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**Group of Experts on Measuring Poverty and Inequality**  
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**Workshop on Harmonization of Poverty Statistics**  
 27 November 2024

<b>Title of contribution</b>	<i>Addressing Energy Poverty from a Local Perspective: An Analysis of the Urban Application of the Global Covenant of Mayors' Energy Access and Energy Poverty Framework</i>
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<b>Topic</b>	<i>Energy poverty</i>

**Summary:**

*Energy poverty is a diverse form of poverty driven by multiple factors and with manifold effects (EPAH, 2022). Due to its contextualised characteristics, the phenomenon has seen fragmentation in terms of definitions, analysis and strategies. The recently released EU definition of Energy Poverty (EU/2023/1791) represents a key step towards harmonisation across EU countries and different levels of governance.*

*Urban areas are pivotal in addressing the interconnected challenges of energy access, energy poverty, and climate change. Placed intermediately between national and households' levels, the local level provides relevant and reliable information that allow bridging existing gaps and need to be considered when national frameworks are put in place.*

*The Energy Access and Poverty Pillar (EAPP), integrated into the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy (GCoM), offers a systematic framework for over 13,000 member cities to structure their urban energy strategies. The EAPP emerges as a tool providing structure in navigating the energy sector at the municipal level, contributing to fill a critical methodological void in urban energy management and policy development, while providing a common dataset that helps to understand the energy poverty issue from a local perspective.*

*The study analyses data from cities using the GCoM reporting mechanisms illustrating how they can use it as a framework to evaluate energy needs, implement tailored actions, and track their progress.*

*The analysis highlights lessons learnt in terms of impediments encountered by municipalities, as well as the intrinsic potential within urban settings to influence energy policy leveraging local insights and networks.*

*On one hand, it reveals municipal constraints such as governance limitations, the scarcity of energy data, and financial limitations. On the other hand, it highlights the potential for urban areas to tailor energy measures, informed by a strong understanding of local dynamics and community engagement.*

**Please select your preferred contribution (you may select both options):**

- Presentation
- Paper (to be submitted by 18 October)