering in junior secondary schools and ESMS[34].

Level of priority

Objective		Reduce the carbon impact and the emissions of atmospheric pollutants from food by acting both in advance (menus and local suppliers) and in retrospect (management of portions and waste).
Detail of the action	1	**What?** Reduce the environmental impact of supplying the Estaminet. **How?** Alter the choice of products ordered, by working both on menu composition (for example by experimenting with vegetarian meals) and their provenance (favour proximity and short distribution channels) by using the levers of public procurement **By whom?** Purchasing and Logistics Department – Administrative restaurant (Estaminet) and Public Procurement Department
	2	**What?** As well as the Estaminet, plan to gradually extend the initiative to the County's junior secondary schools and ESMS **How?** Involve head teachers and technical staff in order to find out about their current practices, their constraints and their willingness to act in this area (after feedback and assessment of the Estaminet) **By whom?** Education and junior secondary schools' Department, Solidarity Hub
Pilot service		Purchasing and Logistics Department - Estaminet, Education and junior secondary schools' Department, Department for Development, Planning and the Environment
External Partners		CERDD Chamber of Agriculture Agrilocal
Monitoring Indicators		1. Number of local suppliers 2. Proportion of vegetarian dishes in the Estaminet's menus 3. Proportion of local produce
Brakes / Levers **Vigilance points**		-Even more than other actions, this one requires really listening to users: it's about changing their habits (whatever the composition of menus or the organisation of the Department) -At the same time, we should communicate about the positive impacts (more healthy food, support for local producers, use of compost, reduction of waste, etc.)

[34] Medico-social establishments and services

	-Facilitate access for small local producers to public procurement contracts so that they respond to the consultations launched by the County Council
Climate Impact	☐ Acculturation ☑ Alleviation ☐ Adaptation **Objective for reduction in GHGs (2014 base):** 1 average meal = 2.3 kg of CO2 equivalent (against 0.5 for a vegetarian meal). If 1 vegetarian meal per week was served at the Estaminet, there would be a reduction of 58 tonnes of CO2 equivalent per year (or 16% less)
Air Quality Impact	☑ Positive ☐ Unknown ☐ Positive with reservation

Budget Estimation	**Investment**	**Operation**
		Between €10 k and €20 k Estaminet: savings expected due to an increase in the proportion of vegetarian products at the expense of meat

Human resources	- 1 FTE
Planning	

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Estaminet: work on supply (menu and suppliers)				
Diagnosis of practices in junior secondary schools and ESMS	Assessment and reflection on the gradual rolling out to junior secondary schools and ESMS, while capitalising on feedback			

Benchmark	PCET of la Manche: Develop short distribution channels in mass catering in junior secondary schools. Creation of a "school catering" technician to support junior secondary schools and manage a quality initiative with the priority of developing local supply networks The platform www.agrilocal.fr puts local suppliers and public procurers who are responsible for mass catering (junior secondary schools, high schools, and EHPADs[35], etc…) in touch with each other simply, directly and instantaneously.

[35] Nursing homes

/ MANAGEMENT, MONITORING, EVALUATION

Management of the PCAE

The management of the PCAE aims to bring together the conditions for the optimal implementation of the action plan. So, the management role is exercised continuously over the 5 years of the application of the Climate Air and Energy Plan. The implementation of the PCAE assumes the existence of a certain organisation within the County Council, in particular via:

- **The management and steering of the PCAE,** by the County Council Strategy Department within the Department dor Development, Planning and the Environment;
- **The setting up of a steering body,** bringing together the County Council Strategy Department and the managers of other sustainable development initiatives (Agenda21, PDA, etc.) under the chairmanship of the contact elected representative;
- **Relaying** of the initiative via action managers and contact persons at Centres approached to draft the Sustainable Development Report

In concrete terms, the management of the PCAE will be delivered through regular meetings and a collaboration with action managers and partners, the search for funding and grants, and the sharing of experiences and exploitation of results.

Monitoring the implementation of the action plan

Monitoring will be carried out throughout the implementation of the Climate Air and Energy Plan. It will consist in **measuring**, via precise indicators, the progress of putting the action programme in place. It is therefore a **quantified** view, determined by the quality of the indicators and the availability of data. Monitoring the PCAE therefore aims to report on the resources mobilised and the results obtained.

The monitoring system for the Pas-de-Calais PCAE is based on the following triptych:

- The **human element**, managed by the Department for Development, Planning and the Environment - County Council Strategy Department
- The principle of **a monitoring tool** (Excel format with automation of some elements). This consists of a module for each action (monitoring and impact indicators), and a chart offering an overall view of the PCAE's progress;
- The organisation of a **training day** including: the principles of carbon compatibility (with a view to updating the County Council's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report), mastering of the monitoring tool and a short intervention by the CERDD. The contact persons of Centres approached to draw up the Sustainable Development Report have been involved with a view to deliberating on the optimisation of the data collection necessary for all these monitoring tools.

The problem of defining indicators as precisely as possible has also been raised.

SEQUENCE	FUNCTION	OBJECTIVE	MANAGER
Ongoing	Measure	Report on means and results	County Council Strategy Department

Evaluation of the PCAE

The aim of the evaluation is to **evaluate, after several years of the implementation of a policy, the achievement of the objectives defined and the suitability of the means employed.** It therefore aims to identify both the keys for success and obstacles, in order to serve as a basis for proposals for development.

The evaluation system chosen for the County Council's PCAE consists of the following elements:

- **A schedule:** achieved at the end of 3 years (or midway through the PCAE), also corresponding to updating of BEGES;
- **A method:** supported by the monitoring tool (for the quantitative part), but complemented by a more qualitative aspect (interviews, reading) and a critical analysis accompanied by recommendations;
- Management **by a dedicated project team** within the Evaluation and Forecasting of policies Department

The results of the evaluation will be presented in a Steering Committee meeting in order to report on progress and decide on any adjustments to be made.

SEQUENCE	FUNCTION	OBJECTIVE	MANAGER
Occasional	Evaluation	Develop (ongoing improvement)	Evaluation and forecasting department for public policies

/ LEXICON

Acculturation	An action of “acculturation” aims to disseminate information on energy-air-climate issues amongst the public (staff, elected representatives, secondary school pupils…) through awareness raising and education
Adaptation	The aim of an action of “adaptation” is to adapt an object (an activity, a space, an organisation) to the effects of climate change, some of which are already observable in the Hauts-de-France
Alleviation	An action of “alleviation” aims to limit greenhouse gas emissions in order to fight climate disruption. This is achieved particularly by a reduction in energy consumption
LCA	Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) is a standardised evaluation method enabling an environmental assessment of a system to be carried out (product, service, business or process) throughout its life-cycle
ADEME	French environment and energy management agency
BEGES or BGES	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report
EIB	European Investment Bank
PEB	A Positive Energy Building (PEB) produces more energy than it consumes
CERDD	The Sustainable Development Resource Centre is in particular responsible for managing the Hauts-de-France Climate Observatory
EMS	Medico-social establishments, some of whom are under the authority of the County Council (Child welfare assistance, nursing homes **(EHPAD**), etc.)
Rens	Renewable energies. The term “ Renewable and recoverable energies” is sometimes used to include energy recovery
DWS	Digital Work Space, the digital portal used in the County’s junior secondary schools
EPCI	Intercommunal public cooperation establishments
ERDF	European regional development fund
GHG	Greenhouse gas, largely responsible for climatic disruption
PAPEO	The PAPEO research project (Protocol for the Improvement of Environmental and Organisational Practices in service sector buildings) aims to understand the links between the organisational context, the technical characteristics of a building and

	eco-citizenship. As well as the County (which is the area covered by the study), the project is coordinated by Auxilia, funded by ADEME and involves Akajoule, N-Clique and the University of Paris-Ouest Nanterre.
PCAE	Climate Air and Energy Plan
PCAET	Regional Climate Air and Energy Plan, made compulsory for EPCIs of more than 20,000 inhabitants
PDA	Administration Travel Plan
Energy insecurity	A person who is in a situation of energy insecurity is someone who experiences particular difficulties in their accommodation in accessing the energy necessary for the satisfaction of their basic needs due to the inadequacy of their resources or their housing conditions (definition given by Grenelle Law 2 of 12 July 2010)
SPAPSER	Scheme for the Promotion of Socially and Ecologically Responsible Public Procurement
tCO2e	Measurement unit which allows all greenhouse gases to be measured by the same unit-and therefore not solely CO2 (methane, ozone…)
TEPOS	Becoming a TEPOS (positive energy area) refers to the ambition displayed by some communities to satisfy all their energy consumption needs by 2050 from renewable and local energy production

Pas-de-Calais County Council would like to thank all of its staff, departments, elected representatives and partners who have kindly contributed to the Climate Air and Energy Plan initiative.

Pas-de-Calais
Le Département

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