



## ACTIVITY 1.2

### REVISION OF LOCAL ENERGY PLANS THROUGH

### INVOLVEMENT OF CITIZENS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

**DELIVERABLE 1.2.2.**

**NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR THE  
ESTABLISHMENT OF CITIZEN ENERGY  
GROUPS IN EACH PARTNERING  
MUNICIPALITY - Hungary**

**Version 1  
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## Introduction

ENES-CE project is designed to involve citizens at the very beginning of the planning process. This will be done through a series of workshops and tools, through which the existing energy plans will be revised and future ones co-developed.

In ENES-CE project, local energy and climate action plans are assessed, and interviews are taken with local stakeholders, to gather information about the progress or deficiencies of the local mitigation and adaptation actions.

The purpose of the interviews is to gather as much information as possible and to survey the civic actors / stakeholders to be involved in local energy planning processes and ENES-CE project.

The scope and subject of the interviews are not necessarily specific, but we have listed some useful points that should be addressed in the interviews.

## Interviews with citizens / industry stakeholders - needs of local communities

- To what extent does the city administration take into account the needs, expertise and suggestions of the local residents/stakeholders?

Since 2014 Zugló initiated several co-creation processes in local issues, like development of public areas, green areas, playgrounds, sport facilities, dog running spaces or local mobility. Regular surveys and inquiries are performed in different topics e.g. climate adaptation, mobility and public space, waste management etc.

As the co-creation is a pioneer methodology in Hungary, even in Budapest, the involvement of the locals is not always successful or wide enough but definitely shows real progress.

The acts of involvement are based on the ongoing projects of the municipality. This situation results unequal intensity in the communication: at times the municipality is coming up with several co-creation events, surveys etc. and, depending on the project intensity, there are longer silent periods. Building up a fruitful partnership with local citizens needs continuous regular and long-term planned effort from different stakeholders: the municipality, the city administration and the citizens.

We can identify the following risk/complicating factors in the process:

- Different actors have different (opposite and conflicting as well) interests
- The scope of the local municipality is limited, it is essential to communicate it from the initial point of any process
- Long periods between the co-planning or involvement process and the implementation of the plans results lost of confidence in the municipality.



- The risk of lost confidence is higher when there are major differences between the results of co-creation and the realization of the investments.

Linking to the local businesses and industry stakeholders the municipality is mainly in the position of the authority and not in the partner.

- Which are the main issues where local people could pass on extra knowledge and experience to the municipality to improve local energy and climate plans?

The local citizens can contribute with extra knowledge, experience and effort in the following topics:

1. Community building: leaders of micro communities, NGOs can be key persons in delivery the topic of climate change, necessity of adaptation, energy efficiency and supply to the local community.
2. Development of green areas: identifying potential places for greening, practical knowledge of planting, taking care of green areas
3. Transport and mobility: Beyond the wide groups of locals, specific focus groups (e.g. Hungarian Cyclist's Club) can be defined and be involved in local mobility developments, like new or upgraded bike routes, needs of maintenance, infrastructure, awareness raising etc.
4. Development of institutions: parents, elderly people, clients of the health services etc. can contribute to the plans as well e.g. as focus group

The local services and institutions (mostly owned by the municipality but with independent operation) are playing the role of bridge and can multiply the knowledge and expertise in the following topics:

1. Residential energy efficiency measures

“Family helper Service” the Social Service provides help for families living in energy poverty. Their knowledge about the real needs and capacity of families helps the municipality providing targeted and tailored support to them, e.g. in (micro) energy investments, raising knowledge in energy efficiency etc.

Malta Service- help elderly persons and provide services for low income households

2. Health issues

ZEFI: direct feedback to municipality, development of health services based on needs assessment of local people

3. Awareness raising

MIZU office: direct feedback to the municipality on pilot projects, community based planning, collection of ideas, recommendations from the local people,

- What new collaborative interfaces can be created?



Creating new collaborative interfaces in order to raise the contribution of the local citizens is necessary to reach targets in energy and climate.

Possible engagement tools:

online voting system,  
crowdfunding,  
“like as vote “ surfaces,  
maps (green-map),



collection of actions and local initiatives  
best practices  
local climate platform/stakeholder advisory group  
climate and energy community

- What are the key points where a citizen group can effectively engage in the mitigation and adaptation efforts of the municipality?

Energy efficiency measures and RES - as co-founder  
Greening and gardening - as volunteer  
Awareness raising - as volunteer or trainer  
Database development: contribution to the park/tree register as a volunteer  
Assessment of vulnerability of buildings as a volunteer  
Rainwater management in residential sector: co-funders, owners  
Public lighting: identification of the most relevant places for new (solar) lighting systems

- Additional stakeholders you propose to involve (Name all citizen groups and stakeholders who should be involved in the SECAP revision process and ENES-CE project)

*a. List of all potential stakeholders with their professional fields:*

*Representatives of housing communities and condominiums*

*ZEFI*

*MIZU*

*City Management company*

*Members of the municipal representative body*

*Family help service*

*Social services: Máltai Szeretetszolgálat, Red Cross,*

*Zugkert - Association of community Gardens of Zugló*

*Kindergartens, nurseries, schools*

*Local NGOs*

*Local services for elderly people*

*Universities: Metropolitan University, University of Economics*

*IKEA*

*Hungarian Post*

*OBI*

*Schools*

*Hungarian Cyclist Federation*

*Zoo*

*Széchenyi Bath*

*State institute offices in Zugló (e.g. Tax Authority, Public Prosecutor Office,*

*Police...)*

What sort of extra information is needed to improve the effectiveness of the SECAP?

- Database: green areas, energy consumption, RES investments, EE investments, (planned and implemented) in municipal, residential and business sector



- Financing sources of energy related investments for home owners and business sector
- Awareness raising information and dissemination tools: brochures, online calculator, training materials, stickers, best practice collections, study tours, exhibitions, platform

*a. List of the most important shortcomings:*

Lack of human capacity in coordinating of the implementation of the SECAP

Lack of allocated budget for the actions in mid- and long-term

Lack of influence on the investments of residential and business sector

Stakeholder involvement process is time consuming, planning and scheduling the process is challenging

The regulation of energy cooperatives in Hungary is under development