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*4rd International Scientific Conference on “Energy and Climate Change”,
13th-14th October 2011, Athens, Greece*

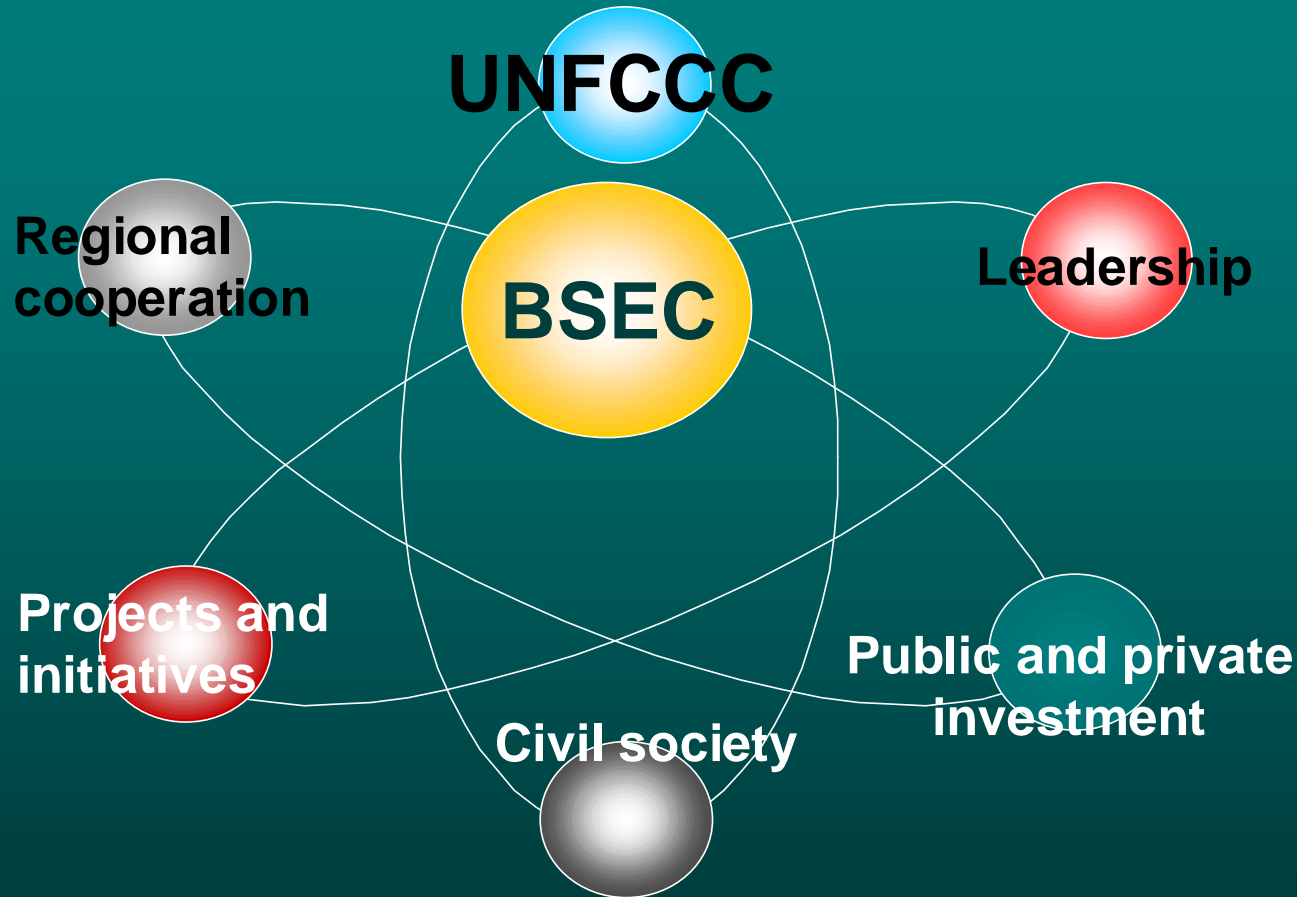
How to Write Action Plans for Mitigation and Adaptation by Implementing the BSEC 2010 Thessaloniki Declaration on Combating Climate Change

Dr. Valentino PIANA
Director of the Economics Web Institute

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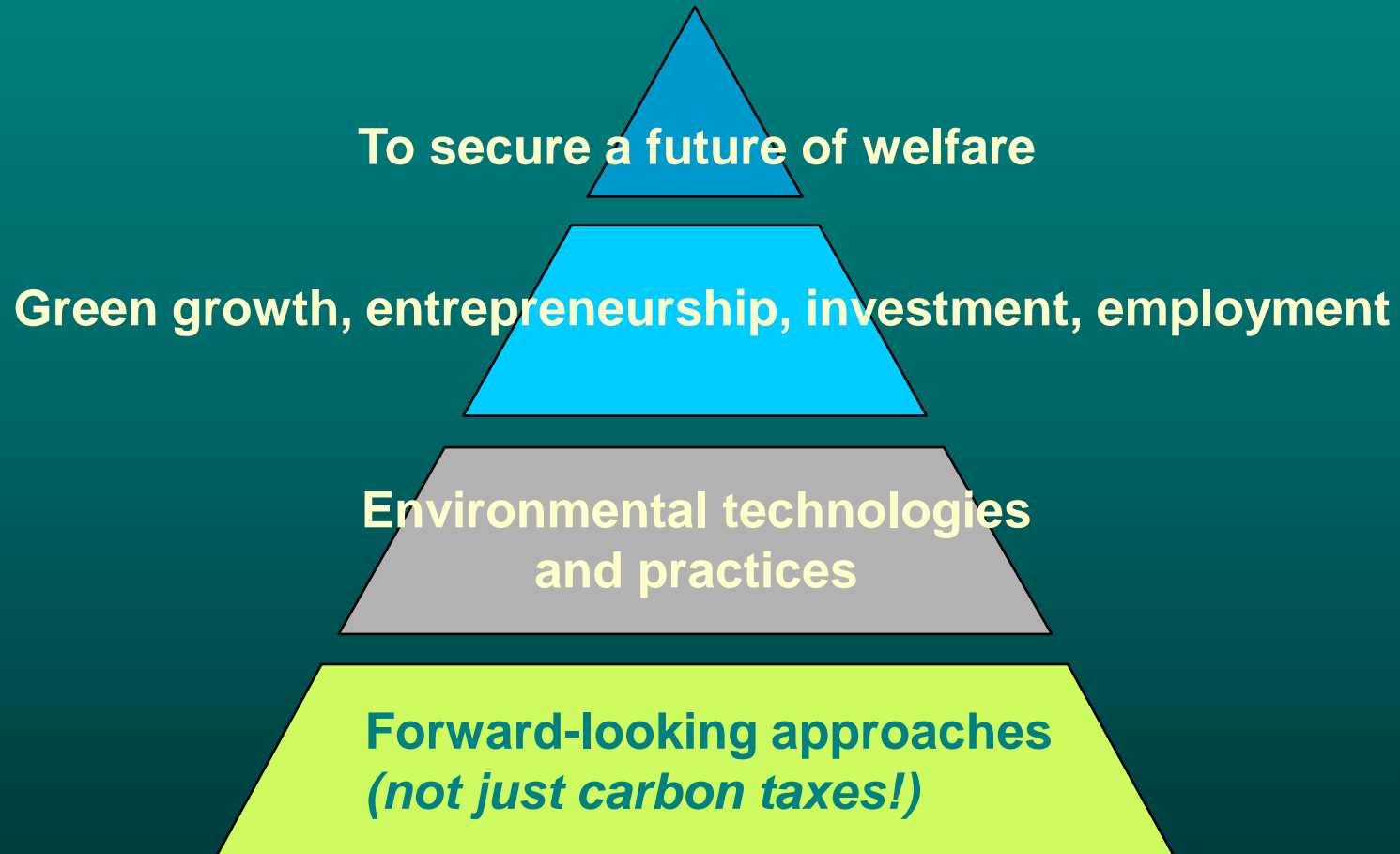
- The four key messages of BSEC Thessaloniki Declaration
 - Multi-level governance
 - Green growth to foster welfare
 - Main building blocks for action
 - Full policy cycle
- Action plans at national level
- Action plans at sectoral level
- Action plans at local level
- The process of writing

The Declaration stands for Multi-level governance



This is coherent with the Cancún Agreements, leading to post-2012 global arrangements.

The Declaration stands for Green growth to foster welfare



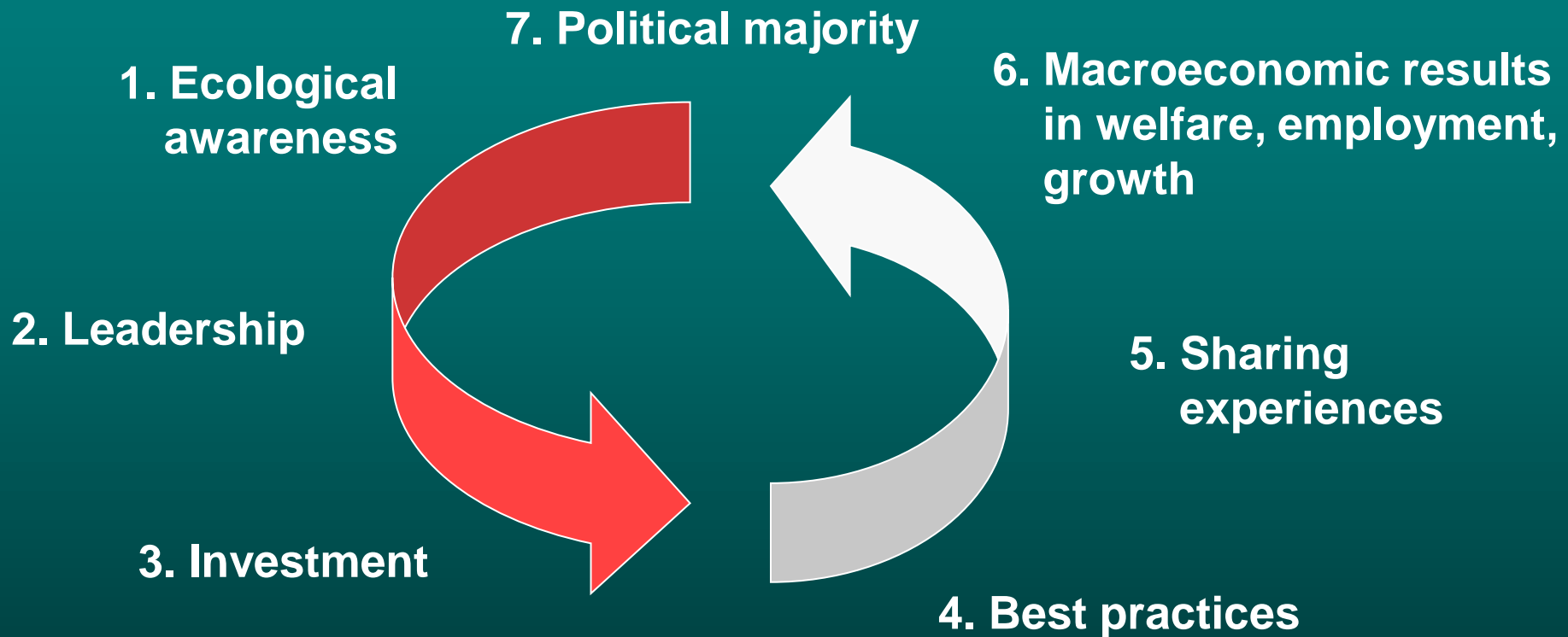
**This is coherent with the policies included in our book
“Innovative economic policies for climate change mitigation”.**

The Declaration indicates the main building blocs for action

- To connect climate change with environmental and social concerns (sustainable development)
- To integrate mitigation and adaptation
- Mitigation requires both technologies and practices (lifestyles) - there is no technological “silver bullet”
- Adaptation is needed to contrast disasters and slow on-going degradation
- Clean and secure energy (renewables)
- Resource efficiency
- Climate resilience

By avoiding conflicts across goals, the Declaration calls for sensitive and multi-criteria policy portfolios.

The Declaration calls for a full policy cycle



The political feasibility of policies is assured by effective action and visible results.

Action plans at national level

National Action plan for mitigation and adaptation should:

- *embrace the Declaration*
- *demonstrate leadership*
- *connect goals*
- *generate opportunities*
- *promote change*
- *map key territorial assets*
- *foster incentives for partnerships*

Action plans at national level

Ambitious national plans that:

- * build on historical and current strengths and that
- * lead to the intentional repositioning in the world system

can give rise to a “MOSAIC” of roles and commitments, to be evaluated in a benchmark regional exercise (“BENCHCLUB”).

See the homonymous chapters of our book.

Action plans at national level

NAMAs (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions) and other similar plans should provide

- * national policies to boost the green economy (10+ policies in our book)*
- * special treatment to areas that require major industrial restructuring*
- * a national architecture that elicit pioneers, support leaders, punish laggards.*

Action plans at national level

The Greece 2011-2012 case:

- *Green growth or Green austerity?*
- *Alternative tax schemes to prompt RES, pro-ecological behaviours and sectors*
- *Socially and environmentally fair responses to the middle-class impoverishment*
- *Channelling urgency into a combined solution to financial, economic, environmental and social crises*

Action plans at sectoral level

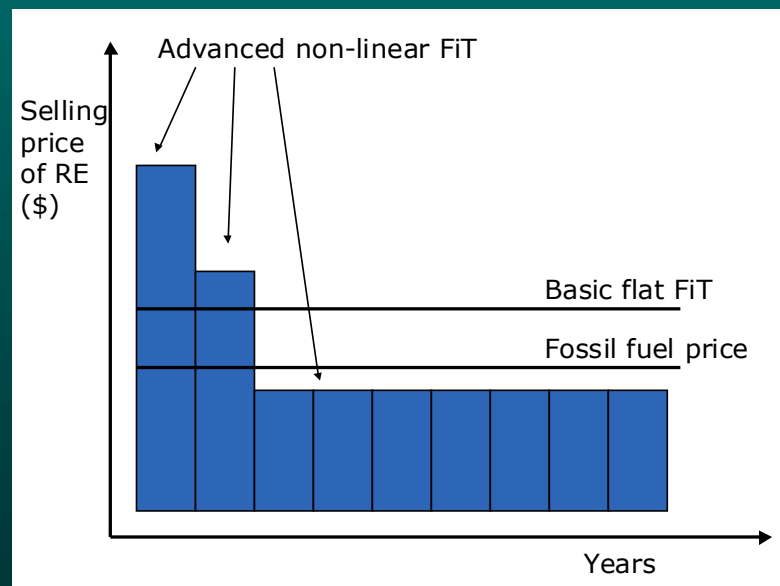
The Declaration emphasizes the importance of energy production and use in emissions and sustainable development.

Secure energy affordable for all is the result of intentional policies both from an economic and a technological point of view.

Action plans at sectoral level

In the energy sector, Feed-In Tariffs have demonstrated their effectiveness in boosting quickly a massive private investment.

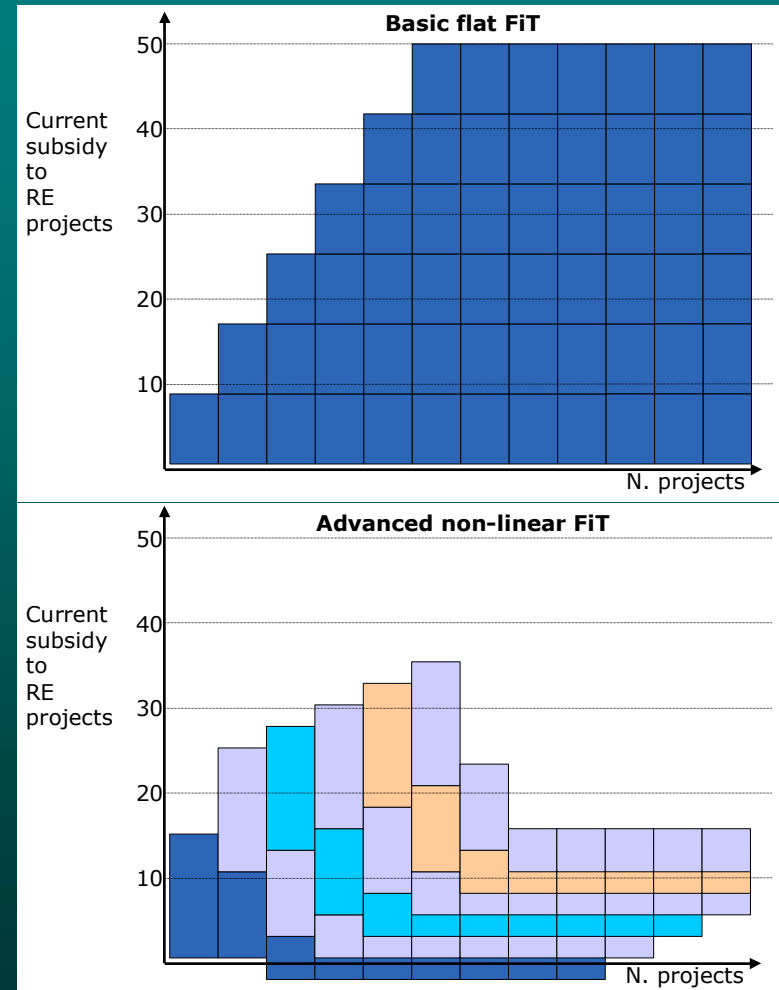
To cope with rising FIT costs and allow for 100% RES, we proposed a non-linear Feed-In Tariffs scheme.



Action plans at sectoral level

Our non-linear Feed-In Tariffs scheme is much cheaper than conventional FITs.

It's particularly suitable for developing countries where the cost of energy should be kept low to match households constraints.



Action plans at sectoral level

Action plans could be written in all main GHG emitting sectors:

- *Energy*
- *Transport*
- *Building*
- *Final goods*
- *Industrial processes*
- *Waste*

**Key sectors for both mitigation and adaptation:
Forestry and agriculture.**

Action plans at sectoral level

On transport, we elaborated a 4-stages scenario for the taking off of electric mobility.

- 1. Social and economic drivers for diffusion*
- 2. Priority given to professional logistics (e.g. Taxis)*
- 3. Territorial differentiation (e.g. small islands, peri-urban areas,...)*
- 4. Integration RES production and electric mobility*

Scenario and policies elaborated on behalf of a large NGO during the process of official exchange of views with the National Energy Authority

Action plans at sectoral level

On forestry, we explored policy options to mainstream the sector in mitigation and adaptation plans.

- 1. Additionality or restructuring?*
- 2. Sector-specific or standardised carbon price?*
- 3. Pay for stocks or for land-use change and quality?*
- 4. European or tropical forests as “loci” for mitigation?*
- 5. Price or non-price signals and policies?*

Action plans at local level

Local action plans should:

- *embrace the Declaration and its messages*
- *start from local assets (both in terms of fragile assets under environmental stress and of possible mitigation resources)*
- *mobilize population around changes in lifestyles (or protecting old traditional ones!)*
- *offer Strategic Niche Management to particularly appropriate innovative technologies*

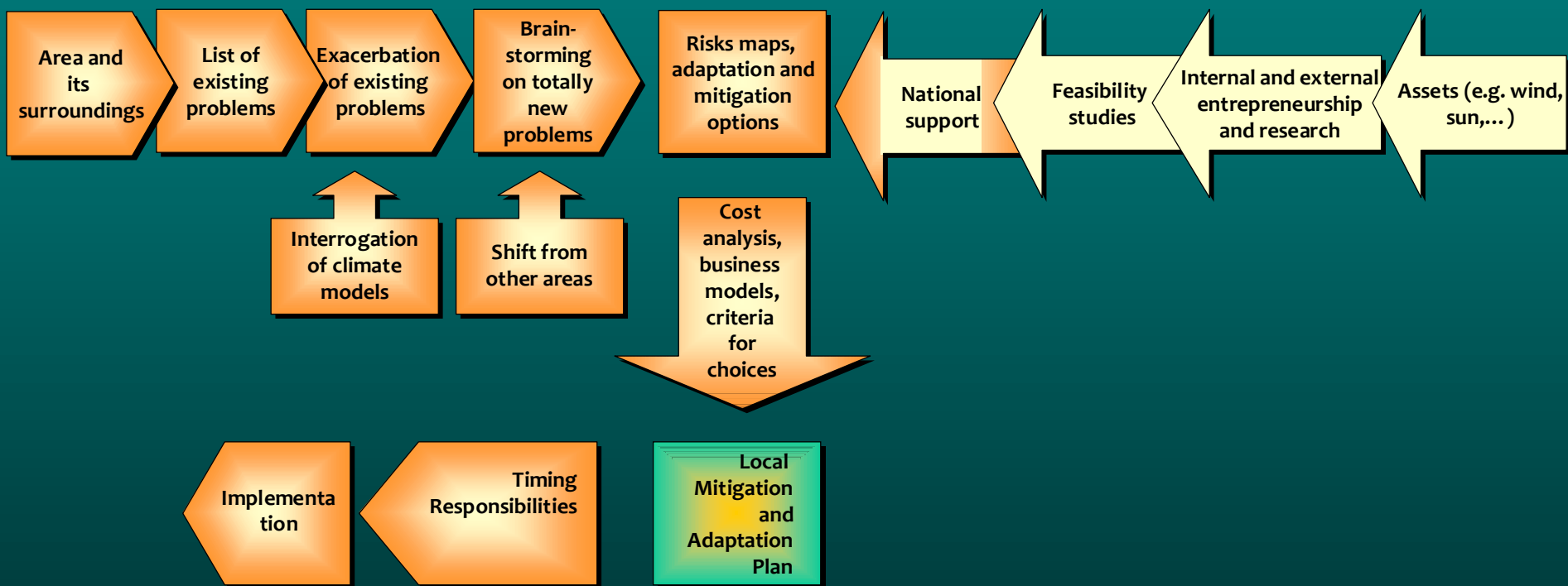
Action plans at local level

Local action plans for

adaptation

and

mitigation



Action plans at local level

The Greece 2011-2012 case

- *Athens vs. rural and insular Greece:*
 - *housing*
 - *transport*
 - *food*
 - *fishing*
 - *tourism*

The process of writing Action Plans

To be successful, Action Plans should

- *Be built on strong analysis but explicitly devote more "pages" to proposals*
- *Once chosen the tool, offer alternatives for parameters and ways of implementation*
- *Be written relatively quickly (6 to 12 months), to become relevant for current policymaking*
- *Involve policymakers, academicians, technologists, practitioners*
- *Mix local and global competences*
- *Generate advantages for those embracing them*

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