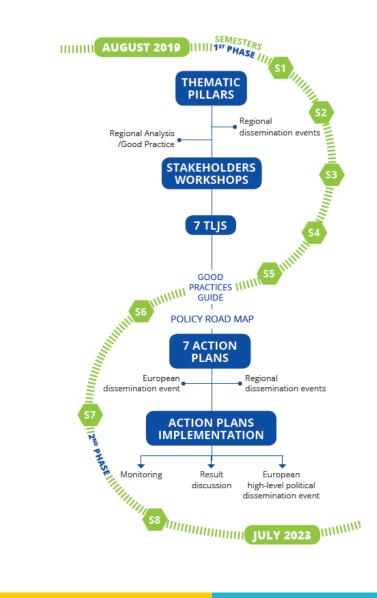




TLJ2: Peer review of Navarra's policy instruments



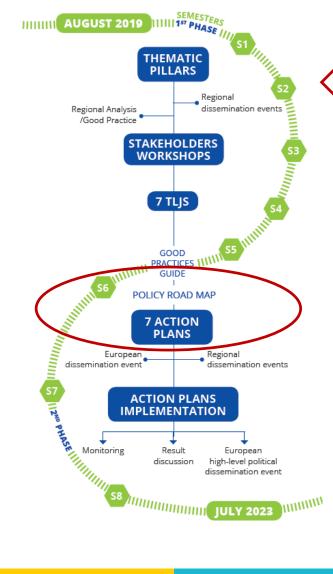
Peer review scope



- Peer review is an essential part of the exchange of experience process
- There is a specific Peer Review session in each TLJ focused on the local policy instruments



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Peer review methodology

Navarra policy report Navarra's Good Practice Navarra's RAB and benchmark

Observation 1. – adequacy of policy instruments in Navarra to enhance resource efficiency

Observation 2. – extent and sufficiency of life cycle methods in applying policy instruments

Observation 3. – one Navarra experience that could usefully be replicated in your region



Peer review session agenda

- Presentation of the Navarra policy report (5')
- Discussion of the 3 observation points (30')
 - ❖ 3 rounds of interventions (partners and external experts)
- Q/A (10')
- Wrap-up (5')



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- Strong, core instruments for overall improvement of sustainability development
- Not all of them have numerical goals, which may lead to difficulties in monitoring the results
- Some of them are overlapping with each other
- Relatively narrow scope in policies
- Will the social dimensions be adequately addressed here?
- What is the general political atmosphere in Navarra to promote sustainable development?

Observations from Pyhäjärvi Institute

Satakunta, Finland



 Really, it is great achievement from the Regional development point of view that Navarre has already developed the Policy Instruments and Regulatory Frameworks leading to the Low carbon, Circular economy and has developed the plans for the long perspective until 2050. However, from the documents presented there is not clear in which Policy instruments the LCA methods, apart calculations of the carbon foot print, are foreseen for implementation

Observations from KTU

KTU - Lithuania



 Navarra's policy is in line with the assumptions set out in environmental documents at EU level. The policy is comprehensive and extensive (two-year work plans axis activities, 2 institutions - waste plan). In some aspects (e.g. carbon footprint, recycling levels) it seems to have very ambitious goals.

Observations from Lodzkie Region

Lodzkie Region, Poland



I find the document on policy instruments and regulatory framework in Navarra very well prepared. It also considers a lot of aspects which is beneficial. However, to my opinion it is very ambitious and perhaps too ambitious regarding its implementation. For instance, no detailed information is provided in the document about financial resources needed to obtain a sufficient level of waste prevention as well as about the development/utilization of relevant technologies which will enable replacement of fossil fuels with renewable ones.

Observations from KI

KI - Slovenia



- The policy focus seems to be CE, waste management and climate change, with a wide-ranging set of policy instruments to address these.
- In practice there is a major emphasis on waste and decarbonisation, with less mention of other SDGs

Observations from Fritz Balkau



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- Remains a bit unclear how much LC methods really are implemented yet.
- Emphasis is on carbon footprint calculations.

Observations from Pyhäjärvi Institute



• The LCA method - Carbon foot printing is used for the waste management as a planning tool, both in infrastructure, as in events, transport, and in the collection models themselves. Obviously, that there are many projects where the Life cycle assessment methodology was used for the different projects and activities.

Observations from KTU

KTU - Lithuania



Life cycle methods seem to be well developed and strongly focused on calculating the carbon footprint. It looks like Navarra's way to LCA. Will the framework of the legal system and autonomy of the region be sufficient for the implementation of the undertaking?

Observations from Lodzkie Region

Lodzkie Region, Poland



• The life cycle methods in applying policy instruments have been appropriately utilized. This is believed to be so because accordingly to information provided by the documents on good practices from Navarre, standardized LCA procedures (ISO 14064 and ISO 14067) have been employed.

Observations from KI

KI - Slovenia



Both LC assessment and LC management methods are employed (see the GP). There is some reference to how the use of LC has led to policy changes, as for example in targetting energy reduction measures or carbon offsets. However purchasing green energy is not the same as energy reduction, and use of carbon offsets creates spill-over impacts when land and water use are not taken into account.

Observations from Fritz Balkau



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- Direct replication of practises not yet evaluated here
- Carbon footprinting system is interesting; similar system exists in Finland, so potentially sources for improvements could be available?

Observations from Pyhäjärvi Institute



 All experiences are very useful, but to find the right one or several for the replication in our region, we need to discuss with our stakeholders. Most important would be to discuss what actions were taken for the start of application the LCA in region and what was the mistakes or lessons learned to avoid.

Observations from KTU

KTU - Lithuania



The idea of involving public authorities in calculating the carbon footprint is very interesting. The question is whether the legal framework of other regions in Europe will enable such solutions. The challenge could be also finding the right stakeholders who would confirm their readiness to implement the practice. More time is needed to assess the possibilities in this area

Observations from Lodzkie Region

Lodzkie Region, Poland



• Both examples of good practices from Navarra could be replicated in Slovenia. However, since a lot of wood and crops are produced in Slovenia (the same is true for the Cohesion Region Western Slovenia), it is my opinion that it would be more usefully to replicate here the good practice entitled "EFIDISTRICT TXANTREA".

Observations from KI

KI - Slovenia



Many of the Navarra experiences could be easily applied in other regions if the political objectives allow this.

Observations from Fritz Balkau

Example of a GP outcome LCA4Regional LCA4Reg



Navarra example

GP life cycle tool used:

Carbon footprinting for GHG production in public services (Navarra) identifies hot spots for action.

Policy action taken:

Emission reduction measures 2018 (TCO2 eq):

- Buy "green" electrical energy 3,416
- Incorporation of hybrid buses into urban transport 607
- MCP Electric Vehicle Fleet 5,7
- Organic matter for composting 1,1

Emission compensation measures:

The MCP compensates its Carbon Footprint by purchasing emission rights. These rights are acquired in certified reforestation projects.



LC toolbox, Navarra





LC Assessment tools

Calculation of Carbon emissions in services of the Commonwealth of the Region of Pamplona: analysis of services and facilities to calculate greenhouse gas emissions (water cycle, urban waste, urban transport). Registry of carbon offset and CO2 absorption projects. 15 organizations in Navarra have registered their carbon footprint.

Carbon footprint

- Navarra asparagus and the cured sheep cheese Latxa de Lezaun
- Oil production oleohealth 2013- calculation of GHG emissions

MFA (Materials Flow Analysis) - Inventory of GHG emissions in Navarra: evaluation of GHG emissions taking into account both the sectors that originate them and the type of GHG

LCA for organic extra virgin olive oil 2008-2010: LCA, SLCA, and LCC to assess environmental, economic and social impacts.

Footprint calculation models

UMBERTO; SIMAPRO; SIMUR; EURENERS; ENECO

Indicators: See section 4.5 on the regional analysis





Eco-design ISO 14006

LCA for designing healthy and sustainable food menus in municipal schools

Eco-label: Register of Navarra Products with European Ecological label:

- tissue paper napkins of SCA Hygiene Spain S. Com. P.A
- guilt and mattress protector from Textiles Inducam SL
- Hotel Rural Aribe
- lubricating greases from Verkol, S.A.U

EPD (Environmental Product Declarations) - use of LCA to support certification

- EGGNOVO, has 3 EPD for different products derived from eggshells
- ACCIONA and SIEMENS GAMESA have 6 and 9 registered EPDs each for installed wind farms.

Ecological Footprint - regional environmental footprint considering material resources and waste generated for the maintenance of the production and consumption model of the community.

Carbon footprint reductions

- Carbon offset scheme for municipal energy consumption
- Purchase of green energy by municipality
- Energy efficient public transport (buses)

Management Systems ISO 14001 (427 certified organizations) and ISO 50001 (9)

Circular and sustainable materials management:

- Reusing drinking glasses at parties and events for public services
- "Nights without plastics" in Informal Room of Tafalla to reduce footprint of events
- Olite, ecological municipality to eliminate plastic material, and decrease footprint
- ECOCIRPLAS Project life cycle analysis approach to waste management in the Foral Community, promoting waste reduction and its reuse and recycling as key management principles.

Green Procurement:

LCA and calculation of Carbon Footprint for road cleaning tenders of Pamplona



Peer review - Q/A session

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Peer review – wrap-up

Observation 1. –
adequacy of policy
instruments in Navarra to
enhance resource
efficiency

- Extensive policy
- Ambitious targets
- Waste and decarbonization in the focus

Observation 2. – extent and sufficiency of life cycle methods in applying policy instruments

- Carbon foot print in the focus
- led to policy changes (targeting energy reduction measures or carbon offsets).
- Need to strengthen impacts other than carbon

Observation 3. – one Navarra experience that could usefully be replicated in your region

- High potential of replication for Navarra's GP
- Direct commitment of the public authority is key
- Legal framework conditions paly an important role





TLJ2: Peer review of Navarra's policy instruments

Thank you!