Iberian Workshop on SECAPs – Lisbon 06/06/2022

Following the Iberian workshop on SECAPs in Madrid, a similar workshop was organised in Lisbon, to analyse the measures applied in Lisbon. Having in mind the specific characteristics of each city, we wanted to find good measures implemented in one of the cities that could be replicated to the other city. The idea of these workshops was to gather relevant stakeholders and have a brainstorming session on the good and bad measures that could be applied in each of the areas to improve on the current planning.

A group of stakeholders in every relevant field was invited. Contrary to the workshop in Madrid, in which there were different simultaneous working groups, we tested a different model, gathering all of the stakeholders in different areas to interact between themselves and contribute to each of the areas.

AGENDA:

10h – Presentation of the project and objectives for the workshop - Bárbara Maurício, ZERO

10h10 – Presentation of PAC Lisboa 2030 - Rui Dinis, Lisboa E-Nova

10h20 – SWOT Analysis

- WG1 – Renewable Production
- WG2 – Energy Eficiency
- WG3 - Transports
- WG4 – Climate Change Adaptation

11h40 - Coffee break

12h10 – Brainstorming on Measures for each of the Working Groups

13h10 – Presentation of results and analysis of the potential to replicate measures to other cities in Europe

14h – Closing remarks

Participants/stakeholders:

Ana Rita Antunes – Coopérnico (Renewable Energy Cooperative)

Miguel Barroso – Consultant in Mobility

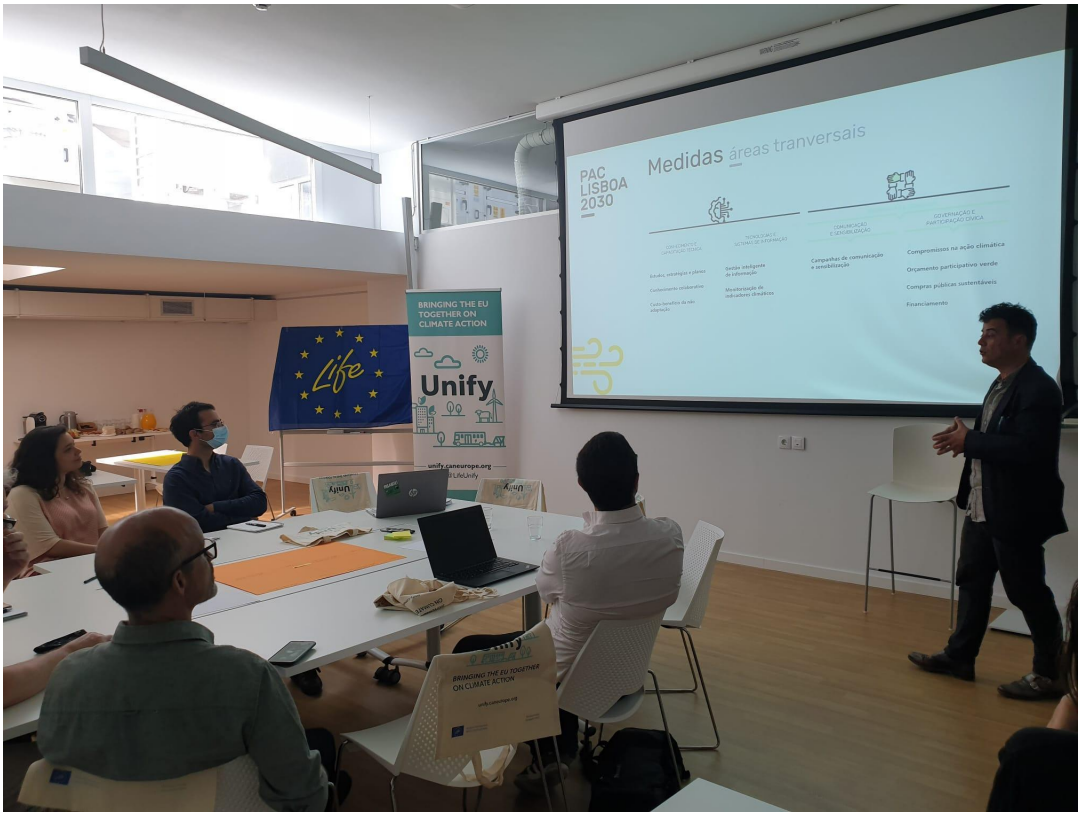
Sara Freitas – Lisboa E-Nova (Energy Agency)

Hugo Tente – Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia da Universidade de Lisboa (University)

Nuno Climaco – Consultant in Energy Efficiency

Ksenia Ashrafullina – NGO

1. PRESENTATION OF PAC LISBOA 2030



The PAC Lisboa 2030 is the Climate Action Plan for Lisbon, following its commitment in the C40 Cities. It is a more ambitious plan than the previously adopted PAESC. This presentation constituted the baseline upon which all stakeholders could suggest measures to improve each of the areas.

Speaker: Rui Dinis – Lisboa E-Nova (Energy Agency)

2. SWOT ANALYSIS

WG1 – Renewable Electric Production

Strengths:

- Definition of renewable energies, particularly solar and wind as priority areas
- There is a greater investment in local production of renewable energies
- There are financing models for energetic communities

Weaknesses:

- Condominium administration is generally not competent
- 100% electric heating is not easy to install in Lisbon
- The municipal legislation is not simple and easy to understand and apply
- The financing mechanism of the Environmental Fund is too complex for the average citizen to understand and the financial support is given only after acquisition of the equipment and subject to a very limited budget, thus without guarantee of financing. It implies the risk of buying and having to support all costs.
- Not enough technicians to help companies and families to install renewables
- Economic incentives do not specifically address vulnerable people and families and thus do not contribute to reduce energy poverty

Opportunities:

- Atlantic winds – opportunity for mini wind and micro wind turbines
- Very few days per year without any wind or sun
- Improve the legislation on the framework of colective self-consumption
- Install PV solar at the same time as renovation works
- It could be mandatory to install solar energy in every rooftop
- Creation of jobs in small companies

Threats:

- Bad instalation services
- Bad quality of panels and equipments
- Large energy coorporations practices

WG2 – Transports

Strengths:

- Increasing electric mobility in both collective and individual transport
- Current city planning
- Incentives for the use of public transport and soft mobility
- Clear commitment at municipal level, also at regional and national levels

Weaknesses:

- There is insufficient housing supply in the city centre, to be able to reduce transport to the city
- Difficult to use Bicycle + Train
- The bad network/insufficient diversity of public transport
- Unreliability of public transport
- Long travel time of public transport
- Public transport often not comfortable to use/bad infrastructures
- Small streets: hard to do municipal construction works
- There seems to be an acquired right to parking
- The infrastructures are not all connected in a network (connection between different modes of public transportation)

Opportunities:

- Give priority to public transport

- Have a law for bicycle as in Berlin
- Transport in boat to substitute the individual use of car (as in Sidney/Santander)
- Carsharing in Lisboa to connect with the city periphery
- In large parking areas (commercial, institutional, residential) have enough charging points to electric vehicles

Threats:

- We have technical solutions available, but they are not implemented. We are missing a serious governance model.
- Not enough funds to invest in railway
- Insufficient infrastructure of eletric charging points

WG3 – Energy Efficiency

Strengths:

- Mandatory energy efficiency in new buildings

Weaknesses:

- Improve isolation in buildings
- The communication campaigns do not reach the whole population (they should specially reach the most vulnerable)

Opportunities:

- Job creation in small companies
- A massive communication campaign could be done at municipal level
- Mandatory isolation
- Improve energy efficiency in the universities
- Improve energy efficiency in municipal buildings - the municipality should be an example for all the city
- Promote passive solutions for energy efficiency with regulations and financial support
- Isolation should be mandatory for roofs, or there should be an economic incentive

Threats:

- Construction works imply increasing noise
- Waste from the construction works is recicled?

WG4 – Climate Change Adaptation

Strengths:

- Climate change adaptation is integrated in land planning and management
- Climate change adaptation is a political priority, with goals and targets to comply to
- Clear definition of vulnerable areas

Weaknesses:

- Tourism can suffer
- Frequent floods in precipitation extremes
- Sea level rise as well as more frequent and intense extreme events connected to the Atlantic
- Not enough trees in public spaces

- Low energy efficiency of buildings increases phenomena such as urban heat islands

Opportunities:

- The city could receive immigrants who leave their country due to climate change impacts
- Reduce the vulnerability of the population and thus mortality in the next heatwaves
- More shadows and available water to drink in public areas

Threats:

- The city is very vulnerable to heat waves and flooding
- The city should be for all, but clear priority is given to the vehicles against pedestrians or cyclists

3. MEASURES

WG1 – Electric Production

Bad:

- Application of the social tariff

Average:

- (No measures were appointed)

Good:

- Technical support / communication points (make support easier to access
- Increase installation of Solar PV on roofs (possibly mandatory)
- Technical support to implement projects / network connections

WG2 – Transports

Bad:

- Measures that promote the individual use of car
- Increase of parking areas

Average:

- Boats: allow percentage of bicycles
- Improve the network of public transportation
- Company's car should not be a part of the salary
- The Environmental Fund (Fundo Ambiental) should be revised (it currently finances the population who can afford to buy an electric car/bike in the first place)

Good:

- Increase the population living in Lisbon to reduce transport needs
- Create an efficient network that includes all the city: connect all the existing networks so that it's easy to reach everywhere in the city
- Parking policy: Limit the number of vehicles in the city

- Evaluate the potential of the solution bike + train: create bicycle paths to access the train stations and offer parking for bicycles in the train stations
- Increase the number of bicycle paths and areas for pedestrians
- Larger sidewalks
- Improve public transports infrastructure and adapt city planning to the use of soft mobility

WG3 – Energy Efficiency

Bad:

- Financial support (IVA, Fundo Ambiental) currently focuses on active measures (solar PV, heat pumps).

Average:

- The mechanism of the Environmental Fund should be continuously revised and should be democratised
- Public financial support should reach vulnerable families (and only vulnerable families)

Good:

- Larger financial support to passive measures (windows/isolation) with technical support/included certification
- Financial incentive for buildings renovation that includes increasing energy efficiency
- Improve skilled labour in building construction
- Increase energetic literacy - TV, schools, etc.

WG4 – Climate Change Adaptation

Bad:

- Buildings construction in vulnerable areas such as near the river

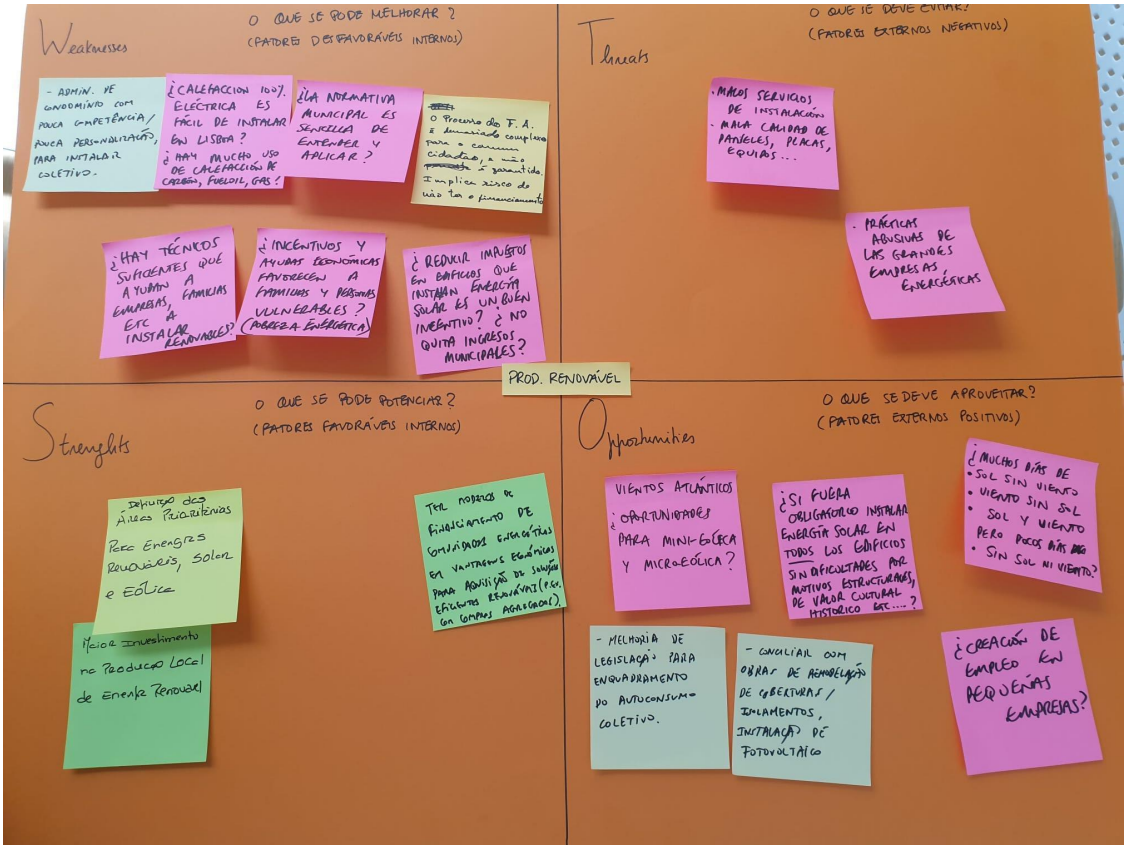
Average:

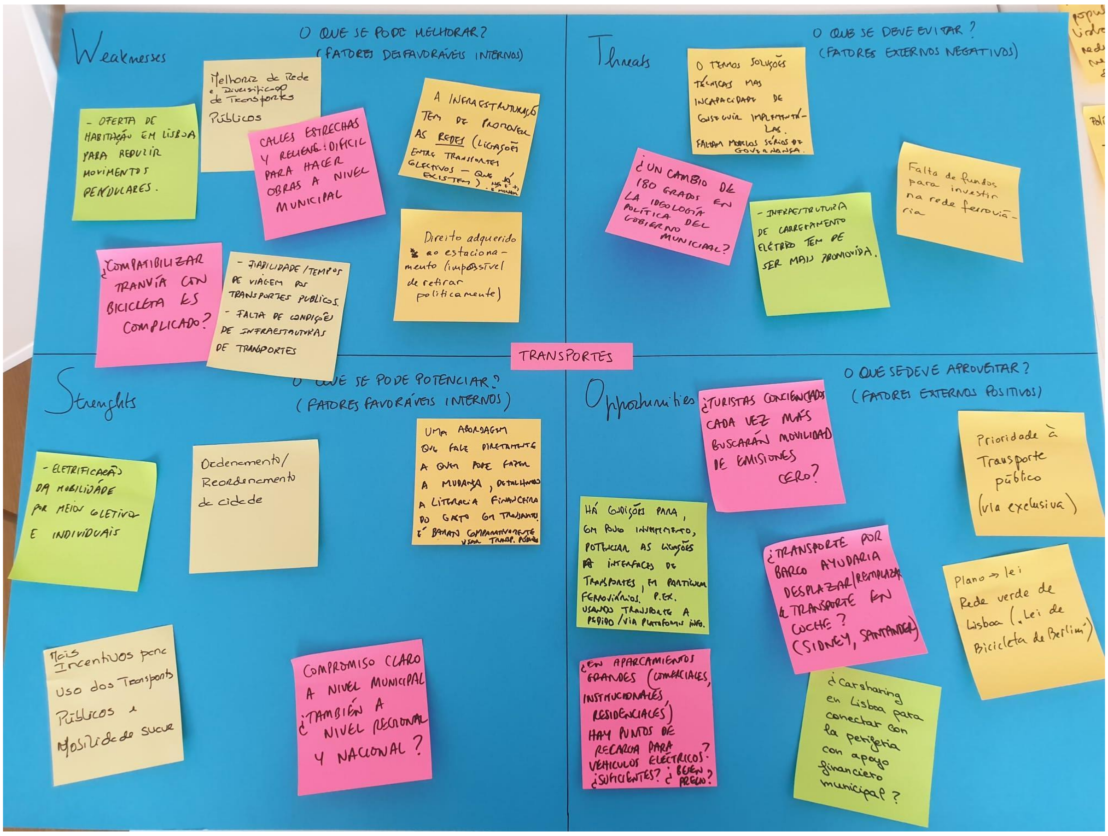
- Prioritise energetically poorer neighbourhoods when creating energy efficient public spaces

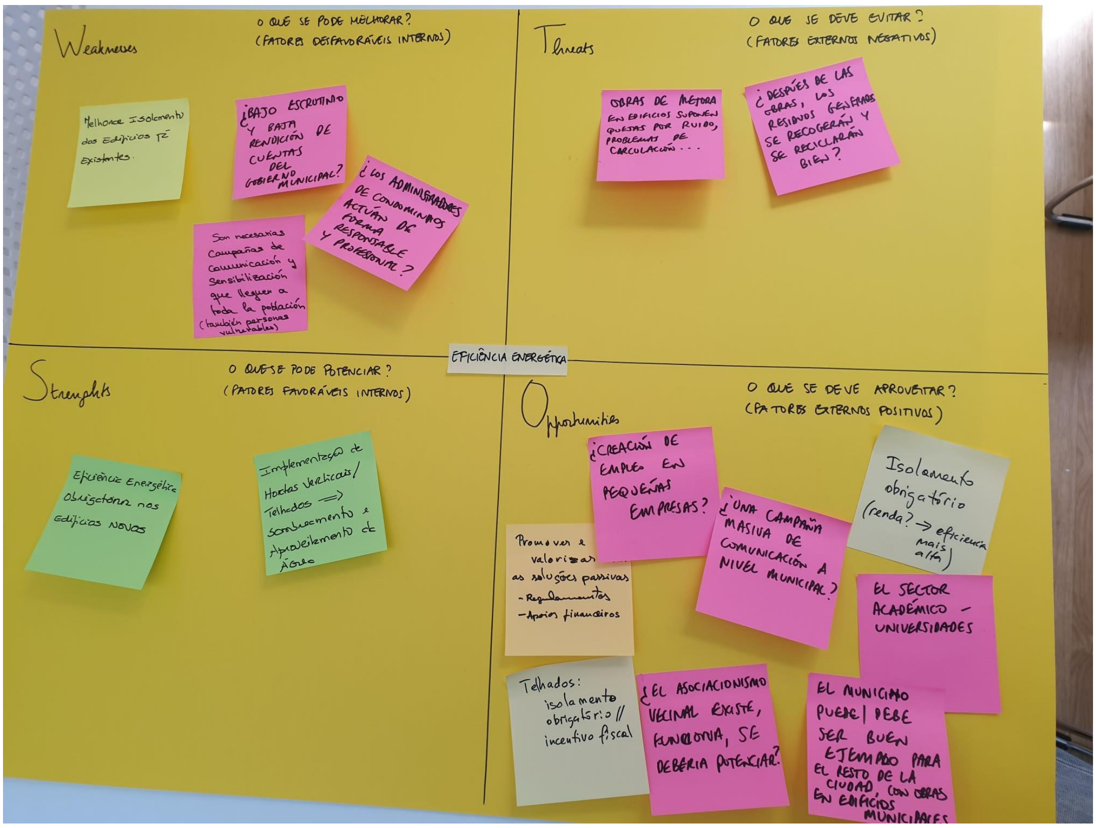
Good:

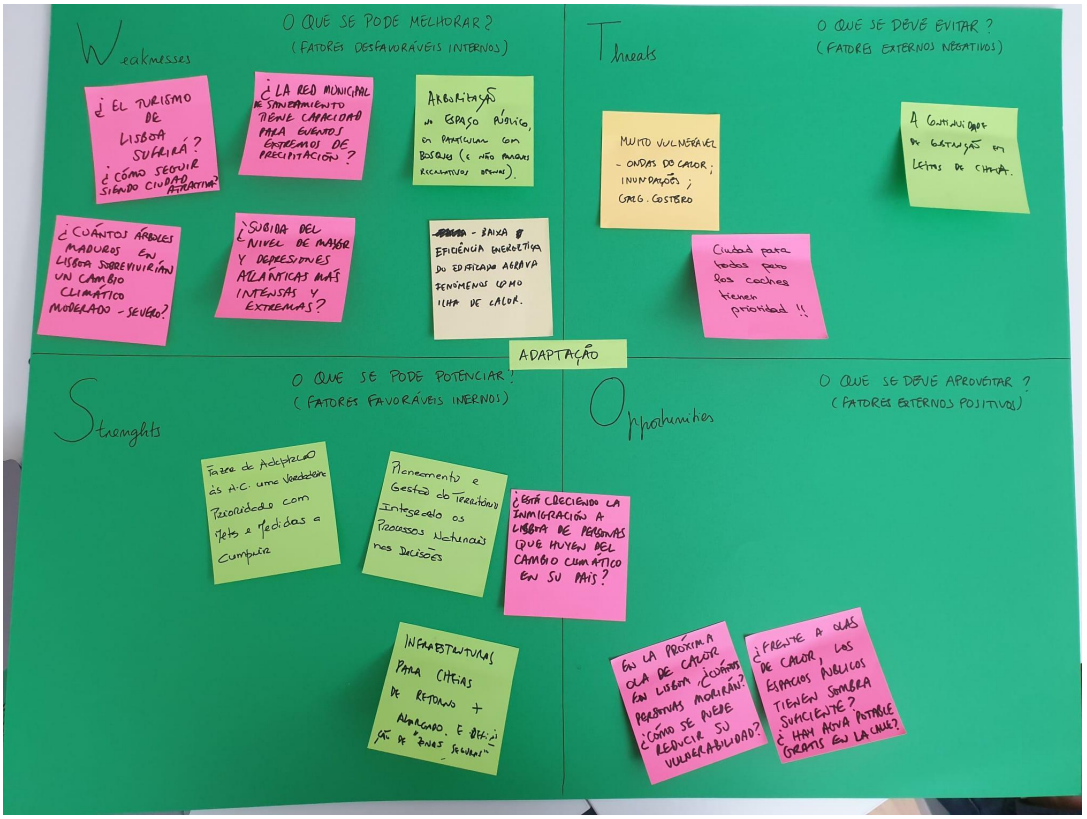
- More trees in general
- Create more green spaces in the city and less ‘sterile’
- Introduce climate shelters to decrease urban heat island extreme effects
- Improving energy efficiency in buildings would prevent heat from releasing to the surrounding environment
- Increase vertical gardens more shades and better water efficiency

Results from the SWOT analysis

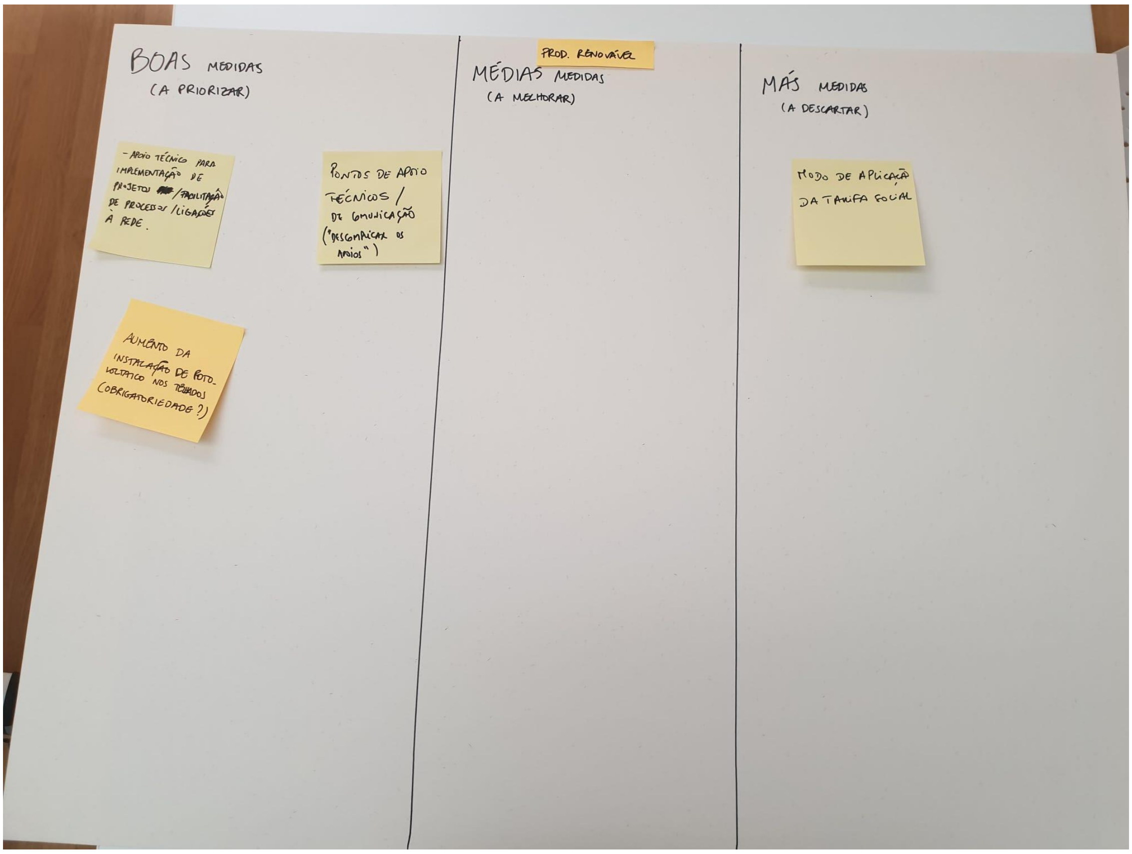


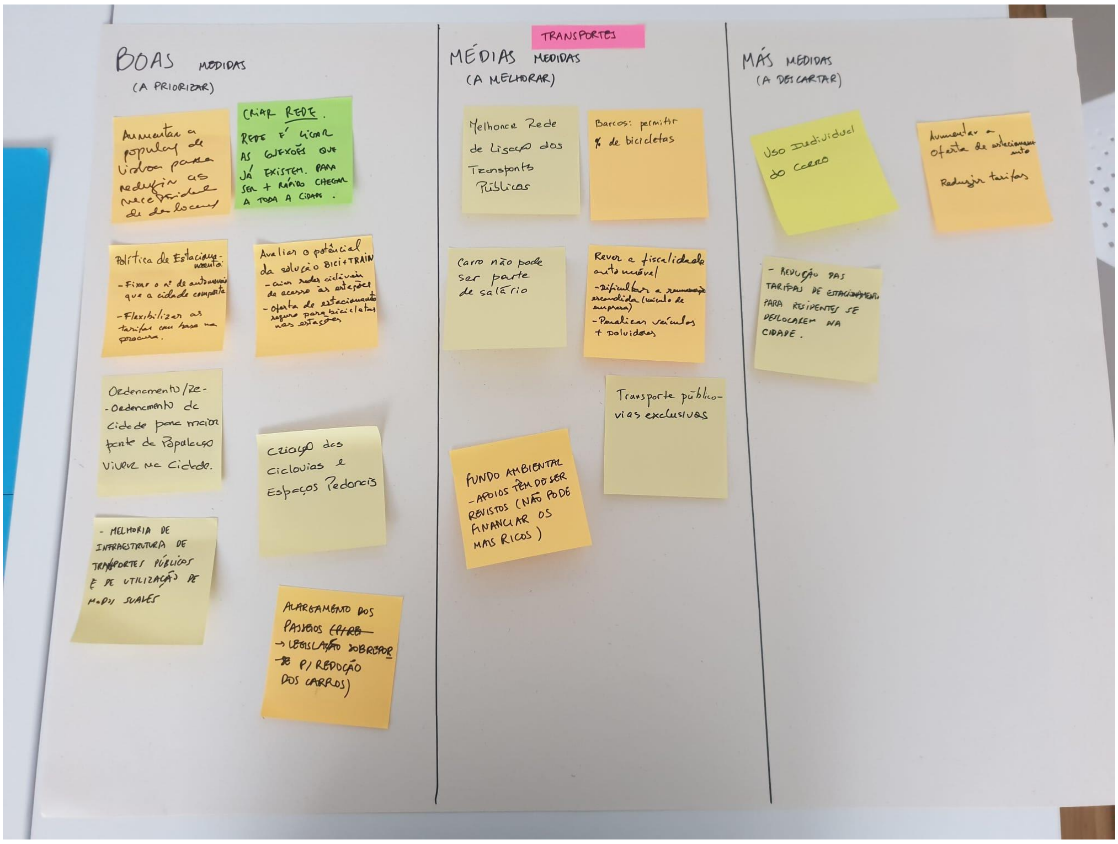

Weaknesses
O QUE SE PODE MELHORAR? (FATORES DESFAVORÁVEIS INTERNOS)
- OFERTA DE HABITAÇÃO EM LISBOA PARA REDUZIR MOVIMENTOS PENDULARES.
Melhoria de Rede e Diversificação de Transportes Públicos
CALLES ESTRECHAS Y RELIEVE: DIFICIL PARA HACER OBRAS A NIVEL MUNICIPAL
A INFRAESTRUTURAÇÃO TEM DE PROMOVER AS REDES (LIGAÇÕES ENTRE TRANSPORTES COLECTIVOS — QUE JÁ EXISTEM).
¿COMPATIBILIZAR TRANVÍA CON BICICLETA ES COMPLICADO?
- FIABILIDADE / TEMPOS DE VIAGEM DOS TRANSPORTES PÚBLICOS
- FALTA DE CONDIÇÕES DE INFRAESTRUTURAS DE TRANSPORTES
Direito adquirido ao estacionamento (impossível de retirar politicamente)
Threats
O QUE SE DEVE EVITAR? (FATORES EXTERNOS NEGATIVOS)
O TEMOS SOLUÇÕES TÉCNICAS MAS INCAPACIDADE DE CONSEGUIR IMPLEMENTÁ-LAS. FALTAM MODELOS SÉRIOS DE GOVERNANÇA
¿UN CAMBIO DE 180 GRADOS EN LA IDEOLOGÍA DEL POLÍTICA DEL GOBIERNO MUNICIPAL?
- INFRAESTRUTURA DE CARREGAMENTO ELÉTRICO TEM DE SER MAIS PROMOVIDA.
Falta de fundos para investir na rede ferroviária
TRANSPORTES
Strenghts
O QUE SE PODE POTENCIAR? (FATORES FAVORÁVEIS INTERNOS)
- ELETRIFICAÇÃO DA MOBILIDADE POR MEIOS COLETIVOS E INDIVIDUAIS
Ordenamento / Reordenamento da cidade
Mais incentivos para uso dos Transportes Públicos e mobilidade suave
COMPROMISO CLARO A NIVEL MUNICIPAL ¿TAMBIÉN A NIVEL REGIONAL Y NACIONAL?
Opportunities
O QUE SE DEVE APROVEITAR? (FATORES EXTERNOS POSITIVOS)
¿TURISTAS CONCIENCIADOS CADA VEZ MÁS BUSCARÁN MOVILIDAD DE EMISIONES CERO?
Prioridade à Transporte público (via exclusiva)
¿TRANSPORTE POR BARCO AYUDARIA DESPLAZAR/REEMPLAZAR A TRANSPORTE EN COCHE? (SIDNEY, SANTANDER)
Plano → lei Rede verde de Lisboa (.Lei de Bicicleta de Berlim)
¿EN APARCAMIENTOS GRANDES (COMERCIALES, INSTITUCIONALES, RESIDENCIALES) HAY PUNTOS DE RECARGA PARA VEHICULOS ELECTRICOS? ¿SUFICIENTES? ¿BUEN PRECIO?
¿Carsharing em Lisboa para conectar com la periferia con apoyo financiero municipal?

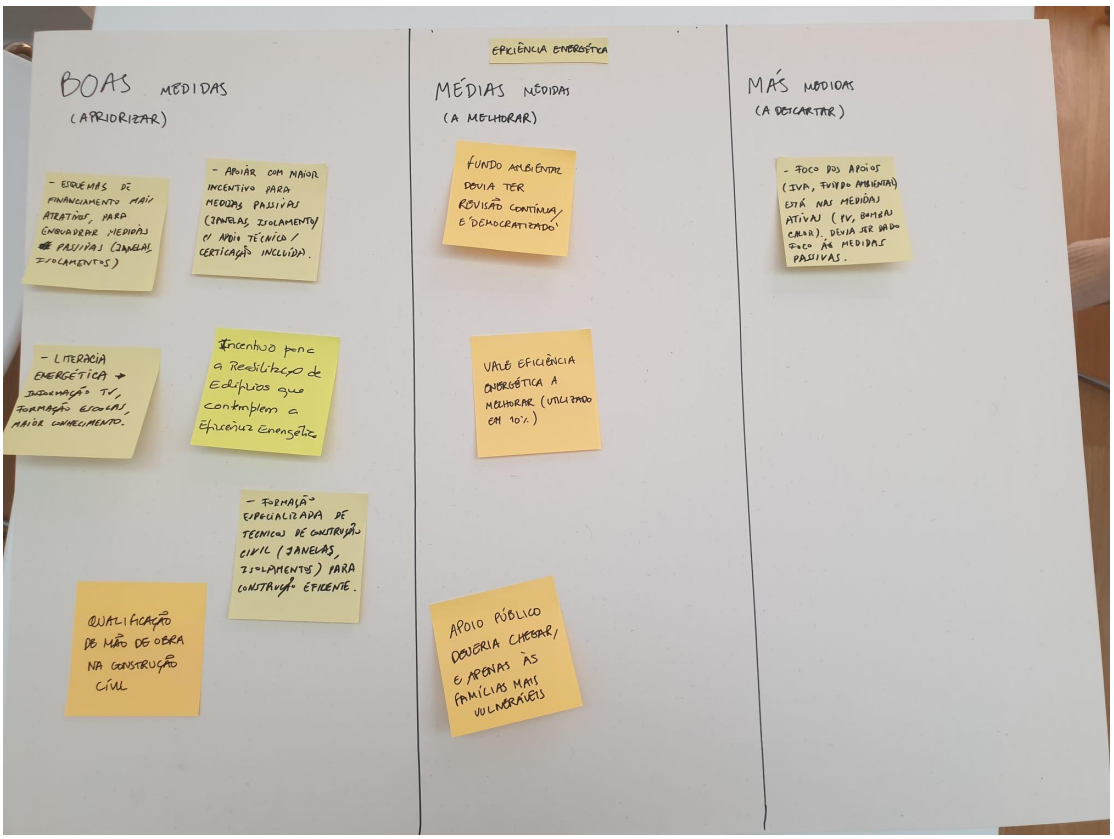

Weaknesses
O QUE SE PODE MELHORAR? (FATORES DESFAVORÁVEIS INTERNOS)
Melhorar Isolamento dos Edifícios Já Existentes.
¿BAJO ESCRUTINIO Y BAJA RENDICIÓN DE CUENTAS DEL GOBIERNO MUNICIPAL?
¿LOS ADMINISTRADORES DE CONDOMINIOS ACTÚAN DE FORMA RESPONSABLE Y PROFESIONAL?
Son necesarias Campañas de Comunicación y Sensibilización que lleguen a toda la población (también personas vulnerables)
Threats
O QUE SE DEVE EVITAR? (FATORES EXTERNOS NEGATIVOS)
OBRAS DE MEJORA EN EDIFICIOS SUPONEN QUEJAS POR RUIDO, PROBLEMAS DE CIRCULACIÓN...
¿DESPUÉS DE LAS OBRAS, LOS RESIDUOS GENERADOS SE RECOGERÁN Y SE RECICLARÁN BIEN?
EFICIÊNCIA ENERGÉTICA
Strenghts
O QUE SE PODE POTENCIAR? (FATORES FAVORÁVEIS INTERNOS)
Eficiência Energética Obrigatória nos Edifícios Novos
Implementação de Hortas Verticais/Telhados ⟹ Sombreamento e Aproveitamento de Água
Opportunities
O QUE SE DEVE APROVEITAR? (FATORES EXTERNOS POSITIVOS)
¿CREACIÓN DE EMPLEO EN PEQUEÑAS EMPRESAS?
Isolamento obrigatório (renda? → eficiência mais alta)
Promover e valorizar as soluções passivas -Regulamentos -Apoios financeiros
¿UNA CAMPAÑA MASIVA DE COMUNICACIÓN A NIVEL MUNICIPAL?
EL SECTOR ACADÉMICO - UNIVERSIDADES
Telhados: isolamento obrigatório // incentivo fiscal
¿EL ASOCIACIONISMO VECINAL EXISTE, FUNCIONA, SE DEBERÍA POTENCIAR?
EL MUNICIPIO PUEDE/DEBE SER BUEN EJEMPLO PARA EL RESTO DE LA CIUDAD, CON OBRAS EN EDIFICIOS MUNICIPALES

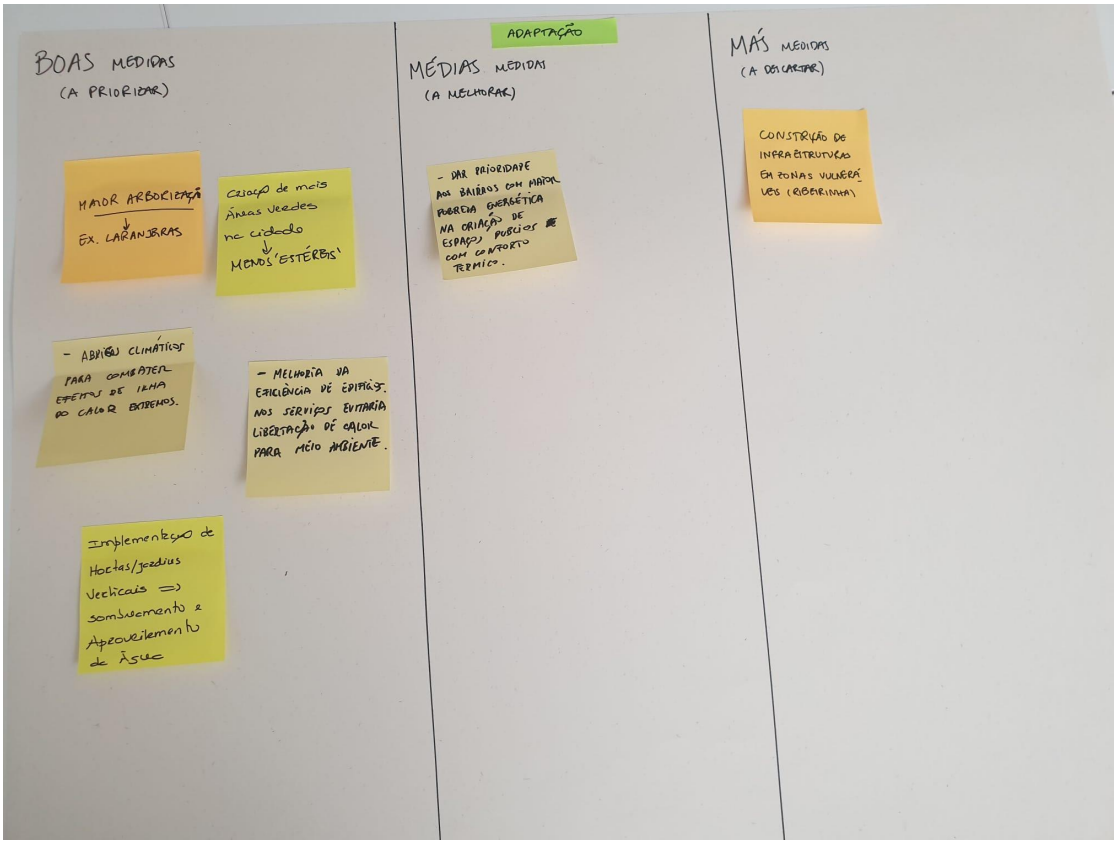


Proposed measures:


BOAS MEDIDAS
(A PRIORIZAR)
PROD. RENOVÁVEL
MÉDIAS MEDIDAS
(A MELHORAR)
MÁS MEDIDAS
(A DESCARTAR)
- APOIO TÉCNICO PARA IMPLEMENTAÇÃO DE PROJETOS /FACILITAÇÃO DE PROCESSOS /LIGAÇÕES À REDE.
PONTOS DE APOIO TÉCNICOS / DE COMUNICAÇÃO ("DESCOMPLICAR OS APOIOS")
AUMENTO DA INSTALAÇÃO DE FOTOVOLTAICO NOS TELHADOS (OBRIGATORIEDADE?)
MODO DE APLICAÇÃO DA TARIFA SOCIAL


BOAS MEDIDAS
(A PRIORIZAR)
TRANSPORTES
MÉDIAS MEDIDAS
(A MELHORAR)
MÁS MEDIDAS
(A DESCARTAR)
CRIAR REDE. REDE É LIGAR AS CONEXÕES QUE JÁ EXISTEM. PARA SER + RÁPIDO CHEGAR A TODA A CIDADE.
Política de Estacionamento:
- Fixar o nº de automóveis que a cidade comporta
- Flexibilizar as tarifas com base na procura.
Avaliar o potêncial da solução BICI+TRAIN
Ordenamento/Re-Ordenamento da Cidade para maior parte da População viver na Cidade.
Criação das ciclovias e Espaços Pedonais
- MELHORIA DE INFRAESTRUTURA DE TRANSPORTES PÚBLICOS E DE UTILIZAÇÃO DE MODOS SUAVES
ALARGAMENTO DOS PASSEIOS
→ LEGISLAÇÃO SOBREPOR
P/ REDUÇÃO DOS CARROS)
Melhorar Rede de Ligação dos Transportes Públicos
Barcos: permitir % de bicicletas
Carro não pode ser parte de salário
Rever a fiscalidade automóvel
- Penalizar veículos + poluidores
Transporte público - vias exclusivas
FUNDO AMBIENTAL - APOIOS TÊM DE SER REVISTOS (NÃO PODE FINANCIAR OS MAIS RICOS)
Uso Individual do Carro
Aumentar a oferta de estacionamento
Reduzir tarifas
- REDUÇÃO DAS TARIFAS DE ESTACIONAMENTO PARA RESIDENTES SE DESLOCAREM NA CIDADE.


EFICIÊNCIA ENERGÉTICA
BOAS MEDIDAS
(APRIORIZAR)
- ESQUEMAS DE FINANCIAMENTO MAIS ATRATIVOS, PARA ENQUADRAR MEDIDAS PASSIVAS (JANELAS, ISOLAMENTOS)
- APOIAR COM MAIOR INCENTIVO PARA MEDIDAS PASSIVAS (JANELAS, ISOLAMENTO) C/ APOIO TÉCNICO / CERTIFICAÇÃO INCLUÍDA.
- LITERACIA ENERGÉTICA → INFORMAÇÃO TV, FORMAÇÃO ESCOLAS, MAIOR CONHECIMENTO.
INCENTIVO para a Reabilitação de Edifícios que contemplem a Eficiência Energética
- FORMAÇÃO ESPECIALIZADA DE TECNICOS DE CONSTRUÇÃO CIVIL (JANELAS, ISOLAMENTOS) PARA CONSTRUÇÃO EFICIENTE.
QUALIFICAÇÃO DE MÃO DE OBRA NA CONSTRUÇÃO CIVIL
MÉDIAS MEDIDAS
(A MELHORAR)
FUNDO AMBIENTAL DEVIA TER REVISÃO CONTÍNUA E DEMOCRATIZADO
VALE EFICIÊNCIA ENERGÉTICA A MELHORAR (UTILIZADO EM 10%)
APOIO PÚBLICO DEVERIA CHEGAR E APENAS ÀS FAMÍLIAS MAIS VULNERÁVEIS
MÁS MEDIDAS
(A DESCARTAR)
- FOCO DOS APOIOS (IVA, FUNDO AMBIENTAL) ESTÁ NAS MEDIDAS ATIVAS (PV, BOMBAS CALOR). DEVIA SER MAIS FOCO AS MEDIDAS PASSIVAS.


ADAPTAÇÃO
BOAS MEDIDAS
(A PRIORIZAR)
MAIOR ARBORIZAÇÃO
EX. LARANJEIRAS
Criação de mais Áreas Verdes no cidade
MENOS 'ESTÉREIS'
- ABRIGOS CLIMÁTICOS PARA COMBATER EFEITOS DE ILHA DE CALOR EXTREMOS.
- MELHORIA DA EFICIÊNCIA DE EDIFÍCIOS NOS SERVIÇOS EVITARIA LIBERTAÇÃO DE CALOR PARA MEIO AMBIENTE.
Implementação de Hortas/Jardins Verticais => sombreamento e Aproveitamento de Água
MÉDIAS MEDIDAS
(A MELHORAR)
- DAR PRIORIDADE AOS BAIRROS COM MAIOR POBREZA ENERGÉTICA NA CRIAÇÃO DE ESPAÇOS PÚBLICOS DE COM CONFORTO TÉRMICO.
MÁS MEDIDAS
(A DESCARTAR)
CONSTRUÇÃO DE INFRAESTRUTURAS EM ZONAS VULNERÁVEIS (RIBEIRINHA)