

GOOD PRACTICE SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS

ENERGY- AND CLIMATE PLAN IN MORA MUNICIPALITY

CATEGORY: REGIONAL STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS

<p>Region / local area considered: Sweden</p>	<p>Good practice submitted by Länssyttelsen Dalarna</p>
<p>1) Short description of the action/strategy/project</p> <p>Energy- and Climate plan in Mora municipality</p> <p>The plan describes how Mora municipality works with energy and climate related issues. The initial part sets ambitious goals for the work. These are anchored in the EU's climate and energy goals as well as in the regional objectives. The plan describes measures for different types of buildings and sets targets for measures taken on a general level for the whole geographic area of the municipality and measures concerning the municipal organization only. The targets are easy to follow up. A priority of actions is listed and in a final chapter it is described how the work is to be measured and monitored. Priorities and key players identified. The plan covers vision and overall goals down to concrete actions in reality. Overall, the plan is a good example and shows a municipality with big ambitions.</p>	
<p>2) Content/background/targets</p> <p>Mora Municipality has been working with Energy plans in several years. The new plan is a modern, revised version based on previous experiences and covers the period 2011 - 2014</p> <p>This version is characterized by several steps that make it different to many other plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of concrete goals and actions have been stated in order to achieve more effective results. • The plan has broad support in the organization and politicians are using it actively in their work. • Energy efficiency actions for buildings are presented in separate sections. Measures on a general level for the whole geographic area of the municipality are separated from actions concerning the municipal organization only. • The plan clearly point out the players who are responsible for each action and the municipality with the municipal companies are expected to go ahead. <p>The long-term goals are set to meet the national goals for the years 2020 and 2050. The plan follows the same structure as the national and regional environmental programs. The overall targets for 2020 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy use is 20% more efficient than in 2008. • The average use of energy in Mora Municipality buildings are 25% lower than in 1998 and 15% lower than in 2009. 	
<p>3) Detailed project/program description</p>	

Energy efficiency actions for buildings are presented in separate sections. The action program for the municipality, i.e. actions measures implemented by the municipal organization without the involvement of others include:

- Energy supplied to buildings owned by the municipality shall be reduced by 2014 to 184 kWh/m². This represents a decrease of 8% compared with 2010 and 20% compared with 1998.
- Energy supplied to buildings owned by Morastrand, a municipality-owned housing company, is reduced to an average of 192 kWh/m² in 2014. This corresponds to 11% compared with 2010 and 20% compared with 1998.
- The number of buildings owned by the municipality and Morastrand AB heated by electricity has to decrease until 2014 compared to 2009.
- Solar power will be installed on at least one public building during the period 2011 - 2014.
- In renovation of municipal buildings the energy use shall be reduced by 50 percent. New constructions must meet the minimum requirements for the Swedish standard for "Low Energy Buildings".
- Highest priority has efforts aimed at reducing energy use in existing buildings.
- Systems are implemented that make it easier for the tenant to participate in energy reduction measures.

Actions that require participation from outside the municipal administration include:

- Expansion of district heating in the main town
- Biomass used in district heating plants comes as far as possible from the local area
- In the municipal ´s comprehensive planning procedure, areas suitable for connection to district heating are identified.
- The municipality will work for an increased number of local heating centers where district heating systems are not available.

4) Funding/financing/costs

Implementation of the plan is expected to occur within the existing budget.

Measures will be evaluated by profitability calculations according to the method LCC (LifeCycleCosts).

Tenants have got a central role in energy savings. In all measures it is required that tenants easily can see how he or she can reduce energy consumption.

5) Main results

Monitoring the strategy is described in the final chapter. A large number of indicators have been developed for each objective and action and are followed up annually.

6) Analysis – lessons learnt and success factors

The strategy has been evaluated after the first year, 2011. The result shows that the work largely follows the plan.

Mora's work shows the difficulties of building a coherent system that also works in everyday life.

The strategy is a good example of how national and regional policy documents can be transformed to local targets and local action. It is also an good example of a structured approach with possibilities to follow up targets and actions.

The success factors are the broad support of the program by officials and politicians who know about the strategy and use it in their everyday work. However, not everybody uses it yet and it is at continuous challenge to implement this strategy in the municipal companies and administrations.

7) Time frame

Time period for energy and climate plan 2011 - 2014.

8) Contact project owner

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MORA

