



23 Community-Led Climate Action Initiatives

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0 Watt Generation
(ORIGINAL NAME: *Génération Zéro Watt*)

GENERATION ZERO WATT



COUNTRY

BE – BELGIUM

TYPE OF FUNDING

Public - EU; Public – Regional

YEARS

2011 – (Ongoing)

AMOUNT

-

CONTEXT

It is an educational project, which, through activities in schools, trains students to track down wasted energy and finally develop and implement solutions.

In addition to the animations, schools can use a [website](#) where they can exchange and observe their electricity consumption thanks to smart meters.

OBJECTIVES

Make children between 10 and 13 years old aware of energy stakes by putting concrete actions into practice in their school;

Save energy (and reduce energy costs) in schools: save at least 10% of the energy consumption of the 11 schools. The results of the first edition showed that it is possible to save 24% on electricity and 20% on heating.

Engage children to replicate these good practices at home

The project also has national and European ambitions.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

Thanks to measurement tools (thermometer, voltmeter...) the children carry out an energy diagnosis of their school, identifying where and how the energy is consumed. With the results, the pilot class develops an action plan to reduce waste while ensuring an optimal environment (CO2 concentration etc.). Finally, the action plan is implemented.

20% savings (on average) on electricity consumption in each school.

LESSONS LEARNT

Everyone can get involved in the energy transition because, on their own scale, everyone can make a difference.

Large investments are not always necessary to have a significant local impact. There's a need for strong investment from schools (staff), and a good network of partners associations/cooperatives/energy educators...) in support.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 11 - Sustainable cities and communities;

Goal 12 - Responsible consumption and production;

Goal 13 - Climate action

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Impact on lifestyle (knowledge sharing)

<https://energie.wallonie.be/fr/le-defi-generation-zero-watt.html?IDD=111975&IDC=6585>

Vilawatt - An innovative public-private-citizen partnership for energy governance

(ORIGINAL NAME: Vilawatt, un proyecto pionero de transición energética)



COUNTRY
ES – SPAIN

TYPE OF FUNDING

Public - EU; Public – Local

YEARS
2016 – 2019

AMOUNT

5,3 millions euros (ERDF - IUA 4.2millions
~80%)

CONTEXT

In 2010, the Vilawatt area consumed around 56 GWh in buildings' energy, 99% of which was housing consumption. This corresponds to 75 kWh/sqm per year, against an average consumption in multi-storey buildings in the Mediterranean area of 69 kWh/sqm (-8%). Dwellings have poor energy characteristics and household energy demand for climatisation in the areas is high: in general, the energy dependency of the neighbourhood has increased over the years and in some cases such demand remains unsatisfied, with some dwellings experiencing fuel poverty.

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to establish an Innovative Public-Private-Citizen Governance Partnership at local level (PPCP). This entity will have, for the first time, the Municipality of Viladecans together with the local businesses and the citizens of Viladecans as its members. Its mission will be to promote and ensure a secure, clean and efficient use of energy. This new PPCP will be the central hub that will manage the new local tools for the transition: energy supply, energy currency, energy savings services, deep energy renovation investments and renewable energy production.

The new entity will create a Local Energy Operator that will be the local energy supplier and the renewable energy producer, and an energy Savings Company, offering energy savings services and energy renovation investment to all the members. The community energy savings capitalisation will provide funds for new deep energy renovation investments.

With the project there's a will for empowerment and awareness raising on energy savings for all population and the least "willing/able" to.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

> A change of mindset in the local population, through enhanced knowledge and capacities related to energy transition and the renovation of buildings.

> A new PPCP organization for energy governance that will empower and engage citizens, local administration and public sector for the energy transition. It will be fully implemented and will include access to local energy supply, energy savings contracting, deep renovations assessment and new financing possibilities.

> A new energy currency that will be operating in Montserratina District, adopted by PPCP associates and local shops in the implementation area. The energy related local sector will be developed, by empowering local professionals and creating new jobs.

> The deep renovation of 60 dwellings, supported by a participative scheme, and given high visibility so new commitments for deep renovation are made.

LESSONS LEARNT

New form of contract: Public Private Citizen Partnership with a strong involvement of the local community. It is a very comprehensive project for energy saving, with the creation of a new currency and awareness raising of energy users.

Strategies to maintain the citizens attracted to the project's cycle and all the key players active in its operational delivery are important as well.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 07 - Affordable and clean energy;
Goal 11 - Sustainable cities and communities;
Goal 13 - Climate action

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Impact on productive activities (technical innovations)
Impact on economic model (greening)

<https://ciclca.eu/ca/work/vilawatt/>

EIT Climate-KIC – Climathon
(ORIGINAL NAME: EIT Climate-KIC - Climathon)



COUNTRY
AT – AUSTRIA

TYPE OF FUNDING
Public - EU

YEARS
2015 - (Ongoing)

AMOUNT
-

CONTEXT

With an issue as pressing as climate change, we cannot afford inaction. Climathon gives cities the opportunity to take their future into their own hands and implement grassroots solutions - empowering their own citizens along the way.

Cities identify their climate challenges and call on their citizens to come up with innovative solutions. Bring to the average citizen's doorstep the climate action, collectively with other citizens and other experts available during the event.

OBJECTIVES

Climathon is a collaborative event mobilizing citizens in towns for 24h in order to come up with collective and innovative answers to climate change. Each city addressed specific issues, selected from ideas proposed by citizens and the data available locally.

Citizens, city officials, and partners connect under a shared vision for a healthier city, which is manifested in a 24-hour hackathon to find innovative city solutions.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

The best ideas once selected will be put into action/realisation with the help of EIT Climate-KIC and the town's resources.

LESSONS LEARNT

Bring people together to let their creativity and care about the city and their environment show into their realisations during 24hours in a stimulating environment.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 11 - Sustainable cities and communities;

Goal 17 - Partnerships for the goals (Strengthen the means of implementation and partnership for sustainable development);

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Impact on lifestyle (knowledge sharing)

<https://climathon.climate-kic.org/>

Melpignano Community Cooperative
(ORIGINAL NAME: *comunità cooperativa Melpignano*)



COUNTRY

IT – ITALY

TYPE OF FUNDING

Private - Ethical bank

YEARS

2011 - (Ongoing)

AMOUNT

€400,000

CONTEXT

Melpignano's main administrative activity revolves around culture, solidarity & environment. Melpignano is a small town in transition, trying to secure for its population the essential services often hard to maintain locally for such small communities. Clean energy was also part of the agenda for which the Mayor was elected.

OBJECTIVES

The choice of a community cooperative was motivated by the will for a virtuous local economy helping sustainable growth (improvement of living conditions). A cooperative allows citizens to voice their wishes and needs as well as to take part in the implementation and management of the community resources (self-governance and the city administration is at disposal).

The coop as a partnership would also be able to support the investment in clean energies (with sustainable financing too). Aiming at a community with a sense for the future.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

The investment fully benefits the community (clean environment, installation and jobs, the money doesn't leave the territory). The profits stems from photovoltaic plants (34 plants : 29 owned by the Cooperative and 5 sold to its members). It is a public resource allowing for new projects to answer citizens' needs : the profits of the entire operation were about € 21,000 that the municipality decided to reuse for the purchase of the water dispenser of the House of Water. "In Melpignano, we supplied 460,000 litres of water, generating environmental and economic savings in terms of plastic bottles not produced and quantities of CO2 not emitted into the atmosphere. In addition to the revenues, which last year amounted to €23,000 euro, we incurred expenses for the purchase of books for 63 children from low-income families and contributed to the payment of the school canteen."

In the meantime the landscapes have been preserved from huge solar fields and more co-operators are getting involved over time (they started 71 to 127 in 2015).

LESSONS LEARNT

Melpignano is the first Italian community cooperative and as such it is an innovation and also an experiment (status of the cooperative : existence up until 2050).

The shape of the innovation allows for a concrete involvement of the population in its living territory.

It is carried out in a small size town (less than 3,000 inhabitants); according to the mayor, the size does not matter but this is not of everyone's opinion when it comes to replicability.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 06 - Clean water and sanitation;

Goal 07 - Affordable and clean energy;

Goal 11 - Sustainable cities and communities;

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Impact on economic model (greening)

Impact on productive activities (technical innovations)

Impact on lifestyle (changing habits)

E-Werk Prad Cooperative
(ORIGINAL NAME: Cooperativa E-Werk Prad)



COUNTRY IT – ITALY	TYPE OF FUNDING -
YEARS 1926 - (Ongoing)	AMOUNT -

CONTEXT

Back in 1923, a local committee decides to build a hydroelectric power station in the Cerin river. Creation of the first hydroelectric plant in 1925 in order to supply the local territory in energy. Ever since it survived, evolved and improved.

OBJECTIVES

The main goal is to ensure a sustainable energy self-sufficiency. They also currently have smart grid project.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

The entire energy system, managed by the Cooperative E-Werk Prad, allowed in 2003 not to suffer from the national blackout that affected the whole country, with the exception of this valley in the Bolzano region.

Over time, they conceived little by little an energy mix : 4 biomass district heating plants for a total power of 7.4 MW, 210 solar thermal plants for a total of 2,200 square meters, 5 mini hydroelectric plants for a total of 4,082 kW and 141 photovoltaic plants for a total power of 6.87 MW.

Thus they manage electricity and heat distribution services and, in recent years, broadband telecommunications services via optical fibres.

There are 1,148 members of the cooperative, including the municipality, and 1,600 electrical users, 580 thermal users, as well as 250 users for telecommunications services.

They won an EUREGIO Award in 2011 and in 2012 they received the First Prize of the Italian Network of renewable municipalities (Comuni Rinnovabili)

LESSONS LEARNT

Since the beginning it has a strong grassroots basis and a cooperative status since a long while too, maybe both go hand in hand.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 07 - Affordable and clean energy;
Goal 09 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure;
Goal 13 - Climate action

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Impact on productive activities (technical innovations)

<http://www.e-werk-prad.it/>

Messina's Community Foundation - The Evolved Social District
(ORIGINAL NAME: *Fondazione di comunità di Messina - Il Distretto Sociale Evoluto*)



COUNTRY IT – ITALY	TYPE OF FUNDING -
YEARS 2010 - (Ongoing)	AMOUNT -

CONTEXT

The Community Foundation of Messina was founded in July 2010 to promote human development in an area in continuous decline. It was born to elaborate, promote and experiment new economic and social approaches beyond the dominant paradigms that see man as a perfectly selfish rational machine. It was born to imagine visions and practices capable of going beyond that single thought that has created a separateness between the economy and the other dimensions of knowledge and human action. The Foundation is experimenting with welfare models of communities structurally interwoven with forms of civil and productive economy that feed and generate social capital and the instrumental freedoms of the most fragile people.

Operationally, on the one hand it promotes inclusive enterprises and socio-economic systems capable of generating alternatives for everyone, with respect to work, housing, social relations, knowledge and democratic participation; on the other hand, through personalised projects it accompanies the most excluded people to access the alternatives generated.

The projects and programs promoted by the Community Foundation are many and directly relate to the development of the province of Messina.

The Messina Community Foundation - Distretto Sociale Evoluto is one of the three community foundations set up in the South of Italy with the support of the Fondazione con il Sud. It was created on the initiative of a promotional committee, now also including Caritas Italiana and Confindustria Messina.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of promoting and consolidating a social economy network in the province of Messina was born from the meeting of skills and experience gained in the field of social cooperation and the promotion of the social economy. It brings together most of the productive social cooperatives of the 'Distretto Sociale Evoluto' that operate in the fields of tourism, agri-food, renewable energy, design and welfare.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

Among these, of great impact is the intervention for the realization of some photovoltaic systems installed on land confiscated from the mafia, as well as on public and residential buildings. The facilities, built in collaboration with the Beghelli group, are maintained by social cooperatives of the Sol.E. consortium, where former internees of the Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto judicial psychiatric hospital and former prisoners work: it is therefore also an operation to reintegrate and rehabilitate people with social difficulties, a real welfare intervention.

The energy produced is distributed free of charge in the territory itself and the economic return, resulting from the energy account, is reinvested in projects and programs of social and cultural development for the entire community.

The supply of energy is free and the Foundation only keeps the energy bill: with the resulting economic return they fund other local development projects, including the construction of some greenhouses in abandoned land, one of which is on a plot of land of the Ministry of Justice, outside the judicial psychiatric hospital of Barcelona Pozzo di Gotto. Thanks to the Fuori Onda social cooperative, plants, ornamental flowers, fruit and vegetables are produced in this greenhouse and sold through the Solidarity Purchasing Groups promoted by the Foundation in collaboration with Slow Food.

LESSONS LEARNT

It's a very comprehensive project not only climate minded but also socially oriented to ensure a lasting

stable development of the Messina area.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 11 - Sustainable cities and communities;

Goal 07 - Affordable and clean energy;

Goal 01 - No poverty;

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Impact on economic model (greening)

Impact on productive activities (technical innovations)

Impact on lifestyle (changing habits)

<http://www.fdcmessina.org>

APPLAUSE - Alien Plant Species from harmful to useful with citizens' led activities

(ORIGINAL NAME: APPLAUSE - Alien Plant Species from harmful to useful with citizens' led activities)



COUNTRY SI – SLOVENIA	TYPE OF FUNDING Public - EU
YEARS 2017 – 2020	AMOUNT €4,162,072

CONTEXT

Invasive alien plant species are one of the biggest challenges in European ecosystems. They displace local vegetation, destroy agricultural land and cause damage to European economy in billions of euros every year. Many of them are daily removed and mainly burned.

In Slovenia there are no special landfills for invasive alien plant species, so all collected biomass is taken to incinerators. Ljubljana, as a "Zero waste City", recognized the potential of setting up a systematic participatory model which uses collected biomass to develop new sustainable products.

In Ljubljana there are more than 180 different alien plant species identified, approximately 40 of them are invasive. Within the project we are working on 25 alien plant species. More than half of these species are woody and can be found as shrubs or trees.

OBJECTIVES

The project addresses unsolved questions with regard to invasive alien plant species in terms of the zero-waste approach and circular economy.

One of the biggest challenges will be to develop successful and trustworthy circular economy models, finding new use for all parts of collected invasive alien plant species (IAPS) and upcycling the residual materials.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

The project introduces a completely new approach to the challenge. Invasive alien plant species (IAPS) are considered a RESOURCE and starting point of a new business model: through large-scale educational and awareness raising campaigns citizens are encouraged to participate in IAPS harvesting and use. Collected IAPS feed three main ways of their further transformation that is performed at home (e.g. food, dyes), at tutored workshops (e.g. to produce wood or paper products) and in craftsman laboratories (e.g. to manufacture innovative products with market potential in social enterprises, employing vulnerable groups).

March 2018: they managed to identify 11 different species; collected 30 m³ of raw wood material (approximately 27,000 kg) of alien plant species.

Regarding the "identifying invasive species" part of the project: "We will organize 60 volunteer action events where participants will learn about the issues of invasive alien plant species, their identification and removal methods. 70 natural science activity days will be organized for preschool and primary school children. We will also organize 30 workshops for senior citizens, where they will learn about the issues of invasive alien plant species, their identification and ways of processing them into new products."

LESSONS LEARNT

The project is tackling the issue of climate change by informing and involving the inhabitants, including school children. Also trying to change the usual patterns of dealing with an issue: instead of making it a waste, tackling it as a new resource.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 15 - Life on land; Goal 11 - Sustainable cities and communities

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Impact on lifestyle (changing habits through knowledge sharing); Social Change

<http://www.uia-initiative.eu/en/uia-cities/ljubljana>

The Bioenergia Bystricko Biomass Project

(ORIGINAL NAME: Bystricko Biomass)



COUNTRY SK - SLOVAKIA	TYPE OF FUNDING Public – EU; Public - National
YEARS 2005 - (Ongoing)	AMOUNT €7,200,000 (80.5% by ERDF - €5,800,000)

CONTEXT

The [Polona region](#) provided an ideal setting for putting their ideas about sustainable community development into action. The few resources the area did have were being drained out of the region: vast timber reserves were sold abroad, and money flowed out as municipalities paid heavily for energy and fuel imports.

OBJECTIVES

The idea is to use local resources to address local energy needs and to make the communities from the 8 villages more economically resilient and energy self-sufficient.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

The Bioenergia Bystricko project saves the villages around Banská Bystrica one third on their heating bills, 51 per cent of fuel. More public money is now being used for local salaries and investments rather than paying for coal imports.

The project's achievements include a well-coordinated community approach, increased energy security in the region, a 25 % reduction in energy costs, reduced fossil fuel emissions - a decrease of 2 643 tons a year - and the creation of new jobs.

LESSONS LEARNT

Establishing trust is one of the very first and most important building blocks of local economy initiatives. 8 villages managed to associate themselves in the project.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 11 - Sustainable cities and communities;

Goal 07 - Affordable and clean energy

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Impact on productive activities (technical innovations)

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/306242037_Biomass_local_production_systems_and_their_managing_-_alternative_to_rural_development_in_Slovakia

Knežice's Quest for Energy Independence



COUNTRY

CZ - CZECH
REPUBLIC

TYPE OF FUNDING

Public – EU; Public – National; Public - Local

YEARS

2000 - (Ongoing)

AMOUNT

€5.4 million

CONTEXT

For decades, households in the village would rely on solid fuels for heating, primarily coal, which contributed to the local air pollution.

Knežice's mayor Milan Kazda was convinced that there was a better way, that a local solution can be found to provide the town with energy, reduce air pollution and support local farmers.

OBJECTIVES

Grants and public subsidies are invested in a biomass power plant for a [village-wide heating system](#). Such investment, they envisioned, would generate, not only heat, but also profits for the local municipality, thus spurring long-term economic development in the rural community. They also decided to add a biogas power plant when they started mapping the project.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

The biomass plant, located in the north end of the village, burns organic material from various sources - mainly wood chips and hay bought from local and neighbouring farmers, but also agricultural and domestic waste. The heat it generates then flows through six kilometres of well-insulated pipelines to 150 homes in the village (about 90 per cent), providing for heating and hot water.

Every year the biogas facility makes use of 2300 tonnes of biowaste - animal manure from agricultural cooperatives in the village, waste from forestry or gardening, sewage from septic tanks, even leftovers from restaurants in the area - which would have otherwise require costly disposal, and is now a prized energy source.

The use of coal has declined, consequently helping reduce air pollution in the village and cutting 8 613 tons of CO2 emissions every year.

LESSONS LEARNT

Return on the investment is expected by 2021 - long term thinking with immediate acting regarding the climate despite the scale of time.

Although they had to realise a bigger project to ensure a substantial return on investment.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 07 - Affordable and clean energy;

Goal 11 - Sustainable cities and communities

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Impact on productive activities (technical innovations)

<http://www.obec-knezice.cz>

Prinzessingärten: Nachbarschaftsakademie (The Neighbourhood Academy)



COUNTRY
DE - GERMANY

TYPE OF FUNDING

-

YEARS
2009 - (Ongoing)

AMOUNT

-

CONTEXT

The Neighbourhood Academy (2015) in Prinzessinnengarten is a self-organized open platform for urban and rural knowledge sharing, cultural practice and activism.

Prinzessinnengarten is a volunteer-based initiative for an integrated approach to community gardening and city development at Moritzplatz in Berlin Kreuzberg, a site which had been a wasteland for over half a century. And a lot more: a unique example of integrated ecologic community-based regeneration in the middle of a capital European city.

It is the result of a collective action against privatisation of public land.

OBJECTIVES

The initial goal of the pilot programme was to recreate the space, abandoned for more than half a century, into a shared community and shared space for growing organic food, collective sharing of work, food and ideas, and ultimately for a practical approach to transformation to an ecological city.

From the initial activities of common gardening, sharing and selling of locally produced organic food, activities like cultural events, and cross-collaboration with other actors are regularly planned and initiated. The Neighbourhood Academy which promotes the idea of constructing the building Laube a space for workshop, training and cultural events.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

It is a result of collaboration among several actors with the participation of Asa Sonjasdotter a Swedish artist who has been working closely with the garden on biodiversity and the Anstiftung, a foundation that carries out research into commons, do-it-yourself and sustainable regionalisation.

Additionally, there has been support for workshops and projects developed over the years, major contributions from Anstiftung foundation and recently through an EU project called MAZI which is ongoing. MAZI which means "together"; in Greek is a project developing a toolkit for building local, community wireless networks calling for Do-It-Yourself networking.

LESSONS LEARNT

There is clear emphasise on knowledge building/sharing (community project) as well as the importance of using a public space against privatisation (commons).

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 11 - Sustainable cities and communities;

Goal 13 - Climate action;

Goal 12 - Responsible consumption and production

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Impact on economic model (greening)

Impact on lifestyle (changing habits)

<http://www.nachbarschaftsakademie.org/>

CAPSSI – HackAIR



COUNTRY DE - GERMANY; EL - GREECE	TYPE OF FUNDING Public - EU
YEARS 2016 - 2018	AMOUNT -

CONTEXT

Air pollution is an environmental issue with serious health and lifespan implications. It remains difficult for citizens to assess their exposure to air pollution and air quality issues in their country. Up to a third of Europeans living in cities are exposed to air pollutant levels exceeding EU air quality standards.

The CAPSSI initiative aims at designing and piloting online platforms creating awareness of sustainability problems and offering collaborative solutions based on innovative networks of people, ideas, services and technologies enabling new forms of social innovation. CAPSSI supports environment-aware efforts, grassroots processes and practices to share knowledge, achieve changes in lifestyle, production and consumption patterns, and set up more participatory democratic processes on a global pan-European scale.

OBJECTIVES

HackAIR aims to raise collective awareness about the daily levels of human exposure to air pollution.

The HackAIR open platform will enable communities of citizens to easily engage their members in generating and publishing information relevant to outdoor air pollution, leveraging the power of citizen science, online social networks, mobile and open hardware technologies, and engagement strategies.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

HackAIR aims to complement official data with community-driven data sources, for collecting, analysing and sharing air quality measurements to community members through low cost open hardware sensors easily assembled by citizens, web and/or mobile phones. It enables citizens and organisations to easily engage in generating and publishing information relevant to outdoor air pollution, raising collective awareness about the daily levels of human exposure to air pollution.

HackAIR provides citizens with improved information about air pollution levels where they live. This is useful for people who like to exercise outside, look after children or the elderly or suffer from respiratory problems. It also allows for a conversation in the local community about possible improvements in air quality.

LESSONS LEARNT

The choice for open knowledge and low tech invite each and every one to participate easily.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 09 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure;

Goal 13 - Climate action

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Impact on lifestyle (citizen science)

<http://www.hackair.eu/about-hackair/>

ClimACT - Acting for the transition to a low carbon economy in schools - development of support tools



COUNTRY ES - SPAIN; FR - FRANCE; PT - PORTUGAL	TYPE OF FUNDING Public - EU
YEARS 2016 – 2019	AMOUNT €1,374,128 euros (€993,096 ERDF ~72%)

CONTEXT

The main objective of the ClimACT Project is to promote the transition to a Low Carbon Economy in the Educational Sector, considering the current situation in most of those public buildings. The project is supported by INTERREG SUDOE.

OBJECTIVES

Improving energy efficiency policies and the use of renewable energy sources in public buildings and housing through the implementation of networks and joint experimentation. By means of smart energy management, renewable energy, and a change in behaviour, ClimACT will improve the energy efficiency of buildings and will reduce their environmental expenses and their risks to health and safety. Moreover, in order to make use of the awareness potential of the educational sector it will also carry out formative activities to make schoolchildren conscious of the importance of low-carbon economy.

The project gathers partners with complementary roles from all SUDOE countries that will coordinate sharing of good practice and implementation of joint solutions to common challenges affecting effective energy and environment management in schools. The roles of the partners are complementary and the impact would not be possible if there was not such transnationality of the partners. After the end of the project, the awareness-raising activities and tools deployed in the educational sector could be transferred to a wider number of schools and even more to other environments like public buildings, hotels or homes.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

Developed and validated modular decision tool, business models to be applied in schools, technology-assisted educational platform for active learning, methodology to implement a low carbon economy in schools.

An unique database incorporating information concerning energy consumption, water use, waste management, transport options, resource efficiency, green procurement and indoor environment quality fed with results obtained in the 35 pilot schools and with information provided from the application of the Eco-School program in Portugal that covers 1200 Schools.

Developed platform with KPI and benchmarking for the educational sector.

35 schools with the methodology applied.

6 regions from Portugal, France, Spain and Gibraltar actively engaged in the pilot roll out.

At least 12.000 students, 300 teachers and 35 school managers directly involved in the pilot roll out activities.

At least 12.000 families/homes engaged to the project.

Over 20 ESCOs, 60 Energy, Environment and Maintenance companies, 10 policy makers, 10 environment and energy agencies involved in the project dissemination and collaboration activities.

7 training courses involving at least 100 end-users.

35 seminars involving at least 1000 students & at least 500 teachers.

1 International conference in Low carbon schools.

45% CO2 emission reduction in the pilot schools.

LESSONS LEARNT

Inter-regional cooperation, cross-border learning.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 11 - Sustainable cities and communities;

Goal 07 - Affordable and clean energy;

Goal 13 - Climate action

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Impact on lifestyle (knowledge sharing)

<http://www.climact.net/>



COUNTRY	TYPE OF FUNDING
AT - AUSTRIA; CY – CYPRUS; UK - UNITED KINGDOM; ES - SPAIN; CZ - CZECH REPUBLIC; DE - GERMANY; EL - GREECE; IT - ITALY; PL - POLAND; SI - SLOVENIA; FI - FINLAND; HR - CROATIA; LV - LATVIA; LT – LITHUANIA	Public - EU
YEARS	AMOUNT
2013 – 2016	-

CONTEXT

The EURONET 50/50 max concept was created and tested for the first time in Germany, in the 1990s. The idea was to involve schools in energy-saving activities by creating economic incentive both for schools and for managers of school buildings (usually local authorities):

50% of the financial savings achieved thanks to the energy efficiency measures taken by pupils and teachers is returned to schools through a financial pay-out,

50% of the financial savings is a net saving for the local authority that pays the energy bills.

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to achieve energy savings of at least 8%. The school teaches pupils how to save energy by changing their behaviour and gets additional financial resources; the local authority has lower energy costs and the local community gets a cleaner local environment.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

After the first year of project implementation, the savings in one of the project partner's schools amount to an impressive average of 6%, with two institutions managing to achieve a 19% difference compared to the reference years.

The 50/50 methodology is a 9-step methodology aiming at the achievement of energy and financial savings in a building. It actively involves buildings' users in the process of energy management and teaches them environmentally friendly behaviour through practical actions.

LESSONS LEARNT

Changing people's habits through education and children (who are the future) as a way to have a mind to the climate issue, important initiative in the field of awareness raising, communication, participation and environmental performance.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 11 - Sustainable cities and communities;
Goal 13 - Climate action

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Impact on lifestyle (knowledge sharing)

<http://www.euronet50-50max.eu/en/>

Ghent Climate Alliance



COUNTRY
BE - BELGIUM

TYPE OF FUNDING
Public – EU; Public - Local

YEARS
1997 - (Ongoing)

AMOUNT
-

CONTEXT

Cities are responsible for 80 percent of energy use and CO2 emissions. City initiative is therefore of crucial importance, because not only is this where we find the causes, but also many solutions. Moreover, city administrations are very much in touch with what goes on within the local community. This allows cities to join forces and stimulate solutions.

OBJECTIVES

In 1997 Ghent became part of Climate Alliance. The city was the first Flemish city to sign the European "Covenant of Mayors" in 2009, calling for a reduction of local CO2 emissions by at least 20% by 2020 compared to 2007. Ghent aims to become a climate neutral city by 2050. Together with citizens, local businesses and educational institutions, Ghent Climate Alliance uses awareness-raising activities, knowledge exchanges, new tools and incentives to promote greener living.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

The city has many different activities and tools to help the whole community get involved in both the longer term planning and the short term measures.

"Transition arenas", set up in 2011, bring together front runners in various fields. They pool ideas to support Ghent's "transition" to climate neutrality, which the city can then turn into solid climate policy.

Climate working groups were also established to formulate ideas around specific themes, from farming to the university to the arts. The ideas and solutions coming out these working groups feed directly into local policy.

Some platforms are dedicated specifically to school children and young people, encouraging them to come up with ideas and spread the word to their peers.

The city uses a variety of social media channels to ensure the campaign reaches a large audience, including setting up an interactive website where citizens can become a "partner" in the alliance and share their ideas.

There are shorter term concrete measures in place too, such as a thermographic map allowing residents to pinpoint energy waste in the home. Vulnerable groups are targeted through a special agency which offers energy guidance and efficiency measures. And citizens' initiatives include a "carrotmob", which involves citizens supporting a specific business in return for environmental commitments; or "Thursday veggie day", where participating businesses offer only vegetarian dishes once a week.

LESSONS LEARNT

The city is setting its own example by implementing energy efficiency measures in public spaces and buildings, and monitoring its CO2 levels.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 13 - Climate action;

Goal 10 - Reduced inequalities;

Goal 11 - Sustainable cities and communities

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Social Change

<http://www.euocities.eu/euocities/allcontent/EUROCITIES-on-COP-21-Ghent-Climate-Alliance-WSP0-9ZPB9P>

CITY CYCLING - Cycling for a Better Climate



COUNTRY DE - GERMANY	TYPE OF FUNDING -
YEARS 2008 - (Ongoing)	AMOUNT -

CONTEXT

CITY CYCLING is a campaign by Climate Alliance, which is the largest network of European cities, municipalities and districts committed to protecting the world's climate with over 1,700 members in 27 European countries. The campaign focuses on promoting the bicycle as a zero-emissions mode of transport.

OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of the campaign is to contribute to climate protection and set an example to promote cycling in municipalities - and ultimately to have fun cycling! As the local decision-makers for cycling infrastructure, local politicians should experience first-hand what it means to cycle in their own municipality as well as to initiate and implement measures to improve the situation for cyclists.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

In 2018, Climate Alliance is inviting people to participate in its CITY CYCLING campaign for the eleventh time. The campaign offers municipalities tried-and-tested, easy-to-implement measures to advocate sustainable mobility (more) actively through marketing/PR activities. Local politicians, school classes, clubs, companies and local inhabitants team up to promote cycling, raise awareness for climate protection and improve their quality of life.

Enhance the image of and promote cycling.

Disseminate information on the significance of cycling in climate protection and the quality of life in the municipalities.

Foster acceptance for an increase in the cycling infrastructure budget within the municipal budget and encourage targeted planning and measures.

Facilitate a rethink regarding personal mobility behaviour.

Enable all participants to suggest improvements to the local cycling infrastructure: citizen participation.

In 2017, a record total of 620 municipalities participated in the campaign. More than 222,000 cyclists, including over 3,700 members of local parliaments, covered in excess of 42 million kilometres and avoided almost 6,000 tons of CO₂ by not completing journeys by car.

LESSONS LEARNT

Advantages of using and developing a network : spreading to twin towns and so on, also involving local authorities and politicians as to make understand and experience so they feel less disconnected from people life/environment.

Cyclists' interests, road safety, climate protection, cycling promotion and citizen participation - all in one single campaign.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 11 - Sustainable cities and communities;

Goal 13 - Climate action;

Goal 09 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Impact on lifestyle (changing habits)

<https://www.city-cycling.org/home/>

Green Urban Infrastructure Strategy



COUNTRY ES - SPAIN	TYPE OF FUNDING Public - Regional
YEARS 2012 - 2020	AMOUNT €12,415,000

CONTEXT

Vitoria-Gasteiz is a city of more than 200,000 inhabitants, which might be affected by more severe climatic conditions. For this reason, it is extremely important to create green areas that can reduce the heatwaves impacts and heat island effect typical of urban areas. Green areas will also promote the conservation, connectivity and improvement of biodiversity, relevant for both mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

OBJECTIVES

Its main objectives are the regeneration of degraded areas through eco-design techniques, the enhancement of urban biodiversity, the improvement of connectivity and functionality of different urban and periurban green areas, the promotion of public use of green space and the improvement of adaptation capacity to climate change, as in particular more severe and frequent heatwaves.

Specific objectives:

- Improve the biodiversity in the city, increasing the spatial and functional connectivity between the urban and periurban green areas.

- Increase the services provided by the urban ecosystems, strengthening natural processes.

- Integrate ecological and hydrological processes and flows in urban planning.

- Reduce the urban heat island effect, reducing climate change impact and improving adaptation in the city.

- Promote the public use of green spaces, increase leisure and recreational opportunities, increase accessibility and field-city connections, preserve cultural heritage and traditional landscapes and extend the sense of identity and belonging.

- Create an urban environment that favours the health, well-being and the general habitability of the city.

- Raise awareness on the relationship between nature-biodiversity and society and, in particular, on goods and services provided by ecosystems, including their economic valuation.

- Contribute to economic development through job creation.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

A participation process was carried out during the design phase of the strategy, as well as during its implementation. Moreover, citizens and other private stakeholders were highly involved in the "Roots of Tomorrow" project with the aim of promoting their commitment towards the project goals. They were engaged during the design of the project, as well as through specific project actions.

LESSONS LEARNT

Citizens are participating on a regular basis even after the grunt of the renovation being done, keeping them and their community active.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 13 - Climate action;

Goal 15 - Life on land

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Social Change

<https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/metadata/case-studies/implementation-of-the-vitoria-gasteiz-green-urban-infrastructure-strategy>

Zaragoza Water Saving City: combining awareness raising and financial measures to enhance water efficiency



COUNTRY ES - SPAIN	TYPE OF FUNDING Public - Regional
YEARS 1996 - (Ongoing)	AMOUNT €2,500,000 for the 2002-2010 campaigns

CONTEXT

This is a semi-arid region with an average annual precipitation of only 314 mm, most of which falls during the cold winters. Consequently, water shortage is a serious issue for the municipality. The [Zaragoza Water Saving City programme](#) was initiated in 1996 in response to water scarcity.

OBJECTIVES

The city moved away from continued exploitation of limited resources to curbing water demand and limiting the leakage from the distribution networks.

A municipal Water Commission was established by the City Council in 1996 to oversee the implementation of a range of ambitious long-term water saving initiatives. The Zaragoza Water Saving City programme was initiated in 1996 by the NGO Fundación Ecologica y Desarrollo (FED) with the municipality support.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

The results of this comprehensive campaign reduced the water consumption from 180 litres per capita per day (lpcd) in 1980, through 136 lpcd in 2000, to just under 100 lpcd in 2010. In terms of the overall water savings, the city exceeded its own target: in 2009 total water consumption was 59.9 Mm³. Thus, 15 years after the start of the campaign, the city achieved a reduction of water consumption by almost 30 %, despite a 12 % population increase in the same time.

LESSONS LEARNT

The promotion of good practice water use can significantly reduce urban water consumption. If the reasons and benefits are well understood, local businesses, industry and the general public are willing to adopt more water efficient practices.

When combined, changes in water use behaviour, water efficient technologies and reduced wastage from the distribution network can contribute enough savings to replace the need for more costly supply-side infrastructure, and can also contribute to reducing vulnerability to future droughts.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 06 - Clean water and sanitation;

Goal 13 - Climate action

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Impact on lifestyle (changing habits)

http://www.switchtraining.eu/fileadmin/template/projects/switch_training/files/Case_studies/Zaragoza_Case_study_preview.pdf

Horta à Porta Organic Vegetable Gardens in the Porto Region



COUNTRY
PT - PORTUGAL

TYPE OF FUNDING
Public - EU; Public - Local

YEARS
2003 - 2012

AMOUNT
€239,568 (Cohesion Fund €63,422; LIFE+
€55,732)

CONTEXT

The Northern Region of Portugal has structural development challenges and has even fallen behind other regions in recent years: "The region must specialise in what it does best, innovate, find new business models and, on the basis of traditional and emerging activities, regain its economic dynamism and achieve greater social and territorial cohesion" as stated in the Operational Programme of the Northern Region ON.2 (O Novo Norte) white paper.

The Horta à Porta programme reinforces precisely this notion of integrated investment to have impact on the landscape and environment as well as on economic and social development.

OBJECTIVES

Final objective: Horta à Porta is a project that aims to increase the quality of life for the people of the Porto region through improved agricultural, environmental and social practices.

Overall objectives: Create and animate a network linking the various agents in the region of Porto (LIPOR, local authorities, private companies, schools, institutions and the general population) around a common approach to organic farming and local development. Create dynamic spaces that promote biodiversity and dissemination of best agricultural practices, valuing home composting and organic farming.

More specific objectives:

Organise a network of gardens comprising plots of 25 to 100 square metres for citizens interested in organic farming and composting. Train new urban farmers in organic farming. Create local support structures for partnerships and for vegetable gardens. Facilitate local community initiatives involving citizens and users in project management.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

The partnership outputs are:

- ✓ 23 gardens, organised and running smoothly;
- ✓ 560 users trained and better prepared to accomplish their tasks;
- ✓ means of support established and available for open use (training manuals, technical guidance, website, discussion group on the net);
- ✓ local government closer to the needs and solutions of problems of local people;
- ✓ students more informed and closer to environmental issues;
- ✓ local project teams motivated and committed to the project's success;

Actual and forecast results are:

- ✓ citizens more balanced and stronger to cope with economic and social adversity;
- ✓ adults and young people more aware and more active on environmental and citizenship issues;
- ✓ territories greener and more responsive to quality of life criteria;
- ✓ networks of local authorities and local organisations cooperating more closely over more extended territory around the issues of sustainable development.

LESSONS LEARNT

The buddy-system is central to the programme and represents its distinctive element. Training, visits, aid, advice - this is a framework that creates the conditions for systematic progression of the project participants. The most outstanding element of this system is the attitude of discipline, rigour and responsibility that makes each plot of land, each lump of earth, an everyday challenge for the whole system to be maintained and to grow even more.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 11 - Sustainable cities and communities;
Goal 12 - Responsible consumption and production;
Goal 13 - Climate action

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Impact on economic model (greening)
Impact on lifestyle (changing habits)

<http://www.hortaaporta.com/>

Climate Active Neighbourhoods - CAN



COUNTRY DE - GERMANY; FR - FRANCE; NL - NETHERLANDS; UK - UNITED KINGDOM; BE - BELGIUM	TYPE OF FUNDING Public - EU
YEARS 2016 - 2019	AMOUNT €7.88 million (€4.73 million from the EU)

CONTEXT

Energy retrofits of existing residential areas make an important contribution to achieving EU goals on CO2 emissions. The Climate Active Neighbourhoods project (CAN) focuses on underprivileged neighbourhoods that are in need of renovation in municipalities and regions of varying size throughout northwest Europe.

OBJECTIVES

To build relevant capacity in these participating local authorities, neighbourhood approaches and synergies based on new governance models will be introduced. A bottom-up approach will also encourage residents to find appropriate financing for the planned energy efficiency measures. In the end, a mix of exemplary refurbishments, resident investment schemes and behavioural change will contribute to a tailored set of solutions.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

Shared responsibility : CAN will help municipalities establish shared responsibilities with various districts for example while supporting community-led organisations dedicated to improving the energy performance of the homes in the neighbourhoods. The project will find cost effective approaches to energy savings and craft programmes to help tenants understand the effect of their behaviour on energy use.

Financing schemes : On the neighbourhood level, CAN will develop and launch both investment funds for residents with a focus on migrant communities and new financing schemes with focus on rental homes.

Neighbourhood action : CAN will develop neighbourhood tools to promote good practice examples on the basis of retrofitting city tours, face-to-face consultations or local energy management.

LESSONS LEARNT

Offering personalised support in the climate transition seems to ensure a more significant and lasting result, although the case by case also has its drawbacks.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 07 - Affordable and clean energy;
Goal 13 - Climate action

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Impact on productive activities (technical innovations)

<http://www.nweurope.eu/projects/project-search/climate-active-neighbourhoods-can/>

The village of Wulkow global ecological development strategy

(ORIGINAL NAME: Ökospeicher)



COUNTRY DE - GERMANY	TYPE OF FUNDING -
YEARS 1991 - (Ongoing)	AMOUNT -

CONTEXT

The people from Wulkow (Birkhölzer 2000), living in a small village of 150 inhabitants near the Polish border in Eastern Germany, lost almost immediately after the unification of East and West Germany all their job opportunities by the closing down of a local agricultural cooperative and at the same time of a big electronic company in the nearby city of Frankfurt/Oder. As most of them did not want to leave their homes, they put their efforts together to find alternatives for to make a living out of their own available resources in the village.

Ökospeicher is a non-profit association based in the district of Wulkow in Lubeck, north of Frankfurt am Oder. It was founded in 1991 and strives for a sustainable village and regional development. In 1994, the German Federal Environment Prize was awarded to Ökospeicher and Wulkow. In the year 2000 Wulkow was the outdoor location of the World Expo.

OBJECTIVES

Following German unification, ten villages in the Seelow administrative district east of Brandenburg set out to relaunch the local economy. Backed by the Land authorities, which attributed to this project demonstration value for the entire Brandenburg region, the Wulkow local council opted for a "global ecological development" model, the central aim of which was job creation. The objective was to generate and circulate work and income locally.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

The village of Wulkow (200 inhabitants) in Brandenburg, former East Germany, has opted for a "global ecological development" after the end of socialist times 1990. Driven by the "Ökospeicher" village association and supported by regional authorities for its model approach they developed village renovation, use of renewable energies, treatment of waste water, diversification of agriculture towards organic production and many new jobs. A 200 m² UFO-looking wooden community centre gives room for seminars. Today, 20 years later, the village keeps attracting young families for its quality of living, good Kindergarten and social life.

All the activities fit into each other and formed a chain of activities which could be called a "local exchange and trading system" : income is circulating from the market to the households, from the households to the power station and the sewage system where it finances new employment, while the wages are spent for local services and/or in the market and reappear as income in the households. The most difficult thing is to find the starting point for to set the cycle in motion.

LESSONS LEARNT

When the community is involved they can compensate where the public authority gave up and take credit for it.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 07 - Affordable and clean energy;
Goal 11 - Sustainable cities and communities;
Goal 12 - Responsible consumption and production;

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Social Change

<https://oekospeicher.de>

Planting Permit
(ORIGINAL NAME: *Permis de végétaliser*)



COUNTRY
FR - FRANCE

TYPE OF FUNDING
Public - Local

YEARS
2015 - (Ongoing)

AMOUNT
-

CONTEXT

Providing more room for nature in the city: this is the ambitious objective of the greening programme of the City of Paris for the 2014-2020 term. Despite its current 3,000 hectares of planted areas, Paris is one of the least green capitals in Europe. Faced with this reality, Anne Hidalgo, current mayor of Paris, said she wanted to make 100 hectares of additional vegetation appear on the roofs, walls and streets of the city by 2020 (one third of which will be devoted to urban agriculture).

OBJECTIVES

Vegetation projects located on public roads (such as plantations on street furniture, tree feet, planted bins, ground rights-of-way for vegetated walls, sidewalk strips abandoned in stabilized or asphalt...) require prior authorization from the city: the permit to vegetate. Delivered by the City of Paris to the project holder, for a period of 3 years and tacitly renewable, it authorizes to carry out and maintain one or more vegetation systems, in compliance with the Charter for the vegetalisation of the Paris public space. The greening permit allows every Parisian to increase the place of nature in the city, in coherence with the city's overall greening and urban agriculture project. It also helps to create social links, by encouraging project leaders to associate with their neighbours, friends... in order to create and maintain this little piece of urban garden.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

Since its launch in the summer of 2015, the green permit has met with great success among Parisians: more than 1,430 permits have already been issued. They allow the holder to grow on the public space: at the foot of a tree, in a container installed on the sidewalk.

Of all the permits issued so far, more than half concern tree feet. These open ground spaces lend themselves well to all kinds of planting, in the respect of the tree. Next come the mobile planters.

The 20th arrondissement has the highest number of permits issued, totalling almost 200. Next on the podium are the 12th and 11th arrondissements.

LESSONS LEARNT

The public authority of the city can rely on its citizen when they take the time to hear their needs and try to answer them, they will be present. The principle of volunteering seems all the more important in a city as populated as Paris.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 11 - Sustainable cities and communities;

Goal 13 - Climate action;

Goal 15 - Life on land

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Impact on lifestyle (changing habits)

<https://www.paris.fr/permisdevegetaliser>

Community Urban Gardens Network
(ORIGINAL NAME: Red Hubertus Urbans Communitarians)



COUNTRY

ES - SPAIN

TYPE OF FUNDING

-

YEARS

2010 - (Ongoing)

AMOUNT

-

CONTEXT

The Madrid Urban Gardens Network is an initiative promoted by citizens dedicated to community agriculture in the city of Madrid.

The creation of the Network emerged to make urban agriculture visible in Madrid, in order to meet the needs of urban gardens to receive mutual support and share knowledge, experiences, inputs, etc.

OBJECTIVES

One of the objectives of the network is to create a meeting point between the initiatives of community agroecology in the city and move towards a friendlier city that is interested in issues such as environmental education, food sovereignty, product cutting distribution channels, consumer groups, sustainable mobility, agri-composting, etc.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

The urban agriculture movement has led many municipalities to decide to regulate community management of public space. It created a virtuous circle, calling public policies to support urban gardens. Urban gardens (educational, community, social, demonstrative...) are more relevant because of the amount of people interacting with them than the amount of people they feed. They have become an essential element for the reconstruction of local food systems. A piece that significantly helps to put the puzzle together.

LESSONS LEARNT

Combine individual, isolated, city gardens to create a network is an interesting process as it reveals the importance of joining forces and how in that case city scale is more relevant to act.

See beyond simple direct production/activity : the gardens have gained an important symbolic power as metaphors of different topics: social creativity, citizen's ability to give value back to abandoned spaces, caring of nature in the city, and autonomy of citizens to build alternatives. A tool to progress in a practical way in a new territory culture that allows to intensify social relationships, as well to open discussions on the uses of the ground and green zones, and to recover in the urban environments the logic of the "commons", or to open the discussion around how we are going to feed the cities in the future.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 12 - Responsible consumption and production;

Goal 13 - Climate action;

Goal 12 - Responsible consumption and production

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Impact on economic model (greening)

Impact on lifestyle (changing habits)

<https://redhuertosurbanosmadrid.wordpress.com/>

Liège Food-Earth Belt
(ORIGINAL NAME: Ceinture Aliment-Terre Liégeoise)



COUNTRY BE - BELGIUM	TYPE OF FUNDING Public - Regional
YEARS 2012 - (Ongoing)	AMOUNT -

CONTEXT

Behind the creation of the Liège Food-Earth Belt, there is a desire to work towards the relocation and "de-carbonisation" of food systems and the revitalisation of the Liège economy, an awareness of the many assets that the region already has in this area, a desire to contribute to making healthy food accessible to as many people as possible, and also an intuition that the advantages of the short marketing chain and the social economy can not only be combined, but reinforced in the pursuit of these objectives.

OBJECTIVES

The Liège Food-Earth Belt wants to lay the foundations for a reflection and an action plan so that the local share of food goods consumed in the Province of Liege grows significantly. To do this, it is necessary to know the precise needs of the actors in the sector and to give oneself the means to meet them, via an economic sector still largely to be created.

The new sector envisaged would ensure remunerative prices for producers and low prices for consumers, for quality food. The project should also make it possible to create a large number of jobs, provided that the economic margin recovered through the short circuit is allocated to it as a priority, which is precisely what the social economy model guarantees.

In Liège, many pieces of the "puzzle" of tomorrow's food system already exist; it will therefore be a matter of networking them and collectively bringing out the missing pieces.

ACTIONS & RESULTS

Dozens of alternative production and marketing initiatives have been launched in the Liège region; concrete production, training and installation support projects have been launched, and many consumers have organised themselves to support local agriculture, often favouring cooperatives in the form of shops or purchasing groups.

Eight social cooperatives have been established. As a result, in Liège, the number of market gardeners rose from 20 to 70 in two years and sales cooperatives were created.

In addition, new links between market gardeners and traditional farmers have been created, built on trust. The involvement of the public authorities was also important because they made communal land available, for example.

LESSONS LEARNT

Citizens of a region can mobilise themselves together with relevant stakeholders.

Acting for something in which they believe even if some might consider it over-ambitious.

LINK TO SDGs

Goal 12 - Responsible consumption and production;

Goal 13 - Climate action;

Goal 11 - Sustainable cities and communities

IMPACT ON CLIMATE

Impact on economic model (greening)

Impact on lifestyle (changing habits)

