

## Multilevel governance in Occitania

To know more about multilevel governance in France, read our [case study here](#).

In France, local and regional authorities are required to adopt a climate plan. The Regional Plan for Spatial Planning, Sustainable Development and Equality (SRADDET) must consider the National strategy and incorporate its targets. Conversely, local climate plans must be compatible with the SRADDET. In 2020, the Occitania region adopted its new SRADDET and aims to cover 100% of final energy consumption with renewables, compared to 20% in 2020, to reduce energy consumption of transport by 40% and by 20% for buildings and achieve net-zero artificialisation.

Before it was adopted, a public consultation gathered local authorities, economic actors, the national State, etc. A regional citizens' convention also took place and submitted proposals to the regional council. At the operational level, the Regional Energy and Climate Agency (AREC) co-finances energy saving projects and pilots a Regional Energy Observatory (OREO), a monitoring tool as well as a platform for discussions between regional energy players and with a capacity for proposals. It supported 84 municipalities in Occitania to adopt local climate plans, whose monitoring though remains a national competence.

### Climate policy monitoring

In 2017, an Occitan emitted an average of 3.6 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year. Following a significant increase between 1990 and 2005, energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have been falling since 2005 (-9%), then stagnating or even increasing since 2014 due to transport. While the building sector, the second largest sectoral emitter, stabilised, industry more than halved its emissions since 1990. Energy efficiency efforts and the substitution of fuel-oil by RE largely explain this decrease. Energy consumption keeps increasing, but at a lesser pace than GHG emissions due to increasing use of RE, up to 33.5% of the mix (mostly wood and hydro).

In the agricultural sector, Occitania experiments the setup of a the "Parliament of the Sea" and the "Parliament of the Mountain" gathering local stakeholders and local authorities which have enabled their contribution to "Littoral 21" and "Montagne" plans, two tailor-made plans for these two economic ecosystems. In the Housing sector, the "Ecocheque logement" supports low-income households for renovation up to €1,500 and can be combined with national funds. In

mobility, ridership by train has increased by 60% since 2002 and to keep up efforts the "Rail and Intermodality General Assembly", a major consultation in 2016, identified 10 projects to be carried out by 2030 to improve intermodality, upgrade regional network, maintain small lines opened, harmonise tariffs. Occitania also implemented "Rezo Pouce", a local car-sharing network with more than 1,500 users and 500 stops to cover short distances.

### Adaptation

The approach launched in 2017 "H2O 2030, water shared" with the regional water agencies, the State, the departments, the natural parks, and the citizens, resulted in an integrated water management intervention plan to preserve water resources, reduce risks, and eventually create a regional public water service. It consists in implementing 21 priority projects such as the creation of a regional water information system (SIRE) or the optimization of storage and underground resources. It is setting up local calls for projects to support investments aimed at saving water, protecting water environments, and preventing flooding. More recently, the network of expertise on climate change in Occitania "RECO" was created to mobilize networks of researchers and territorial actors to assist decision-making.

GHG EMISSIONS PROFILE OF OCCITANIA, 2005 - 2017  
IN MTCO2E - Source: [OREO, 2020](#)

