



European Climate Foundation (ECF)

13 July 2023



European
Climate
Foundation

Outline

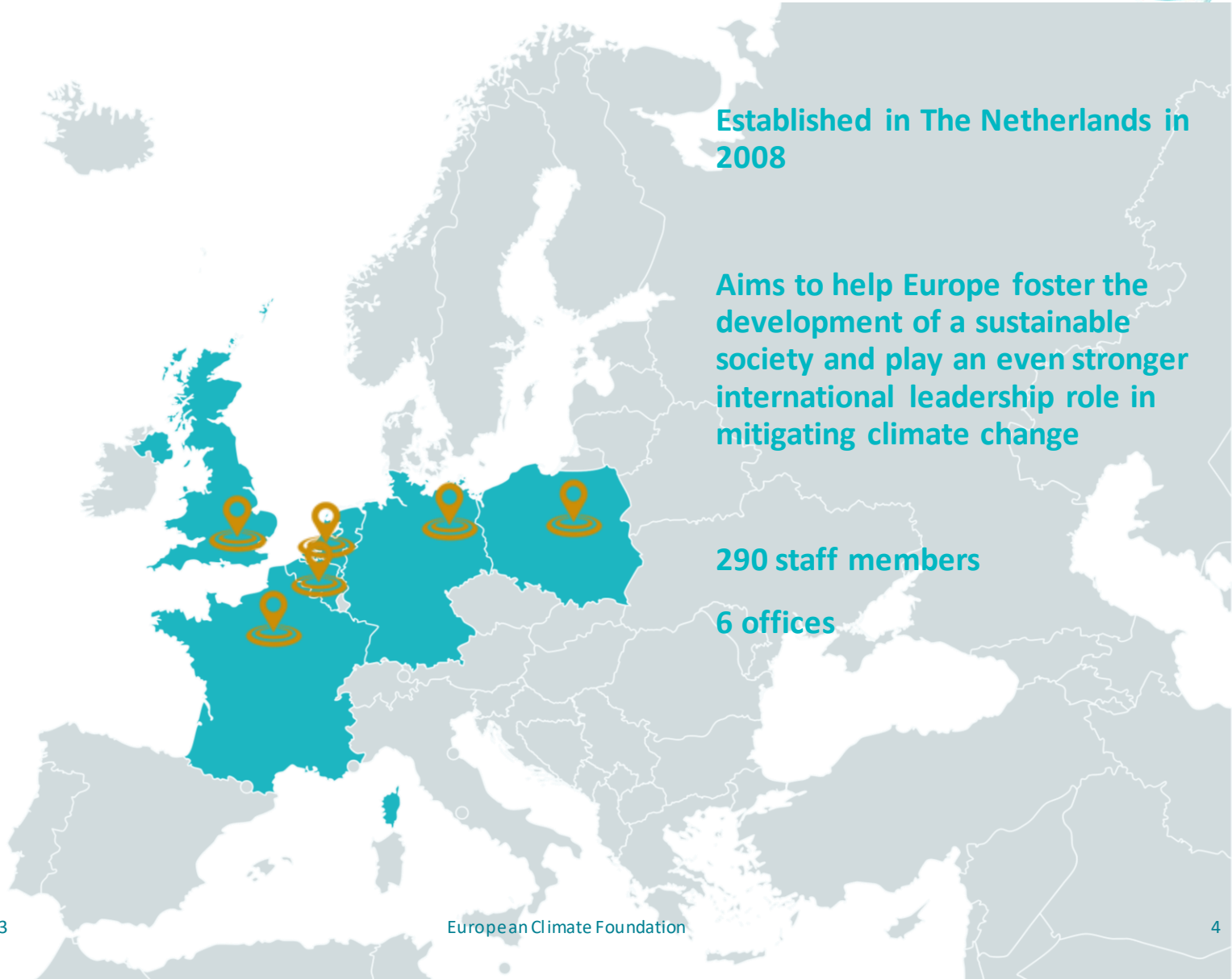


- Welcome and introduction
- The role of strategic philanthropy
- Addressing climate change within the EU
- Case study: ECF Buildings Programme
- Q&A



- **Welcome and introduction**
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ECF is a philanthropic organisation solely dedicated to reducing CO2 emissions in Europe



Established in The Netherlands in 2008

Aims to help Europe foster the development of a sustainable society and play an even stronger international leadership role in mitigating climate change

290 staff members

6 offices

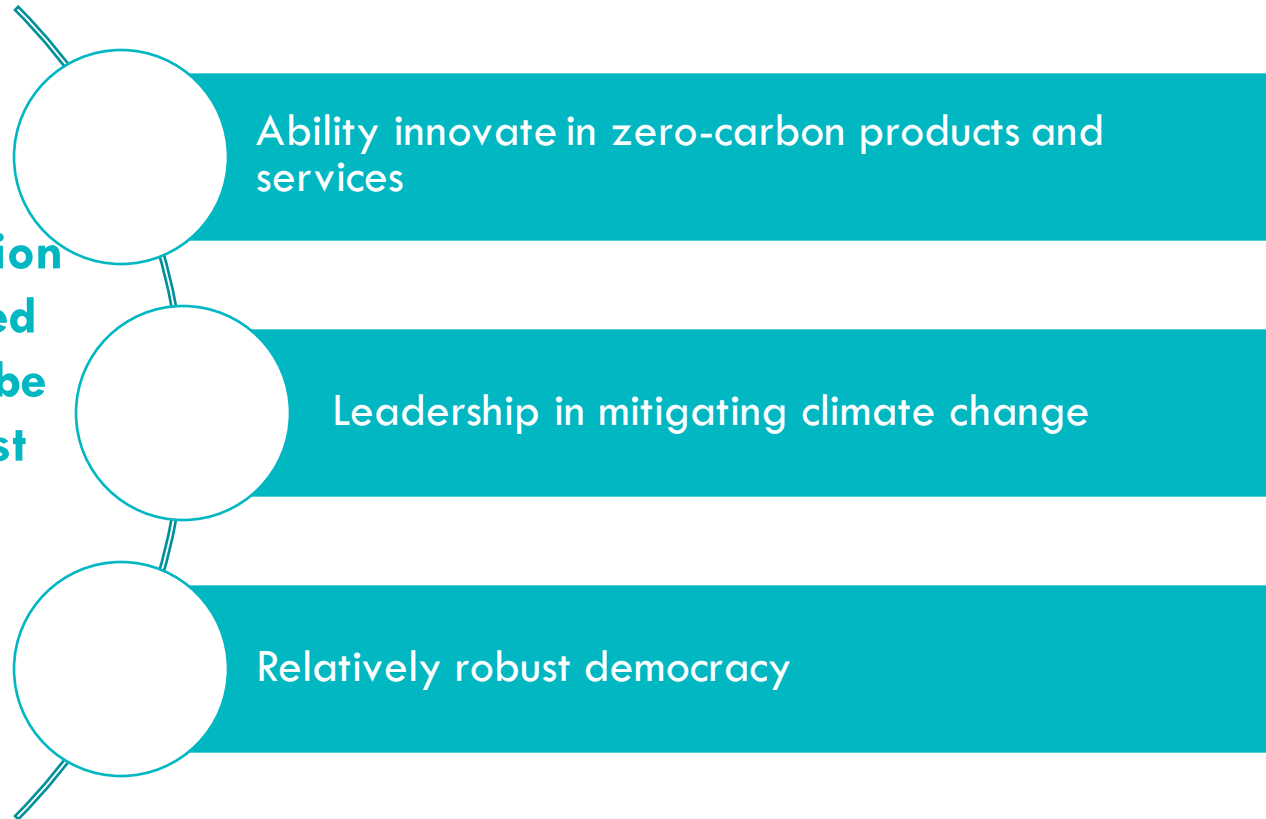
Strategic overview

- As a **strategic reganter**, we add value by coordinating grants towards larger strategic goals, and respond to opportunities as they arise.
- As a **thought leader**, we develop and align pan-European and global strategies with philanthropic and civil society actors.
- As a **network enabler**, we break through silos to connect and convene a broad range of stakeholders for catalytic impact.
- As a **narrative shaper**, we bring together and amplify the voices of diverse groups for a shared vision of the future.

Why Europe?



Solutions or transition pathways pioneered within Europe can be rolled out to the rest of the world



We focus on policies and politics



- We support over **several hundred partner organisations** to carry out activities that
 - contribute to the public debate on climate action
 - drive urgent and ambitious policy in support of the objectives of the Paris Agreement
 - help deliver a socially responsible transition to a net-zero emissions economy and sustainable society
- ECF is:
 - A **strategic regranter**, adding value by coordinating grants towards larger strategic goals, and responding to opportunities as they arise.
- A **thought leader**, developing and aligning pan-European and global strategies with philanthropic and civil society actors.
- A **network enabler**, breaking through silos to connect and convene a broad range of stakeholders for catalytic impact.
- A **narrative shaper**, bringing together and amplifying the voices of diverse groups for a shared vision of the future.

Key Grantees



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Funders



Bloomberg Philanthropies
United States of America
www.bloomberg.org



Barr Foundation
United States of America
www.barrfoundation.org



Children's Investment Fund Foundation
United Kingdom
www.cliff.org



Ikea Foundation
Netherlands
www.ikeafoundation.org



ClimateWorks Foundation
United States of America
www.climateworks.org



Good Energies Foundation
Switzerland
www.goodenergies.org



Growald Family Fund
United States of America
www.growaldfamilyfund.org



The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
United States of America
www.hewlett.org



Flora Family Foundation
United States of America
www.florafamily.org



Ford Foundation
United States of America
www.fordfoundation.org



J.M. Kaplan Fund
United States of America
<https://www.jmkfund.org/>



Nationale Postcode Loterij
Netherlands
www.postcodeloterij.nl



Oak Foundation
Switzerland
www.oakfnd.org



Pisces Foundation
United States of America
piscesfoundation.org



KR Foundation
Denmark
www.krfnd.org



McCall MacBain Foundation
Switzerland
www.mccallmacbain.org



The Rockefeller Brothers Fund
United States of America
www.rbf.org



Stiftung Mercator
Germany
www.stiftung-mercator.de



The Grantham Foundation
United States of America
www.granthamfoundation.org



Sitra
Finland
www.sitra.fi



Tilia Fund
Finland
www.tiliafund.org



V. Kann Rasmussen Foundation
United States of America
www.vkrf.org

Climate Philanthropy



- Big shift in the philanthropic movement in 2007, when the earth was on a +5-6 degrees warming trajectory
 - ECF was started as a result of this effort in 2008
- Today, we are on a 3 degrees trajectory
- Critical role played by philanthropy, progress so far already comprises one of the most successful philanthropic efforts in history

Value added by philanthropy – by sectors



- There are strategies and organization to tackle most issues related to climate change. What is missing is financial resources
- Areas currently covered by philanthropy, examples:
 - Promoting renewables
 - Electrifying transportation
 - Improving energy efficiency
 - Funding civil society organizations

Value added by philanthropy – by role



- Critical funding to academic institutions and civil society organizations
- Capacity to fund risky projects
- Foundations act as seed investors
- Scaling impact from the local to systems level, ability to replicate successful approaches
- Complements private and public funding

Climate philanthropy in Europe



- Roughly 2% of philanthropic spending in Europe goes to environment, Climate philanthropy is 0.4% of this spending
- Religion, education, health, and culture areas that receive most investment
- Why climate – most pressing issue. We have roughly one decade to address it and is related to other global challenges

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Towards a net-zero emission Europe by 2050



- Paris-compatible climate ambition means we have to achieve **net-zero emissions in Europe by 2050**.
- Not only is it **technically possible**, it is likely to be **desirable**.
- Some countries and regions have already set goals consistent with this requirement
- The EU has adopted a **net-zero by 2050** commitment and a commitment to reduce emissions by **55% by 2030**

What does net-zero emissions mean and how is it possible?



- Net-zero means achieving an **overall balance between emissions produced and emissions taken out** of the atmosphere, including storage for the emissions such as ‘carbon sinks’ and negative emissions.
- This takes into account that some emissions are produced by ‘hard-to-abate’ sectors, such as aviation and manufacturing.
- To reach this goal, we need to know the pathways – including in each sector.

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Transforming building heating and power: A key step towards meeting our climate goals



40%
of the region's total energy
end-use demand is from buildings



80%
of that energy demand
used to heat the buildings



57%
of that heat is
provided by fossil fuels



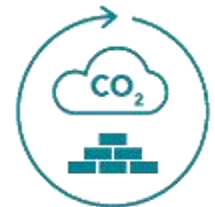
36%
GHG comes from Europe's
buildingstock



40%+
EU gas consumption
is used in buildings



buildings are constructed with
carbon-intensive materials, such
as steel, cement and glass.



embodied carbon amounts to
a approximately 10-20% of total GHG
emissions from the building sector.



Buildings: where the transition hits home(s)

People spend about 90% of their time in buildings, their homes and workplaces

Europe has 250 million building units

- Most of them will still be standing in 2050
- Most have poor energy performance

Most homes in Europe will need to be renovated

→ We need to put **people at the centre of the transition** - and ensure the transition is fair for everyone

Our goal: Better buildings for all Europeans



Vision

- All European citizens living and working in high-performing, decent quality buildings.
- Buildings heated and cooled by zero-carbon sources.
- Meeting the needs of society and supporting decarbonization of other sectors.



Objective

- Reduce energy demand in buildings and deploy renewable-based heating.
- Cut building emissions by at least 60% by 2030.
- Achieve climate neutrality by 2050 through policies, actions, and financial support at EU and national levels.
- Ensure a fair transition for all.

Maximising emissions reductions: Focus on key strategic areas



PILLAR 1

Renovation:

Energy demand reduction to shrink the problem and keep the transition affordable



PILLAR 2

Clean heating:

Scaling zero-carbon heating solutions



PILLAR 3

Embodied carbon:

Tackling emissions from buildings across the whole life-cycle

What we have achieved so far

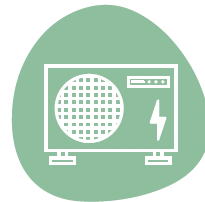


Renovation

Obligation to renovate the worst performing buildings

Mobilisation of public finance for renovation

Recognition of energy poverty in EU legal framework

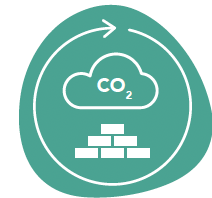


Clean heating

Countries banning fossil fuel in new buildings

Starting to phase-out fossil boilers in existing buildings

Ending subsidies for fossil heating in homes



Embodied carbon

Member States imposing limits on the life-cycle emissions of new buildings

What will success look like in 2026?



The majority of new buildings are highly efficient and fossil free



For at least 40% of the most inefficient buildings, renovation plans have been adopted



A phase-out date for new fossil fuel boilers by 2029 has been agreed upon



One in four heating systems sold is a heat pump



Importance of low temperature district heating is recognised and roll-out facilitated



Limits and reporting requirements for whole-life carbon of new buildings have been set

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Q&A