



International Urban Cooperation

Fostering Sustainable Urban Development on a global scale

Sub-plenary:

Multi-level dialogues - how to secure climate ambitions and speed up implementation?

Ensuring that the energy transition really is Just, and not just about energy

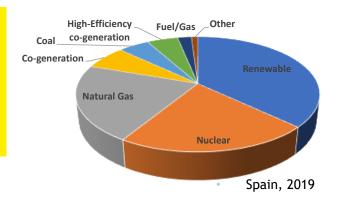
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HOUSING-RELATED CHALLENGES



ENERGY SOURCES



AGEING HOUSING STOCK (ENERGY EFFICIENCY)

- >50% built between 1950 and 1980.
- <20% built after 1980.

FINANCING

- Limited energy efficiency savings.
- Fragmented property ownership (condominiums).

RENOVICTIONS



SOLUTIONS IMPLEMENTED



Public housing

- Publicly-funded renovations.
- High energy performance standards for new construction.
- Low carbon footprint.
- Solar energy.

Private housing

- Public subsidies to improve energy efficiency.
- Anti-speculation measures for subsidy recipients.
- "Housing discipline".
- Improved financing tools and access to European funds.

- Housing cost neutrality for residents
- Public-private partnerships

Territorial approach

SOLUTIONS IMPLEMENTED











SOLUTIONS IMPLEMENTED







LESSONS LEARNED



PUBLIC SECTOR ROLE

Proactive approach towards vulnerable groups and fragmented ownership.

CARROT AND STICK

Incentives for housing renovations should not trigger evictions. Tenant protection measures must also be put in place.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Embedded carbon can sometimes have a bigger impact than the building's energy performance.

FUNDING + FINANCING

 Subsidies need to be combined with revolving financing schemes that allow for a "virtuous housing renovation cycle".

THE POWER OF DATA

 We need to be able to quantify the impact of all energy transition measures to fully assess their potential in a given context.

STANDARDS

not have to be the same across different climate zones.



THANK YOU



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