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Financing the Green Transition

Joint Technical Paper

Interreg Euro-MED Green Living Areas Mission (C4LA)

October 2026

Project Overview

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1. Introduction

The Joint Technical Paper (JTP) on Financing the Green Transition is a document developed under the Interreg Euro-MED Green Living Areas Mission, within the C4LA project. It aims to consolidate and translate the key findings, tested approaches, and practical tools emerging from a portfolio of Euro-MED projects into a coherent, actionable reference for public authorities, energy and climate planners, and project developers.

As a horizontal topic, financing spans all thematic sectors of the Green Living Areas Mission: green energy systems, climate-resilient spatial planning, sustainable urban mobility, and community engagement. The JTP therefore focuses on identifying and structuring effective financial solutions that enable the implementation and scaling of green investments across sectors, with particular attention to public-sector projects and integrated territorial approaches.

The document builds on results from multiple Euro-MED projects, including INFIRE, BauNOW, ArtMED, E-MED, RuralMED Mobility, LOGREENER, Green B-LEAF, CO2PACMAN, and URWAN. It synthesizes their most relevant outputs, such as innovative financing models, blended finance mechanisms, investment frameworks, decision-support tools, and capacity-building approaches into a unified framework that highlights replicable and scalable solutions.

The structure of the JTP is designed to bridge the gap between project-level innovation and real-world implementation. It first identifies key financing barriers in the Euro-MED context, including limited access to capital, fragmented project pipelines, regulatory uncertainty, and insufficient technical capacity. It then presents a curated set of solutions and tools, grouped into thematic clusters such as financial instruments, project aggregation and standardisation approaches, public-private cooperation models and mechanisms for citizen and community engagement and financing.

A core component of the document is translating these solutions into practical guidance. Each tool or approach is contextualised in terms of its applicability, maturity level, and relevance to different user types, enabling stakeholders to identify suitable financing pathways based on project size, sector, and institutional capacity.

By combining analytical insights with practical instruments, the JTP aims to support the development of bankable project pipelines, strengthen institutional capacities, and facilitate the uptake of innovative economic assessment tools and financing models across the Euro-MED region. Ultimately, it contributes to accelerating the green transition by making financing more accessible, structured, and aligned with both global Sustainable Development Goals and local and regional needs.

2. Main Challenges in Financing the Green Transition in the Mediterranean Area

The Mediterranean (MED) region faces a distinct and complex set of challenges in financing the green transition. While policy ambition has increased significantly in recent years, driven by EU frameworks such as the European Green Deal, the Fit for 55 package, and the revised Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, translating these ambitions into bankable, scalable investments at the territorial level remains constrained. These challenges are structural and systemic, cutting across sectors such as energy systems, buildings, mobility, and spatial planning, and particularly affecting local and regional authorities, which are central to implementation.

Limited Access to Finance and High Perceived Risk

A primary barrier is limited access to affordable and appropriate financing, especially for municipalities and smaller project promoters. Many green investments, particularly in energy efficiency, nature-based solutions, or integrated urban regeneration, are perceived by financial institutions as relatively high-risk, due to long payback periods, fragmented revenue streams, and uncertainty in performance outcomes. In the MED region, this is further exacerbated by relatively underdeveloped capital markets in some countries, limited availability of tailored financial products, and a reliance on grants as the dominant funding mechanism. While grants play an important catalytic role, they often distort market development and can delay the transition toward more sustainable, revolving financing models. Financial institutions, on the other hand, frequently lack standardized approaches to assess and value the broader benefits of green investments, particularly non-financial returns such as energy savings, resilience, and social impacts.

Fragmentation of Project Pipelines and Lack of Scale

A persistent challenge across MED territories is the fragmentation of project pipelines. Green investments are often developed as small, isolated projects such as individual building renovations, pilot mobility solutions, or localized adaptation measures without aggregation into larger investment packages that would be attractive to institutional investors or suitable for structured financing. This fragmentation increases transaction costs, reduces efficiency, and limits the ability to deploy innovative financial instruments, such as portfolio guarantees, green bonds, or blended-finance structures. The absence of standardized project development methodologies and documentation further complicates aggregation efforts and hinders replication across territories.

Weak Project Preparation and Limited Technical Capacity

Many local and regional authorities face significant constraints in terms of technical, financial, and administrative capacity to prepare and structure investment-ready projects. While strategic planning documents such as SECAPs or regional development plans are increasingly common, they often lack a direct link to financing strategies or bankable project pipelines. Project preparation, covering feasibility studies, financial modelling, risk assessment, and procurement structuring, remains under-resourced. As a result, projects frequently fail to meet financial

institutions' requirements or are delayed in implementation. The lack of dedicated advisory services or “one-stop shops” further limits the ability of public authorities and project developers to navigate complex financing landscapes.

Regulatory and Institutional Barriers

Regulatory frameworks in many MED countries are not fully aligned with the requirements of innovative financing models. Public procurement rules, state aid constraints, and budgetary regulations can limit the use of mechanisms such as Energy Performance Contracting (EPC), public-private partnerships, or revolving funds. In addition, institutional fragmentation - across ministries, agencies, and levels of governance - creates coordination challenges and reduces the effectiveness of financing strategies. The absence of stable, long-term policy signals and regulatory predictability further increases investors' perceived risk and limits private-sector engagement.

Limited Use of Innovative Financial Instruments

Despite growing interest at the EU level, the uptake of innovative financial instruments in the MED region remains limited. Instruments such as guarantees, equity funds, on-bill financing, citizen financing schemes, and green bonds are still not widely deployed at the territorial level. Where such instruments do exist, they are often not adapted to the specific needs of local authorities or smaller project developers. There is also a lack of intermediary structures capable of bridging the gap between EU-level financial instruments and local investment needs. This results in underutilization of available funding and missed opportunities for leveraging private capital.

Difficulty in Monetising Broader Benefits

Green transition projects generate a wide range of economic, environmental, and social benefits, including reduced energy consumption, lower emissions, improved air quality, increased resilience to climate risks, and enhanced quality of life. However, these benefits are rarely fully captured in financial appraisals or investment decisions. The inability to monetise or adequately value these co-benefits leads to underinvestment, particularly in sectors such as climate adaptation, nature-based solutions, and integrated urban development. This disconnect between financial and socio-economic value is a key barrier to scaling up investments in the MED region.

Energy Poverty and Affordability Constraints

The MED region is particularly exposed to energy poverty and social vulnerability, which complicates the financing of the green transition. Households and small businesses often lack the financial capacity to invest in energy-efficiency or renewable-energy solutions, even when these investments are cost-effective in the long term. Public authorities face the dual challenge of mobilising investment while ensuring affordability and social inclusion. This requires designing financing schemes that combine grants, subsidies, and financial instruments in a balanced way, as well as developing targeted support mechanisms for vulnerable groups.

Low Levels of Citizen and Private Sector Engagement

Citizen participation and private sector involvement remain underdeveloped in many MED territories. While there is growing interest in energy communities, cooperative models, and citizen financing, these approaches are not yet mainstream. Barriers include limited awareness, lack of

enabling regulatory frameworks, and insufficient trust in new financing models. At the same time, private investors often perceive public-sector-led projects as complex and administratively burdensome, further limiting opportunities for collaboration.

3. Main tools an urban planner can use to improve the sustainability of their territory

Urban planners play a central role in translating climate and energy objectives into concrete investments at the territorial level. However, their impact increasingly depends not only on spatial and technical planning capacities, but also on their ability to mobilise, structure, and evaluate financing for green transition projects. In the Mediterranean context, where public authorities are key drivers of investment, a set of financial and analytical tools is emerging—many of them developed and tested within Euro-MED projects. These tools can be grouped into four main categories: strategic financial planning tools, project development and structuring tools, financial instruments and delivery models, and financial evaluation and decision-support tools.

Strategic Financial Planning Tools

Strategic financial planning tools help bridge the gap between long-term climate objectives and concrete investment actions. While planning documents such as climate strategies, energy plans, or mobility plans define priorities and targets, they often lack a clear financial dimension. Integrating financial planning into these documents is essential to ensure feasibility and implementation.

Key tools in this category include investment plans and financing strategies, which identify priority projects, estimate investment needs, define timelines, and map potential funding sources. These tools enable municipalities to move from a list of measures to a structured, prioritised investment pipeline.

An increasingly important instrument is green budget tagging, which allows public authorities to systematically identify, classify, and track expenditures that contribute to climate and environmental objectives. By linking budget lines to sustainability goals, this approach improves transparency, supports better allocation of public funds, and enables monitoring of progress toward climate targets.

Strategic tools also support multi-level financial alignment, ensuring coherence between local plans and available national and EU funding frameworks, as well as project prioritisation, based on environmental impact, financial feasibility, and readiness.

Project Development and Structuring Tools

A major barrier to implementation is the lack of well-prepared, investment-ready projects. Project development and structuring tools aim to address this gap by supporting the transition from concept to bankable project.

One of the most important tools is project aggregation, which involves bundling multiple smaller projects, such as building renovations or local infrastructure upgrades, into larger investment packages. Aggregation improves economies of scale, reduces transaction costs, and increases attractiveness for financial institutions.

Urban planners can also rely on pre-feasibility and feasibility assessment tools to define project scope, estimate costs and benefits, assess risks, and identify appropriate financing options. These tools are essential for ensuring that projects meet financiers' requirements.

The use of standardised documentation and procurement models further reduces complexity and facilitates replication. In parallel, integrated project design approaches allow planners to combine multiple objectives - such as energy efficiency, resilience, and urban regeneration - within a single framework, improving both financial viability and impact.

Financial Instruments and Delivery Models

Urban planners increasingly need to understand and mobilise a diverse set of financial instruments and implementation models, moving beyond traditional grant funding.

A key set of tools relates to third-party financing and implementation models promoted across several projects. These models allow public authorities to implement energy efficiency measures with limited upfront investment, repaying costs through achieved savings. For urban planners, understanding how to structure and procure EPC contracts is essential.

Other instruments highlighted in Euro-MED projects include:

- Financial instruments, which come in blended finance structures, combining loans with grant elements (e.g. capital rebates) to improve affordability and project viability.
- Guarantee schemes, which reduce risk for financial institutions
- Green bonds and municipal financing instruments, enabling access to capital markets
- On-bill financing and tariff-based models, particularly relevant for energy and mobility sectors
- Urban planners must be able to match these instruments to project characteristics and local conditions to ensure both feasibility and long-term sustainability.

Financial Evaluation and Decision-Support Tools

To prioritise and justify investments, urban planners require robust tools for financial and socio-economic evaluation. Traditional financial analysis tools such as cash-flow modelling, Net Present Value (NPV), and Internal Rate of Return (IRR) remain essential for assessing project viability. However, Euro-MED projects increasingly promote more advanced and integrated approaches. Robust financial evaluation is essential for prioritising investments, ensuring accountability, and attracting financing.

Standard tools, such as cash-flow analysis, Net Present Value (NPV), and Internal Rate of Return (IRR) assess financial viability. However, many green transition projects generate broader benefits that are not captured in purely financial terms. To address this, planners increasingly use cost-benefit analysis (CBA) and life-cycle costing, which incorporate long-term costs and benefits, including operational savings and maintenance.

Multi-criteria analysis (MCA) provides an additional layer by combining financial, environmental, and social indicators into a single decision framework. This enables more balanced decision-making, particularly for projects with strong societal value but limited direct financial returns.

Another critical tool is monetising co-benefits, such as avoided emissions, health improvements, or climate resilience. By translating these into economic terms, planners can strengthen the case for investment and align projects with sustainability frameworks such as ESG criteria.

Participatory and Governance-Based Financing Tools

An increasingly important dimension of financing the green transition is the involvement of citizens and stakeholders in financial decision-making processes.

Participatory budgeting allows citizens to directly influence how public funds are allocated, including investments related to climate and sustainability. This tool not only enhances democratic legitimacy but also improves the alignment of investments with local needs and priorities. It can increase public acceptance of projects and foster a sense of ownership over the transition.

Complementing this approach are tools such as green participatory budgeting frameworks, where sustainability criteria are embedded into citizen-led decision processes, ensuring that selected projects contribute to climate objectives.

In addition, capacity-building platforms and advisory services play a key role in enabling stakeholders—including municipal staff, citizens, and local businesses—to understand and apply green financing tools effectively. Strengthening institutional and local capacity is essential for scaling up investments and ensuring long-term impact.

Governance tools also include mechanisms for stakeholder engagement, co-design, and transparency, which are critical for building trust and facilitating the uptake of innovative financing models such as citizen financing, energy communities, or cooperative investments.

4. How the Interreg Euro-MED Green Living Areas mission can support the local public authorities in improving the sustainability of their territories

The Interreg Euro-MED Green Living Areas Mission brings together a diverse portfolio of projects that collectively provide a comprehensive **ETU toolbox** to support local public authorities in planning, financing and implementing the green transition. These tools and solutions address key barriers related to project preparation, financing, governance and stakeholder engagement, offering practical and transferable approaches across sectors. The **E**cosystemic **T**ransition h**U**b (ETU) model supports local and regional authorities in organising the interactions needed to prepare and implement local plans and policies in an integrated way, including Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAPs), Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs), Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMPs), Sustainable Urban Logistics Plans (SULPs), and urban and rural plans, and makes thematic-project tools and practices easier to use.

The seven projects featured in this JTP - **INFIRE, BauNOW, Green B-LEAF, LOGREENER, RuralMED Mobility, ProLIGHTmed and ArtMED** - approach financing from complementary angles: financial and economic evaluation, financing strategies and investment planning, climate-oriented budgeting, local energy planning, operational monitoring and the verification of savings. They contribute to different stages of the planning cycle, from context assessment and the selection of measures to financing, implementation and monitoring.

INFIRE — Financial evaluation and innovative financing for carbon neutrality and climate adaptation

INFIRE | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

INFIRE develops financial and economic evaluation tools and strategies for the wider uptake of innovative financing schemes for carbon-neutrality and climate-adaptation (CACN) projects, with a particular focus on buildings. Its tools are intended for municipalities, project developers and decision-makers who need to assess financial feasibility and long-term sustainability.

From a financing perspective, INFIRE provides:

- **Financial and Economic Evaluation Tool for Carbon Neutrality and Climate Adaptation Projects (D1.2.2) —** an Excel-based model that estimates financial and economic indicators (FNPV, FRR, ENPV, IRR), compares standard loans, green loans, capital rebate loans and bonds, and reports environmental and social indicators alongside the financial results.
- **Decision-making tool: cost comparator and optimiser of financing models and schemes (D1.2.3) —** compares the total cost of financing models such as loans, grants and bonds under harmonised assumptions and tests variables such as interest rate, maturity and grant share.

- **Green Finance evaluation toolkit (O1.1) and joint strategy for wider uptake of innovative financing schemes in the Euro-MED region (O1.2)** — the strategic framework of the project's financing tools.
- **Public authority's guide for financing CACN solutions (D1.4.1) and training package for policy and project developers with local authorities (D2.3.1)** — supporting capacity building in public administrations.

BauNOW — Green and Just Transition readiness and investment planning

BauNOW | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

BauNOW supports pilot areas in assessing their readiness for a Green and Just Transition and in identifying investment opportunities and financing routes, combining a monitoring dashboard with investment planning and community engagement.

From a financing perspective, BauNOW provides:

- **Green and Just Transition Dashboard (O2.1)** — with a methodological guide (D2.4.1) and capacity-building and training materials (D2.4.2) on its application.
- **Investment opportunities plan with recommendations for national financing ecosystems (D3.1.1)** — with particular attention to Community-Led Local Development (CLLD).
- **Report on pilot areas' readiness for the Green and Just Transition (D1.2.1)** — providing the baseline for the selection of measures.
- **Knowledge Exchange Framework – Community Engagement Report (D1.3.1)** — linking investment priorities with local communities.

Green B-LEAF — Green participatory budgeting

Green B-LEAF | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

Green B-LEAF (Green Participatory Budgeting for Local Environmental Action and sustainable Future) links climate priorities with public budgeting and community participation in rural municipalities.

From a financing perspective, Green B-LEAF provides:

- **Participatory Budgeting Methodology and Green Budget Tagging (GBTT) Tool (D1.2.1)** — linking community choices with climate-oriented allocation of public resources.
- **Integrated Climate Data and Vulnerability Mapping Guide (D1.1.1)** — connecting vulnerability information with local priorities.
- **Transferability Toolkit (D2.4.1)** — consolidating methods, tools and pilot experience for replication; under development.

LOGREENER — Integral toolkit for local green energy transition

LOGREENER | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

LOGREENER combines and upscales the outputs of COMPOSE, PRISMI and LOCAL4GREEN into one toolkit for municipalities and local agencies that often lack the capacity and tools to prepare energy-transition plans.

From a financing perspective, LOGREENER provides:

- **LOGREENER Integral Toolkit (Output 1.1, D1.2.1) —** six components covering a planning methodology and resources, renewable-energy scenario modelling, green fiscal policy guidance, municipal case studies, capacity building and a repository of EU energy and climate policies.
- **Green fiscal policy guidance (LOCAL4GREEN) —** examples of local taxes and incentives that support renewable energy initiatives.
- **Funding preparation support —** the identification of implementable measures and their matching with funding opportunities, as shown in the territorial applications.

RuralMED Mobility — Monitoring rural mobility services

RuralMED Mobility | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

RuralMED Mobility develops and tests mobility services and infrastructure suited to scattered rural demand.

From a financing perspective, RuralMED Mobility provides:

- **RuralMED Mobility platform (D2.2.1) —** collects information from pilot services, including charging sessions, vehicle use and CO_2 savings, for operational monitoring, historical analysis and consistent indicators for reporting and funding applications.
- **Procurement and ownership models —** documented arrangements for infrastructure delivery and service operation, illustrated by the Suzzara and Koprivnica-Križevci County cases.

ProLIGHTmed — Investment in public lighting and verification of savings

ProLIGHTmed | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

ProLIGHTmed supports municipalities in modernising public lighting by linking investments with a documented performance baseline.

From a financing perspective, ProLIGHTmed provides:

- **Public Lighting Energy Monitoring and Verification methodology (D2.3.1) —** quantifying energy savings and emission reductions through four steps, standardised data tables and a reporting template.
- **Public Lighting GIS Inventory Tool (D1.3.1) —** supporting the collection and organisation of lighting asset data.

- **Joint Strategy and Common Framework for investment in public lighting (D1.2.1) and Feasibility Study Handbook (O2.1) —** supporting the preparation of lighting investments.

ArtMED — Investment planning for demand-responsive mobility

ArtMED | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

ArtMED addresses weak transport accessibility and fragmented demand by planning autonomous or demand-responsive mobility services.

From a financing perspective, ArtMED provides:

- **Vision Statements and Investment Plan —** planning outputs that connect a service vision with governance and a diversified funding route, as prepared for the Province of Brescia.
- **Funding roadmap —** combining EU grants, public-private partnerships and tourism-tax revenues with a phased implementation timeline.

The mission supports local plans by connecting investment priorities with financing, implementation and monitoring. Contributions cover SECAPs, sustainable urban mobility and logistics plans, and Urban Greening Plans, with different projects addressing specific stages and sectors. The table below shows where each project contributes across the planning cycle.

GLA MISSION PROJECTS ACROSS THE PLANNING CYCLE — SECAP · SUMP/SULP · URBAN GREENING PLAN			
Financing inputs of the Thematic Projects collected at the GLA Community event in Athens (SECAP sectors in brackets), complemented by the ETU solutions catalogue			
PLANNING STAGE	**SECAP**	**SUMP / SULP**	**URBAN GREENING PLAN**
1. Context and diagnosis	INFIRE (context assessment: buildings, renewable energy) · Green B-LEAF (context assessment: heat protection in urban planning; risk and vulnerability assessment: renewable energy) · LOGREENER (energy planning methodology)	—	—
2. Action planning	INFIRE (mitigation and adaptation: buildings, renewable energy; energy poverty: buildings) · Green B-LEAF (adaptation: flood protection, waste and water)	—	INFIRE (catalogue of measures)
3. Financing strategy	INFIRE (buildings, renewable energy) · BauNOW (buildings, transport and mobility, renewable energy, waste and water, urban planning)	INFIRE · BauNOW (identification of financing sources) · ArtMED (investment plan and funding roadmap)	INFIRE (financing for climate adaptation)
4. Implementation and responsibility	INFIRE (buildings; renewable energy, including selection of measures)	Green B-LEAF (measures selected by citizens)	Green B-LEAF (measures selected by citizens)
5. Monitoring	INFIRE (buildings, renewable energy) · BauNOW (all sectors) · Green B-LEAF (renewable energy) · ProLIGHTmed (verification of energy savings)	RuralMED Mobility (monitoring of pilot services)	INFIRE
Stage mapping: JTP elaboration based on the SECAP, SUMP/SULP and Urban Greening Plan finance tables completed by the Thematic Projects in Athens, the ETU solutions catalogue and the project descriptions in this paper. No financing inputs were collected for the goods and logistics (SULP) part of mobility plans.			

For **SECAPs**, INFIRE covers most of the cycle for buildings and renewable energy, from context assessment and the selection of mitigation, adaptation and energy-poverty measures to financing, implementation and monitoring. BauNOW contributes to financing and monitoring across all sectors, and Green B-LEAF connects heat and flood protection with citizen-led budgeting. LOGREENER supports SECAP preparation, and ProLIGHTmed provides a method for verifying

savings from lighting investments. For **SUMPs and SULPs**, INFIRE and BauNOW contribute to financing strategies, including the identification of financing sources by BauNOW, ArtMED illustrates an investment plan and funding roadmap for demand-responsive mobility, and Green B-LEAF links citizen decisions with implementation. For **Urban Greening Plans**, INFIRE supports the plan through a catalogue of measures, financing for climate adaptation and monitoring, while Green B-LEAF connects citizen decisions with implementation.

Financing and monitoring connect the sectors covered by local plans: context assessment and risk analysis help identify priorities, while the selection of measures, financing and implementation arrangements translate those priorities into bankable actions.

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Best solutions of the GLA Mission projects

From tools to pilot experiences



5. Best solutions of the GLA Mission projects: from tools to pilot experiences

Building on the mapping presented in the previous section, this section introduces the solutions of the projects in greater depth, together with the pilot experiences through which they have been tested. Where available, each solution profile follows the catalogue of the ETU Initiative platform (etuinitiative.eu), developed under the C4LA project. Their financial relevance lies in helping authorities select priorities, prepare interventions, understand service use and evaluate performance. For each solution, the subsections describe what it is, how it works, its development stage and what the territorial applications reveal about transferability.

INFIRE: Financial and Economic Evaluation Tool for Carbon Neutrality and Climate Adaptation Projects

INFIRE | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC EVALUATION TOOL — ETU SOLUTION PROFILE			
THEME	**RELATED LOCAL PLAN**	**ETU PILLARS**	**TYPE OF TERRITORY**
Financing	SECAP	Financial · Technological	Urban Areas · Rural Areas · Ports
TYPE OF TOOL	**MISSION**	**DEVELOPED BY**	**CONTACT POINT**
Excel-based toolbox	Green Living Areas	INFIRE project	REGEA
Source: ETU Initiative solutions catalogue · etuinitiative.eu/solutions/renewport-toolkit			

The tool (D1.2.2) is a spreadsheet-based model for assessing the financial and economic viability of carbon-neutrality and climate-adaptation projects, with a focus on buildings. It adapts the EU cost-benefit analysis guidance for 2021–2027 to carbon-neutrality and adaptation contexts. It estimates indicators such as FNPV, FRR, ENPV and IRR, compares project performance under standard loans, green loans, capital rebate loans and bonds, and reports environmental and social indicators, such as greenhouse-gas reduction, air quality and thermal comfort, alongside the financial results. It is intended for municipalities, project developers, local authorities and project promoters.

INFIRE: Decision-Making Tool – Cost Comparator and Optimiser of Financing Models and Schemes

INFIRE | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

DECISION-MAKING TOOL — ETU SOLUTION PROFILE			
THEME	**RELATED LOCAL PLAN**	**ETU PILLARS**	**TYPE OF TERRITORY**
Financing	SECAP	Technological · Territorial	Urban Areas · Rural Areas
TYPE OF TOOL	**MISSION**	**DEVELOPED BY**	**CONTACT POINT**
Excel-based decision-making tool	Green Living Areas	INFIRE project	REGEA

Source: ETU Initiative solutions catalogue · etuinitiative.eu/solutions/decision-making-tool-cost-comparator-and-optimiser-of-financing-models-and-schemes

The tool (D1.2.3) compares the total cost of different financing models, such as loans, grants and bonds, under harmonised assumptions. A scenario-based optimiser tests variables such as interest rate, maturity and grant share in order to reduce the total cost. It follows the EU cost-benefit analysis methodology for 2021–2027 and is aimed mainly at building decarbonisation and climate-adaptation projects, supporting municipalities, project developers and decision-makers in assessing financial feasibility and long-term sustainability.

LOGREENER: Integral Toolkit to guide local green energy transition

LOGREENER | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

LOGREENER TOOLKIT — ETU SOLUTION PROFILE			
THEME	**RELATED LOCAL PLAN**	**ETU PILLARS**	**TYPE OF TERRITORY**
Energy Systems	SECAP	Organisational · Financial · Technological · Territorial	Urban Areas · Rural Areas
TYPE OF TOOL	**MISSION**	**DEVELOPED BY**	**CONTACT POINT**
Toolkit / Toolbox	Green Living Areas	LOGREENER project	MUSOL Foundation

Source: ETU Initiative solutions catalogue · etuinitiative.eu/solutions/logreener-toolkit-to-guide-local-green-energy-transition

LOGREENER combines and upscales outputs from COMPOSE, PRISMI and LOCAL4GREEN. Its six components cover a planning methodology and resources, renewable-energy scenario modelling, green fiscal policy guidance, municipal case studies, capacity building and a repository of EU energy and climate policies. The associated references are Deliverable 1.2.1 and Output 1.1.

The toolkit targets policymakers, planners, municipal technical staff, associations of municipalities and energy or development agencies, and can support SECAP preparation. Its financial relevance lies particularly in connecting project priorities with local fiscal measures and feasible implementation opportunities. Application requires political capacity to adopt the resulting plans and technical staff familiar with energy-transition planning. The toolkit has been used in Riba-roja de Túria, Canepina, Amari, Duga Resa, Maglaj and Dornava.

Access: https://reselplan-toolbox.eu/logreener/

LOGREENER in action: Riba-roja de Túria – linking reconstruction and funding preparation

Context — Following the 2024 DANA floods, the municipality redirected resources towards reconstruction. LOGREENER support was adapted to incorporate energy-transition measures into that process, focusing on the Municipal Cultural Centre and Auditorium.

Activities — MUSOL worked with the municipality, in collaboration with FVMP, through visits, meetings and information exchange. The work included training on funding opportunities and the identification of PV installation, window replacement, classroom thermostats and changes in users' energy-saving practices. A funding-plan proposal was prepared and delivered, and two participatory workshops informed guidance on elevator and classroom use.

Results — A complete PV project proposal was delivered and adapted to a regional funding scheme, ready for submission when the call opened. A protocol and posters on energy-saving practices were also delivered.

Transferability — Use the toolkit flexibly, selecting components suited to the local context. The useful sequence is to identify an implementable intervention, match it to a funding opportunity and distinguish preparatory outputs from subsequent investment delivery.

LOGREENER in action: Maglaj – strengthening municipal preparation capacity

Context — Maglaj faced high consumption in public buildings and infrastructure, rising energy costs and limited access to structured planning methods.

Activities — The work introduced the toolkit to municipal representatives, reviewed available strategies and consumption data, applied selected components and gathered feedback through discussions and working sessions.

Results — The work improved understanding of consumption patterns, identified potential priority actions and strengthened institutional capacity for energy planning, supporting the preparation of future interventions.

Transferability — Early involvement of municipal staff and decision-makers, time for data collection and adaptable use of the toolkit are the principal lessons.

LOGREENER in action: Dornava – turning municipal data into practical measures

Context — Dornava is a small Slovenian municipality with limited resources and a need to translate local energy planning into realistic measures. LEASP supported the application of the toolkit.

Activities — The application collected and processed consumption information for municipal buildings and public lighting, used COMPOSE-based organisation of data, screened renovation and solar opportunities, explored PRISMI scenarios and considered selected LOCAL4GREEN measures such as incentives and cooperation approaches.

Results — The work improved data readiness, clarified renewable-energy pathways and strengthened capacity to evaluate future projects. LOGREENER tools were also partially integrated into LEASP planning work for other municipalities.

Transferability — Match measures to municipal budgets, staffing and available opportunities. An intermediary energy agency can support replication by incorporating methods into its regular planning work, and scenario analysis should clarify feasible options before funding applications are prepared.

Green B-LEAF: Budgeting and transferability resources

Green B-LEAF | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

GREEN B-LEAF TRANSFERABILITY TOOLKIT — ETU SOLUTION PROFILE			
THEME	**RELATED LOCAL PLAN**	**ETU PILLARS**	**TYPE OF TERRITORY**
Financing · Community Engagement	Other (municipal budgeting)	Organisational · Environmental (ETU matrix)	Rural Areas
TYPE OF TOOL	**MISSION**	**DEVELOPED BY**	**CONTACT POINT**
Toolkit / Toolbox · Methodology / Framework	Green Living Areas	Green B-LEAF project	GAL Molise
Not yet listed in the ETU Initiative solutions catalogue · profile based on project information and the ETU matrix			

The Green B-LEAF Transferability Toolkit (D2.4.1) is intended to bring methodologies, tools and pilot experience together for rural municipalities and communities. It supports the replication and adaptation of Green Participatory Budgeting and links community participation with climate-oriented public resource allocation. Supporting resources include the Integrated Climate Data and Vulnerability Mapping Guide (D1.1.1) and the Participatory Budgeting Methodology and Green Budget Tagging Tool (D1.2.1). Application requires knowledge of local governance and budgeting, local information on community needs and climate priorities, and stakeholder facilitation.

Development stage: the Integrated Climate Data and Vulnerability Mapping Guide (D1.1.1) has been published and is available online (https://greenb-leaf.interreg-euro-med.eu/wp-content/uploads/sites/109/d1.1.1_integrated-climate-data-vulnerability-mapping-guide_final.pdf); the budgeting resources tool has been developed and is now entering the testing phase. The final Transferability Toolkit will be developed once the pilot tests have been completed and reported.

RuralMED Mobility: Monitoring platform

RuralMED Mobility | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

RURALMED MOBILITY PLATFORM — ETU SOLUTION PROFILE			
THEME	**RELATED LOCAL PLAN**	**ETU PILLARS**	**TYPE OF TERRITORY**
Mobility · Financing	SUMP	Technological (ETU matrix)	Rural Areas
TYPE OF TOOL	**MISSION**	**DEVELOPED BY**	**CONTACT POINT**
Digital platform	Green Living Areas	RuralMED Mobility project	Consorcio Agencia Extremeña de la Energía (Extremadura Energy Agency)
Not yet listed in the ETU Initiative solutions catalogue · profile based on project information and the ETU matrix			

The RuralMED Mobility platform (D2.2.1) collects information from pilot services, including charging sessions, vehicle use and CO_2 savings. It supports operational monitoring, historical analysis and consistent indicators for reporting and funding applications, and also supports Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans. For investment planning, its contribution is operational evidence that can inform subsequent service and funding decisions. Mobility expertise is needed to interpret the data; adaptation to a particular service may require IT support.

Access: https://ruralmedmobility.interreg-euro-med.eu/monitoring-platform/

RuralMED Mobility in action: Suzzara and Koprivnica-Križevci County – procurement and service delivery

Context — Rural mobility requires infrastructure and service arrangements suited to scattered demand. The two cases provide examples of procurement and ownership arrangements.

Activities — In Suzzara, the Consorzio Oltrepò Mantovano used separate procurement procedures for charging infrastructure and an EV leasing and MaaS service, supported by a site-use agreement with the municipality. In Koprivnica-Križevci County, a single turnkey tender covered design, supply, installation, signage, platform integration and a two-year maintenance obligation; the county owned the investment, REA North provided technical support and municipalities hosted the sites.

Results — Suzzara recorded 361 charging sessions and 343 completed rentals in November 2025–May 2026. The Croatian deployment covered Gornja Rijeka, Kalnik, Gola and Ferdinandovac.

Transferability — Explicit responsibilities and procurement scope are essential. Replication should examine who owns the assets, who operates the service and who bears maintenance costs. Free charging during a pilot should not be assumed to demonstrate long-term commercial viability.

ProLIGHTmed: Public Lighting Energy Monitoring and Verification methodology

ProLIGHTmed | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

PROLIGHTMED M&V METHODOLOGY — ETU SOLUTION PROFILE			
THEME	**RELATED LOCAL PLAN**	**ETU PILLARS**	**TYPE OF TERRITORY**
Financing · Energy Systems	SECAP · Other local plans	Territorial · Technological · Financial (ETU matrix)	Urban Areas · Coastal Areas
TYPE OF TOOL	**MISSION**	**DEVELOPED BY**	**CONTACT POINT**
Methodology / Framework	Green Living Areas	ProLIGHTmed project	Municipality of Tuzi
Not yet listed in the ETU Initiative solutions catalogue · profile based on project information and the ETU matrix			

The methodology (D2.3.1) provides a structured approach to quantifying energy savings and emission reductions. The project describes it as based on IPMVP, with four steps, standardised data tables and a reporting template. It is intended for municipal technical staff, energy managers and organisations responsible for lighting interventions. Its relevance to financing is the link between an investment and a documented performance baseline. Requirements depend on the measurement option and include suitable meters, operating-time records, control-system data where available and, for one of the options, twelve months of pre-intervention electricity bills. The complementary GIS inventory tool (D1.3.1) supports the collection and organisation of public-lighting asset data. The methodology has been applied in Tuzi, Lezhë, Kaštela and Akamas.

Access: https://prolightmed.interreg-euro-med.eu/

ProLIGHTmed in action: Kaštela – linking grants, operating savings and monitoring

Context — The coastal lighting intervention addressed inefficient and outdated equipment. The City of Kaštela acted as the beneficiary and investor.

Activities — The intervention included a field survey, GIS mapping, LED replacement and remote management. Existing cables and most poles were reused, limiting excavation and associated capital expenditure.

Results — ProLIGHTmed reports a negative NPV without grants and a positive net financial cash flow over a 20-year horizon supported by operating savings. The expected CO_2 reduction of 65–75% is a projection; the case illustrates the distinction between investment appraisal, operating performance and anticipated environmental benefits.

Transferability — Assess the full investment separately from annual operating savings and use a technically appropriate baseline, including comparison with a standard-compliant reference. Reusing existing assets can reduce capital costs, depending on local infrastructure conditions.

ArtMED: Investment planning for demand-responsive mobility

ArtMED | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

ARTMED INVESTMENT PLAN — ETU SOLUTION PROFILE			
THEME	**RELATED LOCAL PLAN**	**ETU PILLARS**	**TYPE OF TERRITORY**
Financing · Mobility	SUMP · Other	Not yet assigned (solution not yet in the ETU catalogue)	Low-density areas (sparsely populated regions)
TYPE OF TOOL	**MISSION**	**DEVELOPED BY**	**CONTACT POINT**
Plan / Roadmap	Green Living Areas	ArtMED project	Municipality of Postojna
Not yet listed in the ETU Initiative solutions catalogue · profile based on project information and the ETU matrix			

ArtMED connects the vision for autonomous or demand-responsive mobility services with governance arrangements and a diversified funding route. Its planning outputs include Vision Statements for four cases and an Investment Plan for the Province of Brescia, supported by a funding roadmap and a phased implementation timeline.

ArtMED in action: Brescia and Mantova – investment planning

Context — ArtMED addresses weak transport accessibility and fragmented demand in parts of Lombardy. Monte Isola, Collebeato, Oltrepò Mantovano and Curtatone provide different territorial settings for planning autonomous or demand-responsive mobility.

Activities — The work produced Vision Statements for four cases and an Investment Plan for the Province of Brescia. A funding roadmap considered EU grants, public-private partnerships and tourism-tax revenues, alongside a phased implementation timeline.

Results — The work produced planning outputs and stakeholder coordination rather than an operational service test. A 30% CO_2 reduction, a 25% reduction in private vehicle use and annual household savings of EUR 500–1,000 were identified as goals or projections based on planning assumptions; they describe intended benefits, not measured outcomes.

Transferability — The case connects a service vision with governance and a diversified proposed funding route. Replication requires a locally specific appraisal of demand, costs, implementation responsibilities and the assumptions underlying projected benefits.

6. Contribution of green transition financing to the SDGs

The activities presented in this paper connect with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through their objectives and practical functions, with particular attention to local planning, investment preparation and implementation. They support SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) through LOGREENER energy planning and PV project preparation and ProLIGHTmed public-lighting efficiency, SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) through municipal mobility, public-lighting modernisation and financing support to local plans, and SDG 13 (Climate Action) through climate-oriented budgeting, energy-transition measures and financing for adaptation.

Green B-LEAF participatory budgeting and transparency in public resource allocation contribute to SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), while cooperation between municipalities, technical partners and energy agencies in project preparation and delivery supports SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

7. Conclusion: links to the other Joint Technical Papers

The documented experiences connect financing with the quality of project preparation, public decision-making and performance evidence. INFIRE provides evaluation and decision-support tools for comparing financing options, and BauNOW links investment planning with Green and Just Transition monitoring. LOGREENER provides a practical link between local priorities and implementable proposals. Green B-LEAF contributes a budgeting and participation approach, while its final transferability resource remains under development. Mobility and lighting cases show how procurement choices, grants and operating performance affect delivery.

The JTP on Green and Resilient Planning identifies the territorial risks, spatial choices and adaptation priorities that generate investment needs. The JTP on Green Energy Systems provides the technical context for energy measures and their monitoring. The JTP on Green Mobility addresses service and infrastructure design. The JTP on Community Engagement explains how participation can support the selection and acceptance of measures. Finance connects these thematic choices with resource allocation and implementation arrangements.

For a local authority, the transferable practice is to identify the need, define the measure, document assumptions, select a suitable delivery and funding route, and monitor implementation. Combining these steps with clear responsibilities and realistic municipal capacity helps turn climate priorities into implementable investments.