

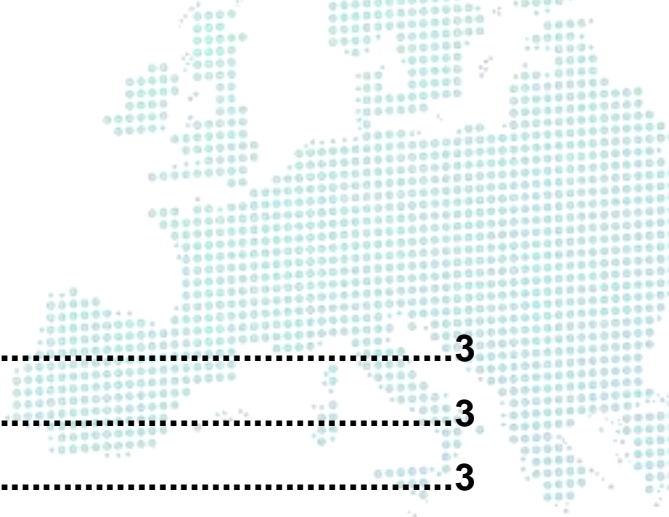


## Set of templates for managing results and data

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Authors	Aljoscha Pollmann, Fraunhofer ISI
Reviewers	Ali Aydemir, Markus Fritz Fraunhofer ISI

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## Table of contents

Executive summary.....	3
1 Introduction .....	3
2 Approach and intention .....	3
2.1 Slide description .....	4
3 References .....	13



## Executive summary

The analysis of success factors for H&C planning revealed through surveys and interviews that adequate communication can be an important success factor (cf. Deliverable D2.1). In this context, a concise and targeted communication of interim steps and results of H&C planning might be helpful, especially within the municipality among various administrative units. Therefore, a slide deck was developed in Act!onHeat that helps municipal planners to create a 10-minute presentation on their H&C planning, which they can present within the municipal administration (in front of the mayor, other administrative units, etc.).

## 1 Introduction

Climate change is continuing unabated and its effects are becoming more and more noticeable. Extreme events such as droughts, heat waves, forest fires, heavy rainfall and floods are becoming more frequent and intense.

Climate change mitigation efforts to date are far from sufficient to adequately limit global warming.

A large part of the climate-relevant emissions are caused by the supply of our buildings.

The building sector accounts for 42% of the European Union's final energy demand and 35% of total greenhouse gas emissions (EEA 2023).

Nearly four-fifths of this energy demand is for space and water heating, with fossil fuels still accounting for 57% of the primary energy source (EEA 2023).

The conversion of the heating sector is therefore a decisive factor for achieving the climate targets.

Strategic heat planning is thus of great importance, which has also been recognised by the European Commission in the 2021 revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED).

Nevertheless, strategic heat planning is still in its infancy in large parts of the European Union.

Strategic heat planning requires a high degree of knowledge and interdisciplinary cooperation of an often heterogeneous group of actors.

The targeted management of planning activities is therefore one of the crucial factors that can contribute to the success of heat planning.

This guide is intended to support local actors in developing and presenting their planning activities by providing a collection of slides that can be used to capture and present the core elements of heat planning activities in their community.

## 2 Approach and intention

To support local actors in presenting their H&C planning in a short and concise way, the set of slides presented hereafter has been developed. The aim of the development was to create a set that gives planners an idea on how they can first motivate their planning and second, present results in a short, concise and communicatively appealing way in about 10 minutes.

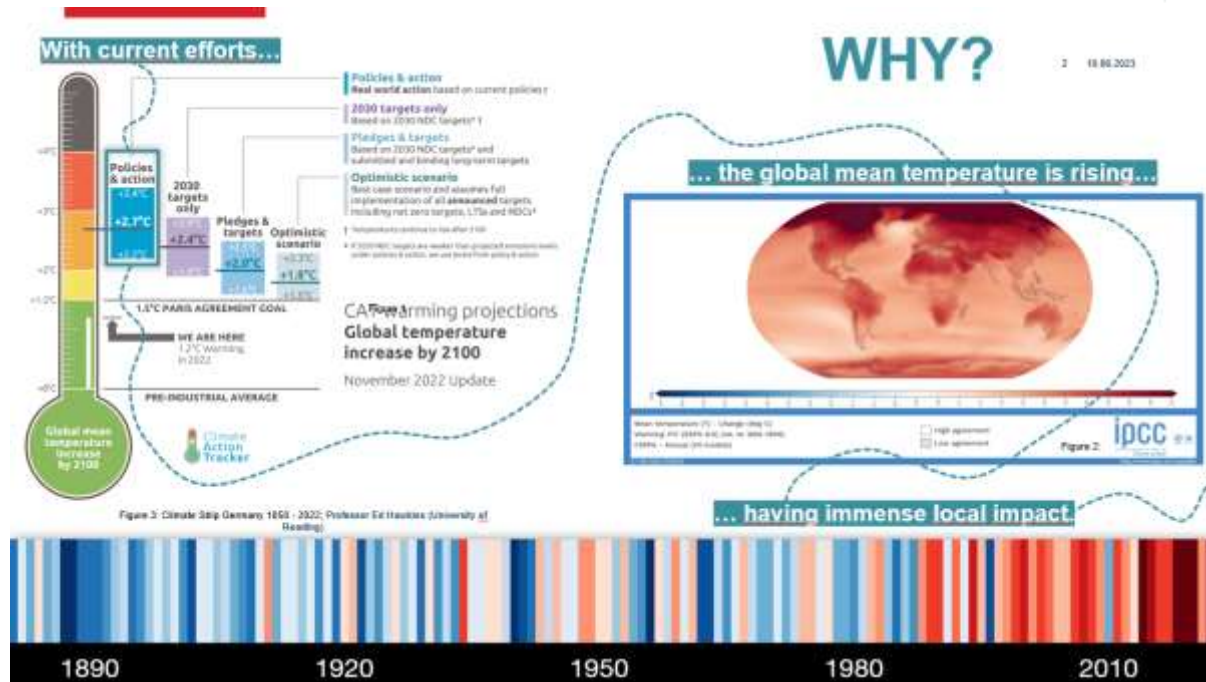
The slide collection can be downloaded from the Act!onheat website and adapted to own needs. The presentation is equipped with animation elements to support the delivery of the content and can also be edited as required.



## 2.1 Slide description

The individual slides and their intention are briefly presented below:

### Slide 1



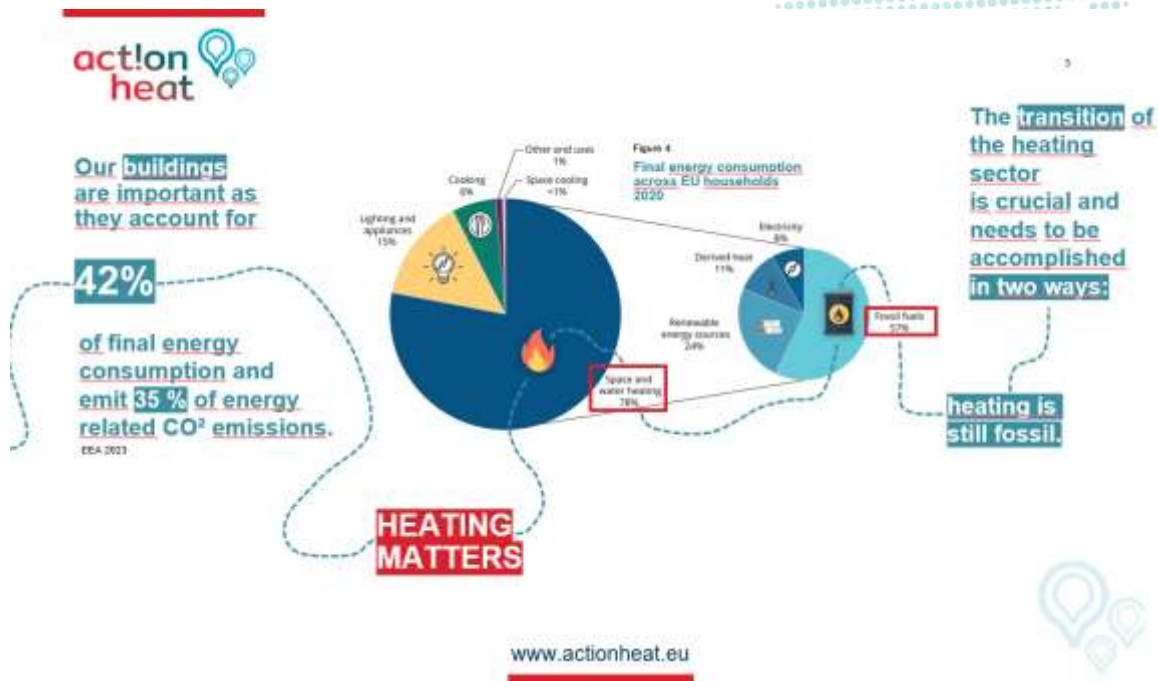
The first slide serves as an introduction and is designed to help the audience understand the relevance and "why" of the topic. It uses three graphs to illustrate the current state of climate change mitigation and the climate changes that can be expected as a result.

The first graph shows the average increase in global temperature that can be expected by the year 2100 if current climate policy efforts continue.

The second graph shows this increase on a map of the world to illustrate the global impact.

The third graph illustrates the local impact and temperature rise using a climate strip. Each coloured strip represents the average annual temperature compared to the average temperature of the whole time series. Blue colours indicate cooler years and red colours indicate warmer periods. This graphic can be adapted to the recipient's region on the showyourstripes.info website.

Slide 2

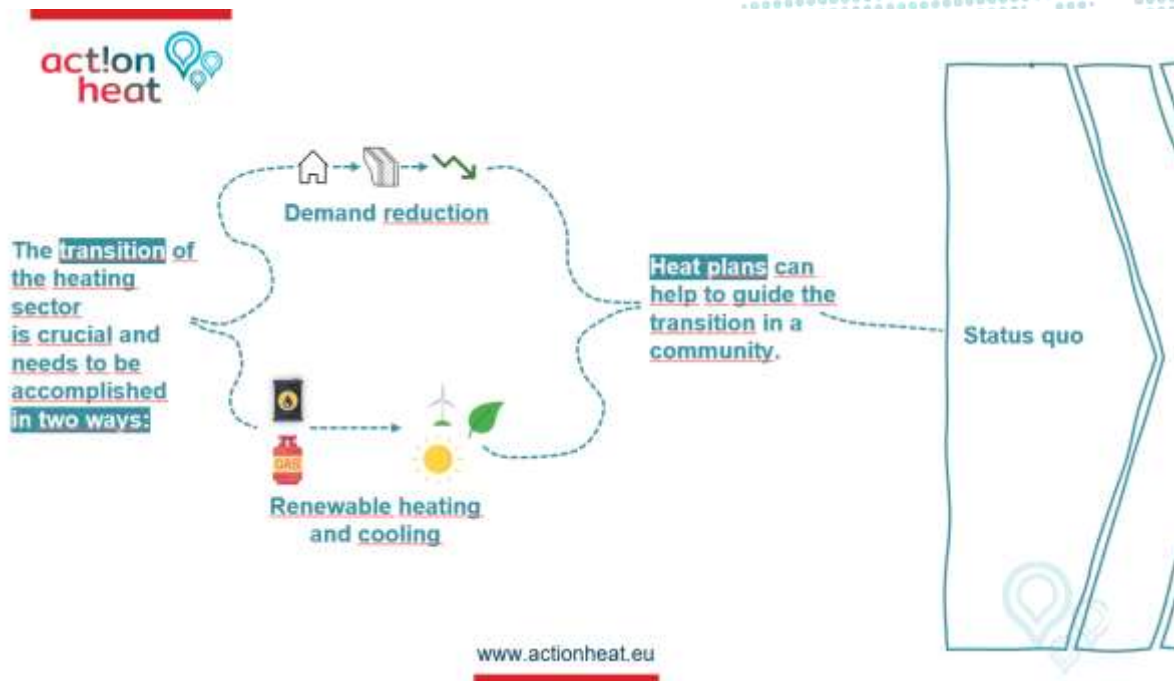


The second slide shifts the focus from global climate change to the contribution of buildings to greenhouse gas emissions.

It also points out that heating is a large part of total energy demand and is still mainly based on the use of fossil fuels.

This duality (global climate, relevance of buildings and the heating sector) shows the audience the importance of the energy transition in the heating sector.

Slide 3



The third slide shows the ways in which the energy transition can be achieved.

One is to modernise the building stock to reduce energy demand.

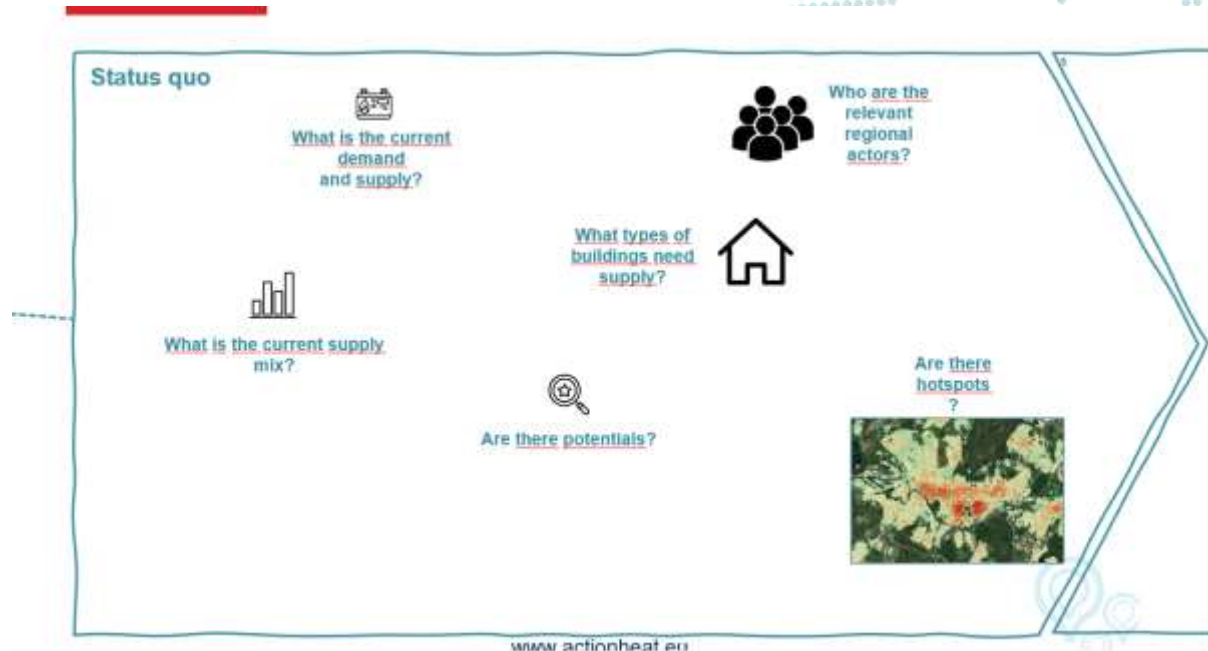
On the other hand, the supply must be changed from fossil fuels to a greenhouse gas-neutral mix of renewable energy sources.

Efficient planning is essential to achieve these far-reaching changes.

The following slides provide a brief overview of the key elements of successful energy planning.



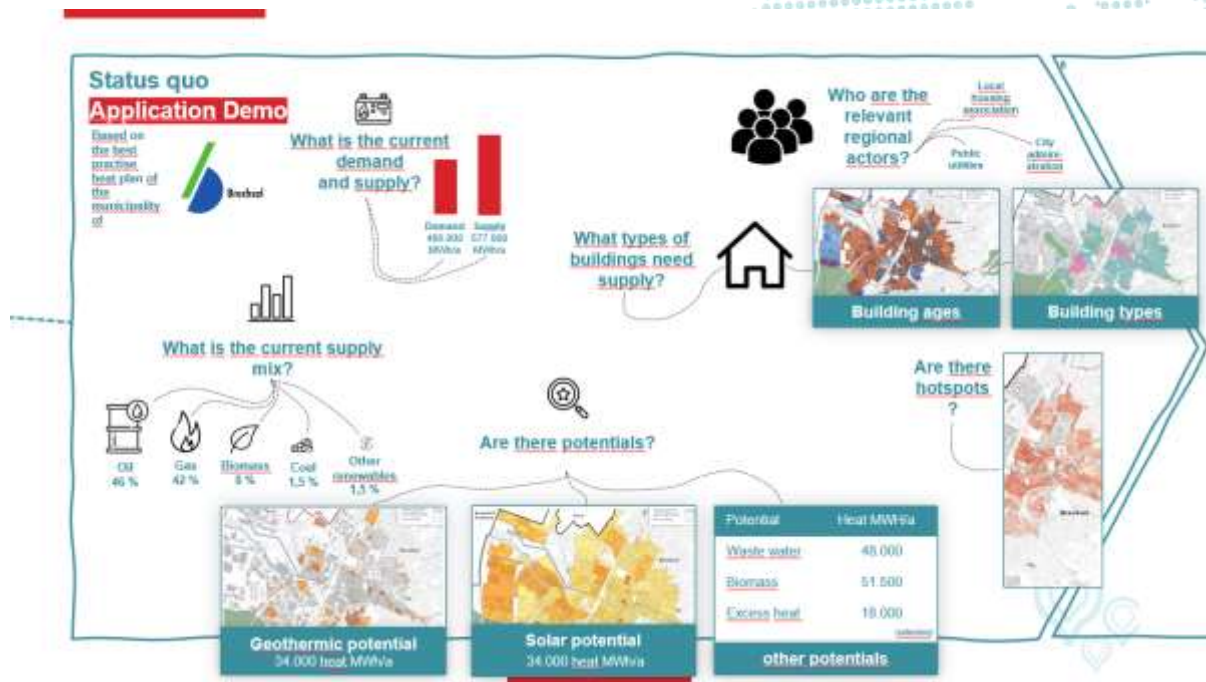
Slide 4



Slide 4 lists the key elements of the status quo analysis.

The aim is to give the audience an overview of the status of their region in terms of energy supply, dominant building types, relevant key actors, and possible supply and demand potentials.

Slide 5

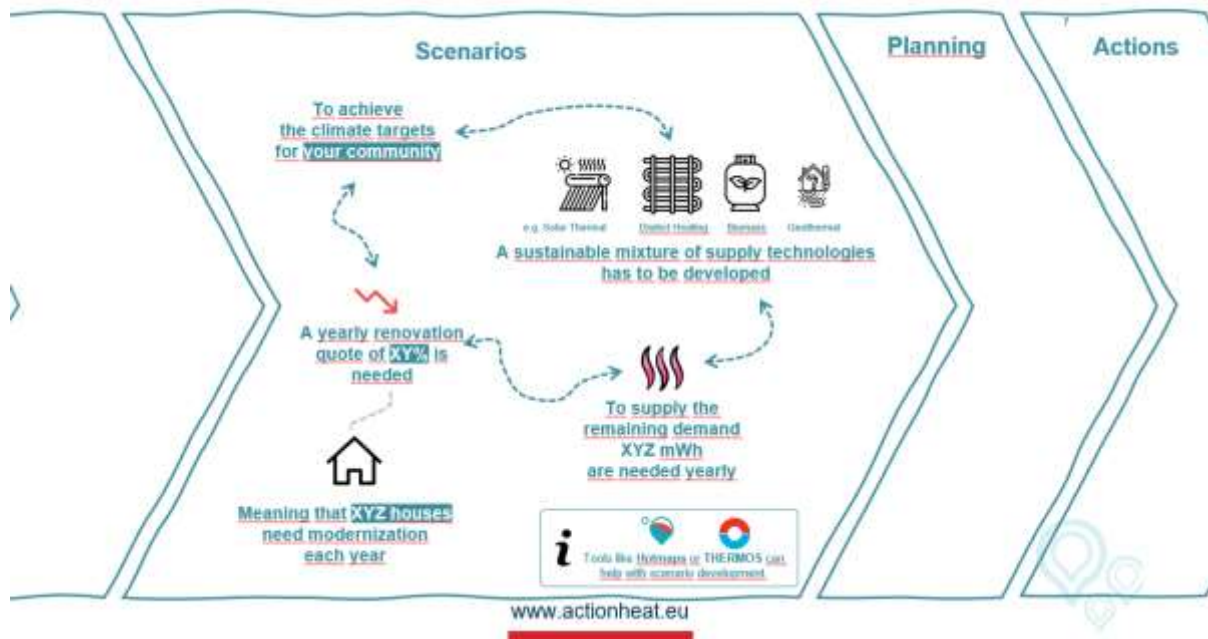


Slide 5 shows the status quo using the example of the energy master plan of the city of Bruchsal.

This slide can be used as a basis for the presenter to enter their own values in the appropriate fields and to replace the graphs accordingly.



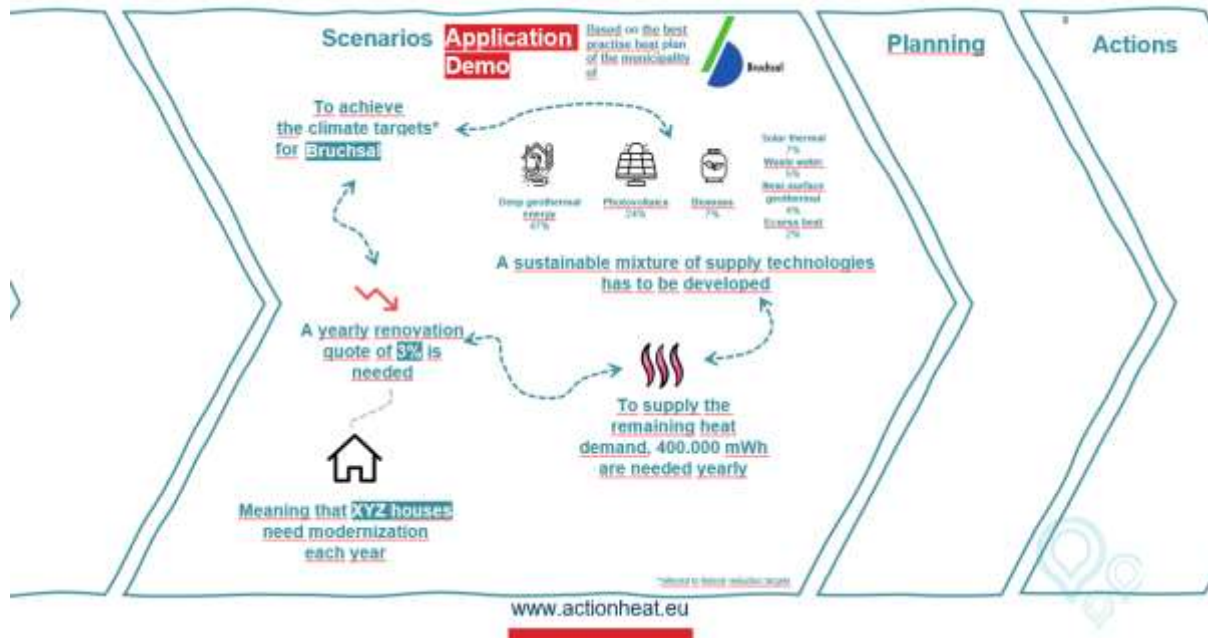
Slide 6



Slide 6 shows the scenario development. Based on the status quo and the regional potentials derived from it, the specific scenarios for achieving the regional climate targets should be presented on this slide.

The presenter should use this slide as a basis for entering the specific values for his or her municipality.

Slide 7

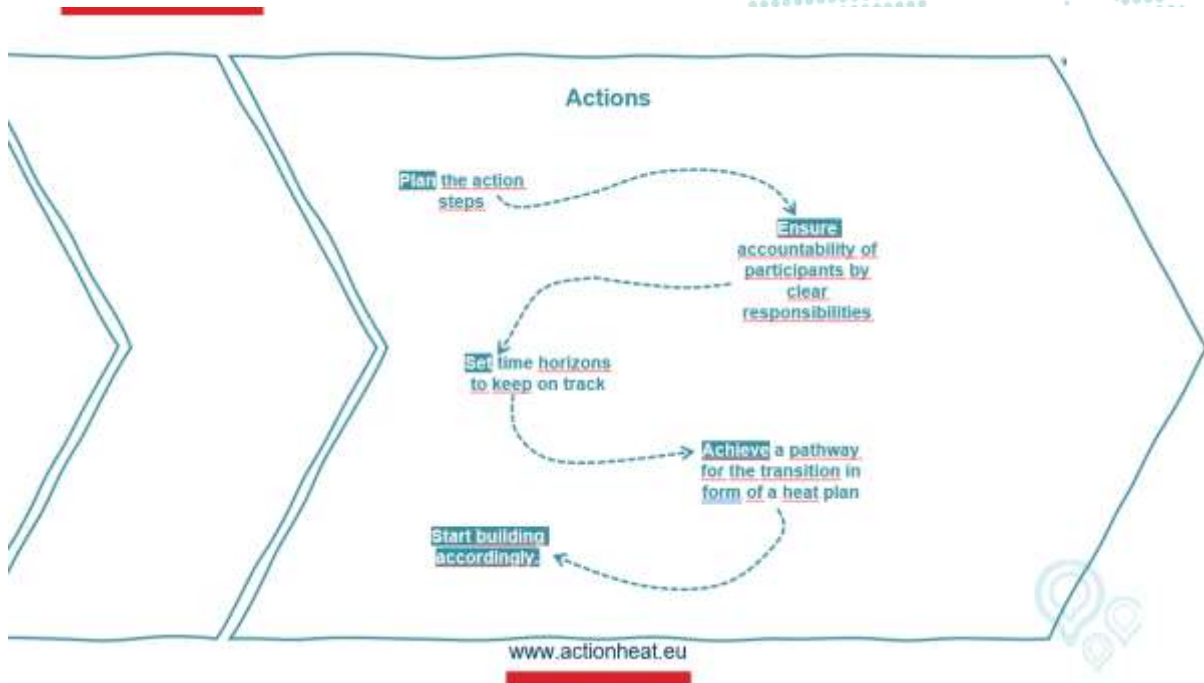


On slide 7, the scenario development is again demonstrated using the energy master plan of the city of Bruchsal.

At this point, the presenter can enter the relevant values for his or her community to give the audience an idea of the scale of the changes being sought.



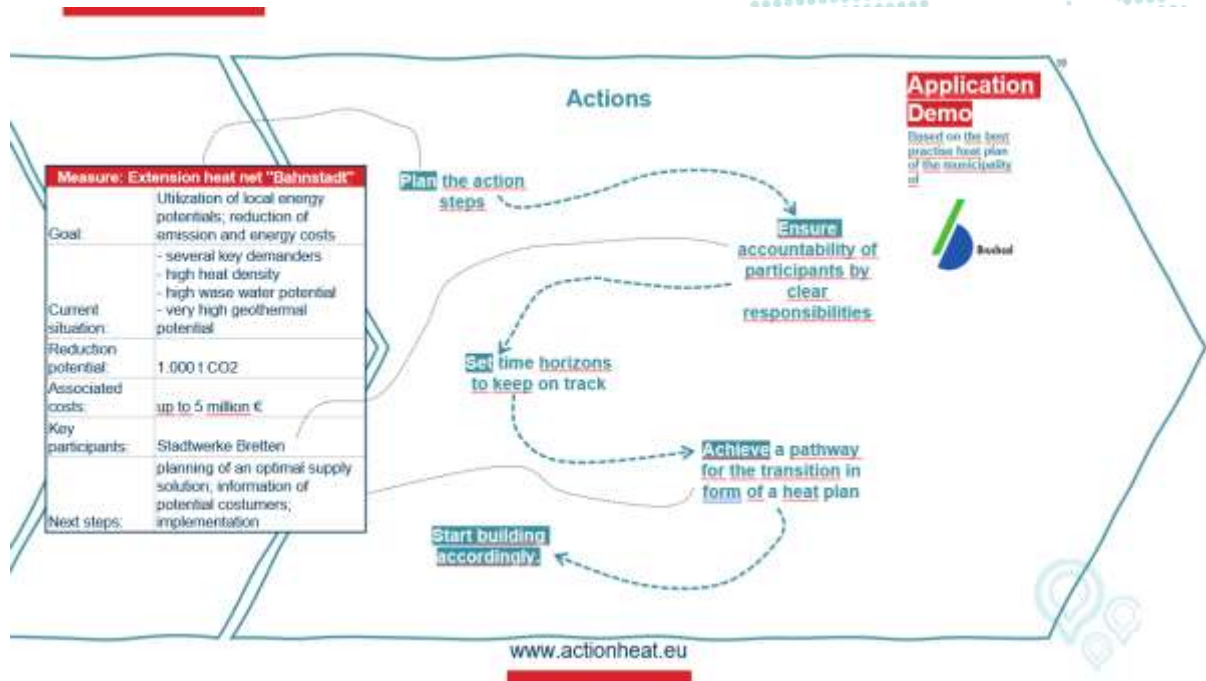
Slide 8



Slide 8 deals with the actual implementation of the plan. Short, concise statements are used to make it clear to the audience that good planning is only useful if it is actually implemented.

The most important core elements that need to be considered during implementation, so that planning does not just remain planning, are presented in the form of a path, at the end of which is the actual implementation.

Slide 9



The last slide shows the steps and their anchoring in the planning process again in tabular form, using the energy master plan of the city of Bruchsal as an example.

In this way, the presenter can convey to the audience that their own planning is well on the way to implementation and that time horizons, responsibilities and other variables are clearly regulated.



## 3 References

### EEA 2023:

Decarbonising heating and cooling – a climate imperative;  
<https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/decarbonisation-heating-and-cooling#:~:text=The%20EU%20has%20met%20its,the%20final%20EU%20energy%20use>

### Umwelt- und Energieagentur Kreis Karlsruhe GmbH 2022:

Energieleitplan Stadt Bruchsal - Bruchsal auf dem Weg zur klimaneutralen Stadt

Icons: All icons by [flaticon.com](https://flaticon.com)

Figure 1: **Climate Action Tracker Thermometer;**  
<https://climateactiontracker.org/global/cat-thermometer/>

Figure 2: **IPPC Interactive Atlas;**  
Iturbide, M., Fernández, J., Gutiérrez, J.M., Bedía, J., Cimadevilla, E., Díez-Sierra, J., Manzanar, R., Casanueva, A., Baño-Medina, J., Milovac, J., Herrera, S., Cofiño, A.S., San Martín, D., García-Díez, M., Hauser, M., Huard, D., Yelekci, Ö. (2021) Repository supporting the implementation of FAIR principles in the IPCC-WG1 Atlas. Zenodo, D

Figure 3: **Climate Strip Germany 1850 – 2022;**  
Professor Ed Hawkins (University of Reading)

Figure 4: **Final energy consumption across EU households 2020;** EEA,  
<https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/final-energy-uses-across-eu/fig2-158645-eu-households-v8.eps/FIG2-158645-EU-households-v8.eps.75dpi.png>

## About Act!onHeat

Heating and cooling (H&C) accounts for about half of Europe's total energy needs with 75% still dependent on fossil fuels. Thus, rapid and significant change is needed to reach the EU 2050 goals. Due to the local nature of H&C systems, action has to be taken at local level involving a variety of stakeholders. This has been recognised in recent years and activities have been started like developing best practice policies and open source analysis tools. However, (efficient) H&C planning and project development are still not commonplace in most European municipalities.

**Act!onHeat will enable and accelerate local Heating & Cooling transitions by:**

- identifying success factors of effective energy plans, turning them into practical workflows;
- developing individual and group support activities to guide municipalities, local planners and stakeholder in applying these workflows;
- facilitating finance and the design of effective heat & cooling projects and policy frameworks

[www.actionheat.eu](http://www.actionheat.eu)

