

Overcoming the **implementation gap** in urban climate policies: The CASCADE experiment

The CASCADE project

The CASCADE project addresses the implementation gap by a large scale of networking, mutual learning and best practise sharing activities.

The exchange of common challenges can lead to new solutions and provides potential for innovative ideas and new views on own structures.

The CASCADE project will be presented as one learning format to develop new and innovative implementation solutions.

Strategies, plans
and targets

Implementation

Reaching the
targets

What are common challenges?

► Development of the CASCADE benchmark

1.

Semi formalised
interviews

Online survey

Identification
of key challenges
and obstacles

2. Sorting, grouping and clustering the wide range of challenges, obstacles and drivers



Photos: Janne M. Bierwirth

3. From challenges to benchmarks – Rephrase **NEGATIVE** into **POSITIVE**

4.

Clusters	Content
A. Local leadership and ambitions	political commitment, use of legal capacities, financial structure corresponds with long term targets, innovation support
B. Local strategies and policies	comprehensive energy and climate strategy, corresponding with urban planning, integrated into city departments, co-operation on regional / national level
C. Organisational and managerial issues	adequate organisational structure, clear responsibilities, supporting implementation of energy projects and data collection
D. Stakeholder and citizen involvement	partnership with local energy supplier(s), networking with investors and producers, involving companies and citizens
E. Information, knowledge and awareness	municipal staff is trained, strategy to increase skills outside administration, awareness raising, communication strategy
F. Financing, investments and risks	capacity (financial and personnel), use of additional funding, support for external projects, reduction of risks for energy projects

Exemplary results from six peer learning visits in 2012

A. Local leadership and ambitions	► SEAP is integrated in day-to-day work of municipality, however a mainstream outside the administration should be supported
B. Local strategies and policies	► Corresponding potential analysis and plans of next managerial steps need to be developed
C. Organisational and managerial issues	► Need for a leading head or team to reach an overview and a good coordination of climate policy
D. Stakeholder and citizen involvement	► Start a collaborative campaign of mobility services and the public health sector to promote sustainable mobility
E. Information, knowledge and awareness	► Consider the issuing of a professional public information campaign on energy and climate issues in the city
F. Financing, investments and risks	► Develop a financial foundation of the whole SEAP, including costs, expected revenues, risks

Participating Cities | Feedback of the cities

Amaroussion (GR)
Amsterdam (NL)
Birmingham (UK)
Burgas (BG)
Edinburgh (UK)
Eindhoven (NL)
Gateshead (UK)
Genoa (I)
Gijon (E)
Malmö (S)
Mannheim (D)
Milan (I)
Nantes (F)
Stockholm (S)
Sunderland (UK)
Tampere (F)
Terrassa (I)
Venice (I)
Warsaw (PL)

"The benchmark key factors help a lot to form the interview questions. I am very impressed, how quick you can find the problems and lacks in a before unknown Cities' energy policy with the interview methodology"

"The peer learning methodology was a great experience and a very useful tool. I would like to apply it to other forms of social science to recognize better the benefit of the policy"

"We are preparing a peer methodology to revise safety mobility city planning"