



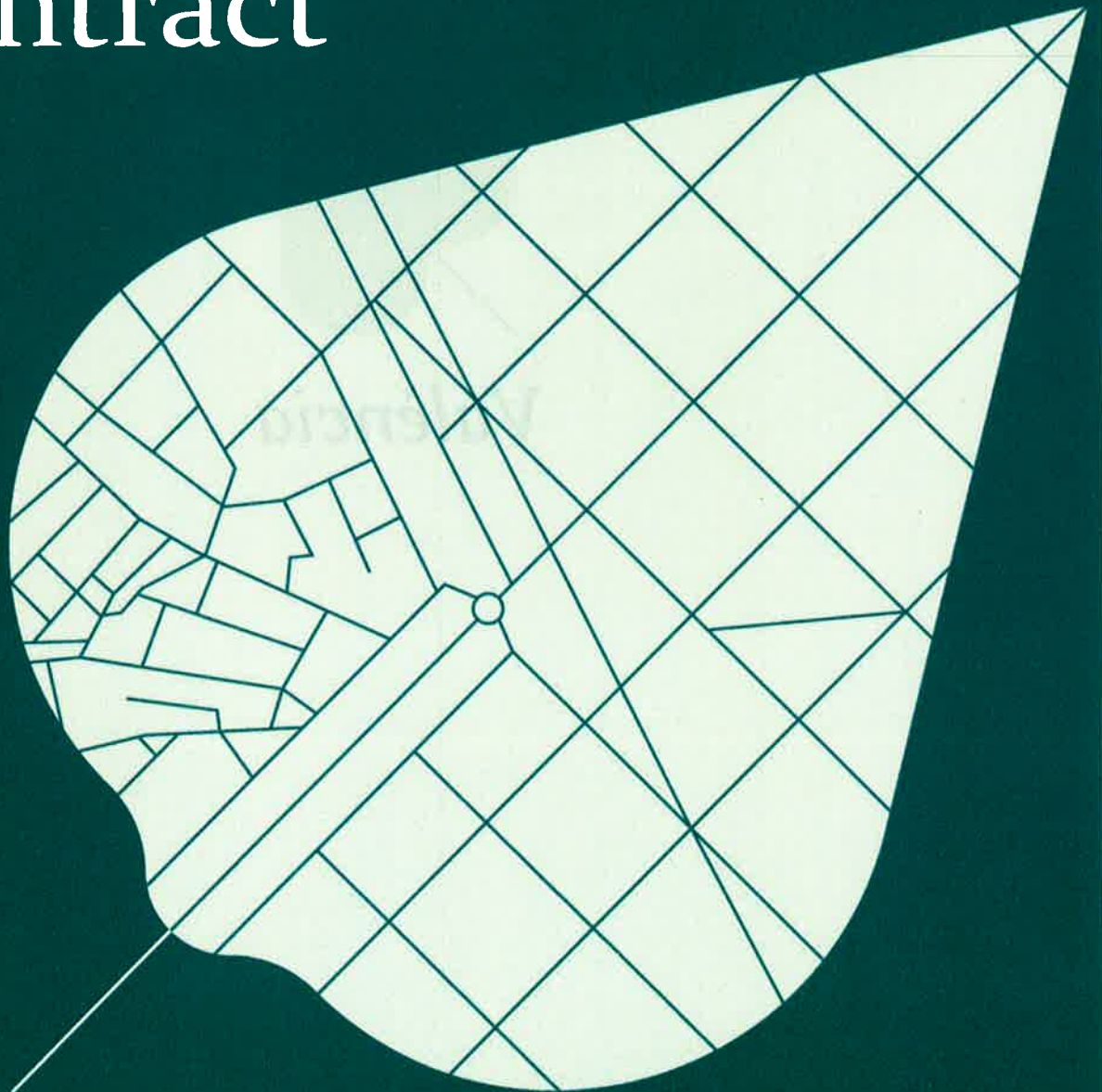
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DE VALÈNCIA

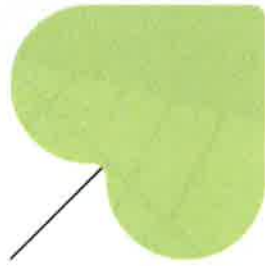


Missions
València 2030



València Climate City Contract





València

VALÈNCIA CLIMATE CITY CONTRACT



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ONE WHOLE CITY, ONE SINGLE PURPOSE



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Introduction

At the crucial moment in the global response to climate-related emergencies, the European Union is committed to leading climate action and has set the targets and legislation to achieve it. Thus, the European Union must reduce its emissions by at least 55% by 2030 and achieve climate neutrality by mid-century. In this context, cities have a key role to play, both to accelerate the decarbonisation process and to ensure a fair and equitable transformation that contributes to the well-being of society as a whole.

Cities, despite occupying only about 3% of the earth's surface, generate more than 70% of greenhouse gas emissions and consume more than 65% of global energy. And it is important that they act as centres of experimentation and innovation in the transition to climate neutrality.

The European Union Mission "100 climate-neutral and smart cities by 2030" aims to support the transformation of cities to accelerate compliance with the Paris Agreement, and to be both a catalyst and driver for the implementation of the European Green Deal, and a demonstrator that it is possible to achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

In Spain, on 8 September 2021, the Government of Spain and the City Councils of Barcelona, Madrid, Seville and València signed the Declaration "Climate-neutral Cities in 2030" (annexed to this Climate City Contract), as a boost to the commitments and initiatives of the signatory cities and as support from the government for the transformation of these cities to achieve climate neutrality and improve their resilience. Following this path, on December 13, the City Councils of Soria, Valladolid, Vitoria-Gasteiz and Zaragoza adhered to the Declaration.

In addition, on 15 September 2021, the Senate Plenary approved a motion urging the Government to promote the climate neutrality of cities within the framework of the European Cities Mission. The motion recognises the fundamental role of cities in the response to the climate emergency and highlights the opportunity to accelerate the necessary and cross-cutting changes so that cities are climate-neutral by 2030. It also values that the different territorial administrations promote and facilitate the climate neutrality of Spanish cities through their incorporation into the Cities Mission and through the development of transformation projects.

In this regard, on 25 November 2021, the Cities Mission launched a call for expression of interest addressed to European cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants interested in participating. Of the 377 that applied, 100 were selected from the EU-27, including the Spanish cities of Barcelona, Madrid, Seville, València, Valladolid, Vitoria-Gasteiz and Zaragoza.



The Mission Implementation Plan foresees that each of the 100 selected cities will develop a Climate City Contract adapted to its own reality, through a process of co-creation and in close collaboration with the whole of civil society and citizens, detailing the strategy for the deployment and monitoring of innovative and digital solutions to achieve climate neutrality; and enabling other cities to follow their example by 2050. This document thus constitutes a clear political commitment, not only to the European Commission and national, regional and local authorities, but also to the citizenship, and includes a comprehensive climate action plan in the different sectors, such as energy, buildings, waste management and transport, together with corresponding investment plans.

In this way, this document responds to the requirements of the European Cities Mission. It has been prepared by the city, with the participation of other public and private actors, and sets out plans to achieve climate neutrality.

In particular, it recognises that the Mission cannot succeed without being firmly anchored in the local community and garnering broad support. It therefore involves civil society, youth groups, cultural institutions and creative sectors, foundations, local media, small and medium-sized enterprises, private industry, trade unions, academia and research, and the public sector, among others, in their respective roles as decision-makers, users, consumers, producers and owners.



Furthermore, it integrates the city's own qualities and heritage, guaranteeing the local dimension of the transition to climate neutrality, but also its inclusive character, in line with the values of the New European Bauhaus (art/culture, sustainability, society). It fosters a sense of ownership and appropriation by the city's inhabitants and professional actors, showing that their unique contribution is relevant and that the fulfilment of this Climate City Contract will result in a better quality of life and a better environment for all.

On the other hand, it is configured in the framework of an iterative process, as a document that will be subject to monitoring and updating, both through the signing of addenda and other accession documents, thus bringing together other actors necessary for the city to achieve the established goal of climate neutrality. In particular, the commitments contained may be expanded or updated to effectively contribute to achieving climate neutrality in the city.

The document is divided into several parts: one related to the cities' commitment to achieve climate neutrality in the city; another concerning the institutional support and coordination of the different public administrations; another part concerning its monitoring and updating; and a final part comprising the annexes corresponding to the Climate Action Plan, the City Climate Investment Plan and the City Stakeholders and Commitments, which follow the models elaborated by NetZeroCities¹.

¹ The NetZeroCities project is part of the Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme and provides the necessary technical, regulatory and financial assistance to the cities of the European Cities Mission (<https://netzerocities.eu/the-nzc-project/>).



Commitment of the city of València towards climate neutrality

Introduction

Improving the lives of the people who live and interact in València and the legacy for future generations **are the two main motivations for** València to join the European Union's Cities Mission.

València has recently been named **European Green Capital 2024** thanks to the city's commitment to an ecological and just transition in its fight against climate change.

In recent years, the city of València has become one of the first European cities to adopt the European Mission to achieve climate neutrality by 2030, approving it in the Plenary Session of its City Council in February 2021 with the broad support of the political parties of both the government and the opposition. This broad consensus is known in València as the "València 2030 Climate Mission".

Certainly, this motivation and commitment to the European Cities Mission has been decisive in the recognition of València as European Green Capital for 2024 and also in the recent repeated acknowledgments as one of the most innovative European cities through the editions of the **European Capital of Innovation in 2020 and 2022**.

However, the city has not stopped here in its commitment and capacity for experimentation in city governance. València has promoted its "**València 2030 Urban Strategy**" which merges the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, the Urban Agenda and the European Innovation Missions into a single framework for action. València has learned that they are two sides of the same coin and that they complement and need each other to ensure the desired impact. The València 2030 Climate Mission is incorporated into the heart of this urban strategy that articulates public policies and innovation to achieve a healthier, sustainable, shared, prosperous and entrepreneurial, creative and Mediterranean city. A friendly city where people want to live and feel proud to do so.

In this context and through the climate mission, València has reinforced its commitment to continue at the forefront of European action to **mitigate and adapt** to the climate emergency and to promote innovation aimed at actions that improve people's well-being, as well as to



collaborate and accelerate the implementation of solutions that produce social, economic and environmental benefits for urban transformation. These commitments include:

- + Join a process of urban transformation within the framework of the European Mission, with a commitment to collaborate and accelerate the implementation of solutions that promote equity and deliver social, economic and environmental benefits in our cities.
- + Approve goals and objectives, and design a roadmap to achieve the decarbonisation and ecological transition of the city of València, with a vision of climate justice.
- + Accelerate the implementation of the European Cities Mission and communicate the social value of urban transformation processes in partnership with citizens.
- + Coordinate and facilitate the incorporation of all stakeholders within the city and together with the Government of the Generalitat Valenciana and the Government of Spain towards common climate objectives, consisting of:
 - Achieving climate neutrality by 2030 as defined in the European Cities Mission and its implementation plan.
 - Reducing emissions in 2030 in the city in support of the commitment of the Valencian Community and Spain with the European Commission.
 - Sharing and transferring the learning and knowledge acquired with the rest of the cities and towns in Europe.
 - Developing and implementing transformative projects in cities with a commitment to involve all actors (private sector, academia, civil society, citizens and the media together with the different levels of government).
 - Deploying scientific research to analyse the feasibility and strengths of each city district in the decarbonisation process.
 - Being a European innovation pole city in the field of sustainability, digitalisation and just transition.

Goal: Climate neutrality by 2030

The city of València has a strong and consensual-driven mandate towards climate neutrality that has been growing in scope and ambition over the years:

- + **2009:** Signing of the Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy.



- + **2010:** Approval of the Sustainable Energy Action Plan for the city of València (SEAP).
- + **2011:** Approval of the València 2020 Climate Change Strategy.
- + **2014:** Accession to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate Change Adaptation.
- + **2015:** Accession to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy.
- + **2018:** Accession to Energy Cities.
- + **2019:** Approval of the City of València's Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) which included a commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 40%, increase energy efficiency by 27%, use energy from renewable sources by 27% and increase resilience to climate change.
- + **2019:** Approval of the Declaration of Climate Emergency whose commitments include the reduction of GHGs to reach net-zero no later than 2040 and if possible before 2035.
- + **2020:** València becomes a member of the Energy Cities Board of Directors, a position it currently holds.
- + **2021:** Accession to the Paris Declaration to keep global average temperature increase to no more than 2°C above pre-industrial levels, pursue efforts to limit global average temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, decarbonisation by 2040s or earlier or by 2050 at the latest to limit global warming to 1.5°C and decarbonisation to 50% by 2030.

All this solid track record of commitments and action led the city of València and its City Council to:

- + Postulate its first mission through the approval in the City Council Plenary on 25 February 2021 of the València Neutral City Mission with the aim of achieving at least 3 climate-neutral neighbourhoods or towns in the city before 2030 by (and for) the citizens and within the context of the European Cities Mission.
- + Sign on 8 September 2021 together with the Government of Spain and the City Councils of Barcelona, Madrid, Seville the Declaration "Climate Neutral Cities in



2030", getting actively involved with CITIES 2030, the Collaboration Platform for the Climate Neutrality of Spanish Cities set up for the European Cities Mission.

- + Being chosen by the European Environment Agency as a pilot city to develop the use case for identifying synergies between the Urban Decarbonisation Mission and the Climate Adaptation Mission, in an action of coordination, development and joint evaluation of both missions, in which the Generalitat Valenciana also collaborates.
- + To be selected as a city for the two European innovation missions in the field of the fight against climate change: the CITIES Mission and the ADAPT Mission.

València's ambition towards climate neutrality by 2030

Finally, and in the context of the 2022 European call for its Cities Mission, València updated its ambition and commitments in the City Council Plenary on 27 January 2022, following the European guidelines and recommendations. Once again, with a broad consensus between government and opposition, 31 of the 33 councillors of the City Council approved the **València 2030 Climate Mission**, thus reflecting the great ambition as a city towards climate neutrality in 2030 and towards adaptation to climate change, including its necessary social transition, in a context of unprecedented climate crisis in which, moreover, the Mediterranean arc is suffering its impacts with even greater intensity.

València's ambition towards climate neutrality by 2030

Achievement of climate neutrality for scopes 1 and 2 of the European Cities Mission throughout the city of València by establishing a relationship between "lighthouse" districts and "follower" districts of the systemic transformation in the multiple **Emission Impact Domains** defined by our València 2030 Climate Mission:

- + Mobility and Transport
- + Energy
- + Economy and Industry
- + Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience
- + Housing and buildings
- + Urbanism and habitat



To make this ambition possible, we deploy smart, urban and metropolitan co-governance together with the city ecosystem acting transversally through the following **Systemic Action Domains** that act in an interconnected way:

- + Citizen and social involvement
- + Just social transition
- + Politics, funding and laws
- + Innovation and technology
- + The smart city and data
- + Social communication
- + Alliances and networks

Parallel to the action in the city's districts and neighbourhoods, the following deep and experimental transition demonstrators are established.

The public universities of València:

Partnerships with the city's two universities to achieve climate neutrality on university campuses that will act as Living Labs for innovations and decarbonisation processes whose learning and results are scaled up to the city level:

- + The Polytechnic University of València
- + The University of València

3 areas of special interest for València:

- + The Port of València with its strategy of decarbonisation of port activity.
- + La Marina de València, as a hub of entrepreneurship and innovation that acts as a Living-Lab.
- + L'Horta de València, as a special protection area and producer of sustainable food for the city of València.

2 exemplary sectors of activity in València:

- + Tourism, with its Sustainable Tourism strategy.
- + Public Administration.

Finally, and as closing note related to mitigation, it is worth highlighting our commitment to trying to **achieve climate neutrality for scope 3 of the European mission throughout the city of València in 2040**, for which it will be essential to act with a special focus on the transition towards circularity of our economic and production model at all levels. It will also stress that the city of València has a firm commitment to sustainable and local food, one of its



priorities, and that it has a significant impact on these Scope 3 emissions. All this will be addressed from the "Economy & Industry" emissions impact domain in order to achieve a circular and sustainable economic model in the city of València.

In addition, as mentioned above, the city of València has also been selected for the European Commission's **ADAPT Mission** together with the Regional Government of the Generalitat Valenciana. Thanks to the fact that the València 2030 Climate Mission includes the two European missions (cities and adaptation) within its scope, the areas of adaptation to climate change and its actions are addressed from the Emission Impact Domains of "Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience" and "Urbanism and Habitat".

Lessons learnt

In this iterative process of building the Climate City Contract of the city of València, we have been able to extract lessons and conclusions that reinforce the idea that it is absolutely necessary and very beneficial to continue with the roadmap that will lead us towards climate neutrality by 2030.

Lesson 1: Transformation needs to be accelerated.

According to the results of the economic model, the transformation of the current model (Business as Usual: hereafter BAU) needs to be accelerated. If it is not tackled with the necessary urgency, the projected emissions in 2030 will be approximately the same as in 2019. In other words, if the roadmap proposed by the València 2030 Urban Strategy and the Climate Mission is not implemented, the growth in the city's activity will offset the climate efficiency measures adopted and we will continue to produce the same emissions as in 2019, with the harmful effects on climate change and people's lives that this entails.

Lesson 2: The main causes of the problem.

On the other hand, an analysis of these emissions in 2019 and their projection in the BAU 2030 scenario leads to the conclusion that, in València, the sectors that have the greatest impact percentually on these emissions are electricity production (29% in 2019 and 31% in the BAU2030), transport (33% in 2019 and 26% in the BAU2030) and also important, although to a lesser extent, energy consumption in buildings and the built



environment (19% in 2019 and 22% in the BAU2030). We will have to give priority to these sectors in our decarbonization efforts to fulfill the mission.

Lesson 3: The mission is economically, socially and environmentally profitable.

Finally, the first analysis of the economic case for València shows that the initial investment is high, but that the co-benefits to 2050 and accumulated savings over time are such, that an **estimated return on investment (ROI) of more than 85%** is reached, considering direct and indirect costs. It should be noted here that the ROI considered is that established by the case study provided by the model, a case study with 4 main sectors and 13 sub-sectors to act on, and which does not consider some structural and cross-cutting costs. It will be necessary to consider and include in future iterations of the Climate City Contract, the other sectors of importance in the case of València, and those transversal and structural costs necessary for its calculation. The economic model proposed by CitiES and the Climate Action Plan (CAP) of this Climate City Contract (CCC) (see Annexes I and II) offers an **overall estimate of 84% reduction of CO₂ emissions for scopes 1 and 2 (and part of scope 3 with waste treatment outside the municipal limits) by 2030 for the sectors that can be leveraged** with strong reductions in areas such as transport, energy consumption in buildings, electricity production or waste management. **Sectors that fall outside the model (port, agriculture, etc.) will need to combine significant efforts in the decarbonization of their own activities to achieve the ultimate goal of an overall reduction of more than 80% of GHG emissions, leaving residual emissions to be addressed by the emission offsetting systems and absorption technologies to be developed.**

Lesson 4: The effort has to be shared, and the whole ecosystem will need to be activated.

One of the strengths of the modelling exercise proposed to us by CitiES and Climate-KIC is the distribution of the economic burden for the different agents that should be involved in the process. It is derived from the economic case exercise (from the model) that the City Council can only undertake, in particular in the case of València, 7% of the necessary investments. For the rest of the investment needed, 93%, it will be necessary to activate the ecosystem. For this ecosystem activation, València City Council assumes the exemplary role and has developed a shared city model oriented towards the mission and communication and awareness-raising strategies significantly oriented towards the



co-benefits of the València 2030 Climate Mission, precisely to be able to bring together actors in this great effort to decarbonise. This activation of the ecosystem has been articulated through our **Mission Alliance** initiative, which we will describe throughout this Climate City Contract.

Co-benefits of the mission

The main co-benefits for 2050 associated with the València 2030 Climate Mission and that the València Climate City Contract will help to accelerate are:

- + Better health for people.
- + Healthier ecosystems for biodiversity.
- + More green areas close to home to enjoy, play and do sport.
- + Cleaner air and less pollution.
- + Less noise and congestion caused by car traffic.
- + More city spaces for people and less for traffic.
- + Less energy waste and lower electricity bills.
- + More efficient and better quality housing.
- + More local and better quality food.
- + Improved water quality.
- + Improved road safety.
- + An economy and society that produces less waste and manages to reuse more.
- + Sustainable economic development in the city with a strong knowledge and innovation base.
- + Creation of quality green jobs associated with sustainability.
- + Just social transition that reduces inequalities.

This makes the city's commitment to climate neutrality more meaningful than ever.

The following table provides an analysis of the people and groups benefited by the mission.

Beneficiaries of the mission	
Main	Secondary



<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ People who live and interact in València and its area of influence.+ Children, young people and future generations who will have a better city model.+ Older people who will have a more liveable and closer city.+ People with health problems, mainly respiratory problems.+ Pedestrians and cyclists.+ Nature and biodiversity.+ Businesses involved in the green economy and transition.+ The city as an innovation hub and pole of attraction for talent around innovation and sustainability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Residents of other municipalities in the surrounding area.+ The health system.+ The employment market with new types of jobs related to the ecological transition.+ Local businesses and producers.+ València's tourism sector, which has a competitive advantage over other destinations.+ The Valencian productive fabric that anticipates the systemic transition brought about by the European Green Pact.+ The city's innovation ecosystem, which is at the forefront and is projected at European level.
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Key priorities and strategic interventions

València's approach to the mission is differential. We propose to address the Mission through a systemic transition of the city, driving the **València 2030 Urban Strategy** to develop urban transformation processes inspired by the Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda, while experimenting through a systemic innovation oriented to the climate mission. We are convinced that the success of the SDGs and the European missions require both levers of action acting and feeding back at the same time:

- + A set of courageous public policies, with high impact on the purpose of the mission and inspired by the Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda.
- + Systemic innovation understood as an interconnected set of innovations, each influencing the others, with innovation both in the parts of the system and in the ways in which they are interconnected. Systemic innovation that drives creativity, experimentation and learning about new solutions to the increased complexities of the mission, so that, once their innovative value is demonstrated, they can be incorporated into public policy to multiply the impact on the mission.



Figure 1: València's systemic transition to climate neutrality

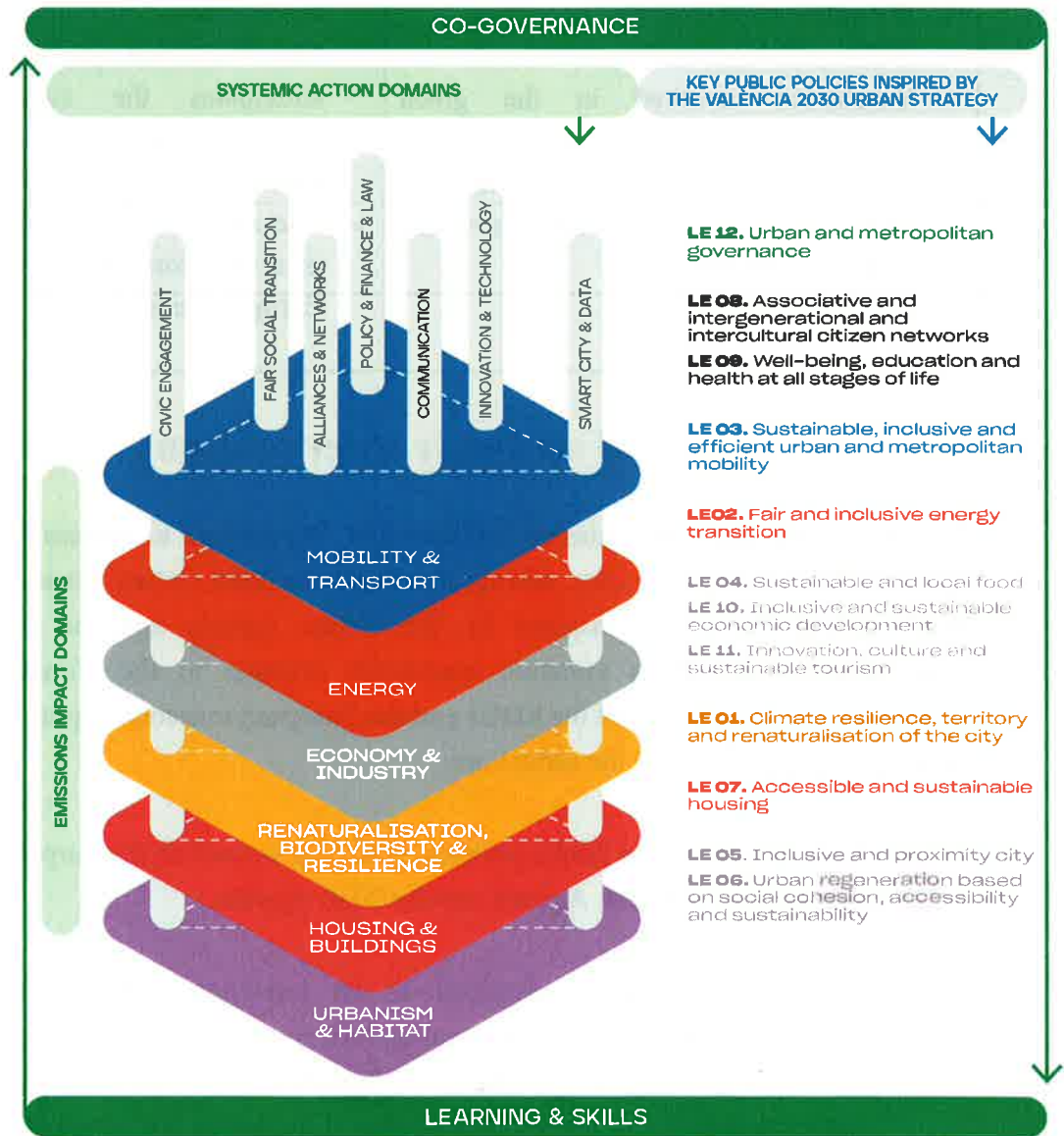
València 2030 climate mission
VALENCIA: CLIMATE-NEUTRAL CITY BY 2030, BY AND FOR CITIZENS



Missions València 2030

VALÈNCIA 2030 CLIMATE MISSION ACTION PLAN

Transition and Systemic Innovation towards Climate Neutrality in Valencia



Source: València 2030 Climate Mission. València City Council



Transition and systemic innovation

The **València 2030 Urban Strategy** guides, through its 12 strategic lines, València's public policies that act in the multiple Emission Impact Domains defined by our Climate Mission València 2030 and, therefore, acts as the main accelerating instrument for the changes and transformations required in these Domains:

- + Mobility and Transport
- + Energy
- + Economy and Industry
- + Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience
- + Housing and Buildings
- + Urbanism and Habitat

In parallel, the image displays how **smart, urban and metropolitan co-governance together with the ecosystem** drives transformation in a cross-cutting way through multiple, interconnected **Systemic Mission Domains**:

- + Citizen and social involvement
- + Just social transition
- + Politics, funding and laws
- + Innovation and technology
- + The smart city and data
- + Social communication
- + Alliances and networks

This approach includes the necessary evaluation process that allows us to incorporate a **continuous learning process** and the **generation of new capabilities** to ensure the success of the mission.

We highlight the following **systemic changes** that the city of València will address to achieve climate neutrality and whose Climate Action Plan is included in Annex I, which will be incrementally expanded in terms of actors and actions throughout the different revisions and extensions of the present Climate Contract of the City of València:

- + **Sustainable, inclusive and efficient urban and metropolitan mobility**



A systemic change towards the decarbonisation of urban and metropolitan mobility in València through the implementation of Low Emission Zones (LEZ) of wide coverage in the city, the renovation and electrification of public and private transport, the development of sustainable mobility infrastructures of metropolitan scope, the promotion of cycling and non-motorised mobility and the development of strategic railway infrastructures, including the access channel to the city and the promotion of commuter trains, all of them key to the success of the mission in the city.

+ **Just and inclusive energy transition**

A systemic change towards a fair and inclusive transition of the city's energy model, combining national and regional efforts to supply 100% renewable energy to the city of València, with the development of local and neighbourhood actions aimed at developing the city's potential in energy efficiency, production and self-consumption of renewable energy and with maximum vigilance to vulnerable social situations and energy poverty. To this end, one of València's major demonstration projects in this field will be of vital importance: the creation of the Empresa Mixta de Energía Sostenible (EMES), having started the procedures for its configuration in January 2023. This initiative, 51% owned by the City Council and 49% by a private partner, will generate the same electricity consumed by 27,400 households in a year, facilitating the installation of photovoltaic solar panels on 525 municipal buildings for self-consumption, with a forecast of 72.25 megawatts of power to be installed in the city. Its mixed nature will help to reduce the energy gap, as the surpluses will be offered to citizens to reduce their electricity bills through energy communities generated under this initiative.

+ **Inclusive and sustainable economic development**

A systemic change towards a sustainable economic development model based on smart tourism that is a benchmark for its carbon and water footprint certification; on a sustainable and local food system; on the promotion of the circular economy and the reduction and recycling of waste; on local trade; and on an economy based on design, knowledge and innovation as a source of prosperity and development. In this inclusive and sustainable economic development, the Port of València has become a port of the future, modern, sustainable and competitive with a roadmap for decarbonisation deployed including the reduction of GHG emissions and compensation systems with local roots.

+ **Sustainable and local food**



A systemic change towards a fair, sustainable and proximity-based agri-food system in the city that reinforces the Huerta (vegetable and market garden) as an identifying, cultural and productive space. València seeks to re-territorialise the municipal agri-food system, providing an open-air public space that can be used as a point of reference or meeting point for local, sustainable, healthy and culturally rooted products and the city's population. At the same time, València, together with its farmers, transforms the city's agri-food culture in favour of more sustainable productive, social and environmental models, advancing in the development of fairer value chains that can improve the profitability of farms. Initiatives that we have in València such as the World Centre for Sustainable Urban Food (CEMAS), created together with the FAO or the València Food Council, together with the work of MercaValència, which is moving towards becoming a hub for sustainable food, allow us to advance in this systemic change of our agri-food model.

+ **Renaturalisation, biodiversity, resilience and climate adaptation**

A systemic change towards renaturalisation and biodiversity in the city of València and its surroundings by promoting green infrastructure, nature-based solutions and ecosystem services in the city's neighbourhoods, large urban parks and the València Sur green corridor, the Desembocadura Park and the Turia Natural Park, the renaturalisation of the northern beaches, the regeneration of La Albufera and La Devesa, the transition and interrelation between the city and the Huerta, the green corridors as emblematic projects of biodiversity, renaturalisation, resilience and climate adaptation.

+ **Sustainable buildings and housing**

A systemic shift towards the massive refurbishment of the city's buildings and housing where the city's public buildings and infrastructures belonging to any level of administration will be demonstrators of energy efficiency and renewable energy production and where a wave of renovation of València's residential buildings will be promoted. In this sense, it is necessary to point out the joint project that the Spanish "7 Mission Cities" have articulated on a national scale with the aim of developing pilot projects that will demonstrate the use of innovative local techniques and materials (bio-products) to reduce embodied energy and improve the energy efficiency of buildings. This project has allowed us to be chosen among the 53 cities that joined the NetZeroCities Pilot Cities Programme, managed by the European Mission Platform.

+ **Urban regeneration based on social cohesion, accessibility and sustainability**

A systemic change towards a 15-minute city based on quality and urban planning with local facilities in the different neighbourhoods of the city that reduces the need for



unsustainable mobility to access services, facilities, commerce, leisure, sport, culture and employment. A city of squares where the recovery of public spaces and itineraries for people is perceived as an improvement in the quality of life. In this new urban model, we must highlight our action to bring together València city of squares, with which we have recovered more than 150,000 m² of pedestrian space between 2015 and 2021, highlighting the strategic actions for the pedestrianisation of three highly referential spaces in our city, such as the Town Hall Square, Plaza de la Reina and Plaza de Brujas.

+ **Cross-cutting co-governance, learning and capacity building**

A systemic change both in citizen and social involvement and in the multilevel co-governance of the transition together with the 5 helixes of the ecosystem (private sector, public sector, academia, civil society and media) facilitating distributed leadership in the various actors of the city, the just social transition, the reorientation of regulatory and financial frameworks and available resources, rapid learning, alliances and networks, social communication, the generation of new innovative and technological capacities, all of this, towards the transition.

Principles and process

València approaches the process of creating and developing the Climate City Contract under the following principles of action, responsibility and accountability:

Social and political consensus

This is a Climate City Contract based on a broad political and social consensus. València offers a solid political mandate expressed in the agreements of the City Council Plenary around the **València 2030 Climate Mission** and the postulation of València for the European Cities Mission, which was supported by a broad spectrum of political parties from government and opposition. Additionally, the climate mission is the backbone of the **València 2030 Urban Strategy** in whose creation and validation more than 1,500 people from the Valencian ecosystem participated during the València Urban Forum in May 2022. The **València 2030 Urban Strategy**, formulated through the city's vision, is broken down into 12 strategic lines, 48 strategic objectives, 30 programmes and 198 lines of action already underway in the city, 90% of which have an impact on the València 2030 Climate Mission. Consequently, the Strategy itself is the accelerating instrument for the necessary transformations required by the city to



achieve climate neutrality, and this is displayed in our portfolio of transformative actions defined in Annex I - Climate Action Plan.

Figure 2: The six perspectives of València's strategic framework



Source: València 2030 Urban Strategy. València City Council.

A green and social pact for a just transition

People are the ones who live and interact in València and, therefore, the ones who create the city. Consequently, and in a context of such a terrible crisis as the one we are experiencing, it is people and their needs and expectations on which we must advance in our city model. And this is framed under the firm conviction that we cannot leave anyone behind in this green transition which, in the context of the climate, energy and social crisis we are experiencing, makes it even more essential to achieve in order to create cities that are a refuge for those who need it most.

At the end of the day, this city model in which we place people at the centre, not as passive subjects, but under the umbrella of by, for and with citizens, is a faithful representation of what the Green Deal is. A City pact that should be understood as a great green deal where the two



words: "Green" and "Deal" have the same weight and prominence. The word "Green" as an expression of the healthy, sustainable, shared and prosperous city that we dream of from our idiosyncrasy and creative and Mediterranean way of seeing and living life. The word "Deal" as the commitment to ensure that this ecological transition also serves to reduce past, present and future inequalities in our city.

In this sense, of all the Emissions Impact Domains and Systemic Action Domains defined in our València 2030 Climate Mission, we consider that the **Just Social Transition** domain of our Climate City Contract has a special consideration for Energy and the just energy transition. In a context of uncontrollable rise in energy prices and in the midst of the European debate on how to act in these circumstances, in València we aspire to do our bit in this challenge. How? By promoting the necessary change in the city's energy model, committing to the development of a sustainable and fair energy model. This transformation requires progress in self-consumption and, in general, in a decentralised model in which consumer agents produce their own energy, thus managing to optimise and reduce excess energy consumption in homes and buildings in the city, and contributing to making the energy transition a reality in València for its inhabitants.

To this end, we are committed to taking advantage of the opportunities represented by the figure of energy communities at neighbourhood level. In this line, we intend to bring energy closer to citizens and offer the information, support and tools necessary for people to take an active role in the city's energy transition, activating all the city's districts and towns through the deployment of a network of Energy Offices that will become a point of reference in each neighbourhood. In short, the goal is to transform by understanding the energy transition as a lever for tackling other social, educational and economic issues, hand in hand with the social actors involved.

Finally, it is necessary to stress that we understand this just social transition from the firm commitment, on the one hand, to encourage our productive fabric to pivot its transformation and its value proposition around sustainability and, on the other hand, to guarantee equal access to the employment opportunities that arise as a result of this transition.

A collective journey that breaks down silos

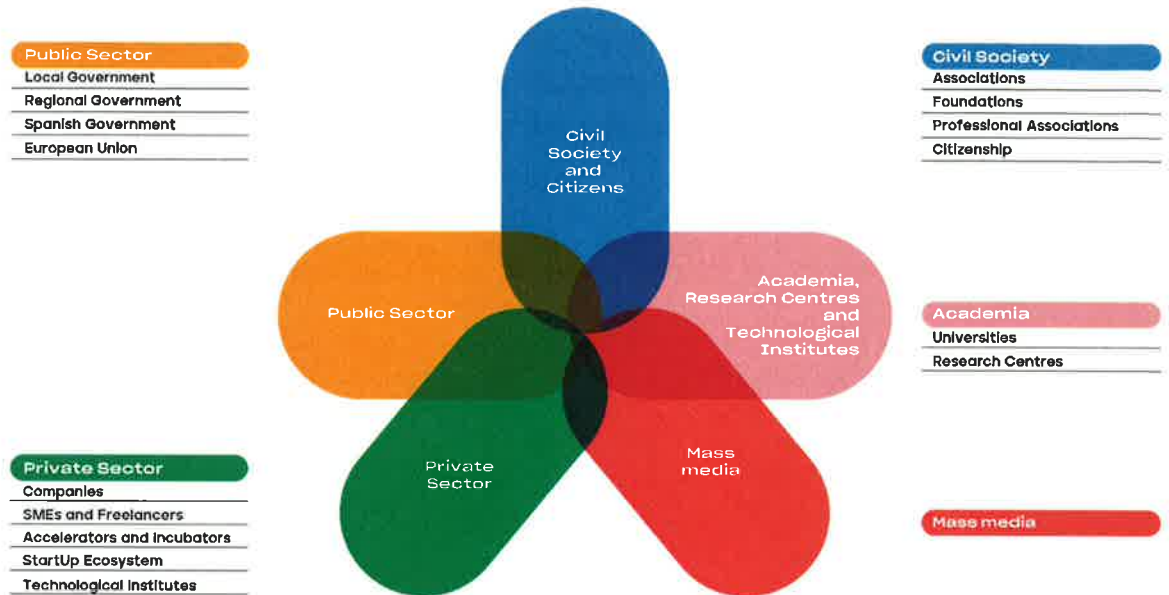
A Climate City Contract expressed as a collective journey and not as an individual destination. The Climate City Contract breaks down silos and must provoke innovative forms of collaboration and involvement between people, between Spanish and European cities, between actors, sectors, technologies and diverse sources of knowledge, including the sector of



humanities, from the 5 propellers of our ecosystem: the private sector, the multilevel public sector, academia, civil society and citizens and the media. Consequently, we are talking about the need to facilitate **multi-actor collaboration** that facilitates the generation of **distributed leadership** in the face of an extremely complex challenge such as that pursued by the València 2030 Climate Mission, involving the entire innovation ecosystem of the city and even of the territory.



Figure 3: The helixes of the València innovation ecosystem



Source: Missions València 2030. València City Council.

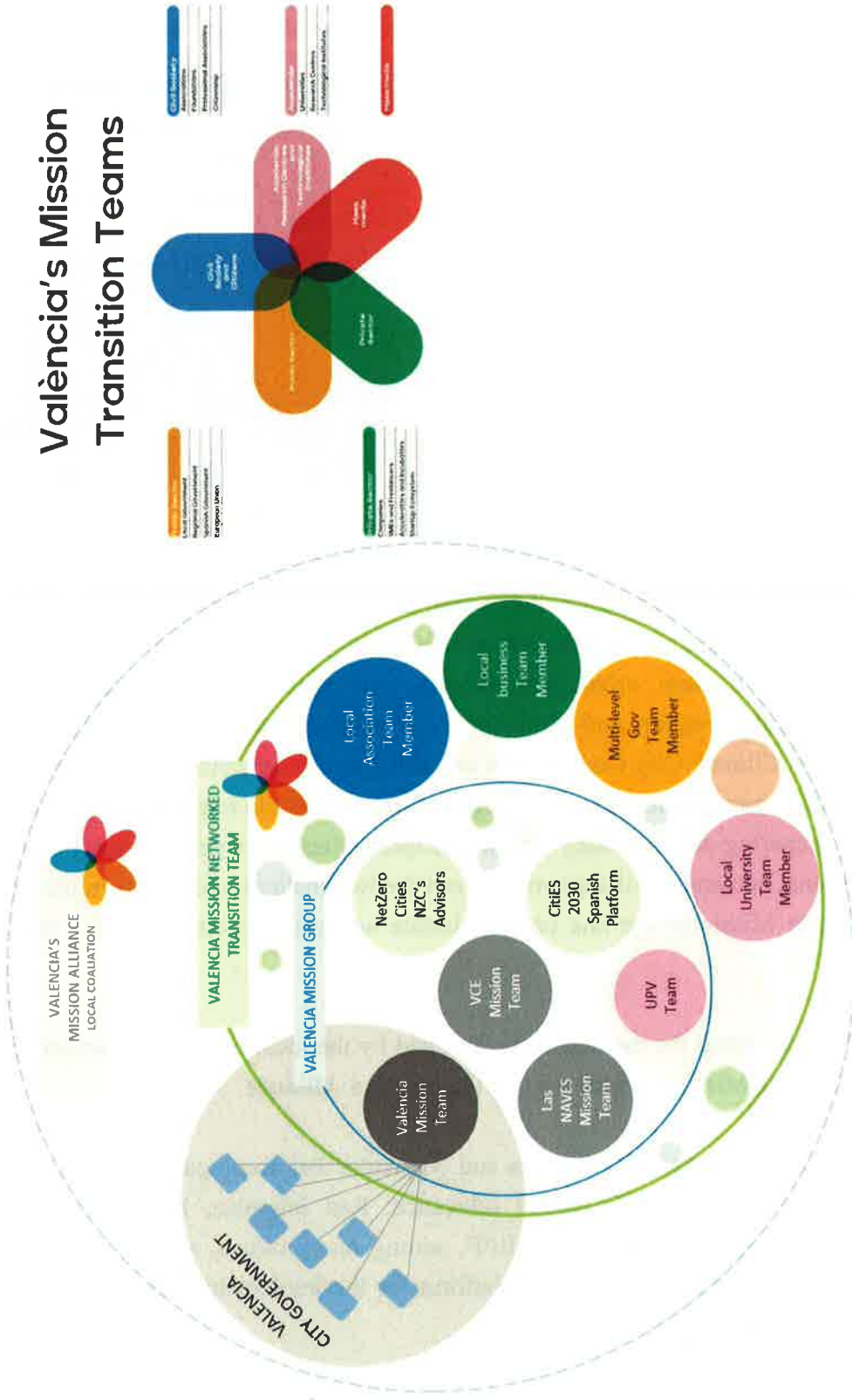
Additionally, this breaking down of silos in the city ecosystem is also transferred to València City Council, which is the political organisation that governs and manages the city, including its local agencies and foundations. València City Council, Las NAVES foundation (local innovation agency) and València Climate and Energy Foundation (local Climate and Energy agency) have created their own **Mission Teams** working since 2021 in the **Mission Community** as an interdepartmental and inter-institutional working team of the 3 organisations and open to the ecosystem to address the Climate Mission from the perspective, again, of **distributed leadership**.

This community has a weekly work agenda called **Mission Day**, where the progress of the different work packages of the Mission is shared and decisions related to the action are agreed upon. It is currently made up of 40 people from 10 different areas of municipal management, from the foundations themselves, as well as representatives from the **University** and from companies with demonstration projects. The community is completed with the two **NetZeroCities** City Advisors who have recently joined and with our involvement in the Collaboration Platform for the Climate Neutrality of Spanish Cities, **citiES 2030**.

The Mission Community is integrated with the **Mission Transition Roundtable**, which is a networked space where some of the main transition actors from different parts of the ecosystem come together.



Figure 4: València Mission Transition Team Diagram



Source: Adapted from Model C "Networked Partnership" from EU Cities Mission Transition Team. NetZeroCities



Figure 5: València Mission Transition Team Components



Source: València 2030 Climate Mission. València City Council.

In this logic of multi-stakeholder collaboration and distributed leadership, it is also essential to incorporate the vision of **multilevel governance**. In our specific case, this multilevel governance has a clear orientation towards our regional government, the Generalitat Valenciana. In this regard, and although the commitments assumed by the Generalitat in relation to our Climate City Contract are described in greater detail below, it should be noted that we already managed to include the regional government in our Climate Mission during the process of preparing our candidacy for the European Mission, when in January 2022 we signed the institutional declaration of support between the two institutional agents in the framework of the Innovation Missions: the one on the climate neutrality of cities and the one on climate adaptation.

Finally, this ecosystem for the transition is joined by the local coalition of actors committed to it and the Climate Mission, which we call the **Mission Alliance**.

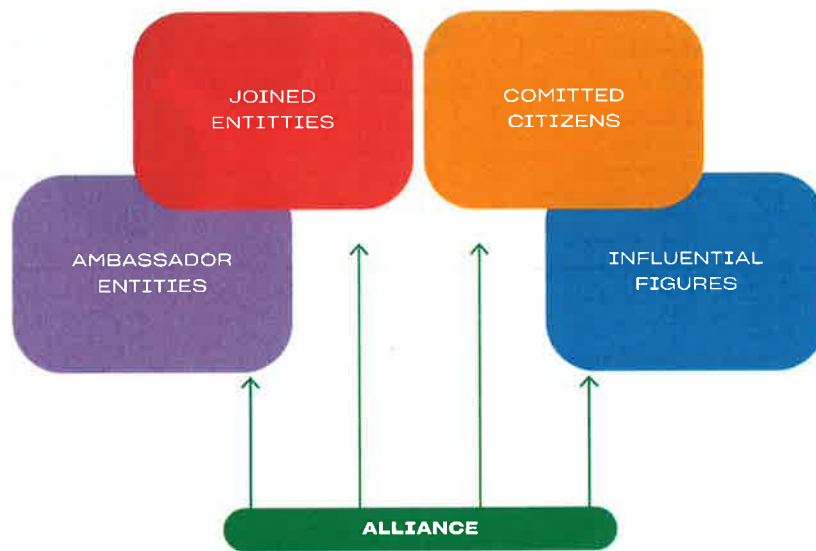
In this collective journey, the Alliances and Networks that accompany us on the path of work and continuous learning gain special relevance: Red Innpulso, Eurocities, Energy Cities, Covenant of Mayors, GCoM, MOIN-IIPP, among many others, and in a more intense and closer way the national and European platform for the implementation of the mission: **citiES 2030** and **NetZeroCities**, respectively.

The Mission Alliance



A Climate City Contract that enacts an Mission Alliance with the aim of facilitating and promoting the emergence, as we said previously, of distributed leadership coming from the 5 helixes of the ecosystem with the capacity and willingness to adhere to the València Climate City Contract to transform the city and accelerate the ecological transition from their decisions, areas of influence, sectors, activities and knowledge. Leadership in individuals, families, schools, universities, associations, businesses, small and medium-sized enterprises, large corporations, event and infrastructure managers who generate hundreds of transformative projects in their areas of decision and influence.

Figure 6: The València Mission Alliance

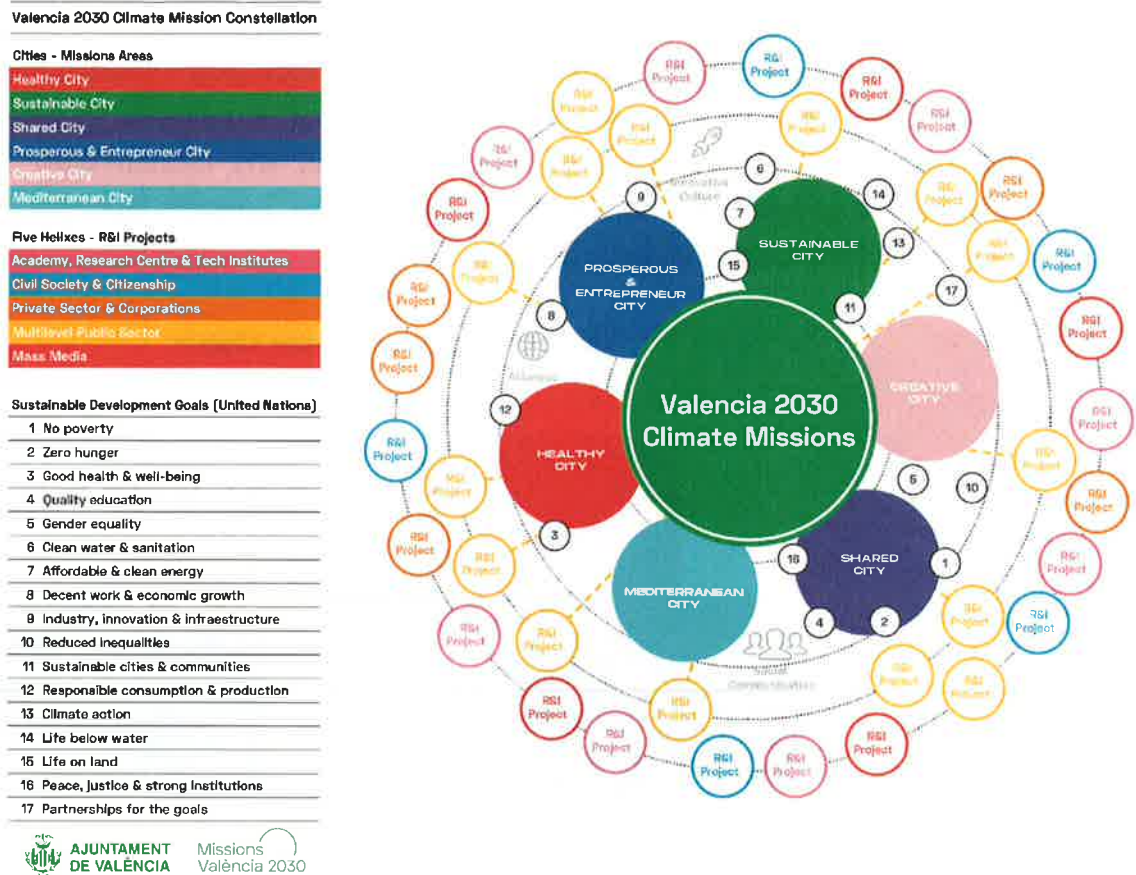


Source: València 2030 Climate Mission. València City Council.

This Alliance for the València Mission constitutes our local multi-stakeholder platform and coalition that with its commitments and action builds the constellation of transformative projects with a common factor: the impact on the València 2030 Climate Mission. At the signing of this climate city contract there are more than 150 adhered organisations representing 20,000 companies, professionals, associations or individuals to whom we will offer their accession to the Climate City Contract of the City of València.



Figure 7: The constellation of Climate Mission R&I projects



Source: València 2030 Climate Mission. València City Council.

Around this Mission Alliance of València, we are already deploying or in the process of launching numerous actions in which the citizens themselves are playing a leading role in this transition. Among them, we could highlight:

+ **València 2030 Urban Forum**

A space that brings together the entire social, economic, institutional and cultural fabric of the city, to reflect in a shared way on the future sustainable development of our city and our environment. Its first edition was held throughout the month of May 2022 and our intention is to activate it every two years to give our citizens a voice in the joint construction of our Urban Strategy and our Climate Mission.

+ **Ciutat-lab**

Our Ciutat-Lab can be described as a citizen laboratory oriented towards the València 2030 Climate Mission. It aims to be, therefore, a space for research and innovation; a



place in which to learn to participate, to experiment and to jointly produce solutions to the climate challenge we face as a city, bringing together, for this purpose, diverse people from a logic of citizen co-design of the city under four core values: collaboration, experimentation, openness and care. Ciuta-lab aims with this space to bring together diverse actors from our five helixes of innovation from a citizen logic, to collectively think about the challenges facing the city oriented to the València 2030 Climate Mission and collaboratively seek innovative solutions to address them.

+ **Climate Assembly**

Understood as a mechanism and deliberative process among the citizens of València, chosen at random while maintaining social and territorial representativeness, to debate the climate emergency situation in the city and make recommendations to improve it.

We are also in the midst of preparing the programme of events and projects to celebrate València as European Green Capital 2024, in which, as could not be otherwise, citizen participation and co-creation will be the hallmarks of our proposal. Among the different initiatives to be activated, we highlight:

+ **Mission Cities Forum**

We will organise a forum through the NZC and citiES 2030 platforms to bring together the 112 European cities of the mission in València. The forum will be horizontal and will aim to create alliances with citizens. There will be different activities, such as round tables, citizen dialogues in different neighbourhoods, neighbourhood associations, etc.

+ **European Green Capital Cycle**

In collaboration with the Mostra de València - Cinema del Mediterrani, a film festival held in València since 1980, we will propose a cycle dedicated to the European Green Capital. The short films will incorporate and address the elements of the capital, in particular the climate emergency in the context of the Mediterranean region. The festival and the screenings will take place outdoors, taking advantage of the city's green spaces.

+ **Walking València**

Walking València will be an intergenerational activity that will aim to promote a healthy lifestyle (sport, healthy eating and an active social life). It will also be an opportunity to get to know the historical and monumental trees of the city.



+ **Green Gastro Talks**

We will involve 8 Michelin-starred chefs in the Green Gastro Talks, 4 tandem talks and workshops throughout the year (one each season) to bring haute cuisine in relation to sustainability closer to citizens.

A continuous learning process

Addressing the complexities of the climate mission requires learning processes that are, in themselves, a valuable outcome to be achieved. Therefore, we aspire to develop a process that builds on concrete experiences developed by the set of actors to demonstrate new approaches, build new capacities, weave new forms of collaboration and test the feasibility of new rules and principles that can then be replicated on a larger scale as part of the city strategy. Thus, a planning-action-learning process is proposed, supported by demonstration projects to develop innovative strategies that establish new concepts, new practices and new organisational and inter-institutional formulas that, when they demonstrate their value and positive impact, can later be scaled up and replicated.

For its part, the extreme speed in which changes are occurring on the climate scale, together with the methodological, procedural and even strategic novelty that the configuration of the Climate City Contracts entails, requires a process of continuous review. On the one hand, we will develop it within the framework of the Mission Teams that have been working since 2021 in the Mission Community in the form of an interdepartmental and inter-institutional work team made up of people from València City Council, Las NAVES foundation and the València Climate and Energy Foundation (all of this while continuing to work in the forums and work spaces of the Mission that are currently active or that will be activated in the future on a European, state and regional scale). On the other hand, this process of review and accountability with society and the ecosystem will be addressed on a biennial basis in the previously mentioned València 2030 Urban Forum.

Economic development based on innovation

A Climate City Contract that collaborates in the economic and social development of its people through knowledge and innovation aimed at the sustainability of cities. The green and innovative city of València as an aspiration. To this end, and given that we cannot ignore the fact that this Climate City Contract responds to a European Innovation Mission, it is essential to make a call to science, research and innovation as necessary engines in the search for new



solutions that respond to this new paradigm of sustainable economic development for which we advocate. This has led us to reorient all the instruments of our innovation governance model Missions València 2030 to the València 2030 Climate Mission, so that this call to the entire science and innovation ecosystem is guided by the same purpose, by the same direction for the desired development.

And all of this, as an intrinsic part of the València 2030 Urban Strategy that merges the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, the Urban Agenda and the European Innovation Missions into a single framework for action. Public policies and innovation are two sides of the same coin to achieve a healthier, sustainable, shared, prosperous and entrepreneurial, creative and Mediterranean city. A friendly city where people want to live and are proud to do so.



The process of co-creation and enrichment of the València Climate City Contract

The process of co-creation and enrichment of the València Climate City Contract

To conclude the presentation of the commitments of the city of València towards climate neutrality and taking as a basis all the principles of action, responsibility and accountability described above, we now present the **process of cyclical, continuous and incremental co-creation and enrichment of the València Climate City Contract**.

València proposes a process of public, social and ecosystem involvement in the city with the Climate City Contract (CCC) based on 3 levels of action.

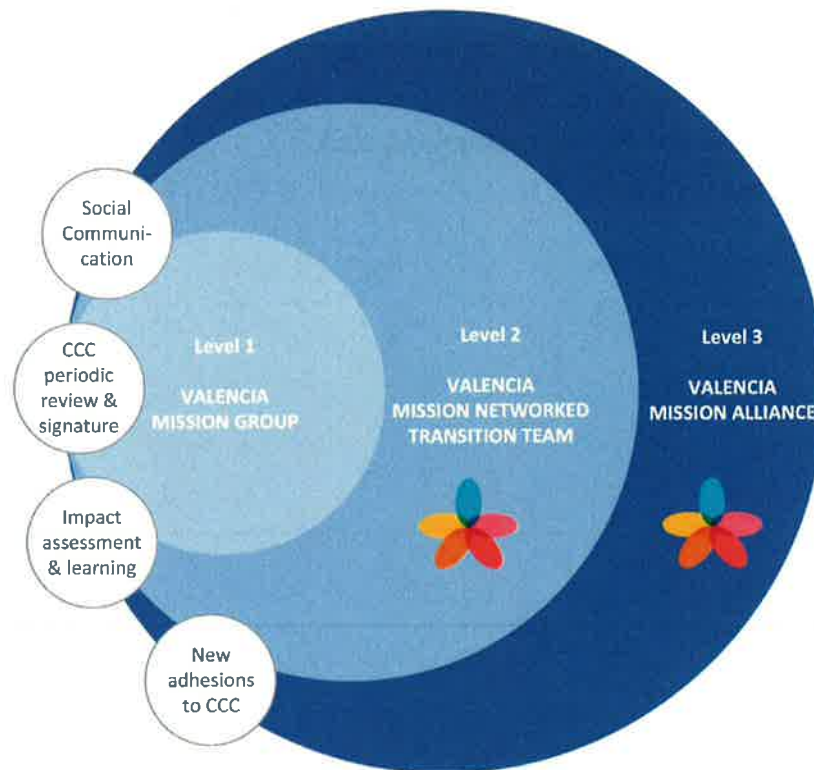
Process of involvement with the Climate City Contract of the City of València				
Levels and leadership	Description	Key Result	Period	
1	València Mission Community	Creation and involvement with the CCC of mission teams from all municipal areas of València City Council and its Local Public Sector.	+ First València Climate City Contract in March 2023 + Annual improvements to the València CCC	September 2022-March 2023.
2	València Mission Transition RoundTable	Involvement and accession of the members of the València Mission Network Transition RoundTable with commitments to action and funding incorporated into the CAP.	+ Accession to the Second València Climate City Contract in March 2024. + Periodic improvements to the València CCC	From March 2023 onwards.
3	Alliance for the València Mission	Involvement and accessions of the València 5-helix ecosystem with commitments to action and funding incorporated into the CAP.	+ Accession to the Second València Climate City Contract in March 2024. + Periodic improvements to the València CCC	From March 2023 onwards.

Figure 8: Levels of València's Climate City Contract engagement process



VALÈNCIA'S MISSION ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

A PROCESS BASED IN 3 LEVELS FOR PUBLIC, ECOSYSTEM AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT ON VALÈNCIA'S MISSION



Source: València 2030 Climate Mission. València City Council.

After the signing of the first València Climate City Contract foreseen in Level 1 of the engagement process, awareness-raising, social communication and engagement actions on the City of València Climate City Contract will be deployed to achieve new accessions to it from the city's ecosystem and which will serve to accelerate the learning and impacts of the transition towards climate neutrality.

The following figure represents the detail of the 3 levels of the process of involvement in the Climate City Contract of the City of València, of which we highlight:

- + **As in Level 1**, the València Climate City Contract involves the acceleration of action to achieve the desired City Model, which is defined by the València 2030 Urban Strategy and its successive reviews and improvements through the biennial Urban Forum.
- + **As in Level 2**, the members of the Mission's Transition RoundTable serve as the first demonstrators and examples of the accession of the 5 helixes of the ecosystem to the



cyclical and continuous process of reviewing and signing the City of València Climate City Contract.

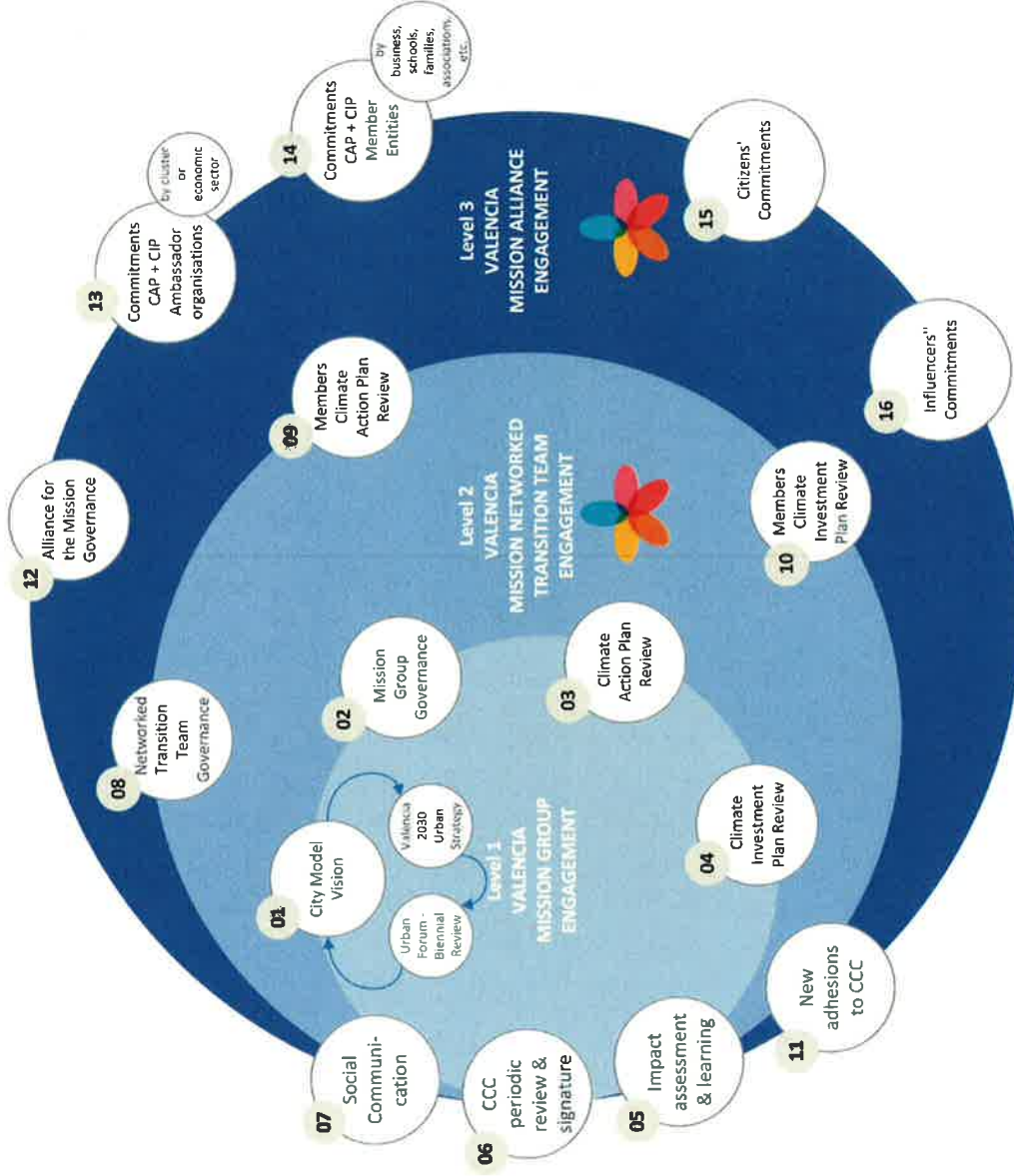
- + **As in Level 3**, we focus on the process of seeking new members within the Mission Alliance by adjusting the commitments by business cluster, economic sector or social sphere of life in València (small and medium-sized businesses, schools, families, cultural and festive associations, etc.).



VALENCIA'S MISSION ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

A PROCESS BASED IN 3 LEVELS FOR PUBLIC, ECOSYSTEM AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT ON VALENCIA'S MISSION

Figure 9: Detail of the process of involvement with the València Climate City Contract.



Source: València 2030 Climate Mission. València City Council



Government of Spain's support for climate neutrality in Mission cities

Through the Declaration signed by the Third Vice-President of the Government and Minister for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, which is annexed to this document, the Government of Spain expresses its commitment with the transformation process of the city selected by the European Commission on 28 April 2022 to participate in the European Cities Mission.



Commitments of the Generalitat Valenciana towards climate neutrality in the city of València

For its part, the Generalitat Valenciana, as the government of the Valencian Community and a key actor in the multilevel governance necessary for the transformation of the City of València and the achievement of the goal of a climate neutral, inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable city by 2030, has demonstrated its support to the City of València in its transition to climate neutrality by signing the Declaration of Intent "València Climate Neutral City by 2030" on 21 January 2022, which included a set of commitments now extended with the signing of the Climate City Contract of the City of València with the following:

- + To recognise the role of the cities of the Valencian Community, and in particular the city of València, as interlocutors and references for the European Mission of Cities by supporting the platforms and spaces for multi-actor collaboration that the city of València promotes to demonstrate how systemic innovation and open knowledge can lead the social, economic and environmental transformation pursued by the European Cities Mission.
- + Aligning the strategic focus of the missions, by positioning the Valencian Region as one of the first 118 regions to participate in the EU mission on climate change adaptation, in support of the European Green Deal and the EU Climate Change Adaptation Strategy. The main objective is to accelerate their transformation towards climate resilience, helping them to better prepare for and manage climate change-induced risks. This approach includes the integrated vision with municipalities, including the city of València.
- + Promoting, transferring and scaling up innovations and systemic transformations from a holistic and global perspective with a metropolitan and supra-municipal vision, thereby helping to overcome municipal boundaries that limit action against climate change.
- + Promote the implementation of comprehensive actions that address climate action transversally, such as the development of mechanisms for public procurement, regulation and financing, from the perspective of the benefits and co-benefits in the fight against climate change. The approval of Law 6/2022 of 5 December on climate change and ecological transition of the Valencian Community is a legislative instrument that implies the need to draw up Climate Action Plans for Valencian municipalities, as



well as the establishment of ambitious targets for emissions reduction, renewable energy production and energy efficiency, among others.

- + To develop the instruments of the European Green Deal and RePowerEU for the decarbonisation of the economy, through the matters within its competence.
- + Support the implementation of measures that contribute to the mitigation and adaptation of Valencian municipalities, including the city of València. The regional administration has been recognised as Coordinator of the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, with the vision of decarbonising its territory, strengthening its capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change and ensuring that its citizens have access to safe, sustainable and affordable energy. Funding lines have also been established, as well as instruments to help decision-making, examples of good practices, training sessions and technical assistance.
- + Strengthen research-innovation-city collaboration towards the transformation of cities by working together with city councils and universities in their role as facilitators of urban transformation.
- + Develop a framework to facilitate the sharing and transparency of data and indicators that are relevant to the achievement of the objectives of the European Cities Mission and the European Adaptation Mission.
- + Promote the creation of a green tax system as an incentive for a new cycle of investment and innovation in line with climate change mitigation and adaptation policies, and as an accelerator towards a green transition that adequately reflects the value of ecosystems, including the creation of a green transition fund to accelerate this transition.
- + Promote actions that simplify bureaucracy and improve capacities and processes by increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of investments derived from European funds in cities.
- + Define the instruments to promote the supply of 100% renewable energies to Valencian municipalities by 2030, encouraging self-consumption and photovoltaic energy production on roofs and parking areas, transferring the RePowerEU measures to regional regulations, and supporting new production and distribution models, such as



local energy communities, including the participation of public building roofs, such as educational centres, in renewable energy generation projects.

- + Establish mechanisms to facilitate urban systemic innovation in the form of living labs and sand boxes, also promoted through the RIS3 of the Operational Programme of the Valencian Community.
- + To promote and support the Declaration of an event of exceptional public interest for the European Cities Mission in the chosen cities of the Valencian Community.
- + Promote metropolitan mobility policies through the Metropolitan Transport Authority, FGV and the Regional Ministry of Territorial Policy, Public Works and Mobility that encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport with actions such as: park-and-ride car parks, public transport for companies and industrial estates, improvement of rail transport, the infrastructure network of cycle-pedestrian lanes and VAO lanes, among other measures to promote sustainable mobility.
- + Deepen the renovation and rehabilitation of the Generalitat Valenciana's building stock in order to achieve, together with the City Council, that the city's public buildings are Nearly Zero Energy Buildings (nZEB) by 2030.
- + Promote housing policies that make it possible to take advantage of and multiply the effects of the wave of energy renovation promoted by Europe.
- + Promote the resilience of the coastline, the improvement of the health of coastal and continental water and the renaturalisation of the territory with special protection and improvement of the green and blue infrastructures of the city of València, which will act as carbon sinks.
- + Promote the circular economy, waste reduction and sustainable collection and treatment at the regional level, promoting a regional circular economy law and environmental education at the municipal level to bring about a change of behaviour in society, ensuring the involvement and critical and conscious vision of citizens.
- + Promote sustainable agriculture and local urban food that will have an impact on the decarbonisation of the territory.



- + Study the feasibility of transferring the approval of an innovation mission associated with the decarbonisation of our territory to the entire territory of the Valencian Community, creating research, innovation and financing instruments aimed at achieving the climate mission that can accelerate the transformation of cities.

Likewise, the Government of the Generalitat Valenciana is committed to continue working in partnership with the Government of the city of València to expand, specify and follow up and update these commitments in successive reviews of the València Climate City Contract.

Supporting statement of National Government for the climate neutrality of Spanish Mission Cities

I hereby place on record the Spanish Government's commitment to support the climate city contracts presented by the cities, which were selected by the European Commission on 28 April 2022 to participate in the European Cities Mission: Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla, Valencia, Zaragoza, Valladolid and Vitoria-Gasteiz.

This support contributes to the ecological and energy transformation of cities and to a greater climate and social resilience, which is materialised in the Spanish State's framework of competences, among others, in the following aspects:

1. **The impulse of a regulatory framework aligned with the systemic innovation and public-private collaboration** required by the European Mission of Cities. In this context, it highlights:
 - + The Spanish Urban Agenda, approved in February 2019, which highlights the need to achieve sustainability in urban development policies. It is constituted as a working method and a process for all the actors involved in cities that aspire to an equitable, fair and sustainable development from the different fields of action. This strategy is developed around 30 specific objectives and 291 action lines, which includes all villages and cities regardless of size and population, and it addresses economic, social and environmental sustainability.
 - + Law 7/2021, of 20 May, on climate change and energy transition. This institutional framework guarantees, through its various measures, the coordination of sectoral policies, ensures coherence between them and synergies to achieve the objective of climate neutrality, and increases our capacity to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change.



The work commitment on the regulatory developments of the Law is clear. Due to the implications for the European Mission Cities, the following stand out: (i) in the energy field, work is being done to establish a framework to deploy energy efficiency in industries and buildings, and renewable energies as vectors towards decarbonisation, (ii) in terms of emission-free mobility, the mandate for cities to adopt sustainable urban mobility plans with mitigation measures, such as low-emission zones, is included, iii) in the area of green procurement, we are working to establish measures to integrate the fight against climate change in public procurement procedures, such as the inclusion of emission reduction and carbon footprint criteria specifically aimed at the fight against climate change as specific technical requirements in procurement specifications.

2. **The launch of the Multi-stakeholder Collaboration Platform for the Climate Neutrality of Spanish Cities (citiES 2030)**, a tool created *ad hoc* and already in operation to facilitate the implementation of the Cities Mission.

With the implementation of this platform, the Government of Spain not only fulfils one of the initial activities of the Mission, but also becomes a reference for the other countries and cities in the programme.

This platform is a multi-stakeholder innovation and collaboration infrastructure to support and accelerate the transformation of Spanish cities towards climate neutrality.

The platform's main beneficiaries are city councils of Spanish cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants or provincial capitals that want to achieve full or partial climate neutrality by 2030, as well as cities with more than 20,000 inhabitants that want to initiate this process.

The platform offers cities a range of services, including:

- + Training, learning and skills enhancement



- + The support for the development of local systemic innovation platforms for the design of transformative project portfolios;
- + The assistance in drafting and monitoring climate city contracts and the design of roadmaps in a multi-stakeholder environment;
- + The connection with related processes in other European cities; the incubation of multi-city projects; the citizen participation and activation;
- + The assistance to cities to structure transformation financing schemes, involving financial actors;
- + The strategic communication.

The Platform's governance is multi-stakeholder and multi-level, with the aim of facilitating, ordering and guaranteeing directionality and stability in these collaborations. In this way, it relies on the participation of the actors of the quintuple helix:

- + The public sector (administrations and public agencies).
- + The private sector (companies, financial sector, urban infrastructure sector and professional associations).
- + The academia (universities and research centres).
- + The civil society (NGOs and neighbourhood associations).
- + The media.



3. **The support to mobilisation of green investments.** A good example is the deployment of the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan through the mobilisation of an unprecedented volume of investment that prioritises not only mitigating the effects of the crisis, but also the transformation of our country towards a sustainable and inclusive economy.

The Recovery Plan recognises the fundamental role of cities in economic and social transformation, due to their capacity to generate short-term activity with a pull effect on industry and key sectors, and their importance in terms of the climate emergency. Thus, it includes initiatives aimed at essential aspects for the climate neutrality of cities, such as:

- + The improvement of sustainable mobility, with the promotion of electric and fuel cell vehicles and the extension of recharging infrastructures, through the different MOVES programmes.
- + The promotion of the renovation of urban residential environments, housing, buildings and neighbourhoods, with the priority objective of decreasing energy consumption and promoting decarbonisation in the household stock.
- + The development of energy communities that promote social innovation and citizen participation in renewables, energy efficiency and electric mobility, thereby contributing to fair and inclusive decarbonisation in urban areas.
- + The promotion of self-consumption for the energy use of urban roofs and decks, storage behind the meter and renewable HVAC in homes.
- + The development of transformative strategies and initiatives for urban renaturalisation, helping to increase green infrastructure and biodiversity in Spanish cities and favouring Nature-Based Solutions to respond to their socio-environmental challenges.
- + The support for the implementation of waste regulation, in collaboration with the autonomous communities and cities, with investments in



digitalisation for environmental management, through the Recovery Plan.

- + The deployment of calls for grants to municipalities and local entities for the implementation of low-emission zones in cities and the sustainable and digital transformation of urban transport.

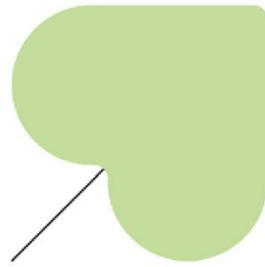
4. The monitoring of the progress of the seven cities through the information processed in the citiES 2030 Platform, with the aim of integrating the urban transformation roadmap into the country's decarbonisation process.

As part of the iterative process of the European Cities Mission, the Spanish Government will participate in the monitoring and updating of the commitments made in the climate neutrality agreements of the cities of Barcelona, Madrid, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, Vitoria-Gasteiz and Zaragoza, supporting the recognition and dissemination of the progress achieved.

Signed by Teresa Ribera Rodríguez, Third Vice-President of the Government of Spain and Minister for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge



València



València Climate City Contract

ANNEX 1: *Climate Neutrality Action Plan*

VALÈNCIA CLIMATE CITY CONTRACT



València
#OnAMissionTogether

ONE WHOLE CITY, ONE SINGLE PURPOSE



AJUNTAMENT
DE VALÈNCIA



VALÈNCIA
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Estratègia
Urbana

Missions
València 2030

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2030 CLIMATE NEUTRALITY ACTION PLAN (CAP)

ANNEX I . 2030 CLIMATE NEUTRALITY ACTION PLAN OF THE CITY OF VALÈNCIA

INTRODUCTION

To make València a climate neutral city by 2030, and to do so by (and for) the citizens, within the context of the European Mission for 100 climate-neutral and smart cities by 2030. The València 2030 Climate Mission is our contribution from València to the EU reducing climate emissions by 55% by 2030 and becoming climate neutral by 2050.

How will we do it? València's perspective

València's approach to the mission is distinctive. We propose to tackle the mission by merging the 2030 Agenda with systemic innovation oriented to the purpose of the mission. We strongly believe that the success of the SDGs and the European missions require both levers of action acting and feeding back at the same time:

- A set of bold public policies, with high impact on the purpose of the mission and inspired by the 2030 Agenda.
- Systemic innovation understood as a network of interconnected innovations, each building upon the others, with innovation occurring in both the individual parts of the system and the ways in which they are linked together. Systemic innovation encouraging creativity, experimentation, and learning in order to find new solutions for the complex challenges of the mission. Once the innovative value of these solutions is demonstrated, they can be incorporated into public policy to maximize impact on the mission.

In València, public policies and systemic innovation are two sides of the same coin. For this reason, the València 2030 Climate Mission incorporates two instrumental objectives for the success of the mission:

- Collaborate in the development of the València 2030 Urban Strategy that ensures compliance with the objectives and targets set by international policy frameworks, such as the COP21 Paris Agreement, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (especially SDGs 11 and 13), the Spanish and European Urban Agenda and the New Urban Agenda - Habitat III.
- Promote the necessary systemic transformations and innovations that position València at the forefront of European innovation and efforts to comply with the European Green Deal.

The València 2030 Urban Strategy guides, through its 12 strategic lines, València's public policies that act in the multiple Emission Impact Domains:

- Mobility and Transport
- Energy

- Economy and Industry
- Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience
- Housing and Buildings
- Urbanism and Habitat

Smart, urban and metropolitan governance drives transformation in a cross-cutting way through multiple Systemic Mission Domains acting in an interconnected way:

- Civic Engagement
- Policy&Finance&Law
- Fair Social Transition
- Systemic innovation & technology
- Smart City& Data
- Social communication
- Alliances and networks

WORK PROCESS

València's main commitments to climate neutrality are as follows:

- In 2009, Valencia signed the Covenant of Mayors, committing to reduce CO₂ emissions by 20% by 2020
- In June 2010 the Sustainable Energy Action Plan for the city of València (PAES) was published.
- In 2011 the València 2020 Climate Change Strategy was published, which is the result of integrating two previous plans, the Environmental Action Plan and the Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP- 2010).
- On 16 October 2014, the Local Government Board approved the accession to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate Change Adaptation.
- On 20 February 2015 Climate projections for the municipality of València were published as well as the Analysis of vulnerability to climate change in the municipality of València.
- In September 2015, the plenary approved the accession to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy.
- In 2018 València joins the Energy Cities network and from 2020 is part of its Board of Directors.
- By agreement of the plenary session of April 2019, the municipal strategy of the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) of the City of València was



approved (Plenary Session April 2019), by which a commitment was made to reduce GHG emissions by 40% by 2030, increase energy efficiency by 27%, use energy from renewable sources by 27% and increase resilience to climate change.

- In the September 2019 plenary session, the Declaration of Climate Emergency is approved, which includes:
 - Reduce GHGs to reach zero clean balance no later than 2040 and if possible before 2035.
 - Halt biodiversity loss and restore ecosystems.
 - Promote energy saving, energy efficiency and the use of 100% renewable energy.
 - Reduce water consumption.
 - Promote adaptation to climate change.
 - Working towards sustainable and low-carbon mobility.
- The Local Government Board of 21 January 2021 agrees to endorse the Paris Declaration to keep global average temperature increase to no more than 2°C above pre-industrial levels, to continue efforts to limit global average temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, decarbonisation by 2040s or earlier or by 2050 at the latest to limit global warming to 1.5°C and decarbonisation to 50% by 2030.
- In April 2021, the first monitoring report of the SECAP is published.
- The October 2021 plenary agreement formalises the new commitments of the Covenant of Mayors with the objective of decarbonisation by 2050 and keeping the global temperature increase below 1.5°C.
- The plenary session of February 2021 approved the València Neutral City mission with the aim of achieving at least 3 climate-neutral neighbourhoods or towns in the city before 2030 by and for the citizens.
- The Local Government Board of 27 January 2022 approved València's candidacy for the European call for the Mission 100 Climate Neutral Cities in 2030, by and for the citizens.
- The plenary session of 27 January 2021 approved the commitment of the city of València to join the Mission 100 Climate Neutral and Smart Cities by 2030, assuming the ambition of climate neutrality required by the European mission of cities.
- In April 2022 the European Commission announced that the city of València has been chosen as one of the 112 cities that will participate in the EU's mission to become smart and climate neutral cities by 2030.

In August 2022, the city of València starts the studies and preparatory work together with its CitiES2030 and NetZeroCities alliances for the design and co-creation of the Climate City Contract (CCC) contained in this document and composed of 4 parts (Mandate&Commitments, Climate Action Plan (CAP), Climate Investment Plan (CIP) and

the Mission Alliance (València Muti-actor local platform) +Individual signatory commitments) that will be subject to periodic iterations in the systemic transition process that it entails.

How is this ambition addressed in the following Action Plan?

As we have advanced previously, in the context of the European call of the year 2022 to its Cities Mission, València updates in the City Council Plenary of 27 January 2022 its ambition and its climate commitments following the European guidelines and recommendations. Once again, with a broad consensus between government and opposition parties, the **València 2030 Climate Mission** was approved, thus reflecting the city's great ambition to achieve climate neutrality by 2030 and to adapt to climate change, including the necessary social transition, in a context of unprecedented climate crisis in which, moreover, the Mediterranean arc is suffering its impacts with even greater intensity if possible.

It should be noted that, in the framework of the European Mission for Climate Neutral Cities to 2030, only Scope 3 emissions associated with waste disposal/management are included in the definition of climate neutrality. However, there is a risk that the measures adopted in the following Action Plan could negatively affect Scope 3. Therefore, in addition to the emphasis on circularity and sustainable food as ways to address these emissions included in this Climate Action Plan (CAP) derived from the València 2030 Urban Strategy and, in the interest of its commitment to sustainability, València proposes:

- Preparation of a checklist of influence where the impacts on Scope 3 emissions of the measures that are intended to be implemented with this Action Plan for the city's climate neutrality by 2030 will be assessed.
- Design of an instrument for the evaluation and monitoring of the actions of this Action Plan, with special emphasis on controlling and limiting these Scope 3 emissions.
- Ambition to also achieve neutrality in Scope 3 for the whole city of València in 2040, for which it will be essential to act with a special focus on the transition towards circularity of our economic and production model at all levels. It is also important to stress that the city of València has a firm commitment to sustainable and local food, one of its priorities, and that it has a significant impact on these Scope 3 emissions. All this will be addressed from the Emissions Impact Domain "Economy & Industry" in order to achieve a circular and sustainable economic model in the city of València.

It should be noted that València has been selected together with the regional government, the Generalitat Valenciana, by the European Environment Agency (EEA) as a **case study of synergies between missions: mitigation and adaptation**. In this project, in addition to activating the space for inter-administrative collaboration, the links between mitigation and adaptation measures are analysed, seeking to maximise their transformative capacity. Special emphasis is placed on avoiding maladaptation practices



and on the study of *climate and emission proofing* of such actions. This is a methodological process established by the European Union, particularly for infrastructure projects. The aim is to avoid that proposed projects/actions lead to unintended emissions (e.g. Scope 3) or increased vulnerability to climate risks. In València, we have proposed to take inspiration from this methodology to propose instruments to avoid unforeseen and undesired consequences and as a basis for the justification of investment decisions.

PART A - CURRENT STATE OF CLIMATE ACTION

The Climate Action Plan (CAP) is structured in three distinct parts. The first part A sets out the current state of climate action, which is the focus of the following modules. Part B develops the pathways to climate neutrality and finally Part C describes the cross-cutting innovation and financing actions needed to achieve climate neutrality by 2030.

Part A therefore serves to explain the baseline situation on which our climate action is built.

It consists of three modules, module A-1 describes the baseline against which emission reductions are undertaken. Module A-2 describes current policies and strategies and finally module A-3 identifies systemic barriers.

MODULE A-1 : Greenhouse Gas Emissions Baseline inventory

As a preliminary consideration, this Climate City Contract (CCC) sets its time horizon for actions and investment in the decade 2020-2030. Therefore, the first year of study should be 2020. However, we have selected 2019 as the base year for the study, to avoid distortions in COVID emissions in 2020. 2019 will therefore be our fictitious year 2020.

Moreover, València has been a signatory of the Covenant of Mayors since 2009. The Covenant of Mayors is an initiative, initially European (2008) and later global, which promotes the commitment of cities to reduce their carbon emissions and improve their resilience to the effects of climate change. Covenant of Mayors signatories are required to develop and submit a Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) and to report their emissions levels through GHG inventories.

As a first step in developing this SECAP, València developed an emissions inventory that provided a baseline for understanding the sources and magnitude of the city's GHG emissions. Since then, València conducts an emissions inventory at least every two years, and this city inventory includes emissions data from key sectors (Buildings, Transport, Waste, Industrial processes and use of waste products).

To understand the necessary emission reductions that need to be undertaken to achieve climate neutrality, it is first necessary to carry out an analysis of the baseline situation, and for this we make use of the emission inventories derived from the SECAP, which are carried out for the city and are a reference point.

However, it should be noted that as part of the EIT Climate-KIC Deep Demonstration programme carried out in Madrid in 2020, an economic model was developed to identify the most cost-effective decarbonisation strategies for the city. This model, developed by Material Economics, has served as the basis for the development of a common tool for the 7 cities of the Spanish Platform for Climate Neutrality, citiES2030. Adapted in order to be used to complete different tables of the Climate City Contract (CCC), this model uses a life-cycle approach to assess the economic viability of different decarbonisation strategies.

To feed this model, we use bottom-up activity data that we have collected from the different areas of the city council, also using the year 2019 (fictitious 2020). This data is used to construct a Business as Usual 2030 state.

As proposed in the Mission's Info-kit, thanks to the economic model provided by citiES, we have been able to evaluate Business as Usual 2030. This process establishes as a baseline on which to build the Climate City Contract (CCC) a projection of the current situation (in this case, 2019) without carrying out the Climate Action Plan (CAP) and considering population growth, possible increase in GDP, etc.: this is the so-called Business As Usual 2030 (hereinafter BAU2030).

In this section we will present the process to reach BAU2030, through the bottom-up calculation of emissions thanks to the activity data and emission factors collected. On the other hand, to serve as a reference and point of comparison, the 2019 emissions inventory is presented.

Thus, the tables in this module allow us to understand this BAU2030 and its relationship and differences with our 2019 emissions inventory derived from the SECAP. In fact, table A-1.1-a originates from that 2019 inventory, considering the final energy by sectors and scopes derived from the inventory. On the other hand, table A-1.2-a presents the emission factors also derived from the 2019 inventory of the SECAP. With these two tables, table A-1.4-a is BUILT, which is related to CO₂eq emissions, which is identified with the results of the 2019 SECAP emissions inventory.

On the other hand, the model requires as input data the activity data in table A-1.3-b and the emission factors related to these activity data, which are collected in table A-1.2-b. With these two tables, table A-1.4-b is built, which shows us a starting situation, which has been introduced into the model, somewhat different from that expected with the SECAP inventory, the discrepancies of which are explained below.

Finally, table A-1.4-c is a result of the proposed economic model on the basis of the bottom-up situation in 2019, i.e. through table A-1.4-b. This BAU2030 projection made by the model assumes that during the decade under study there will be, on the one hand, certain efficiencies due to planned renewals and obsolescence that will reduce emissions, although population variation and possible economic growth will produce an increase in emissions. In other words, the situation that we would have if the following Climate Action Plan (CAP) is not implemented. It therefore serves as a baseline against which to determine our emission reduction targets for the Climate Action Plan (CAP).

It should be noted that this proposed modelling exercise with bottom-up activity data described in table A-1.3-b allows us to get closer to the reality of what is happening in València. Thanks to this process, we have made a critical review of our emissions inventory from SECAP.

Another aspect that should be reinforced is that the study is carried out with the geographical limits of the municipality of València, and that the model considers scopes 1 and 2 fundamentally, with scope 3 data relating to waste treated outside the city.

All this analysis allows us to identify the sectors to act on and the actions to be carried out, which will be associated with a reduction in emissions and which are developed in Part B of the Climate Action Plan (CAP).

A-1.1_a: Final energy use by sector of origin (source: SECAP Inventory)				
Base year	2019			
Unit	MWh/year + t (non-energy) for waste			
	Relate this table to table A-1.2_a and A-1.4_a, in addition to chart A-1.5_a.			
Issuing sector	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total
Buildings	725.299,33	2.377.179,32	-	3.102.478,65
(Type of fuel/energy used)	Natural Gas	Electricity		
Transport	4.489.134,83	78.430,36	-	4.567.565,19
(Type of fuel/energy used)	Petrol Diesel Natural Gas	Electricity		
Waste t (non-energy) for waste			336.677,47	336.677,47 t
(Type of fuel/energy used)				
Industrial processes and product use	215.090,809	91.258,487	-	306.349,296

(Type of fuel/energy used)	Natural Gas	Electricity		
Agriculture, forestry and land use	Not reflected in the inventory, it will be dealt in following versions of the inventories			
(Type of fuel/energy used)				

A-1.2_a: Emission factors applied (source: SECAP Inventory)

For the calculation in t or MWh primary energy

Principles Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy methodology

Relate this table to table A-1.1_a and A-1.4_a, in addition to chart A-1.5_a.

Primary energy/ source of energy	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	Methane (CH ₄)	Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	Hydrofluorocarbons and Perfluorocarbons	Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃)
Electricity (NEEFE)	0.1643 tCO ₂ /Mwh fuel
Gasoline	0.242 tCO ₂ /Mwh fuel					
Automotive diesel fuel	0.265 tCO ₂ /Mwh fuel					
Heating Oil	0.265 tCO ₂ /Mwh fuel					
LPG	0.225 tCO ₂ /Mwh fuel					

Natural Gas	0.201 tCO ₂ /Mwh fuel					
RSU	0.305 tCO ₂ /tRSU					

A-1.2_b: Emission factors applied (source: economic model input data)							
Base year 2019							
For calculation in tonnes with activity data <i>Methodology for calculating Material Economics: Emission=activity data*Emission Factor</i>							
Relate this table to table A-1.3_b and A-1.4_b, in addition to chart A-1.5_b.							
Emitting Sector	Primary energy/ source of energy	Carbon dioxide (CO₂)	Methane (CH₄)	Nitrous oxide (N₂O)	Hydrofluorocarbons and Perfluorocarbons	Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)	Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)
Transport	Private Transport (g/km)	157					
	Transport Buses (g/km)	800					
	Commercial transport (<3.5 t) (g/km)	216					
	Commercial transport (>3.5 t) (g/km)	374					
Buildings and heating	Heating Production (District Heating)(g/kWh)	200					
	Heating Production (Local Heating)(g/kWh)	213					
Electricity	(Emission factor of the national mix 2019)(g/kWh)	222					

A-1.3_b: Activities by sector of origin (source: input data of the economic model)	
Base year 2019	

Relate this table to table A-1.2_b and A-1.4_b, in addition to chart A-1.5_b.			
	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
Transport			
Private vehicle demand (M km/year)	2446		
Bus demand (M km/year)	22		
Train/metro demand (M km/year)	12		
Commercial transport demand (<3.5 t) (M km/year)	115		
Commercial transport demand (>3.5 t) (M km/year)	329		
Buildings and heating			
Heating and DHW demand (GWh/year)	1593		
Electricity			
Electricity demand (GWh/year)		2104	
Waste			
Total collected within the city (tonnes)			379597
Other	Activity data from sectors under Other, e.g. tonnes handled in the port, etc., will be taken into account in the future. It is proposed for the next iteration of the Climate City Contract (CCC).		

A-1.4_a: GHG emissions by sector of origin (source: SECAP Inventory)	
Base year	2019

Unit	t CO2 equivalent/year			
	Relate this table to table A-1.1_a and A-1.2_a, in addition to chart A-1.5_a.			
	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total
Buildings	145.873,56	390.570,56	-	536.444,12
Transport	1.163.332,76	12.886,11	-	1.176.218,87
Waste	-	-	114.000	114.000
Industrial processes and product use	43.233,25	14.993,77	-	58.227,022
Agriculture, forestry and land use	135.000	-	-	135.000
Other	101.248,35	-	-	101.248,35
Total	1.588.687,93	418.450,44	114.000	2.121.138,36

A-1.4b: GHG emissions by sector of origin (data source: Economic Case)					
Base year	2019				
Unit	t CO2 equivalent/year				
	Relate this table to table A-1.2_b and A-1.3_b, in addition to chart A-1.5_b.				
	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total	% of Total
Transport	513584			513584	33%
Buildings and heating	303944			303944	19%
Electricity		461732		461732	29%
Waste*			48370	48370	3%
Other	241000			241000	15%
Total	1058528	461732	48370	1568630	100%

A-1.4c: GHG emissions by sector of origin (data source: Economic Case)					
Base year	BAU 2030 (Business as Usual 2030)				
Unit	t CO2 equivalent/year				
	Relate to figure A-1.5_c				
	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total	% of Total
Transport	380255			380255	26%
Buildings and heating	322555			322555	22%
Electricity		455409		455409	31%
Waste*			71319	71319	5%
Other	241000			241000	16%
Total	943810	455409	71319	1470539	100%

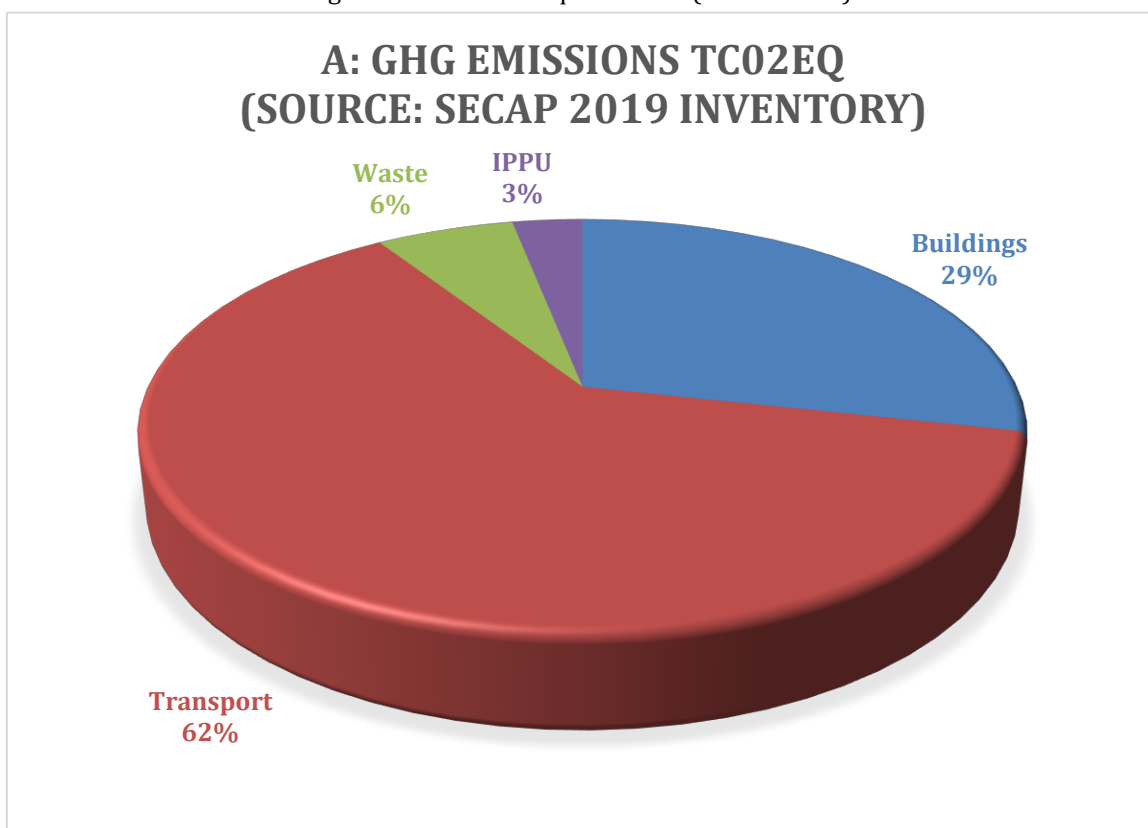
* Includes Scope 1 Waste (produced and processed in the city) and Scope 3 Waste (produced by the city, but processed outside) emissions.

A-1.5: Graphics and charts

A-1.5_a: GHG emissions tCO2eq (Source: SECAP 2019)

SECTOR	GHG EMISSIONS (tCO2eq)
Buildings	536.444,12
Transport	1.176.218,87
Waste	114.000
IPPU	58227,02202
Total	1875751,65

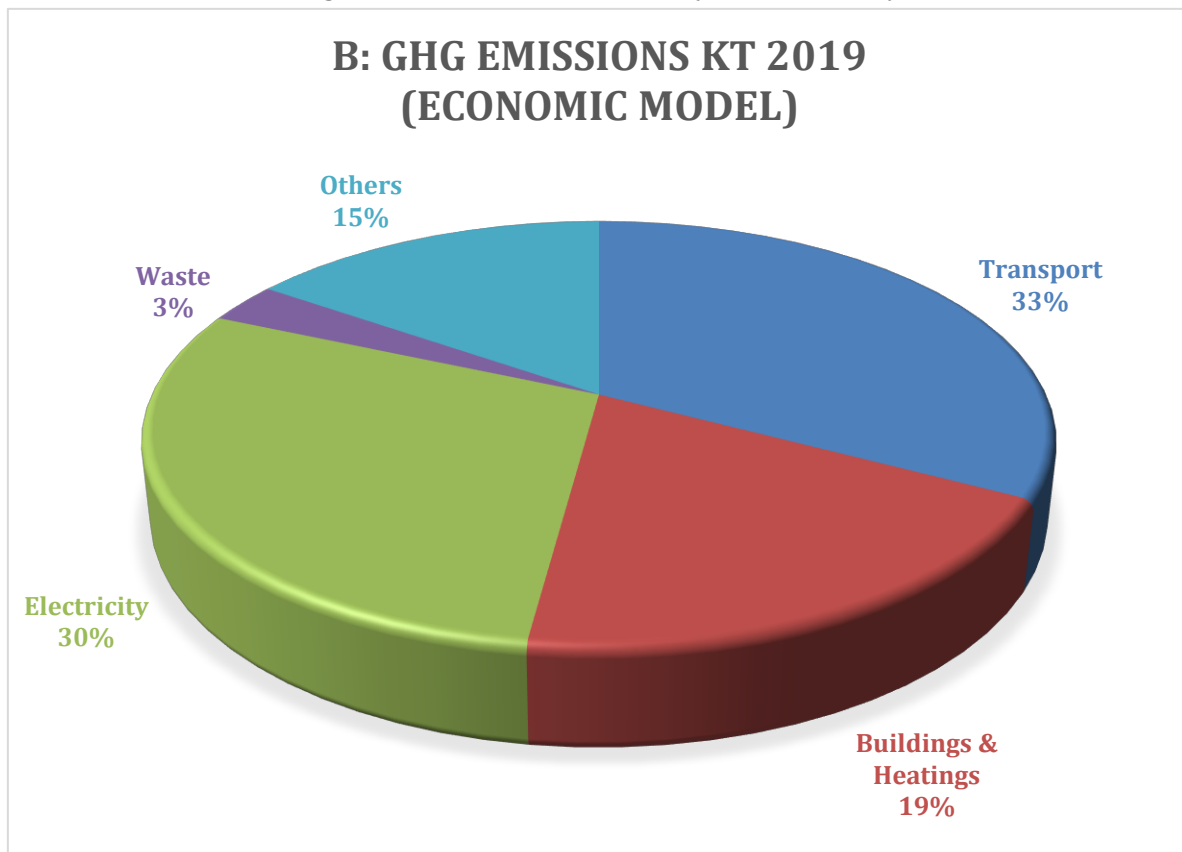
Figure 1: GHG TC02 eq emissions (SECAP 2019)



A-1.5_b: GHG emissions tC02eq
 (Source: Economic Model bottom-up calculation 2019)

SECTOR	GHG EMISSIONS (tC02eq)
Transport	513.584
Buildings and Heating	303.944,4
Electricity	461.732
Waste	48.370
Other	241.000
Total	1.568.630

Figure 2: GHG Emissions KT 2019 (Economic Model)

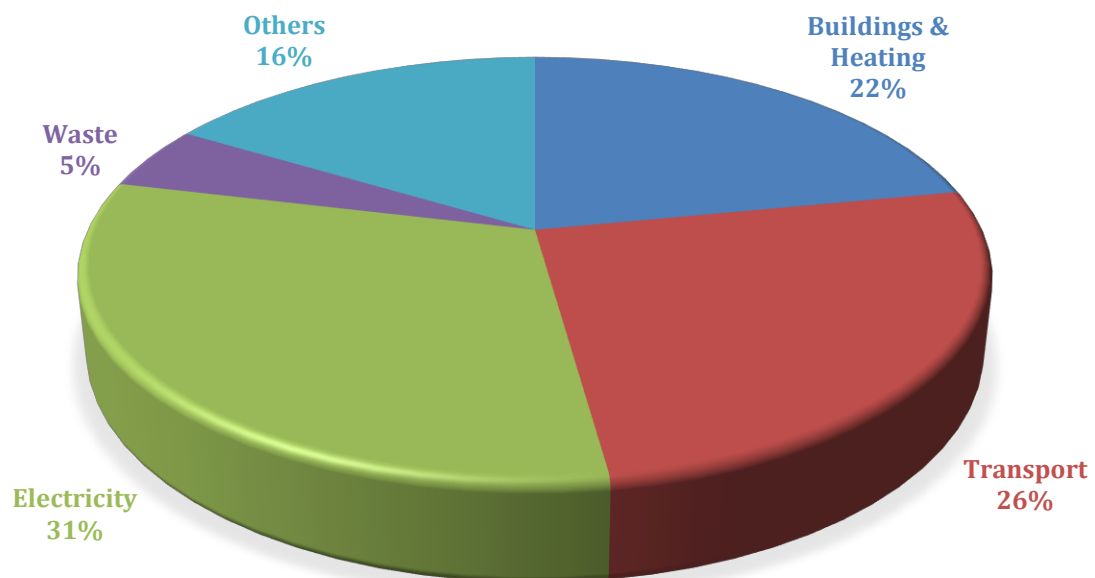


**A-1.5_c: GHG emissions tC02eq BAU 2030
(source: Economic Case model)**

SECTOR	GHG EMISSIONS (tC02eq)
Transport	380.255
Buildings and Heating	322.555
Electricity	455.409
Waste	71.319
Other	241.000
Total	1.470.539

Figure 3: GHG Emissions KT BAU 2030 (Economic Model)

**C: GHG EMISSIONS KT BAU 2030
(ECONOMIC MODEL)**



A-1.6: Description and assessment of the Baseline GHG Inventory

It has been decided to take 2019 as the reference year, in order to have a baseline that is not distorted by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. This will be our fictitious year 2020 as the model considers the decade 2020-2030.

It has also been decided to show the 2019 inventory from the SECAP, as opposed to the bottom-up calculation result of the economic model for 2019 (figure B). This calculation is performed with the activity data from table **A-1.3_b: Activities by source sector (source: input data from the economic model)** and the emission factors from table **A-1.2_b: Emission factors applied**. We discovered in the process that the emission results show discrepancies between the 2019 inventory derived from the SECAP and the bottom-up calculation of the model in the different sectors:

- **Transport sector:** the methodology used by our emissions inventory in the transport sector greatly overstates the results. The methodology used by the SECAP inventory (graph A), follows the fuel consumption in the province and prorates it by the number of vehicles registered in the city of València. This is a very imprecise approximation because the vehicles registered do not necessarily have to be in circulation in the city. However, the methodology we have followed in our bottom-up study to provide data for the economic model is based on the mobility surveys of the SUMP (Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan) and the PMoME (Sustainable Metropolitan Mobility Plan for the València area) as well as data from the IMD (Average Daily Intensity) measured on the different access roads to the city. The differences are considerable, from 1,176 ktonnes of CO₂ eq in the inventory to a calculation of 513.5 ktonnes.
- **Electricity sector:** if we add scope 2 in our SECAP, electricity production totals 409 ktonnes. The bottom-up calculation of the model gives us 461.7 ktonnes. This difference is due to two factors. On the one hand, for the bottom-up calculation of the Economic Model, an emission factor of 222gCO₂/kWh has been taken from the national electricity mix for 2019. This is justified by the homogenisation of the Spanish cities in the mission, as opposed to the 164gCO₂/kWh that was reflected in our SECAP due to the regional mix. Regional. On the other hand, due to modelling needs, the consumption of electricity for heating produced by radiators/splits, within the buildings and heating sector, has been represented.
- **Buildings and Heating Sector:** no direct equivalent in SECAP.
- **Waste Sector: Wastewater** treatment is not included in the economic model.

Finally, we include the Business as Usual representation to 2030 (figure C), which is what we take as the baseline for emissions reductions. In effect, the economic case model makes a projection, a BAU (Business as Usual) to 2030. This takes into account, on the one hand, population growth which encourages economic development and therefore some increase in emissions in the Buildings and Heating sector. On the other hand, the efficiencies that come with the replacement of cars, buses, etc. with more efficient technologies reduce the emissions of the transport sector fundamentally. These emissions are globally compensated by a slight reduction in the carbon footprint of approximately 6%. Furthermore, as we have seen in the bottom-up calculations, it distributes the sectors differently, grouping together electricity from all sectors, as the latter becomes a sector of action.

The BAU 2030 outlines the baseline scenario for emission reductions, in our case: electricity accounts for 31%, transport 26% and buildings and heating 22%. These three sectors therefore account for almost 80% of emissions in the BAU 2030 and should be targeted as a priority.

Finally, the model of the economic case does not consider IPPU and AFOLU, which are included in others and represent here 16%, which is not negligible by any means.

Although emissions reductions in the Other sector are not assessed through the levers offered by the model, transformative actions to address these sectors are included. A next iteration of the document will also include a quantitative assessment of emission reductions by these sectors, which are not currently included in the model. In fact, the improvement of the model for the inclusion of these sectors is also being considered. In any case, València is working to include these sectors, which it also considers essential for the transformation and transition towards neutrality.

MODULE A-2 : Current Policies and Strategies Assessment

In line with the European approach, we are championing the broadest possible understanding of the Green Deal, so that our city is Green, but also governed by the principles of a Social Deal that translates into leaving no one behind in this green transition, which is non-negotiable.

It is time to be more social and supportive than ever and to put València and any other city that wants to join in this challenge under the protection of the most fragile part of our societies.

Based on the 6 València City Views, and supported by our València 2030 Strategy, we are providing the local and urban vision of how to advance in each of the axes of the Green Deal, giving shape to different policies, strategies and regulations, which are also aligned with those at regional and state level.

Figure 4: Green Deal Principles



Source: European Commission.

In the same way, the regulatory, strategic and operational development that we have been carrying out in recent years in València is directly linked to two other European-level elements of great relevance for our Climate City Contract (CCC), namely:

- On the one hand, the RePowerEU plan, as a European Commission plan to save energy, produce clean energy and diversify energy supplies on a European scale, with a special focus on reducing energy poverty.
- And on the other hand, the New European Bauhaus, whose values associated with the inclusiveness of the green transition are of particular inspiration for us, World Design Capital 2022.

A-2.1: List of relevant policies, strategies and regulations					
Type	Level	Name and/or title	Description	Relevance	Necessary actions
<i>(regulation/policy/strategy/action plan)</i>	<i>(local, regional, national, EU)</i>	<i>(Name of policy/strategy/action plan)</i>	<i>(Description of the policy/strategy/action plan)</i>	<i>(Describe relevance/impact on ambition towards climate neutrality)</i>	<i>(indicate suggested actions in relation to this, to be covered in module C-1)</i>
Law	National	Law 7/2021 of 20 May on climate change and energy transition	Meeting the objectives of the Paris Agreement.	Sets GHG reduction targets.	Align the València 2030 Urban Strategy and the València 2030 Climate Mission to this state framework.
Plan	National	National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) 2021-2030	It identifies challenges and opportunities across the five dimensions of the Energy Union: decarbonisation; energy efficiency; energy security; the internal energy market; and research, innovation and competitiveness.	They will be used by the Commission to determine the degree of joint compliance and to establish actions to correct possible deviations.	Align the València 2030 Urban Strategy and the València 2030 Climate Mission to this state framework.
Strategy	National	Long-term decarbonisation strategy 2050	It sets out a path that will lead to a fully renewable energy end-use by mid-century.	It shows a path towards decarbonisation that will guide investments in the coming years.	Align the València 2030 Urban Strategy and the València 2030 Climate Mission to this state framework.
Strategy	National	Spanish Circular Economy Strategy (EEEC)	The EEEEC lays the foundations for moving beyond the linear economy and promoting a new model of production and consumption in which the value of products, materials and resources is retained in the	It sets targets for 2030 that will, among other things, reduce national material consumption by 30%, improve water efficiency by 10% and cut waste generation by 15% compared to 2010, making	Align the València 2030 Urban Strategy and the València 2030 Climate Mission to this state framework.

			economy for as long as possible; in which the generation of waste is minimised and waste that cannot be avoided is used as much as possible.	it possible to bring greenhouse gas emissions from the waste sector below 10 million tonnes in 2030.	
Strategy	National	National Strategy for Green Infrastructure and Ecological Connectivity and Restoration	This is the strategic planning document that regulates the implementation and development of Green Infrastructure in Spain.	It establishes a series of lines of action aimed at ensuring that the development of green infrastructure contemplates global change scenarios, with the objectives of contributing to the adaptation and mitigation of the effects of climate change.	Align the València 2030 Urban Strategy and the València 2030 Climate Mission to this state framework.
Institutional declaration	Regional	Declaration of Climate Emergency	Sets the commitments of the Consell before the Climatic Emergency.	It means taking ownership of the responsibility to address the ecological crisis.	Align the València 2030 Urban Strategy and the València 2030 Climate Mission to this regional framework and support the Generalitat Valenciana as an agent belonging to the Climate Adaptation Mission.
Law	Regional	Law on Climate Change and Ecological Transition in the València Region	Establish the regulatory framework in accordance with Law 7/2021 on Climate Change and Energy Transition.	Adoption of mitigation measures to ensure an orderly transition to a carbon neutral economic and social model.	Align the València 2030 Urban Strategy and the València 2030 Climate Mission to this regional framework and support the Generalitat Valenciana as an agent belonging to the Climate Adaptation Mission.

Strategy	Regional	Valèncian Climate Change and Energy Strategy 2030	Align energy and climate change policies.	Reduction of energy consumption, promotion of RES-E, energy self-consumption, use of cleaner transport.	Align the València 2030 Urban Strategy and the València 2030 Climate Mission to this regional framework and support the Generalitat Valenciana as an agent belonging to the Climate Adaptation Mission.
Plan	Regional	València Metropolitan Mobility Plan	It is a strategic document that establishes the bases and lines of action of the transport and mobility system for the next 12 years. The territorial scope of action comprises 90 municipalities and approximately 2 million inhabitants.	The PMoMe includes actions and initiatives to promote more sustainable forms of travel (walking, cycling and public transport), making economic development, social well-being and environmental quality compatible in the València Metropolitan Area.	Align the València 2030 Urban Strategy and the València 2030 Climate Mission to this regional framework.
Institutional declaration	Local	Declaration of climate emergency	It recognises the state of climate emergency on our planet	Establish the necessary political, regulatory and resource commitments to ensure GHG reductions and reach net zero balance no later than 2040 and if possible before 2035.	No necessary actions are identified.
Strategy	Local	València 2030 Urban Strategy	It is the roadmap for a comprehensive, innovative, shared and transformative	It outlines a city model based on 6 visions: Healthy City, Enterprising City, Creative	Developing the Climate City

			development of the city for the next decade.	City, Shared City, Sustainable City and Mediterranean City. It contemplates, for its development, twelve strategic lines that are deployed from 30 Programmes.	Contract (CCC) under this Urban Strategy Open the Climate City Contract (CCC) to debate and reflection every two years at the València Urban Forum.
Strategy	Local	València European Green Capital 2024	Fundamental pillars: renaturalisation of the city and urban biodiversity, sustainable mobility and the recovery of public space, the Climate Mission 2030 and the recovery and integration of the vegetable garden to promote healthy eating.	The legacy of the Green Capital 2024 will contribute to the València 2030 Climate Mission.	Align all the events to be held and the processes of citizen involvement and the rest of the agents of the Green Capital with the València 2030 Climate Mission, generating synergies.
Strategy	Local	Missions València 2030	Missions València 2030 pivots on 5 public innovation strategies designed as global lines of action that establish a coherent sequence of commitments, objectives, projects and actions that are related and planned to guide innovation to missions and with long lights to consolidate the success of Missions València 2030: governing innovation, creating an innovative look	The Missions València 2030 programme which has generated the approval of the València 2030 Climate Mission and the election of València as one of the 100 Mission cities chosen by the EU for the European mission. At the same time, it facilitates the orientation of instruments and resources and the generation of capacities towards the success of the Climate Mission.	Orientate the instruments for promoting public innovation that are developed under Missions València 2030 (Public Procurement of Innovation, Sandbox, etc.) to the València 2030 Climate Mission.

			and culture, promoting social and urban innovation, strengthening innovative alliances and networks and communicating the value of innovation.		
Strategy	Local	Just and Inclusive Energy Transition Strategy 2030	It develops the 6 lines of Programme 4: Energy Transition and Programme 12: Regeneration, urban development and access to housing of the Action Plan of the València 2030 Urban Strategy.	It is part of the European Tomorrow project of which València has been one of the 6 lighthouse cities.	Design and promote this Strategy by the Energy Transition Board, as the reference working group in the field of energy for the València 2030 Urban Strategy.
Plan	Local	Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (CAP) (SECAP) of the City of València	Accession to the EU Covenant of Mayors.	Commitments for 2030: 40% reduction in GHG emissions, 27% increase in energy efficiency and 27% use of renewable energies.	Revise SECAP in line with the results of the Economic Case conducted by Material Economics.
Plan	Local	València Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan	Structure the city's transport and mobility system to ensure a competitive, environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive environment.	Ensure and promote that pedestrians continue to be the main protagonist of mobility in the city, recovering the available public space from an environmental and functional point of view, improving the connections between different pedestrian areas,	Advance in the development of the actions of the València Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan under the València 2030 Urban Strategy (Programmes 1, 2, 6, 7, 8 and 9).

				<p>accessibility, safety and comfort of pedestrian areas.</p> <p>Consolidate and encourage the expansion of cycling as a general and daily mode of transport for citizens, completing the provision of the necessary infrastructure in the city.</p> <p>To achieve a greater share of public transport in urban journeys, prioritising and guaranteeing the circulation of the surface transport system in optimal conditions, adapting services to the new demands and needs of citizens and promoting intermodality between all available modes: EMT, metro, tram and interurban buses.</p> <p>Revise and redefine a road hierarchy in the city that allows for a better organisation of traffic flows through the city, so that the city centre ceases to be a transit route and recovers its character as an</p>	
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				<p>essential meeting point for the city and its citizens. Organise surface parking space, defining an appropriate pricing policy for regulated parking and coordinating this with underground parking, especially in the city centre and the first urban ring road between the main thoroughfares.</p> <p>To further improve mobility management, to ensure that travel is carried out in the most efficient way.</p>	
Plan	Local	Green and Biodiversity Plan	<p>The Green and Biodiversity Plan is the strategic document that will guide the municipal management of green infrastructure, natural heritage and urban biodiversity in the coming decades. Since its conception, this initiative has focused on a future València with better connectivity between the municipality's green spaces, as well as on increasing the resilience of the urban ecosystem.</p>	<p>It is the strategic guide for the development of Programme 4 Green Neighbourhoods and Programme 5 Regeneration of the coastline and territorial green integration of the València 2030 Urban Strategy.</p>	<p>Finalise and approve the Plan</p> <p>Advance in the development of the actions of the Green and Biodiversity Plan under the València 2030 Urban Strategy (Programmes 4 and 5).</p>

<p>Strategy</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>València Tourism Sustainability Plan 2022-2024</p>	<p>The Tourism Sustainability Plan of València's general objective is to consolidating València as a tourist destination Intelligent on a solid basis of improvement of the well-being of residents, reduction carbon footprint, the fight against climate change, and the climate change, digital transformation, value creation and the improvement of governance.</p>	<p>València aspires to become the first carbon neutral tourist destination by 2025.</p>	<p>Advance in the development of the actions of the València Tourism Sustainability Plan 2022-2024 under the València 2030 Urban Strategy (Programme 15).</p>
<p>Strategy</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Municipal Agri-Food Strategy 2025</p>	<p>The València 2025 Agri-Food Strategy was created with the aim of providing the city with a framework for action that proposes solutions to the challenges in the food sector we face as inhabitants of a metropolitan environment unique and complex.</p> <p>An agri-food model that relies on a vulnerable territory in which the relationship between the city and its food plays a central role in projecting the</p>	<p>It is aligned with the signing of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact in 2015. by the València City Council.</p>	<p>Advance in the development of the actions of the Municipal Agri-Food Strategy 2025 under the València 2030 Urban Strategy (Programme 20).</p>

			desired city model.		
Plan	Local	Urban Farming Plan	Plan to recover the links between the city and its citizens with the vegetable garden and promote an agro-ecological model that promotes crops in different areas (parks, gardens, squares, etc.).	The Huerta de València is a GIAHS, that is, an Important World Agricultural Heritage System.	Advance in the development of the actions of the Urban Agriculture Plan under the València 2030 Urban Strategy (Programme 20).
Strategy	Local	VLCi Strategy - Smart City Strategy	Smart city strategy and digital transformation of municipal services as a service that carries out the definition, analysis, design, migration, adaptation, implementation, deployment, operation and maintenance of a smart city platform and its associated services.	To act as a Technical Project Office to coordinate the actions of the digital transformation projects and to integrate and implement SMART solutions and enabling elements of the València 2030 Climate Mission.	Advance in the development of the actions of the VLCi Strategy under the València 2030 Urban Strategy (Programme 29).
Ordinance	Local	Modification of the municipal ordinance on solar collection for thermal uses.	Encourage the implementation of solar energy systems.	Facilitate the use of this energy source.	No necessary actions are identified.
Regulation	Local	Specific modification of the NNUU of the PGOU "Improvement of universal accessibility, energy efficiency and self-consumption with installations for the use of solar energy.	Updating of regulations to enable the achievement of the commitments adopted with regard to energy efficiency and the implementation of renewable energies.	Improving energy efficiency and facilitating the implementation of solar energy systems.	No necessary actions identified

Ordinance	Local	Tax ordinance regulating property tax (IBI).	Tax incentives.	Up to 50% rebate on IBI for the implementation of solar energy systems.	No necessary actions are identified.
Ordinance	Local	Ordinance regulating the Tax on Constructions, Installations and Works (ICIO).	Tax incentives.	95% rebate on the ICIO for the implementation of solar energy systems.	No necessary actions are identified.
Ordinance	Local	Tax on mechanical traction vehicles	Tax incentives.	75% IVTM rebate for electric, hybrid and natural gas vehicles.	No necessary actions are identified.

A-2.2: Description and assessment of policies

The Spanish Government's policy to combat climate change and energy transition responds to the commitment made at international and European level and presents an opportunity from an economic and modernisation point of view for our country, as well as from a social point of view, facilitating the equitable distribution of wealth in the decarbonisation process, and places the fight against climate change and energy transition at the centre of political action, as a key vector for the economy and society to build the future and generate new socio-economic opportunities.

The mainstreaming and coordination of climate change and energy transition policies is essential to enhance synergies for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The policy incorporates the variable that the transition to a decarbonised economy also requires measures to facilitate a just transition for the most vulnerable groups and geographical areas.

With regard to the Generalitat Valènciana's policy to combat climate change, it responds to the need to define a medium and long-term framework to guarantee an orderly transition of our economy towards a low-carbon, competitive, innovative, resource-efficient and climate-resilient economy, which is what the Paris Agreement requires of us and to which it is committed. At the same time, it is necessary to push forward the measures stemming from European and national energy and climate obligations already undertaken.

Climate change is a cross-cutting issue that requires the concerted action of all administrations, social and economic agents and the citizens themselves, and from all spheres: local, regional and global. For this reason, the aim of this policy is to establish the regulatory framework to coordinate, structure and organise the fight against climate change in the Valèncian Community.

The city of València has become a European benchmark in the fight against climate change, a project that involves all the city's agents (the five helixes: administration, private sector, academia, organised civil society and the media) and affects all areas of political management, with an Urban Strategy that is the roadmap for the city's comprehensive, innovative, shared and transformative development over the next decade.

The Urban Strategy proposes six visions: healthy city, sustainable city, prosperous and entrepreneurial city, shared city, creative city and Mediterranean city; and twelve strategic lines to transform the city:

1. Climate resilience, territory and renaturalisation of the city
2. Just and inclusive energy transition
3. Sustainable, inclusive and efficient urban and metropolitan mobility

4. Sustainable and local food
5. Inclusive and proximity city
6. Urban regeneration based on social cohesion, accessibility and sustainability
7. Accessible and sustainable housing
8. Associative fabric and intergenerational and intercultural citizen networks
9. Well-being, education and health and at all stages of life
10. Inclusive and sustainable economic development
11. Innovation, culture and sustainable tourism
12. Urban and metropolitan governance

The climate mission is included at the heart of the València 2030 Urban Strategy and guides all the urban strategies, lines of action, programmes and demonstration projects of the Strategy.

Taking all this into account, it can be concluded that the main gap we find in València is linked to the need to deploy all the projects linked to many of the plans previously defined under the umbrella of a recently approved global strategy such as the València 2030 Urban Strategy. The advantage? The fact that this strategy has been designed incorporating the València 2030 Climate Mission at its very core, which has meant that 90% of its actions have a positive impact on it and, therefore, on this Climate City Contract (CCC). However, time is required to align all the policies of a municipality of such a significant size as València (and even more complex when we consider its entire metropolitan area), in addition to the progressive evolution or creation of new regulations to support this transformation of public policies.

And, specifically, we can conclude that in the municipality we have a specific gap with regard to circular economy policies which, to a certain extent, is due to the fragmentation of competences that exists in the municipality. At present, there is still no global circular economy strategy in València, although it has been included as a specific action programme in the València 2030 Urban Strategy: Programme 17 - Water, sanitation and waste; line of action 17.4 - Circular Economy.

The following table, table A-2.3, summarises the emission reduction targets that are proposed with the Action Plan that follows in the coming modules, and the gap that would remain to achieve neutrality. As expected, and from the commitment to the Mission, the study carried out in the case of València using the economic model indicates that, with the measures and ambitious targets proposed and visualised thanks to the study, this gap would be zero.

As previously mentioned, the economic model provided by citiES uses a BAU 2030 Business as Usual 2030 scenario as a reference to estimate the potential emission reductions that can be achieved through different decarbonisation strategies and actions. This scenario represents a projection of what the city's emissions trajectory would look like if the Climate Neutral Action Plan were not implemented.

As indicated in Module A-1, BAU2030 is constructed with bottom-up activity data from 2019 (fictitious year 2020), and the result is a projection to 2030 with two fundamental hypotheses: that there is economic and population growth in that decade (in the case of València, 0.02% per year), which increases emissions in buildings and heating, but it also considers efficiencies in the replacement of car technology, boilers, etc. and, therefore, a small reduction in these sectors.

This BAU 2030 is described in Module A-1, Table A-1-4_c and Figure A-1-5_c.

Thus, BAU2030 describes realistically what would happen if the Climate Action Plan (CAP) were not implemented, and is therefore a good benchmark against which to implement emission reductions.

In addition, as we will see later, the BAU 2030 scenario provides a baseline against which to compare the cost-effectiveness of different decarbonisation strategies and actions. By comparing the costs and benefits of different decarbonisation pathways with the BAU 2030 scenario, the model can estimate the potential ROI (Return on Investment) of each strategy and action.

The following table shows the emission reduction results provided by the model, by sector. It can be seen that the greatest proportional reduction is achieved in the Buildings and Heating sector, with 95% compared to the BAU in the same sector, while with the ambition adopted, transport would reduce its emissions by 74% compared to BAU2030. **Overall, an 84% reduction in emissions compared to BAU2030 would be achieved.** Therefore, this 84% has been taken as a reference to assume that the ambition adopted by the emitting sectors that have been left out of the model, such as industry (in the case of València, especially the port) and agriculture, will also reduce their emissions by 84% with respect to BAU2030. The next steps are to introduce these sectors into the model, first to accurately quantify their emissions, and then to assess whether the proposed actions are sufficient to achieve, if not that 84% overall, at least 80%, in order to distribute the efforts in this decarbonisation effort. It should be pointed out that, although not quantified, the Action Plan presented includes actions involving sectors that are not currently represented in the model, with their activity data and action paths towards neutrality. Finally, it should be noted that **residual emissions in this case are 16% of BAU2030**, and these will be covered by the emission compensation systems and absorption technologies that are developed.

A-2.3: Emissions Gap								
	Reference/Baseline Emissions (percentage) BAU 2030		Residual emissions ¹		Emission reduction target (with the Climate Action Plan (CAP) presented in this annex)		Emissions gap (to achieve net zero emissions) ⁴	
	(absolute value)	(%)	(absolute value)	(% of BAU2030)	(absolute value)	(% of BAU2030)	(absolute value)	(% of BAU2030)
Transport	380	26%	99	26%	281	74%	0	0%
Buildings and heating	323	22%	17	5%	306	95%	0	0%
Electricity	455	31%	68	15%	387	85%	0	0%
Waste	71	5%	10	14%	61	86%	0	0%
Other²	241	16%	38	16%	203	84%	0	0%

Total	1471	100%	232	16%	1238	84%	0	0%
<p>¹ Residual emissions are emissions that cannot be reduced through climate action and are offset. Residual emissions can amount to a maximum of 20%, as indicated in the Mission Info Kit. In the case of this analysis for València, this results in a total of 16%.</p> <p>² we consider the emission reductions in the "Others" sector to be the same as in the other 4 sectors.</p> <p>³ emission reductions foreseen in existing strategies and action planning should be quantified by sector.</p> <p>⁴ Emissions gap = This is the gap that would be missing to achieve climate neutrality; in case it is 0, it is considered that neutrality is expected to be achieved with this action plan.</p>								

MODULE A- 3: Systemic barriers and opportunities to 2030 climate neutrality

Here we develop the outcome of the mapping of the ecosystem of actors involved in climate action and the identification of systemic barriers and opportunities.

The definitions of the concepts are set out below:

- **Barriers:** main elements (infrastructure, capacities, processes, partnerships, funds) that could hinder the transition to climate neutrality.
- **Opportunities:** key elements (infrastructure, capacities, processes, partnerships, funds) that could contribute to the transition to climate neutrality.
- **Participatory model for Climate neutrality (local platforms):** stakeholder ecosystem, partnerships with stakeholders, with other areas of government, with the private sector, with citizens, with other cities, with academic or research and innovation institutions; stakeholder involvement and contribution to the development and implementation of the city's climate policy, etc.

To this end,

- **The existing connections and links** with the actors that make up the system (all urban actors) and the main interests around which they collaborate **are detected.**
- **Opportunities and barriers are compared with their strategic objectives** to understand how to establish the most favourable conditions (i.e. prepare the local system) for the implementation of the transition to climate neutrality.

The complexity of the challenge of achieving climate neutrality by 2030 is pushing us to bring together the maximum number of agents in a collective intelligence exercise aimed almost entirely at developing innovative solutions that have a positive impact on the multiple Emission Impact Domains defined by the València 2030 Climate Mission.

To achieve this major goal, as explained above, we have made a call for collective action by our entire ecosystem under the umbrella of what we have called the Mission Alliance, activating through it many of the agents that we will describe below. It is worth noting that, among all these Domains, we have placed special focus on trying to engage and respond to the needs of vulnerable groups in the energy field, with the fight against energy

poverty as one of our priority areas and, therefore, one of the priority areas of our Mission Alliance.

A-3.1: System and stakeholder mapping				
Description of the system	Actors involved	Web	Influence	Interests
Public Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The European Commission through the Mission Platform and NetZeroCities as part of the European 100 cities mission València City Council and its political forces in government and in opposition. Other Spanish city councils. - Spanish Government - Generalitat Valenciana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NZC - European Platform of Cities for Climate Neutrality - Collaboration Platform for Climate Neutrality in Spanish Cities citiES 2030 - FEMP - Federación de Española de Municipios y Provincias (Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces) - Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge - Ministry of Science and Innovation - Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda. - Ministry of Social Rights and Urban Agenda 	Driving forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meet the goals and targets set by international policy frameworks, such as the COP21 Paris Agreement, the UN Sustainable Development Goals (especially SDG 11), the Urban Agenda for the EU and the New Urban Agenda of Habitat III. - Creation of local and quality employment - Improving health - Reducing noise and air pollution - Training, education and awareness-raising - Right to energy - Capacity Building for Economic and Employment Transformation - Developing Public Policies for Just Transition - Attracting private investment and turning the city into a hub for innovation and experimentation

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IDAE (Institute for Energy Diversification and Savings) - Biodiversity Foundation - Spanish Office for Climate Change (OECC) - Vice-presidency and Regional Ministry for Equality and Inclusive Policies - Second Vice-Presidency of the Consell and Regional Ministry of Housing and Bioclimatic Architecture - Conselleria de Agricultura, Desarrollo Rural, Emergencia Climática y Transición Ecológica (Regional Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Climate Emergency and Ecological Transition) - Regional Ministry for Innovation, Universities, Science and the Digital Society - Conselleria de Política Territorial, Obras Públicas y Movilidad (Regional Ministry of Territorial Policy, Public Works and Mobility) - Valencian Innovation Agency 		
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<p>Academia: Universities, Research Centres and Technological Institutes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UPV - UV - Science parks in the Valencian Community - University research groups: C12, alliance of 12 research chairs with impact on the Mission. - Technological institutes - Educational centres with projects linked to the Mission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - City-University binomial - INNOTRANSFER - REDIT 	<p>Driving forces</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - R&D development in technological institutes - Raising awareness through education
<p>Private Sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Companies - SMEs and the self-employed - Cooperatives - Start-up ecosystem (especially in triple-impact entrepreneurship) - Banks and financial institutions - Ambassador organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entities adhering to the Mission Alliance - Constellation of Missions València 2030 projects - Constellation of projects CPM València Climate Mission - Network of test agents for the future Urban Sandbox of València 	<p>Solving agents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of transformative innovative demonstration projects on the supply side (startups, companies, research) - R&D development in companies - Employment and knowledge R&D&I in Ecological Transition - Anticipating the private sector's green transition - Business Green Transition Plans - Positioning and Competitive Advantage in a Decarbonised Economy - Transforming the economic model after the ecological transition
<p>Civil Society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnerships - Foundations - Professional associations - Citizenship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mission Alliance partners - Ciutat.lab agents network 	<p>Solving agents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizen empowerment around the Climate Mission - Contributions from the civil society to the Climate Mission

<p>Media</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change influencers - Role models: intergenerational women - City Honours Award Recipients - Fallera Mayor - Winners of the Jaume I Awards - anonymous people with social recognition (e.g. older people) - The media 	<p>- Mission Alliance partners</p>	<p>Prescribers/disseminators</p>	<p>- Disseminating the co-benefits of the Climate Mission</p>
<p>Beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People who live and interact in València and its area of influence. - Children, young people and future generations who will have a better city model. - Older people who will have a more liveable and closer city - People with health problems, mainly respiratory problems. - Pedestrians and cyclists. - Nature and biodiversity. - Businesses involved in the green economy and transition. - People with health problems, mainly with respiratory problems - Older people will have a more 	<p>- Partnerships of different typologies</p>	<p>Driving forces</p>	<p>- Citizen empowerment around the Climate Mission</p>

	liveable and closer city.			
Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents of other municipalities in the surrounding area. - The health system. - The employment market with new types of jobs related to the ecological transition. - Local businesses and producers. - València's tourism sector, which has a competitive advantage over other destinations. - The Valencian productive fabric that anticipates the systemic transition brought about by the European Green Pact. - The city's innovation ecosystem is at the forefront and is projected at European level. 	- Partnerships of different typologies	Driving forces	- Citizen empowerment around the Climate Mission
Detractors, those who may be affected by the Mission in a negative light	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People with businesses not adaptable to decarbonisation - Companies and workers in the fossil fuel sector and large emitters. - Persons linked by employment, use or other activity to 	Not applicable	Detracting agents	- Citizen empowerment around the Climate Mission

	<p>large emitters (port, airport, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change naysayers and deniers - People from the metropolitan area who access València regularly by private vehicle and who will encounter mobility restrictions (ZBE). - People affected by the change process and their inconvenience - People for whom the Mission means a loss of comfort. - People with the largest carbon footprint 			
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A-3.2: Description of systemic barriers

General barriers:

- Insufficient administrative and/or operational capacity.
- Lack of internal human resources (too difficult to recruit a public authority (even temporary staff).
- New roles and profiles with a broader cross-cutting vision.
- Need for a "rethink": "Think climate neutrality": how many CO2 emissions are avoided with this project, this tender, this procedure, this regulation, etc.?
- Regulatory red tape: overly complicated procedures with bureaucracy. Balance between security/transparency and efficiency.
- Fragmentation of responsibilities: complex solutions require innovative schemes, not fragmented policies, levels of government, siloed departments...
- Difficulties in establishing public-private partnerships: a well-established legal framework is needed. Different perspective on expectations.
- Prohibitive investment costs: New technologies, new solutions for climate action require prohibitive costs.
- Lack of funding schemes: new ideas beyond grants.

Sector-specific barriers:

Energy:

- High initial capital costs.
- Unfavourable electricity pricing rules.
- Lack of legal framework for independent power.
- Producers.
- Lack of access to credit.

How do they affect our Climate Action Plan (CAP)?

- Difficulties for the deployment of Neighbourhood Energy Communities due to insufficient regulatory framework.
 - Difficulties in locating Neighbourhood Energy Communities in certain areas/neighbourhoods.
 - Difficulties in the absence of citizen energy empowerment
- Difficulties for the deployment of electric mobility due to the existence of subsidies for certain fuels.

Transport:

- High initial capital costs.
- Economic and time constraints in the use of public transport.
- Infrastructural and urban barriers to active travel (lack of pavements, cycle paths, etc.).
- Psychosocial barriers to active travel (risk of collision and injury and/or exposure to crime and verbal abuse).

How do they affect our Climate Action Plan (CAP)?

- Slowness in the renewal of the municipal and bus fleet towards electric mobility.
- Difficulties in the deployment of Low Emission Zones in València due to latent legal uncertainty at state level.

Waste management:

- Inefficient recycling processes.
- Insufficient data collection.
- Slow transformation of behaviour, including cultural barriers.
- Ineffective waste prevention.

How do they affect our Climate Action Plan (CAP)?

- Lack of a comprehensive Circular Economy Plan in the city.
- Fragmentation of competences that prevents the development of some of the projects envisaged.
- Insufficient citizen empowerment in this area.

All these barriers, however, are expected to be addressed in the different programmes of the Action Plan of the València 2030 Urban Strategy that have an impact on these specific areas of these sectors, as well as in the necessary legislative developments at different scales (state, regional and local).

AA-3.3: Description or visualisation of the city's participatory model for climate neutrality

Given the importance of the Participatory Model for the success of the València 2030 Climate Mission, we explain in detail how it works in the additional documentation to the València Climate City Contract (CCC) presented under the name "**Doc 01_Alliance for the València Mission_Local Multi-Stakeholder Platform**".

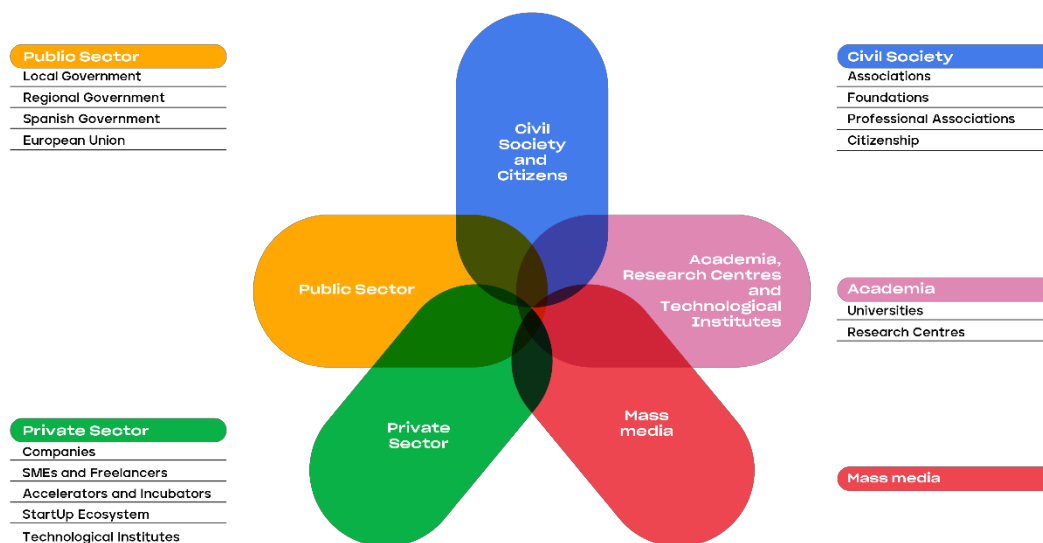
Below, we highlight some of the most important aspects of the participatory model for climate neutrality designed in the city of València.

A collective journey that breaks down silos

A Climate Deal expressed as a collective journey and not as an individual destination. The Climate Deal breaks down silos and should trigger innovative forms of collaboration and involvement between people, between Spanish and European cities, between actors, sectors, technologies and diverse sources of knowledge, including the humanities, from the 5 helixes of our ecosystem: the private sector, the multilevel public sector, academia, civil society and citizens and the media.

We are therefore talking about the need to facilitate **multi-actor collaboration** that facilitates the generation of **distributed leadership** in the face of an extremely complex challenge such as that pursued by the València 2030 Climate Mission, involving the entire innovation ecosystem of the city and even of the territory.

Figure 5: The helixes of the València innovation ecosystem



Source: Missions València 2030. València City Council.

The city of València proposes a process of social and ecosystem engagement of the city for the co-creation and continuous enrichment of the Climate City Contract (CCC) with 3 levels of distributed and complementary teams and leaderships acting simultaneously to accelerate the systemic transition:

- **Level 1 The Mission Community:** engagement with and accession to the Climate City Contract (CCC) by the municipal teams of València City Council and the companies and organisations of its local public sector.

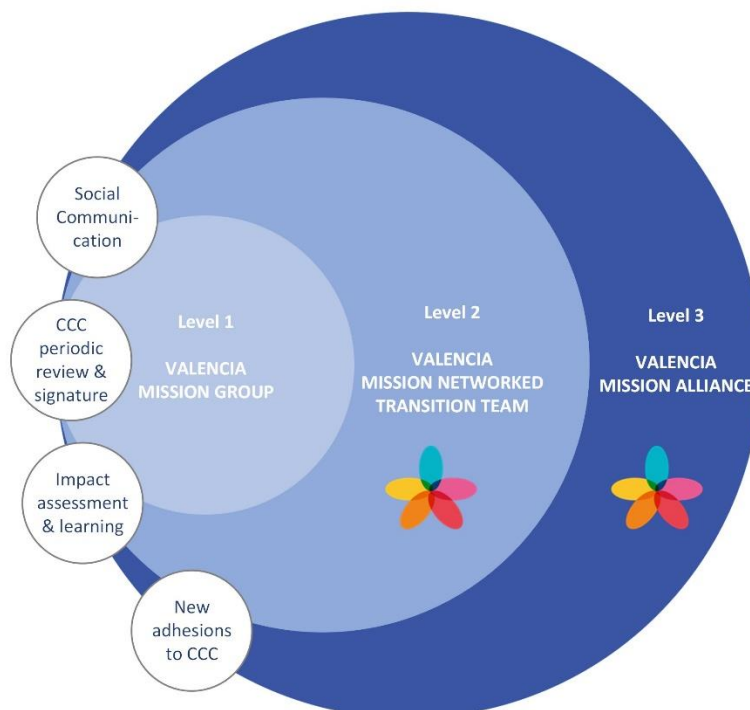
- **Level 2 The Mission Networked Transition Team:** constituted as The Mission Transition RoundTable captures the engagement and accession to the Climate City Contract (CCC) by the organisations belonging to the Mission Networked Transition Team.
- **Level 3 The Mission Alliance:** engagement with and accession to the Climate City Contract (CCC) of all actors and people in the city.

The following pictures show these 3 levels of distributed leadership in a team and how they relate and integrate with each other.

Figure 6: Levels of leadership in the process of engagement with the València Climate City Contract (CCC)

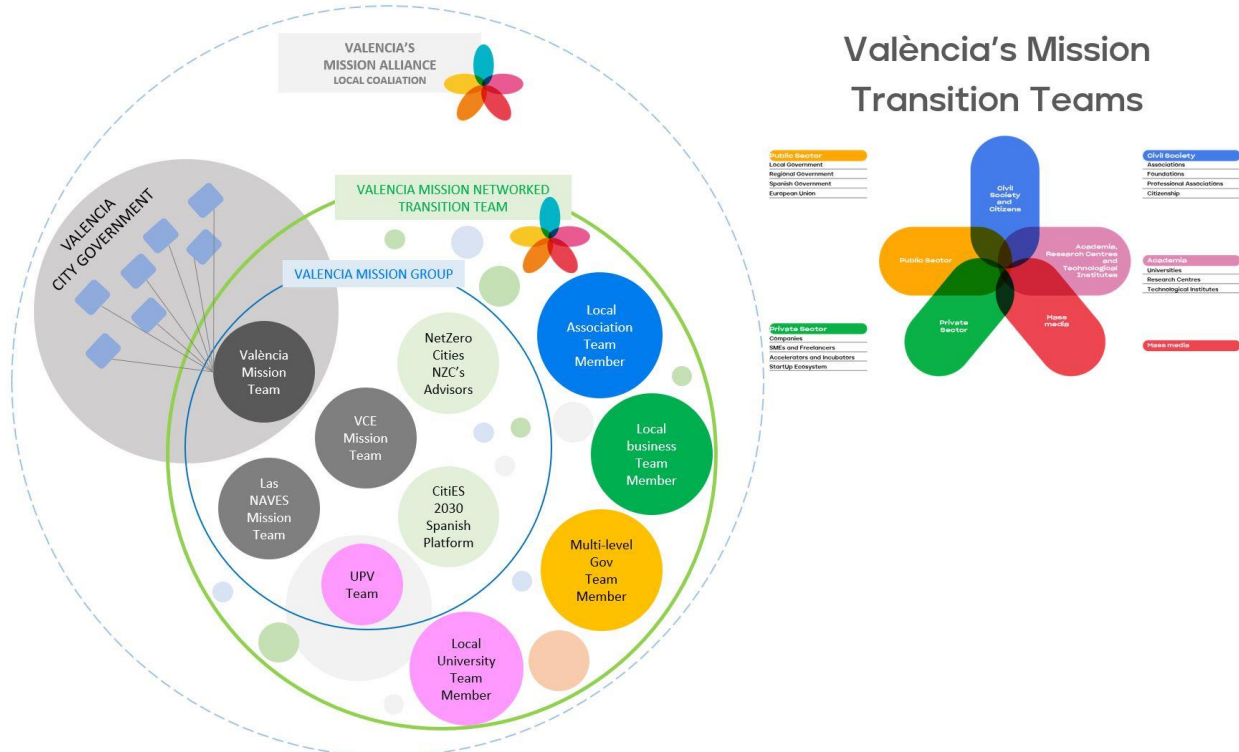
VALÈNCIA'S MISSION ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

A PROCESS BASED IN 3 LEVELS FOR PUBLIC, ECOSYSTEM AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT ON VALÈNCIA'S MISSION



Source: Climate Mission València 2030. València City Council.

Figure 7: València's Mission Transition Team Diagram



Source: Adapted from Model C "Networked Partnership" from EU Cities Mission Transition Team. NetZeroCities

The mission community

The breaking down of silos in the city's ecosystem must also take place and be born in València City Council itself, as the political organisation that governs and manages the city, including its local agencies and foundations.

València City Council, Las NAVES Foundation (local innovation agency) and València Climate and Energy Foundation (local Climate and Energy agency) have created their own **Mission Teams** working since 2021 in the **Mission Community** in the form of an interdepartmental and inter-institutional working team of the 3 organisations and open to the ecosystem to address the Climate Mission from the perspective, again, of **distributed leadership** also in our own administration.

This community has a weekly work agenda called **Mission Day**, where the progress of the different work packages of the Mission are shared and decisions related to the action are agreed upon.

It is currently made up of 40 people from 10 different areas of municipal management, from the foundations themselves, as well as representatives from the **University** and from companies with demonstration projects. The community is completed with the two **NetZeroCities** City Advisors that have recently joined and with our involvement in the Collaboration Platform for the Climate Neutrality of Spanish Cities, **citiES 2030**.

The Mission's networked transition team

The Mission Community is integrated with the **Mission Transition RoundTable**, which is a networked space where some of the main transition actors from different parts of the ecosystem come together.

In this logic of multi-actor collaboration and distributed leadership, it is also essential to incorporate the vision of **multilevel governance**. In our specific case, this multilevel governance has a clear orientation towards our regional government, the Generalitat Valenciana, whose key presence is strongly represented in this networked transition team.

The following figure shows the composition of this transition team in the València Climate Mission network.

Figure 8: València Mission Transition Team Components



Source: Climate Mission València 2030. València City Council.

The Mission Alliance

Finally, this ecosystem for transition is joined by the local platform or coalition of actors committed to transition and the Climate Mission, which we call the **Climate Mission Alliance**.

The Climate Mission Alliance is an initiative of València City Council that seeks to join the efforts of the whole city to make València a climate neutral city by 2030. The Alliance arises from València's commitment to the fight against climate change and for a just ecological transition. Achieving a sustainable and emission-free city implies a total transformation of our daily lives, our homes, our streets, our consumption habits and our economic and productive system. Therefore, the whole of society, from individuals to administrations and companies, is called upon to participate in this transformation. In short, the path that leads València to be a city free of fossil fuels and emissions has to be a shared and consensual path for the whole city, as the transformation will also impact everyone.

Therefore, the Alliance seeks to promote joint action and commitment towards the same direction: the València 2030 Climate Mission. It reflects that all citizens, private companies, public administrations, social organisations, academic centres and the media are united and committed to this joint mission. In this way, the aim is to achieve systemic and root changes in the city, to be led and enjoyed by its neighbours.

The The Mission Alliance is articulated through a call to the model of the 5 helixes of the ecosystem composed of the private sector, the public sector, academia, civil society and citizens and the media. In short, it is a call to join forces in the same direction from any sector, activity, technology and source of knowledge: the Climate Mission.

The The Mission Alliance aims to create a constellation of hundreds of productive and social transformations (public policies and concrete, demonstrative, entrepreneurial and personal innovations) from across the València ecosystem that have a systemic impact on the climate mission.

Figure 9: The Climate Mission's constellation of R&D projects

Valencia 2030 Climate Mission Constellation

Cities - Missions Areas

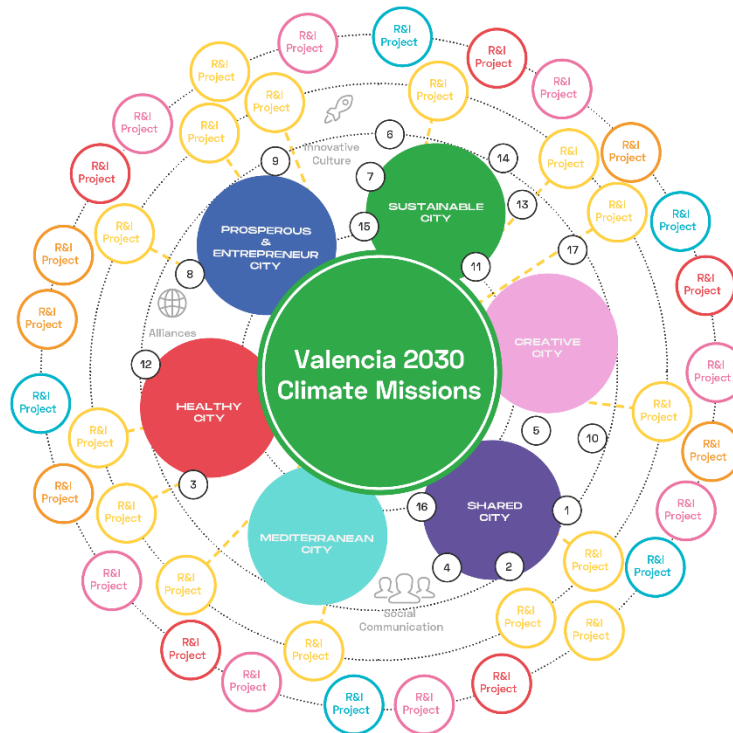
Healthy City
Sustainable City
Shared City
Prosperous & Entrepreneur City
Creative City
Mediterranean City

Five Helixes - R&I Projects

Academy, Research Centre & Tech Institutes
Civil Society & Citizenship
Private Sector & Corporations
Multilevel Public Sector
Mass Media

Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations)

1 No poverty
2 Zero hunger
3 Good health & well-being
4 Quality education
5 Gender equality
6 Clean water & sanitation
7 Affordable & clean energy
8 Decent work & economic growth
9 Industry, innovation & infrastructure
10 Reduced inequalities
11 Sustainable cities & communities
12 Responsible consumption & production
13 Climate action
14 Life below water
15 Life on land
16 Peace, justice & strong institutions
17 Partnerships for the goals



Source: Climate Mission València 2030. València City Council.

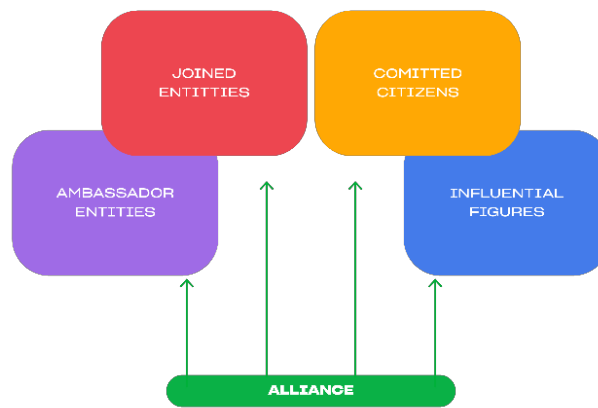
Moreover, at the same time as mobilising action by Valencian society, information and tools are provided to facilitate this action. For example, there are many people who want to have a more sustainable lifestyle, or small businesses that want to reduce their energy costs. The Alliance offers them a way to make their efforts and actions visible, but it also offers them information, tools, good practices and, in short, a community where they can learn, train and make their action as useful and efficient as possible. Seeing that other people, other companies or other public administrations are involved for the same objective motivates more people and organisations to participate and form part of the community that is transforming València into a better city in which to live.

The Climate Mission Alliance is made up of 4 levels:

- **Engaged Citizenship** is at the heart of the Alliance, as it has the power to bring about major changes in the city through its habits, the way it consumes, or the way it travels. There will be no green transition and no mission success without engaged citizens.
- The **Joined entities** are small businesses and neighbourhood associations that, on a voluntary basis, contribute to making València a more sustainable city through changes in their daily operations.

- **Ambassador Organisations** are benchmarks for their clear and ambitious commitment to the Climate Mission. They are entities with greater capacity for action and innovation and, therefore, with greater responsibility.
- The **Influential Figures** are people known and loved by Valencian society, who believe in and fight for a more sustainable world, and have the capacity to get their message across to the public, where the Public Administration and the other agents of the The Mission Alliance would not be able to reach.

Figure 10: The València Mission Alliance



Source: Climate Mission València 2030. València City Council.

This information and tools to accelerate involvement in the Mission Alliance will soon be openly accessible on the Alliance's website:

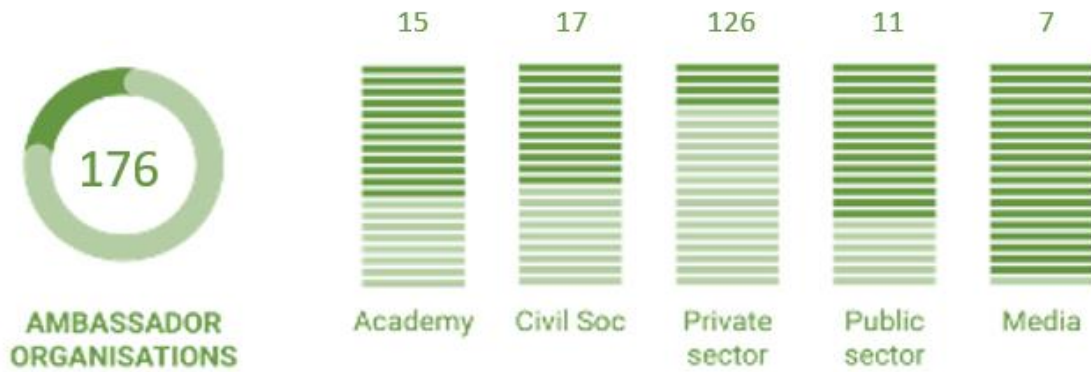
<https://alianza.missionsValència.eu/index.php>

Currently, there are **176 Ambassador Organisations** that already belong to the The Mission Alliance and are waiting to learn about the Climate City Contract (CCC) in order to focus their commitments and actions for accession. Of these Ambassador Organisations, the following are worth highlighting:

- 25 are Business Associations representing 5,651 companies in different economic sectors in the city.
- 19 are professional associations and civil society associations representing 128,061 people.
- The other 132 organisations are individual member organisations and companies.

The distribution of ambassador organisations by ecosystem helix is as follows:

Figure 11: Helix of origin of Ambassador Organisations



Source: Mission Alliance. València City Council

The following table summarises the most important characteristics and approaches of the València Climate Mission Alliance at the time of the first signing of the 2023 Climate City Contract (CCC), recognising that this is an ongoing learning process and that it can and should change and improve in the future.

Figure 12: Characteristics of the different Mission Alliance programmes

ALLIANCE	ENGAGED CITIZENSHIP	JOINED ENTITIES	AMBASSADOR ORGANISATIONS	INFLUENTIAL FIGURES
Why is it important?	Citizens have the real power to bring about radical and lasting change, through changes in the way they consume, the way they travel, the way they produce and manage energy, or the way they relate to the environment.	The Joined entities are companies, associations or entities of all kinds that make València a more sustainable city through voluntary actions in their daily operations.	The Ambassador Organisations are the Alliance's reference entities that make ambitious and clear commitments in relation to the transformation of València into a climate-neutral city.	The work of the Influencers is to spread the word about the Climate Mission and the Alliance, inspiring and motivating more people to get involved. These people have the capacity, and also the responsibility, to get their message across to a large part of the Valèncian population.
For whom?	Individuals.	Organisations of all kinds, generally small or medium-sized. For example, companies, bars, neighbourhood shops, platforms, Fallas, cultural centres, schools, institutes, associations, neighbourhood groups or non-profit organisations.	A small group of medium-sized or large entities, with great power of action and innovation, with exemplary value and leadership in their sector and activity.	People known and loved by Valèncian society who regularly incorporate sustainability and the fight against climate change into their lives, their profession and their way of thinking.
Commitments	Acquired through registration on the Alliance website: https://alianza.missionsValència.eu/unete/personas There is no monitoring of the fulfilment of commitments.	Acquired through registration on the Alliance website: https://alianza.missionsValència.eu/unete/empresas There is no monitoring of the fulfilment of commitments.	Real, ambitious and personalised commitment. Reporting and monitoring of the fulfilment of commitments in 3 areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With the Alliance itself ▪ With the Climate Mission ▪ With communication and dissemination. 	Their commitment is to act as ambassadors of the Alliance and the Climate Mission, talking about it in forums, events, social networks or in their daily activities, making more people and entities aware of the initiative and motivating them to take part.
Motivations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Being part of a community ▪ Competition between neighbourhoods ▪ Being informed ▪ Privileged access to certain programmes ▪ Participation in working or decision-making groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visibility ▪ Savings ▪ Being part of a community ▪ Being informed ▪ Privileged access to certain programmes ▪ Participation in working or decision-making groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visibility ▪ Personalised support ▪ Being part of a community ▪ Anticipating and leading the transition ▪ Privileged access to certain programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing impact ▪ Promoting a culture of sustainability ▪ Visibility

- Raffles or prizes

- Participation in working or decision-making groups

The Climate City Contract (CCC) co-creation process

After the signing of the first Climate City Contract (CCC) of the City of València, awareness-raising, social communication and involvement actions on the Climate City Contract (CCC) of the City of València will be massively deployed to achieve new accessions to it from the ecosystem of the city and which will serve to accelerate the learning and impacts of the transition to climate neutrality.

Figure 13: Levels and leadership in the process of ownership of the Climate City Contract (CCC)

Process of engagement with the the Climate City Contract (CCC) of the City of València			
Levels and Leadership	Description	Key Result	Period
1	Community of the València Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First València Climate City Contract (CCC) in March 2023 Annual improvements to the València CCC 	September 2022- March 2023.
2	València Mission Transition RoundTable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessions to the Second València Climate City Contract (CCC) in March 2024. Periodic improvements to the València CCC 	From March 2023 onwards.
3	The València Mission Alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessions to the Second València Climate City Contract (CCC) in March 2024. Periodic improvements to the València CCC 	From March 2023 onwards.

The following figure shows the detail of the 3 levels of leadership in the process of engagement with the Climate City Contract (CCC) of the City of València:

- As in Level 1 leadership, the València Climate City Contract (CCC) involves the acceleration of action to achieve the desired City Model, which is defined by the València 2030 Urban Strategy and its successive reviews and improvements through the biennial Urban Forum.

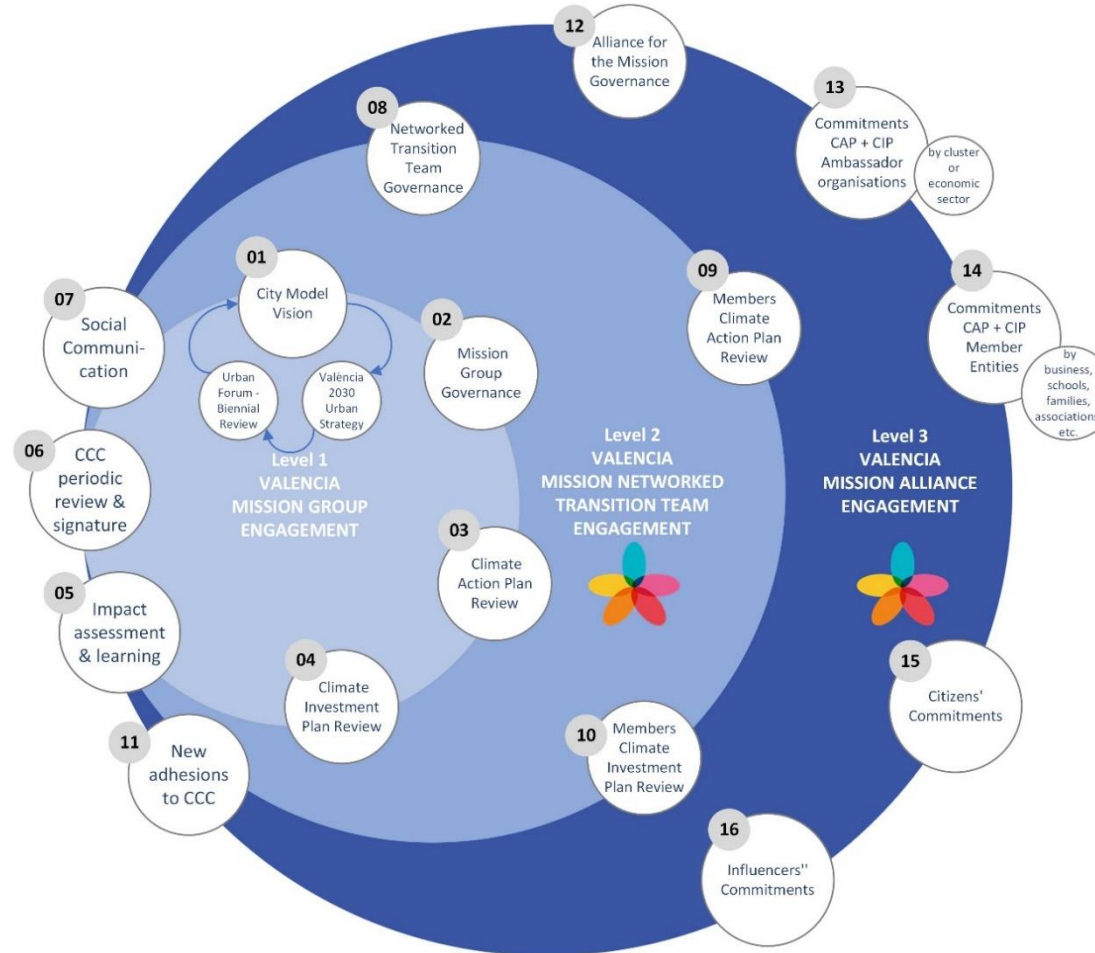


- As in Level 2 leadership, the members of the Mission Transition RoundTable serve as early demonstrators and exemplars of the adherence of the 5 helixes of the ecosystem to the cyclical and continuous process of reviewing and signing the City of València Climate City Contract (CCC).
- As in Level 3 of leadership, we focus the process of seeking new members within the The Mission Alliance by adjusting the commitments by business cluster, economic sector or social sphere of life in València (small and medium-sized businesses, schools, families, cultural and festive associations, etc.).

Figure 14: Detail of the engagement process with the València Climate City Contract (CCC).

VALENCIA'S MISSION ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

A PROCESS BASED IN 3 LEVELS FOR PUBLIC, ECOSYSTEM AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT ON VALENCIA'S MISSION



Source: Climate Mission València 2030. València City Council.

PART B - PATHWAYS TOWARDS CLIMATE NEUTRALITY BY 2030

This module represents the core of the Climate Neutral Action Plan 2030, consisting of the essential elements: scenarios, strategic objectives, impacts, portfolios of actions and indicators for monitoring, evaluation and learning.

MODULE B-1 : Climate Neutral Scenarios and Impact Pathways

Impact pathways, short- and long-term outcomes, and direct and indirect impacts (co-benefits) are indicated here.

Within the indirect impacts, the co-benefits, these have been collected here with a qualitative assessment by sector and sub-sector. **It should be noted that a first quantitative and monetised evaluation of some of the co-benefits has been carried out** and is shown in table C-3-1 of this Annex. Their documentation will be explained in this section. The economic model used allows a first economic evaluation of these co-benefits to obtain the Return on Investment and the economic case for neutrality. This information is essential to motivate the involvement of the ecosystem while building loyalty and participation in climate action. It is envisaged to include greater precision and more documented quantification of these co-benefits in future iterations of the model and the Climate City Contract (CCC).

B-1.1: Impact pathways						
Issuing sector ¹	Issuing sub-sector	Systemic levers ²	Short-term changes (1-2 years)	Late outcomes (3-4 years)	Direct impacts (emission reductions) (kton)	Indirect impacts (co-benefits)
Transport	Reduction in the need for motorised transport	<p>Technology and Infrastructure</p> <p>Financing and Investment</p> <p>Social Innovation</p> <p>Democracy and Participation</p> <p>Governance and Politics</p> <p>Learning and Capacities</p>	<p>Increased modal split of bicycles and VMP.</p> <p>Creation of segregated and safe cycling infrastructure in neighbourhoods that lack it and which connects public spaces in the city.</p> <p>Increased modal split of bicycles and VMP.</p> <p>Implementation of the Low Emission Zone.</p>	<p>Creation of metropolitan transport axes for non-motorised vehicles.</p> <p>Encouraging the use of non-polluting vehicles by facilitating their recharging and generating access privileges to certain areas of the city.</p> <p>6 main pedestrian axes and 2 secondary pedestrian axes deployed ensuring adequate and optimal pedestrian circulation interconnectivity between neighbourhoods and main city facilities.</p> <p>Avenidas Ausias March, Pérez Galdós, Giorgeta, del Puerto and the area around the Marina regenerated in terms of landscape integration, naturalisation,</p>	103	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Time saving in the case of urban interventions by avoiding traffic jams, having nearby facilities, also in the case of teleworking, etc. ○ Increase in the value of the property, also in the case of urbanisation actions for the same reasons as explained above. ○ Cleaner air and less pollution ○ Noise reduction ○ Improving road safety ○ More health for people ○ Improving well-being

¹ They show a direct correlation with the Emission Impact Domains defined by the València 2030 Climate Mission: Mobility & Transport, Energy, Housing & Buildings, and also include Domains not considered by the economic model proposed by citiES: Economy & Industry, Renaturalisation, Biodiversity & Resilience and Urbanism & Habitat, as identified in Figure 1.

² They show a direct correlation with the Systemic Action Domains defined by the València 2030 Climate Mission: citizen and social involvement; just social transition; policy, financing and law; innovation and technology; smart city data; social communication and alliances and networks, as identified in Figure 1.

			City Council Square, the Queen's Square and Plaza de Brujas and the area around the Mercado y Lonja recover the space for the citizens and its symbolic identity as a landmark among the city's public spaces.	generation of pedestrian routes and recreational areas. Unblocking and development of different pending developments in the city with criteria of social cohesion, accessibility and sustainability: 1) Central Park; 2) Benimaclet; 3) El Grau.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Just social transition that reduces inequalities, by allowing proximity to amenities, not linking safe and fast mobility to car ownership. ○ Recovery of public space for citizens, both that left by car parks, streets, etc.
Transport	Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport	<p>Technology and Infrastructure</p> <p>Financing and Investment</p> <p>Social Innovation</p> <p>Democracy and Participation</p> <p>Governance and Politics</p> <p>Learning and Capacities</p>	Installation of 40 on-board devices on buses of different EMT lines in València.	<p>Promoting the use of smart public transport and mobility management platforms.</p> <p>Public transport supply that guarantees universal accessibility for all users.</p> <p>Strategic rail infrastructures deployed or planned that enhance and promote rail transport and multimodality as opposed to polluting mobility and transport.</p>	45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Time saving in the case of urban interventions by avoiding traffic jams, having nearby facilities, also in the case of teleworking, etc. ○ Increase in the value of the property, also in the case of urbanisation actions for the same reasons as explained above. ○ Cleaner air and less pollution ○ Noise reduction ○ Improving road safety ○ More health for people ○ Improving well-being ○ Just social transition to reduce inequalities by enabling proximity of endowments ○ Recovery of public space for citizens, both that left by car parks, streets, etc.

Transport	Shared transport	Technology and Infrastructure Financing and Investment Social Innovation Democracy and Participation Governance and Politics Learning and Capacities	Common regulatory framework for new Mobility as a Service services	Not identified	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cleaner air and less pollution with fewer cars on the road ○ Noise reduction due to fewer cars on the road ○ Improved road safety with fewer cars on the road ○ Improved well-being, socially, creation of social ties
Transport	Car electrification	Technology and Infrastructure Financing and Investment Social Innovation Democracy and Participation Governance and Politics Learning and Capacities	EV chargers installed in the public domain by optimising existing electrical infrastructures.	Generation of a territorial development pole in València around Green Hydrogen.	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cleaner air and less pollution ○ Noise reduction

<p>Transport</p>	<p>Bus electrification</p>	<p>Technology and Infrastructure</p> <p>Financing and Investment</p> <p>Social Innovation</p> <p>Democracy and Participation</p> <p>Governance and Politics</p> <p>Learning and Capacities</p>	<p>Not identified</p>	<p>Renewed, electrified and sustainable fleet of the Municipal Transport Company and the City Council's vehicle fleet with supporting infrastructure in place.</p> <p>150 electric charging stations for the bus fleet.</p>	<p>19</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cleaner air and less pollution ○ Noise reduction
<p>Transport</p>	<p>Optimisation of freight transport logistics</p>	<p>Technology and Infrastructure</p> <p>Financing and Investment</p> <p>Social Innovation</p> <p>Democracy and Participation</p> <p>Governance and Politics</p> <p>Learning and Capacities</p>	<p>Not identified</p>	<p>Generation of a territorial development pole in València around Green Hydrogen.</p>	<p>43</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cleaner air and less pollution ○ Noise reduction

Transport	Electrification of trucks	Technology and Infrastructure Financing and Investment Social Innovation Democracy and Participation Governance and Politics Learning and Capacities	Not identified	Generation of a territorial development pole in València around Green Hydrogen.	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cleaner air and less pollution ○ Noise reduction
Buildings and Heating	Building renovations	Technology and Infrastructure Financing and Investment Social Innovation Democracy and Participation Governance and Politics Learning and Capacities	Not identified	Renovation rate of 2.5% per year to reach 52,000 renovated dwellings by 2030. Incorporating more intensively the life-cycle perspective of materials in regeneration processes to optimise the environmental impact of the construction sector. The city's oldest and most emblematic neighbourhood sports centres have been fully refurbished.	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Creation of quality green jobs associated with sustainability. ○ Increased property value due to more adapted and renovated buildings, with lower energy consumption ○ Improved air quality ○ Just social transition allowing for inequalities, by allowing improvements in thermal comfort and better conditions to cope with climatic risks such as heat waves, etc. ○ More health for people

Buildings and Heating	New near-zero energy buildings	Technology and Infrastructure Financing and Investment Social Innovation Democracy and Participation Governance and Politics Learning and Capacities	Not identified	Deployed regulation and promotion of new housing models and typologies adapted to new social needs and incorporating elements of resilience to climate change.	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Creation of quality green jobs associated with sustainability. ○ Improved air quality for emission reductions by proposing improvements over what is required by the technical code ○ More health for people
Buildings and Heating	Efficient lighting and appliances	Technology and Infrastructure Financing and Investment Social Innovation Democracy and Participation Governance and Politics Learning and Capacities	Not identified	27% increase in energy efficiency in public buildings by 2030.	79	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Creation of quality green jobs associated with sustainability. ○ Increase in property value by having more adapted and renovated buildings, with lower consumption. ○ Improved air quality ○ More health for people

Buildings and Heating	Low-emission heat generation (decarbonisation of heating)	Technology and Infrastructure Financing and Investment Social Innovation Democracy and Participation Governance and Politics Learning and Capacities	Not identified	27% increase in energy efficiency in public buildings by 2030. The city's oldest and most emblematic neighbourhood sports centres have been fully refurbished.	193	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Creation of quality green jobs associated with sustainability. ○ Increased property value due to more adapted and renovated buildings, with lower energy consumption ○ Improved air quality ○ More health for people
Electricity	Low-emission electricity generation	Technology and Infrastructure Financing and Investment Social Innovation Democracy and Participation Governance and Politics Learning and Capacities	Modification of the municipal ordinance on solar collection for thermal uses with the aim of favouring the implementation of renewable energy systems. Public-private joint venture for the provision of services and energy efficiency works and installations, established and active. At least 60% of the CEBs allocate part of the production to	Use of energy from renewable sources of 27% of the total in 2030. Transformation of city lighting 100% completed with LED lighting appliances to more energy efficient technology. 100% of our renewable energy production capacity on our infrastructures and public buildings harnessed by 2030 with the objective of public self-consumption and the allocation of surplus energy to economically vulnerable households. 100% of València's neighbourhoods have local energy communities deployed, aggregating and federating citizens around renewable energy self-consumption projects collectively and as	387	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Creation of quality green jobs associated with sustainability. ○ Increase in property value ○ Improved air quality ○ More health for people ○ A just social transition that reduces inequalities by proposing numerous measures to combat energy poverty.

			<p>energy vulnerable families.</p> <p>Creation of a Valencian Network of CEBs.</p> <p>Savings in the electricity bills of educational centres.</p> <p>Ambitious campaign deployed alongside the other demonstration projects, raising public interest and maximising their impact.</p>	<p>part of the transformation of the city's energy model by 2030.</p> <p>Deployed a network of energy advice offices distributed in 100% of districts and villages acting as the backbone of the energy transition in the decade before 2030.</p> <p>100% of the public schools adhering to the 50/50 programme to promote energy efficiency and savings by 2030.</p>		
Waste	Waste recycling	<p>Technology and Infrastructure</p> <p>Financing and Investment</p> <p>Social Innovation</p> <p>Democracy and Participation</p> <p>Governance and Politics</p> <p>Learning and Capacities</p>	<p>New 15-year contract for sustainable urban waste management and cleaning of public spaces that meets 100% of the requirements of the climate mission.</p> <p>Local Waste Plan prepared and approved.</p> <p>Environmental Education Plan for Waste and Cleanliness 2022-</p>	<p>Elimination/reduction of dumping on the coastline during the rainy season and improvement of bathing water quality.</p> <p>Circular economy visible in València by tripling the percentage of secondary materials and resources that re-enter the economy.</p>	61	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Creation of quality green jobs associated with sustainability. ○ Improved air quality ○ Improved ecosystem health ○ Improved water quality ○ Just social transition to reduce inequalities by reuse, etc. of the circular economy

			2023 drafted and approved.			
Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience	The sub-sectors will be defined in future iterations of the Climate City Contract (CCC).	<p>Technology and Infrastructure</p> <p>Financing and Investment</p> <p>Social Innovation</p> <p>Democracy and Participation</p> <p>Governance and Politics</p> <p>Learning and Capacities</p>	<p>Green and Urban Biodiversity Plan developed and approved.</p> <p>New green/bio-healthy circuits.</p> <p>Creation of new urban vegetable gardens.</p> <p>Pilot of collaborative initiatives at road/parking cost.</p> <p>Green infrastructure for Pobles del Nord that aims to solve the flooding problems in Poble Nou and the Carpesa road. This new infrastructure solves the problem by means of nature-based solutions through sustainable drainage systems and catchment areas that connect with Palmaret Baix and the Vera irrigation channel.</p>	<p>Extending the network of large parks in the city in areas such as Benimamet, Benimaclet, Cabañal, Benicalap, Arrancapins with new parks such as Parque Carolinas, or the extension of others, such as Parque Central, Rambleta, or Benicalap, which form a balanced mesh of large green spaces with a high capacity to contribute to improving air quality and environmental temperature, in turn providing these areas with healthy environments and support for urban biodiversity.</p> <p>Creation of new superblocks.</p> <p>València Sur green corridor connecting, as a large linear green area, the Central Park with all the large parks in the south of the city (Rambleta, San Isidro...), and the Vara de Quart Innovative District, with the new riverbed of the Túria and linking with green infrastructure the neighbourhoods of Raiosa, Malilla, Creu Coberta, Sant Marcel·lí, Camí Reial and Sant Isidre, promoting walking routes, reducing pollution and renaturalising the city.</p> <p>New green spaces in the orchard-city transition.</p>	Sector not covered by the model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Creation of quality green jobs associated with sustainability. ○ Increase in property value by having parks and urban gardens close to the house. ○ Improved air quality ○ Improved physical and mental health ○ Improved ecosystem health ○ Improved water quality ○ Recovery of quality public space for citizens, linked to urban planning actions. ○ Just Transition by democratising the ecosystem services provided by Nature-Based Solutions ○ Improved climate resilience (temperature regulation, flood prevention, ...)

				<p>SBNs deployed and capable of storing carbon, regulating water or controlling temperature, whether in public spaces, private spaces, buildings, peri-urban environments, corridors, natural areas and coastal boundaries.</p> <p>The beaches of Cabanyal and Malvarrosa with a new renaturalised landscape before 2030, resolving conservation and environmental aspects and making the system more sustainable in the face of adverse effects and giving greater uses to citizens.</p> <p>Mouth of València Park completed with a surface area of more than 25 hectares that completes the landscaping of the Turia that began 35 years ago and which will be the longest urban park in Europe.</p> <p>3 green corridors connecting green infrastructure elements of the city and the metropolitan area: 1) Turia-Albufera Garden; 2) Huerta Burjassot-Partida de Dalt; 3) Huerta de Alboraya-city.</p> <p>Beaches of l'Arbre del Gos, El Saler and la Garrofera regenerated with the restitution of the current shore line to its 1965 position and the restitution of the previous dynamic equilibrium, as well as the extension of the Gola de Puchol as a partial barrier to the longitudinal transport of sediments.</p>		
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				<p>Territorial and landscape continuity of the beaches in the north of the city with the coastline of Alboraya and with the Barranc del Carraixet, which ensures a connection of great natural and cultural value in the area of the orchard declared SIPAM.</p>		
<p>Economy and Industry</p>	<p>The sub-sectors will be defined in future iterations of the Climate City Contract (CCC).</p>	<p>Technology and Infrastructure</p> <p>Financing and Investment</p> <p>Social Innovation</p> <p>Democracy and Participation</p> <p>Governance and Politics</p> <p>Learning and Capacities</p>	<p>Sustainable and proximity food projects in the Mercavalència area deployed in a triple intervention: 1) Strengthening distribution and logistics adapted to short marketing channels; 2) Improving internal processes in terms of food flows and circular models throughout the food chain; 3) Strengthening connectivity processes between incipient sustainable and proximity food projects.</p> <p>Creation and scaling up of a network of platforms for the direct sale of local</p>	<p>Elimination of emissions from fishing vessels through the installation of electric and/or hydrogen engines.</p> <p>València has consolidated its reference in Digital Economy as a technological and digital pole before 2030, activating large areas and physical spaces for networking and implementation of companies, research centres, laboratories and demonstration centres: Burben, CITAG, Grau y Morenes, Horno Alcedo, Velluters, ID-Petxina, Research Centres and Open Labs 5G and 6G, Cocreate, Vara de Quart and La Marina.</p> <p>Espacio Burben has consolidated its position as a municipal space oriented towards innovative entrepreneurship, hosting startups, e-games and organisations related to technological development and innovation.</p> <p>CITAG space consolidated as a complete laboratory, open to the participation of small and medium-sized companies that are given support to develop innovative products using 5G. CITAG is also a</p>	<p>Sector not covered by the model</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Creation of quality green jobs associated with sustainability. ○ Improved air quality ○ Improved ecosystem health ○ Improved water quality

			<p>agri-food products with environmental and social criteria in the municipality of València.</p> <p>The València City Council carries out healthy, sustainable and fair public procurement, articulated with local production, in all service and food supply contracts, with a gender focus and special attention to groups in vulnerable situations (children, the sick, the elderly, social exclusion, etc.).</p> <p>València as an urban living-lab with public spaces and infrastructures that act as sand boxes at the service of the innovation ecosystem: implementation of the València Urban Sandbox.</p> <p>City-University binomial working at full capacity.</p>	<p>training centre, a demonstrator of next-generation mobile network capabilities and a think tank for 5G and 6G.</p> <p>3 public premises located in the Velluters neighbourhood in operation to promote business initiatives related to design and creativity.</p> <p>Digital training and skills centre built and in operation, with the aim of training people, preferably unemployed, in the area of ICT with certifications from the main ICT companies, increasing the likelihood of employability and insertion in the labour market given the existing demand.</p> <p>Deployed before 2030 innovative projects in the Las Fallas sector, especially those aimed at reducing the environmental impact of this festivity while maintaining or even enhancing its creative and cultural values.</p> <p>València Port has become a port of the future, modern, sustainable and competitive with a roadmap for decarbonisation deployed including the reduction of GHG emissions and locally rooted compensation systems.</p>	
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			Zero-emission tourism model deployed by 2025			
Urbanism and Habitat	The sub-sectors will be defined in future iterations of the Climate City Contract (CCC).	Technology and Infrastructure Financing and Investment Social Innovation Democracy and Participation Governance and Politics Learning and Capacities	Not identified	Implementation of comprehensive physical-spatial, social, economic and environmental intervention policies, i.e. integrated urban regeneration and a new city model in the Cabanyal-Canyamelar-Cap de França area, giving continuity to the actions developed through the Confianza, EDUSI and ARRUR Plans to complete the comprehensive regeneration of the neighbourhood. Implementation of unitary urban regeneration programmes for rent-constrained blocks. 3 pilot neighbourhoods transformed to achieve neutrality with a radical change affecting all sectors and areas of life.	Sector not covered by the model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Saving time in the case of urban interventions in the city of proximity, by avoiding traffic jams, having closer facilities. ○ Increase in property value, also in the case of urbanisation actions for the same reasons as above and the inclusion of green infrastructure. ○ Cleaner air and less pollution ○ Noise reduction due to the compactness of the city ○ More health for people ○ Improving well-being ○ Just social transition that reduces inequalities, by allowing proximity of amenities, not linking safe and fast mobility to car ownership, also by promoting green infrastructure that enables adaptation to climate change and improved health. ○ Recovery of public space for citizens, both that left by car parks, streets, etc.

B-1.2: Description of impact pathways

When explaining the impact pathways that have an effect on the Climate Action Plan (CAP) we propose in València (and its portfolio of transformative actions) it is necessary to consider two key factors.

Firstly, the need to take a broader view of the sectors and sub-sectors that have an impact on climate neutrality than those merely considered by the model we have been working with. Thus, in addition to the four main sectors defined: Transport, Buildings and Heating, Electricity and Waste (and their corresponding subsectors), València concludes that the city's climate neutrality can only be achieved if in this model we also consider another series of sectors which, under the logic of the València 2030 Climate Mission, we call Emission Impact Domains, such as Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience, Economy and Industry, and Urban Planning and Habitat. These Domains are essential, among others, to be able to have an impact on emissions reductions, as well as to generate synergies with the Climate Adaptation Mission of which we are also part. It should also be noted that, although at present these Domains do not have their own sub-sectors, in future iterations of this Climate Action Plan (CAP) we will work to build them.

Secondly, the Climate Action Plan (CAP) presented below is built on the basis of the València 2030 Urban Strategy and its associated Action Plan. This is because in its very conception and construction, the Innovation Missions approach and, above all, the València 2030 Climate Mission has been at the centre, as is well demonstrated by the fact that around 90% of its lines of action can have an impact on this Mission. Consequently, our portfolio of transformative actions has been configured according to the concepts of the Urban Strategy:

- 1. Programme: This is the main concept around which the Local Action Plan of the València 2030 Urban Strategy is articulated. It refers to an ordered grouping of lines of action and specific projects in accordance with the municipal competences and the current organisational structure of València City Council. It describes the main areas of action on which the Urban Strategy, through the public policies of the City Council, should have an impact over the next decade.*
- 2. Line of action: This makes it possible to specify the Local Action Plan's programmes, defining specific lines of work on which they should be developed.*
- 3. Demonstration projects: These are actions that can be implemented in a relatively short period of time (some of which have already been implemented) and are characterised by their capacity to demonstrate in practice some of the key elements of the city model developed by this strategy. They are used as a source of learning for replication and scaling up to other areas of the city.*

This approach can be represented graphically as follows, in which we have "crossed" the Programmes and Lines of Action of the València 2030 Urban Strategy with the Sectors and sub-sectors of the model, as well as with the Emissions Impact Domains that we have added from the València 2030 Climate Mission³

³ A partial image of this exercise is presented, and the complete matrix can be consulted in the additional document "València 2030 Urban Strategy Matrix vs Emission Domains".

Figure 15: València 2030 Urban Strategy Matrix vs Emissions Domains

SYSTEMIC TRANSFORMATION: EMISSIONS IMPACT SECTORS-DOMAINS	TRANSPORT							BUILDINGS AND HEATING				ELECTRICITY	WASTE	RENATURALISATION, BIODIVERSITY AND RESILIENCE	ECONOMY & INDUSTRY	URBANISM & HABITAT
	Reducing the need for motorised transport	Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport	Shared transport	Car electrification	Bus electrification	Optimisation of freight transport logistics	Truck electrification	Building renovations	New near-zero energy buildings	Efficient lighting and appliances	Low-emission heat generation (decarbonisation of heating)	Low emission electricity generation	Waste Recycling			
Urban Strategy Programme: València Capital of Cycling																
TR-1 Extension of the cycling network of the city of València	X	X														
TR-2 High-capacity metropolitan cycle lanes	X	X														
TR-3 Safe and intelligent parking spaces for bicycles	X	X														
TR-4 Anell de L'Horta	X	X														
TR-5 Nou Camí to sea	X	X														
Urban Strategy Programme Decarbonising Mobility and Mobility as a Service																
TR-6 Implementation of low emission zones	X	X														
TR-7 Intelligent public transport systems	X	X														
TR-8 Mobility as a service			X													
TR-9 Renovation and electrification of the mobile fleet				X												
TR-10 Network of charging points for electric vehicles				X												
TR-11 Renewal and electrification of the EMT fleet					X											
TR-12 Sustainable logistics						X										
Urban Strategy Programme: Metropolitan Mobility																
TR-13 Metropolitan Green Ring	X	X											X			
TR-14 Metropolitan Mobility	X	X														
TR-15 València Green Hydrogen Valley		X		X			X									
Urban Strategy Programme: Strategic Infrastructures																
TR-16 Strategic mobility infrastructures	X	X				X										
Urban Strategy Programme: València City of Squares and Pedestrians																
TR-17 València City of sqUSres and pedestrians	X												X		X	
Urban Strategy Programme: The 15-minute València																
TR-18 The València of 15 minutes, urban planning	X												X		X	
TR-19 La València of the 15 minutes, key endowment in the neighborhoods	X												X		X	
TR-20 La València at 15 minutes, new urban developments	X												X		X	
Urban Strategy Programme: Universal accessibility in the city																
TR-21 Universal accessibility to public transportation		X														X
Urban Strategy Programme: Urban regeneration and access to housing																
EC-1 Wave of renovation of residential buildings								X		X						
EC-2 Promotion of new types of housing								X								
Urban Strategy Programme: Municipal energy efficiency																
EC-3 Energy efficiency of public buildings								X		X						
EC-4 Carbon footprint in sports facilities								X		X						
E-1 Energy efficiency of public lighting																
E-2 Production of renewables in public buildings																X
E-3 Municipal sustainable energy company																X
Urban Strategy Programme: Energy Transition																
E-4 Neighborhood Energy Communities																X
E-5 Energy Offices								X		X						X
E-6 50/50 Program								X		X						X
E-7 Energ culture								X		X						X

As indicated above, the approach used to design the action plan can be represented graphically in this table, in which we have "crossed" the Programmes and Lines of Action of the València 2030 Urban Strategy (on the vertical axis, on the left) with the Sectors and subsectors of the economic model and with the Emission Impact Domains that we added from the València 2030 Climate Mission (horizontally, above). A partial image of this exercise is presented here, and the full matrix can be consulted in the additional document "**Doc 02_Matrix of València 2030 Urban Strategy vs Emission Domains**".

MODULE B-2 : Climate Neutrality Portfolio Design

This section contains a description of the project for each planned intervention, in accordance with the Action Plan of the València 2030 Urban Strategy.

B-2.1: Description of the portfolios of transformative actions		
Issuing sector and sub-sector	Description of the portfolio of transformative actions	
	List of actions	General description
<i>València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: València Capital of Cycling</i>		
Transport Reducing the need for motorised transport Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport	<i>TR-01 Expansion of the cycling network in the city of València</i>	<i>We intend to make progress in the expansion of the cycling network in València. The development of the entire network will be carried out prioritising the safety of pedestrians and users of the cycling infrastructure. Status: In progress.</i>
Transport Reducing the need for motorised transport Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport	<i>TR-02 High-capacity metropolitan cycle routes</i>	<i>We intend to advance in the design and construction of a network of high-capacity cycle paths that connect the municipalities of the metropolitan area with each other and with the city of València with the main objective of continuing to promote the use of bicycles as a means of daily transport, also for medium and long distances.</i>
Transport Reducing the need for motorised transport Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport	<i>TR-03 Secure and intelligent bicycle parking facilities</i>	<i>We intend to deploy a network of smart and secure bicycle and scooter parking facilities within the municipality, as well as at major transport interchanges / public transport stops.</i>
Transport Reducing the need for motorised transport Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport	<i>TR-04 L'Horta Ring</i>	<i>L' Horta Ring is a green infrastructure of sustainable mobility that tries to articulate internally the villages of the North, specifically: Poble Nou, Carpesa, Benifaraig and Borbotó.</i>
Transport Reducing the need for motorised transport Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport	<i>TR-05 Nou camí a la mar</i>	<i>The Nou Camí a la Mar is a new sustainable mobility infrastructure that will reconnect all the villages along the riverfront to the sea.</i>

<i>València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: Decarbonising Mobility and Mobility as a Service</i>		
<p>Transport</p> <p>Reducing the need for motorised transport</p> <p>Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport</p>	<p><i>TR-06 Implementation of Low Emission Zones</i></p>	<p><i>We intend to implement a Low Emission Zone in the city, integrating it into the intelligent and digitalised traffic management system.</i></p>
<p>Transport</p> <p>Reducing the need for motorised transport</p> <p>Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport</p>	<p><i>TR-07 Intelligent Public Transport Systems</i></p>	<p><i>We intend to advance in the digitalisation and sustainability of the activity of public transport services, consisting of the sensorisation and capture of vehicle data from the municipal transport fleet (480 buses).</i></p>
<p>Transport</p> <p>Shared transport</p>	<p><i>TR-08 Mobility as a service</i></p>	<p><i>We aim to promote shared mobility by providing users with complete mobility solutions that facilitate their journeys from origin to destination, simplifying the choice of transport mode, integrating payment, etc.</i></p>
<p>Transport</p> <p>Car electrification</p>	<p><i>TR-09 Renewal and electrification of the vehicle fleet</i></p>	<p><i>We intend to carry out electrification actions, among others, in the vehicle fleet of the Local Police, the fire brigade and other council vehicles. The progressive incorporation of electric vehicles with a 'zero emissions' label to replace diesel and petrol vehicles is being considered.</i></p>
<p>Transport</p> <p>Car electrification</p>	<p><i>TR-10 Network of recharging points for electric vehicles</i></p>	<p><i>We intend to progressively implement electric vehicle chargers in the public domain to facilitate the development of electric mobility, using and optimising existing electrical infrastructures.</i></p>
<p>Transport</p> <p>Bus electrification</p>	<p><i>TR-11 Renewal and electrification of the EMT fleet</i></p>	<p><i>We intend to renew and adapt the city's public urban transport fleet to less polluting and more energy-efficient vehicles, as well as to build the necessary infrastructure (garage, photovoltaic plant, substation) to begin electrification of the EMT València fleet.</i></p>
<p>Transport</p> <p>Optimisation of freight transport logistics</p>	<p><i>TR-12 Sustainable logistics</i></p>	<p><i>We aim to increase the efficiency and sustainability of urban logistics systems, so that the mobility of people coexists well with the mobility of goods.</i></p>

València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: Metropolitan Mobility		
<p>Transport</p> <p>Reducing the need for motorised transport</p> <p>Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport</p> <p>Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p>	<p>TR-13 Metropolitan Green Belt</p>	<p><i>This involves the construction of the northern section of the Metropolitan Green Cycle Path Ring of València, which will connect the València huerta with the sea, linking the entire metropolitan area by means of historical and natural paths, as well as running through the Turia and Albufera natural parks and other green infrastructures and cultural assets.</i></p>
<p>Transport</p> <p>Reducing the need for motorised transport</p> <p>Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport</p>	<p>TR-14 Metropolitan Mobility</p>	<p><i>We intend to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Commitment to a suburban network of excellence.</i> • <i>Expand and consolidate the metro network in order to link València with the population centres and services disconnected from the high-capacity transport networks.</i> • <i>Consolidate the tram network as an urban solution within the city complementary to the metro service.</i> • <i>Deploy the MetroTram system.</i> • <i>Create dedicated lanes for bus and Metrobus services in the metropolitan urban environment.</i> • <i>Reforming the València bus station.</i> • <i>Create new park and ride facilities on a metropolitan scale.</i>
<p>Transport</p> <p>Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport</p> <p>Car electrification</p> <p>Bus electrification</p> <p>Electrification of trucks</p>	<p>TR-15 València Green Hydrogen Valley</p>	<p><i>The Generalitat Valenciana, València City Council, València Port and the Polytechnic University of València, together with a wide range of companies and institutions are promoting the València Green Hydrogen Valley initiative to collaborate in the deployment of the Green Hydrogen Economy in the Transport and Logistics sector in the</i></p>

		<i>Metropolitan Area and the Port of València.</i>
València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: Strategic infrastructures		
<p style="text-align: center;">Transport</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reducing the need for motorised transport</p> <p>Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Optimisation of freight transport logistics</p>	<i>TR-16 Strategic mobility infrastructures</i>	<p><i>We aim to develop and adapt the city's strategic infrastructure in terms of its contribution to a more sustainable and prosperous city:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Realise the Access Channel.</i> • <i>Building the new València Central Station.</i> • <i>Connect Central Station and the València-Barcelona line to the north of the city through the through tunnel.</i> • <i>Burying the Serrería tracks.</i>
València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: València City of Squares and Pedestrians		
<p style="text-align: center;">Transport</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reducing the need for motorised transport</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Urbanism & Habitat</p>	<i>TR-17 València City of Squares and pedestrians</i>	<p><i>We intend to continue the process of recovering public space for people in order to have a network of pedestrian-priority and naturalised connections throughout the city. In this way, we intend to promote healthy mobility and a healthy lifestyle, which involves transforming public spaces into friendly environments for people, guaranteeing their safety and autonomy when moving around. We also aim to create spaces for recreation and neighbourhood coexistence that favour economic activity and social cohesion in the city's neighbourhoods, integrating the gender perspective. All of this, guaranteeing adequate interconnectivity between neighbourhoods and the city's main facilities, promoting the complete articulation of the internal network of pedestrian routes, connecting the points of special concentration of people.</i></p>
València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: The 15-minute València		
<p style="text-align: center;">Transport</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reducing the need for motorised transport</p>	<i>TR-18 15-min València, urban planning</i>	<p><i>The city of València is immersed in a municipal planning review process that covers both structural and detailed planning. The Special Plan of</i></p>

<p>Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p> <p>Urbanism & Habitat</p>		<p><i>Urban Quality Guidelines is a link between these two levels of planning, the metropolitan structural and the detailed planning of the neighbourhoods. The guidelines aim to establish a framework on which to implement a change of direction in urban planning activity towards urban regeneration based on urban quality as a means of improving people's quality of life. As a result of this work, progress is being made in comprehensive urban planning in the city from the perspective of the 15-minute city with local facilities in the different neighbourhoods of the city.</i></p>
<p>Transport</p> <p>Reducing the need for motorised transport</p> <p>Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p> <p>Urbanism & Habitat</p>	<p><i>TR-19 15-min València, key endowments in the neighbourhoods</i></p>	<p><i>We envisage actions for the provision of different types of public services and facilities throughout the city.</i></p>
<p>Transport</p> <p>Reducing the need for motorised transport</p> <p>Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p> <p>Urbanism & Habitat</p>	<p><i>TR-20 15-min València, new urban developments</i></p>	<p><i>We intend to unblock and develop the different pending developments in the city with criteria of social cohesion, accessibility and sustainability.</i></p>
<p><i>València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: Universal Accessibility in the city</i></p>		
<p>Transport</p> <p>Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport</p> <p>Urbanism & Habitat</p>	<p><i>TR-21 Universal accessibility to public transport</i></p>	<p><i>We intend to develop different elements that facilitate full access to the urban public transport system for citizens without architectural barriers.</i></p>
<p><i>València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: Urban regeneration and access to housing</i></p>		

<p>Buildings and heating</p> <p>Building renovations</p> <p>Efficient lighting and appliances</p> <p>Low-emission heat generation (decarbonisation of heating)</p>	<p><i>EC-1 Wave of residential building renovation</i></p>	<p><i>We intend to promote and accelerate the wave of renovation of buildings and housing in València, including the elimination of architectural barriers and full accessibility, replicating the European Renovation Wave at local level, which manages to convert the buildings located in the municipality into buildings with almost zero or positive energy consumption.</i></p>
<p>Buildings and heating</p> <p>New near-zero energy buildings</p>	<p><i>EC-2 Promotion of new housing typologies</i></p>	<p><i>We aim to regulate and promote new housing models and typologies adapted to new social needs and incorporating elements of resilience to climate change.</i></p>
<p><i>València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: Municipal energy efficiency</i></p>		
<p>Buildings and heating</p> <p>Building renovations</p> <p>Efficient lighting and appliances</p> <p>Low-emission heat generation (decarbonisation of heating)</p>	<p><i>EC-3 Energy efficiency of public buildings</i></p>	<p><i>We intend to act in favour of public building refurbishment processes from the point of view of energy efficiency. Among others, we intend to develop energy rehabilitation processes in Tabacalera, municipal nurseries and schools, Municipal Historical Museum, City Museum, Palau de la Música, Punt de Ganxo, Palau de Congressos or municipal markets, prioritising the installation of efficient air conditioning elements that adapt these buildings to human wellbeing given the consequences of climate change and episodes of extreme weather.</i></p>
<p>Buildings and heating</p> <p>Building renovations</p> <p>Efficient lighting and appliances</p> <p>Low-emission heat generation (decarbonisation of heating)</p>	<p><i>EC-4 Carbon footprint of sports facilities</i></p>	<p><i>We intend to carry out the comprehensive refurbishment of the city's oldest and most emblematic neighbourhood sports centres, as part of a strategy for the sustainable development of public buildings within a city's energy planning. In addition, we will develop new tax relief instruments that will allow us to positively tax this type of action in sports facilities that are also privately owned.</i></p>
<p>Electricity</p> <p>Low-emission electricity generation</p>	<p><i>E-1 Energy efficiency of street lighting</i></p>	<p><i>We intend to complete the transformation of the city's lighting by installing LED lighting appliances and switching to more efficient technology. In addition, a remote management system will be implemented for both control centres and lighting</i></p>

		<i>appliances throughout the installation, which will provide greater and better control of the installation.</i>
Electricity Low-emission electricity generation	E-2 Renewable production in public buildings	<i>We aim to increase the production of renewable energies from the production capacities offered by public infrastructures. Thus, we will focus on the installation of photovoltaic panels on the roofs of public buildings for self-consumption, so that surplus energy can be shared with economically vulnerable housing and/or public housing.</i>
Electricity Low-emission electricity generation	E-3 Municipal sustainable energy company	<p><i>We intend to create a mixed municipal company, with the participation of a minority private partner, chosen by public tender, with criteria of transparency and free competition, for the provision of services and the execution of municipal energy works and installations. The main services to be provided by the joint venture will be related to: 1) municipal renewable energy generation facilities for self-consumption; 2) energy efficiency works and installations; 3) maintenance and optimisation of systems.</i></p> <p><i>Work will be done on the concept of just transition, as one of the objectives of the joint venture is to work on the fight against energy poverty by supplying energy to vulnerable households using social criteria.</i></p> <p><i>The Empresa Municipal de Energia Sostenible will be a joint venture, wholly owned:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• 51% by the València City Council to guarantee a management oriented to the public interest.</i> <i>• 49% by a private partner, which will be selected by open and competitive tender, and will provide business know-how and market knowledge.</i>
València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: Energy transition		
Electricity	E-4 Neighbourhood Energy Communities	<i>We intend to accelerate the pace and change scale to replicate and scale up the deployment of a network of</i>

<p>Low-emission electricity generation</p>		<p><i>neighbourhood energy communities, thus changing the city's energy model. This network aims to galvanise, aggregate and federate citizens around renewable energy self-consumption projects collectively.</i></p>
<p>Buildings and heating</p> <p>Efficient lighting and appliances</p> <p>Low-emission heat generation (decarbonisation of heating)</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Low-emission electricity generation</p>	<p><i>E-5 Energy Offices</i></p>	<p><i>We intend to deploy a network of energy advice offices in the city, distributed among districts and towns, which may be fixed or itinerant, and which will act as the backbone of the energy transition in the city, connecting the rest of the energy projects with citizens, small businesses and neighbourhood social organisations, favouring public-private collaboration.</i></p>
<p>Buildings and heating</p> <p>Efficient lighting and appliances</p> <p>Low-emission heat generation (decarbonisation of heating)</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Low-emission electricity generation</p>	<p><i>E-6 50/50 Programme</i></p>	<p><i>We aim to promote energy efficiency and savings in public schools, so that 50% of the energy savings achieved are returned to the schools through a financial contribution that the centre can use as it wishes, while the remaining 50% is savings that are reinvested in additional energy efficiency measures in the centre. After more than 4 years of experience, the idea is to change the scale and broaden the focus of the 50/50 programme by implementing it in other types of centres, collectives and public and private entities in the city.</i></p>
<p>Buildings and heating</p> <p>Efficient lighting and appliances</p> <p>Low-emission heat generation (decarbonisation of heating)</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Low-emission electricity generation</p>	<p><i>E-7 Energy culture</i></p>	<p><i>We intend to design and implement a communication and awareness campaign that will also accompany the rest of the demonstration projects, increasing public interest in them and serving as a catalyst to maximise their impact. This campaign requires a complete diagnosis of energy consumption (by timetables, areas, specific needs) in order to be successful.</i></p>
<p>València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: Water, sanitation and waste</p>		
<p>Waste</p> <p>Waste recycling</p>	<p><i>R-1 Waste management</i></p>	<p><i>We aim to achieve better waste management in the city by, among other things, strengthening the four existing separate waste collection systems.</i></p>

<p>Waste</p> <p>Waste recycling</p>	<p><i>R-2 Circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>We aim to act at the beginning of the chain, i.e. improving the design phases to achieve product durability by combating planned obsolescence and promoting product reduction, reuse, recycling and component recovery.</i></p>
<p>Waste</p> <p>Waste recycling</p>	<p><i>R-3 Awareness-raising and awareness-raising on circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Our aim is to make it easier for consumers to make informed purchasing decisions, thereby promoting the circular economy in the city.</i></p>
<p>València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: Green Neighbourhoods</p>		
<p>Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p> <p>Urbanism & Habitat</p>	<p><i>RBR-1 Accessible neighbourhood gardens</i></p>	<p><i>We intend to focus on the so-called neighbourhood gardens, which are of particular strategic interest due to their proximity and service to citizens. The selection of green spaces will be made taking into account the need for cohesion in the city and to compensate for existing imbalances, including actions planned for the creation of new accessible gardens without architectural barriers or the rehabilitation of existing ones in the different neighbourhoods and towns.</i></p>
<p>Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p> <p>Urbanism & Habitat</p>	<p><i>RBR-2 Large urban parks with inclusive design</i></p>	<p><i>We intend to expand the network of large parks in our city, turning them into inclusive places with design for all people, in areas such as Benimamet, Benimaclet, Cabañal, Benicalap, Arrancapins, etc.</i></p>
<p>Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p> <p>Urbanism & Habitat</p>	<p><i>RBR-3 Green Corridor València South</i></p>	<p><i>The future València Sur green corridor will be one of the largest green infrastructures in the city of València, after the Turia Garden. The corridor will connect, as a large linear green area, the Central Park, all the large parks in the south of the city (Rambleta, San Isidro...), and the Vara de Quart Innovative District, with the new Turia riverbed.</i></p>
<p>Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p> <p>Urbanism & Habitat</p>	<p><i>RBR-4 Urban gardens</i></p>	<p><i>We intend to focus on urban allotments, which are of particular strategic interest due to their proximity and service to citizens. The selection of these spaces will be made taking into account the need for cohesion in the city and to compensate for existing imbalances, including actions planned for the creation of new accessible urban allotments.</i></p>

<p>Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p> <p>Urbanism & Habitat</p>	<p><i>RBR-5 Urban trees</i></p>	<p><i>We intend to advance in the naturalisation of the orchard-city ecotones, as spaces of particular interest for the recovery of the carrying capacity of urban infrastructure and, therefore, of biodiversity.</i></p>
<p>Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p> <p>Urbanism & Habitat</p>	<p><i>RBR-6 New nature-based solutions</i></p>	<p><i>We aim to design nature-inspired solutions capable of storing carbon, regulating water or controlling temperature, whether in public spaces, private spaces, buildings, peri-urban environments, corridors, natural areas and coastal boundaries. We aim to develop Nature-Based Solutions such as vertical ecosystems, sustainable copses, draining pavements, green roofs and facades or blue-green corridors.</i></p>
<p>Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p> <p>Urbanism & Habitat</p>	<p><i>RBR-7 Green education and outreach</i></p>	<p><i>We aim to implement cross-cutting green education and dissemination actions that integrate and offer a response to the different dimensions of the ecological transition for sustainability: naturalisation, energy, mobility, resources (air, noise, water), consumption, waste and circular economy, urban planning and housing, and governance.</i></p>
<p><i>València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: Regeneration of the coastline and territorial green integration</i></p>		
<p>Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p> <p>Urbanism & Habitat</p>	<p><i>RBR-8 Renaturalisation of northern beaches</i></p>	<p><i>We aim to achieve the landscape, environmental and urban improvement of the entire promenade of the city of València, with interventions on the sandy beach, remodelling of the promenade, adaptation and diversity of uses and the presence of trees.</i></p>
<p>Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p> <p>Urbanism & Habitat</p>	<p><i>RBR-9 "Desembocadura" Park</i></p>	<p><i>The "Desembocadura Park" of València will have a surface area of more than 25 hectares. It is a comprehensive and complex proposal with the aim of completing the landscaping of the Turia that began 35 years ago. When completed, it will be the longest urban park in Europe.</i></p>
<p>Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p> <p>Urbanism & Habitat</p>	<p><i>RBR-10 Green corridor system</i></p>	<p><i>Green corridors are key itineraries connecting the different elements of the green infrastructure of the city and the metropolitan area. The following three proposals will be studied. The first would be the Playas del Norte-Jardín del Turia-Albufera to connect</i></p>

		<p><i>three of the key elements of the city's green infrastructure with the greatest identity and environmental value. It would integrate the Desembocadura Park and would require recovering at least part of the land of the Logistics Activities Zone (ZAL) and reconvert it into a large green area that could recover agricultural activities. In this way, the Jardín del Túria would have a continuity from the northern beaches and the Albufera to the Parque Natural del Túria in Riba-Roja. The second would be Huerta Burjassot-Partida de Dalt to overcome the fragmentation derived from the concentration of infrastructures and establish a connecting space of regional importance between Horta Nord and Horta Sud. The third would be Huerta de Alboraya-city to be able to move from the orchards of Masquefa and Sant Llorenç, as well as from the urban edges of Torrefiel and Benimaclet to the very centre of the city through a linear green space.</i></p>
<p>Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p> <p>Urbanism & Habitat</p>	<p><i>RBR-11 Orchard-city transition</i></p>	<p><i>We intend to redesign the limits of the city to favour interaction with the huerta of València as an agricultural and productive space of singular interest and to promote the climatic adaptation of the city, improving the relationship between the huerta and the city.</i></p>
<p>Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p> <p>Urbanism & Habitat</p>	<p><i>RBR-12 El Braç de Poble Nou</i></p>	<p><i>A green infrastructure is planned for Pobles del Nord that aims to solve the flooding problems in Poble Nou and the Carpesa road.</i></p>
<p>Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p> <p>Urbanism & Habitat</p>	<p><i>RBR-13 Regeneration of La Albufera, its beaches and La Devesa</i></p>	<p><i>We aim to regenerate the coastline of the natural beaches in the south of the municipality of València, which are currently in a state of serious regression, mainly due to the lack of sedimentary contributions from the River Turia and the barrier effect of the port of València.</i></p>

<p>Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p> <p>Urbanism & Habitat</p>	<p><i>RBR-14 Accessibility of La Devesa natural area</i></p>	<p><i>We intend to implement actions aimed at protecting the coastal dune system in order to regulate the intense public use, together with the construction of elements that allow greater enjoyment of its natural values (e.g. observatories). We also aim to improve the accessibility of the itineraries in the natural area of La Devesa.</i></p>
<p>Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p> <p>Urbanism & Habitat</p>	<p><i>RBR-15 Nou Llit del Túria</i></p>	<p><i>Project for the renaturalisation of the new bed of the river Túria, with the aim of creating a new green infrastructure that harmonises the drainage function of this area and enhances biodiversity and public use of the space.</i></p>
<p>Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p> <p>Urbanism & Habitat</p>	<p><i>RBR-16 Túria Natural Park</i></p>	<p><i>We intend to build a metropolitan riverside forest from the Parque Fluvial del Túria to the Parque de Cabecera.</i></p>
<p>Renaturalisation, biodiversity and resilience</p> <p>Urbanism & Habitat</p>	<p><i>RBR-17 Continuity with beaches of Alboraya and Carraixet</i></p>	<p><i>We aim to achieve territorial and landscape continuity between the beaches in the north of the city and the coastline of Alboraya in order to connect with the Barranc del Carraixet.</i></p>
<p><i>València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: Sustainable and proximity food</i></p>		
<p>Economy & Industry</p>	<p><i>E-1 Sustainable and quality food</i></p>	<p><i>We aim to strengthen and re-territorialise the municipal agri-food system, focusing on the values and potential of a city-region agrosystem and providing an open-air public space that can be used as a reference or meeting point for local, sustainable, healthy products that are culturally rooted in the territory and the city's population. At the same time, we aim to transform the city's agri-food culture in favour of more sustainable productive, social and environmental models, making progress in the development of fairer value chains that can improve the profitability of farms.</i></p> <p><i>Specifically, we will: promote a series of coordinated sustainable and local food projects in the Mercavalència area; generate and scale up a network</i></p>

		<i>of direct sales platforms for local agri-food products with environmental and social criteria in the city; and develop the concept of healthy, sustainable and fair public procurement, linked to local production, in all the City Council's food service and supply contracts, with a gender focus and special attention to groups in situations of vulnerability.</i>
Economy & Industry	<i>E-2 Economic, social and ecological transition of fisheries</i>	<i>We intend to act in the fishing sector from a triple perspective: economic, with actions such as the improvement of fish marketing facilities or the creation of a single commercial platform for all fishing and traditional aquaculture players in València; cultural, with actions such as the enhancement of the industrial fishing heritage through the conservation of historic buildings and the recovery of its industrial memory or the design of cultural and tourist products that make this heritage accessible to both local citizens and visitors; and the environment, with actions such as the transformation or the establishment of a collaboration agreement with waste management companies for the collection of waste from the seabed, strengthening this environmental role.</i>
València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: Employment and entrepreneurship		
Economy & Industry	<i>E-3 València Activa Model</i>	<i>We intend to extend the València Activa model of Local Development Agency and a network of local employment, entrepreneurship and training offices, one for each district, with a general catalogue of services common to all offices and with specific services and actions for each district.</i>
Economy & Industry	<i>E-4 Promoting local commerce</i>	<i>We intend to promote local commerce as a strategy not only to generate economic activity and employment but also to revitalise the city's neighbourhoods.</i>
València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: VLC Tech City		
Economy & Industry	<i>E-5 VLC Tech City</i>	<i>We aim to consolidate the VLC Tech City initiative as a public-private, inclusive, open, pioneering initiative with national and international projection that connects the entire technological and innovative ecosystem of the city to generate employment and growth, aspiring to</i>

		<i>become the main technological and innovation hub of the Mediterranean.</i>
València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: Innovative District Vara de Quart		
Economy & Industry	E-6 Innovative District Vara de Quart	<i>The reconversion of the Vara de Quart industrial estate into an innovative district will be the largest urban regeneration operation in our city. It will involve the reconversion of this industrial area of almost 60 hectares into a new district of the city based on the 15-minute city model, making room for new tertiary, residential and educational uses. This new compact area with a diversity of uses will house enough space for the implementation of new companies and training centres specialising in different areas such as the agri-food sector, cultural and creative industries, digital industries and renewable energies. It will thus become a great hub of innovation and knowledge that will not only boost the industrial estate and the neighbouring districts (San Isidro, Tres Forques, La Fuensanta), but will also aspire to be the new economic engine of the city, and even of the Valencian Community.</i>
València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: La Marina de València		
Economy & Industry	E-7 La Marina de València	<i>The central purpose of the Marina de València is to manage the recovery and promotion of the historic dock of the Port of València, incorporating it into the city as part of its urban, social, cultural and economic composition. It is an urban space with a unique character and opportunities. It aspires to be a benchmark in Europe as a focus of attraction for talent and companies and projects linked to innovation, creativity and design; a centre for the economic, cultural and social life of the territory, with the services of a technologically advanced sports marina in the Mediterranean and an efficient management model committed to the objectives of sustainable development.</i>
València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: Missions València 2030		
Economy & Industry	E-8 Missions València 2030	<i>Missions València 2030 is the strategic framework for social and urban innovation of the city of València to guide its public efforts in innovation, which aims to: 1) Promote mission-</i>

		<p><i>oriented research and innovation that improve people's lives in aspects related to health, sustainability, solidarity and collective well-being and prosperity and entrepreneurship; 2) Place València at the European forefront of cities testing and experimentation field of European policies of R&I missions collected in Horizon Europe 2021-2027; 3) To deploy the strategies, commitments and actions necessary to generate new public capacities that favour and facilitate the development of innovation in València; 4) To strengthen and promote Las NAVES and its extension to La Harinera as an urban innovation centre in València.</i></p>
València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: Sustainable tourism		
Economy & Industry	E-9 Sustainable, digital and competitive tourism	<p><i>We aim to turn València into a smart and sustainable tourist destination in all its aspects. This translates into the general objective of consolidating the destination on the solid foundations of improving the well-being of residents, reducing the carbon footprint, combating climate change, digital transformation, creating value and improving governance. To this end, it is committed to promoting the destination's tourism transformation based on four vectors: green and sustainable transition; improving energy efficiency, digital transition and competitiveness.</i></p>
València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: València, city of creativity and culture		
Economy & Industry	E-10 València city of creativity and culture	<p><i>We aim to position creativity and cultural industries at the heart of the city's local development plan, cooperating both locally and internationally in the field to consolidate València, City of Creativity and Culture.</i></p>
València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: Strategic infrastructures		
Economy & Industry	EI-11 Port of València	<p><i>We aim to promote ValènciaPort as a port of the future, modern, sustainable, competitive and integrated into the city, which prioritises everything related to the economic activity of the territory in order to continue to be a key driver of employment in the framework of the</i></p>

		<i>blue economy, within the framework of its strategy "ValènciaPort 2030, zero emissions".</i>
València 2030 Urban Strategy Programme: Urban regeneration and access to housing		
Urbanism & Habitat	UH-1 Integral urban regeneration areas	<i>Integrated urban regeneration areas are those territorial areas of the city in which to implement comprehensive physical-spatial, social, economic and environmental intervention policies, i.e. integrated urban regeneration and a new city model. It is proposed to continue working in the Cabanyal-Canyamelar-Cap de França area, giving continuity to the actions developed through the Confianza, EDUSI and ARRUR Plans to complete the comprehensive regeneration of the neighbourhood.</i>
Transversal	Cross-cutting-1 Carbon neutral districts	<i>We aim to transform the affected neighbourhoods in a way that goes far beyond energy and greenhouse gas emissions. On an economic and social level, we propose to use the districts to consolidate by 2030 an urban energy hub capable of generating green jobs, entrepreneurship and leading the green economy towards becoming the city's main economic sector by 2030. On the other hand, the work focused on districts allows them to be used as a sandbox for testing, replicating and scaling up systemic innovations in the rest of the city. In this way, they will serve as a pole of attraction for private, academic and civil society initiatives, because they join the efforts of the public administration and maximise impact.</i>

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	TR-1 Expansion of the cycling network in the city of València

	Type of action	AU València Bicycle Capital Programme
	Description of the action	This action focuses on the extension of the cycling network in València with actions, among others, in: Cardenal Benlloch-Eduardo Boscá, General Avilés. Section Maestro Rodrig Pío XII. Cortes Valencianas, Av. Del Cid. Tres Cruces-Fin Término section, Av. Peset Aleixandre, General Avilés. Section Pio XII- N.Benlloch, Gascó Oliag-Bombero Daniel Balaciart, José María Haro - José Aguilar, etc. The development of the entire network will be carried out prioritising the safety of pedestrians and users of the cycling infrastructure.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the need for motorised transport • Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology & Infrastructure • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased modal split of bicycles and VMP. • Creation of segregated and safe cycling infrastructure in neighbourhoods that lack it and which connects public spaces in the city.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space.
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • General public
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Mobility Bureau
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2015-2030 • Development within the framework of the membership of the Cities for Bicycles Network
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable

	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the sub-sector Reduction in the need for motorised transport amounting to 103kton. • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the modal shift subsector: shift to public and non-motorised transport amounting to 45kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 28.000.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	TR-2 High-capacity metropolitan cycle routes
	Type of action	AU València Bicycle Capital Programme
	Description of the action	This action focuses on the design and construction of a network of high-capacity cycle lanes connecting the municipalities of the metropolitan area with each other and with the city of València with the main objective of continuing to promote the use of the bicycle as a means of daily transport, also for medium and long distances. These bi-directional cycle lanes will be completely separated from motorised traffic, wider than a conventional cycle lane and properly lit, signposted and integrated.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the need for motorised transport • Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities

	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of metropolitan transport axes for non-motorised vehicles. • Increased modal split of bicycles and VMP. • Creation of segregated and safe cycling infrastructure on a metropolitan scale.
Implementation	Bodies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space. Generalitat Valènciana
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metropolitan scale • General public
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Generalitat Valènciana
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2023-2030 • This action depends, to a large extent, on the Generalitat Valènciana.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Does not precede
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the sub-sector Reduction in the need for motorised transport amounting to 103kton. • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the modal shift subsector: shift to public and non-motorised transport amounting to 45kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 20.000.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	TR-3 Secure and intelligent bicycle parking facilities
	Type of action	AU València Bicycle Capital Programme
	Description of the action	This action envisages, firstly, the deployment of a network of smart and secure bicycle and scooter parking facilities within the municipality. And, secondly, the implementation of secure bicycle parking facilities at the main transport interchanges / public transport stops with the aim of promoting intermodality in urban and metropolitan journeys, establishing parking facilities and minimising the likelihood of theft.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the need for motorised transport • Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of metropolitan transport axes for non-motorised vehicles. • Increased modal split of bicycles and VMP. • Creation of segregated and safe cycling infrastructure in neighbourhoods where it is lacking and connects public spaces in the city.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space.
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • General public

	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> València City Council Mobility Bureau
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2023-2030
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the sub-sector Reduction in the need for motorised transport amounting to 103kton. This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the modal shift subsector: shift to public and non-motorised transport amounting to 45kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: 5.500.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	TR-4 the Horta Ring
	Type of action	AU València Bicycle Capital Programme
	Description of the action	L'Anell de l'Horta is a green infrastructure of sustainable mobility that tries to articulate internally the villages of the North, specifically: Poble Nou, Carpesa, Benifaraig and Borbotó. The inhabitants of these four towns in València have great difficulty in moving around their territory by any means other than the car: the roads are often narrow and the massive use of these roads by the car generates insecurity for users who cycle or walk. Therefore, this network of itineraries offers an alternative means of communication between the villages themselves

		that enables other sustainable forms of mobility such as walking or cycling.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the need for motorised transport • Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of metropolitan transport axes for non-motorised vehicles. • Increased modal split of bicycles and VMP. • Creation of segregated and safe cycling infrastructure at metropolitan level.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space.
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metropolitan scale • Citizenship of the villages of the North, specifically: Poble Nou, Carpesa, Benifaraig and Borbotó.
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Mobility Bureau
	Comments on implementation	N.a.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the sub-sector Reduction in the need for motorised transport amounting to 103kton. • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with

		the modal shift subsector: shift to public and non-motorised transport amounting to 45kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	TR-5 Nou Camí a la mar
	Type of action	AU València Bicycle Capital Programme
	Description of the action	The Nou Camí a la Mar is a new sustainable mobility infrastructure that reconnects all the villages along the riverfront to the sea. The route of the path will run through heritage elements and cultural itineraries already recognised by the PATODH Catalogue of Protections, through the old centres of the villages and along the irrigation channels that have historically organised the territory. In addition, secondary itineraries will be created from this route to reconnect neighbourhoods such as San Jorge in La Torre or Pueblecitos in Castellar.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in the need for motorised transport Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology and Infrastructure Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of metropolitan transport axes for non-motorised vehicles. Increased modal split of bicycles and VMP.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of segregated and safe cycling infrastructure at metropolitan level.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space.
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metropolitan scale • Citizenship of the villages of La Torre, Forn de Alcedo, Castellar-l'Oliveral and Pinedo
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Mobility Bureau
	Comments on implementation	N.a.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the sub-sector Reduction in the need for motorised transport amounting to 103kton. • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the modal shift subsector: shift to public and non-motorised transport amounting to 45kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

Action plan	Name of the action	TR-6 Implementation of Low Emission Zone
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	Type of action	AU programme Decarbonisation of mobility and mobility as a service
	Description of the action	The implementation of a Low Emission Zone in the city of València is a legal requirement and is integrated into the city's intelligent and digitalised traffic management system. It aims to manage mobility as a whole according to environmental parameters. The area of influence and its regulation will be set out in a municipal ordinance. The Line of Action includes the installation of all street equipment for access monitoring, environmental measurement and information panels, as well as the equipment and computer systems to host and process the computer applications. It also includes a communication and awareness-raising campaign aimed at the public to publicise the project for the implementation of the ZBE and raise awareness of its necessity and convenience.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the need for motorised transport • Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Low Emission Zone. • Reducing the use of polluting motorised vehicles through the loss of access privileges to certain areas of the city. • Increased pollution control through the installation of measuring sensors. • Encourage the use of non-polluting vehicles by facilitating their recharging and generating access privileges to certain areas of the city. • Promoting the use of smart public transport and mobility management platforms.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space.

	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City scale - The specific area is still to be defined. General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> València City Council Mobility Bureau
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2022-2024 Action developed under Law 7/2021 of 20 May on climate change and energy transition.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the sub-sector Reduction in the need for motorised transport amounting to 103kon. This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the modal shift subsector: shift to public and non-motorised transport amounting to 45kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: 11.500.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	TR-7 Intelligent Public Transport Systems
	Type of action - Alternative B. Link to the UA Programme	AU programme Decarbonisation of mobility and mobility as a service
	Description of the action	The action is aimed at the digitalisation and sustainability of the activity of public transport services, consisting of the sensorisation and capture of vehicle data of the municipal transport fleet (480 buses). To this end, it focuses on

		<p>efficient energy management, as well as intelligent technological assistants, efficient driving assistance systems (BusCAN - GPS GNSS - 4/5G and on-board dashboards), vehicle design, workshops and infrastructure, IT communication standards between systems, interface between the bus, buses and CRTs (collaborative systems), together with urban infrastructure, intelligent garage and predictive maintenance.</p> <p>Demonstration project: On-board environmental sensors in EMT. Installation of 40 on-board devices on buses of different EMT lines in València to measure air quality, temperature and humidity in the city.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in the need for motorised transport Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology and Infrastructure Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensorised and digitised buses for sustainable smart fleet management EMT Installation of 40 on-board devices on buses of different EMT lines in València.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<p>València City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space. EMT - València Municipal Transport Company
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City scale General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> València City Council Mobility Bureau EMT - València Municipal Transport Company Technology companies
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2022-2024

Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the sub-sector Reduction in the need for motorised transport amounting to 103kton. • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the modal shift subsector: shift to public and non-motorised transport amounting to 45kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 6.000.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	TR-8 Mobility as a service
	Type of action	AU programme Decarbonisation of mobility and mobility as a service

	Description of the action	We aim to promote shared mobility by providing users with complete mobility solutions that facilitate their journeys from origin to destination, simplifying the choice of mode of transport, integrating payment, etc.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared transport
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common regulatory framework for new Mobility as a Service services.
Implementation	Bodies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space. Companies linked to the Mobility as a service sector
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Mobility Bureau • Companies linked to the Mobility as a service (MaaS) sector
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2023-2030
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Shared Transport subsector amounting to 26kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	TR-9 Renewal and electrification of the vehicle fleet
	Type of action	AU programme Decarbonisation of mobility and mobility as a service
	Description of the action	Electrification actions are envisaged, among others, in the fleet of the Local Police, the fire brigade or certain vehicles at the disposal of the political team. The progressive incorporation of electric vehicles with a 'zero emissions' label is planned to replace diesel and petrol vehicles. Likewise, the recharging points to be installed will allow the power to be regulated, so that it can be configured so as not to exceed a certain level or depending on the time.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car electrification
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewed, electrified and sustainable fleet of the Municipal Transport Company and the City Council's vehicle fleet with supporting infrastructure in place. • 150 electric charging stations for the bus fleet.
Implementation	Bodies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Management Area (Central Technical Services) • Local Police • Fire Brigade
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • Public employees
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Public employees • Installation companies

	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2023-2030
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Car Electrification sub-sector amounting to 23kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: 15.000.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	TR-10 Network of recharging points for electric vehicles
	Type of action	AU programme Decarbonisation of mobility and mobility as a service
	Description of the action	<p>The action consists of the progressive implementation of electric vehicle chargers in the public domain to facilitate the development of electric mobility, using and optimising existing electrical infrastructures (public lighting, municipal buildings, etc.), so as to obtain synergies that result in a greater supply of recharging points under competitive conditions.</p> <p>Demonstrator project: MatchUp. Humble Lamp Post. On-street charging points connected to city streetlights for energy and cost optimisation.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Car electrification
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology and Infrastructure Social Innovation Governance and Politics

	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EV chargers installed in the public domain by optimising existing electrical infrastructures. • Encouraging the use of non-polluting vehicles by facilitating their recharging and generating access privileges to certain areas of the city.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space.
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Mobility Bureau • Companies in the electric mobility sector
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021-2024
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Car Electrification sub-sector amounting to 23kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 1.200.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	TR-11 Renewal and electrification of the EMT fleet
	Type of action	AU programme Decarbonisation of mobility and mobility as a service
	Description of the action	The action includes actions for the renewal and adaptation of the urban public transport fleet in the city of València towards less polluting and more energy efficient vehicles, as well as the construction of the necessary infrastructure (garage, photovoltaic plant, substation) to start the electrification of the EMT València fleet. We also intend to move forward with the purchase and installation of 150 electric charging stations distributed between the headquarters and the different PLV units distributed throughout the city.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus electrification
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewed, electrified and sustainable fleet of the Municipal Transport Company and the City Council's vehicle fleet with supporting infrastructure in place. • 150 electric charging stations for the bus fleet.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space. • EMT - Municipal Transport Company of València
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • General citizenship

	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Mobility Bureau • EMT - Municipal Transport Company of València • Companies in the electric mobility sector
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2023-2030
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Bus Electrification sub-sector amounting to 19kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 90.000.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	TR-12 Sustainable logistics
	Type of action	AU programme Decarbonisation of mobility and mobility as a service
	Description of the action	The action includes actions such as: development of innovative solutions based on urban freight consolidation centres as logistics distribution micro-platforms; development of new last mile distribution management models based on the promotion of horizontal collaboration between logistics operators; progress in new autonomous and intelligent logistics solutions; development of new shared logistics solutions between delivery companies or the introduction of tools and technologies for the improvement of collection systems and services in work centres and communication nodes - pickboxes.

Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimisation of freight transport logistics
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient and sustainable urban logistics that allows the mobility of people and goods to coexist.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space.
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • General citizenship • Companies in the field of urban logistics
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Mobility Bureau • Companies in the field of urban logistics
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2023-2028
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the sub-sector Optimisation of freight transport logistics, amounting to 43kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	TR-13 Metropolitan Green Belt
	Type of action	AU Metropolitan Mobility Programme
	Description of the action	Construction of the northern section of the València Metropolitan Green Cycle Path Ring, which will connect the València huerta with the sea, linking the entire metropolitan area by means of historical and natural paths, as well as running through the Turia and Albufera natural parks and other green infrastructures and cultural assets. With a length of almost 60 km, the green ring will offer an exclusive alternative for interurban journeys by bicycle or on foot.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the need for motorised transport • Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport • Impact also in the Impact Domain on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions of the València 2030 Climate Mission.
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of metropolitan transport axes for non-motorised vehicles. • Creation of segregated and safe cycling infrastructure at metropolitan level.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 km of green ring for non-motorised interurban travel, linking 15 metropolitan municipalities.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space. Generalitat Valènciana
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metropolitan scale General citizenship, with special focus on those located in the following 15 municipalities: Meliana, Alboraià, Moncada, Picanya, Alaquàs, Aldaia, Quart de Poblet, Paterna, Godella, Rocafort, Massarrojos, Pinedo and Sedaví.
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> València City Council Mobility Bureau Generalitat Valènciana
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2023-2024 The action depends, to a large extent, on the Generalitat Valènciana and its Sustainable Metropolitan Mobility Plan for the València Area (PMoMe).
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the sub-sector Reduction in the need for motorised transport amounting to 103kton. This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the modal shift subsector: shift to public and non-motorised transport amounting to 45kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: 50.000.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	TR-14 Metropolitan Mobility
	Type of action	AU Metropolitan Mobility Programme
	Description of the action	<p>The action focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make the necessary investments and introduce the appropriate changes in management to guarantee quality throughout the suburban system, especially in those corridors with the greatest need for service and frequency. To accelerate its development, the transfer to the Generalitat Valenciana of the management of Cercanías will be studied, together with the necessary resources to undertake the investments that can reverse the dramatic loss of passengers suffered over the last ten years. • Expand and consolidate the metro network: increase the capacity of the current network; expand the network; extend the metro to Ribarroja and extend the l'Horta Oest branch to Xirivella, Aldaia and Alaquàs, together with Barri del Crist. • To finish weaving the city's tram network, connecting the new urban developments in the south and east, thus connecting the city centre with the seafront by means of an efficient and quality service. To this end, it is necessary to: complete Line 10 and extend it to La Marina; extend Line 11 to La Marina through the Grao neighbourhood; and extend Line 12 to connect with La Nueva Fe and Malilla. • Deploy Metrotram, as a bus rapid transit (BRT) system. • Strengthening the Metrobus, which means: creating bus-VAO corridors on four of the main access roads to the city of València, the V21, CV35, A3 and V31; setting up a system of shuttles to feed the

		<p>existing network efficiently and quickly; and prioritising circulation for metropolitan surface public transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refurbish the València bus station. This short-term improvement is compatible with the study, in the medium and long term, of the transfer of the bus station to the Joaquín Sorolla Station area. • Create 15 new car parks at existing stations and 2 at new railway stations, as well as expand car parks at 14 stations, improve existing car parks at 2 stations and improve car park accessibility across the board. • Decarbonise metropolitan mobility: expand electric vehicle charging points on a metropolitan scale; promote the installation of charging points in metropolitan homes; electrify and improve the efficiency of the metropolitan public sector vehicle fleet; promote electric vehicles in the mobility of fleets and individuals; promote regulatory change in taxation for environmentally labelled vehicles; and promote measures to optimise logistics activity.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the need for motorised transport • Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global decarbonisation of the transport system by moving towards new climate-neutral transport systems. • Commitment to new forms of shared mobility. • Promoting rational car use. • Reclaiming road space for non-mechanised modes of transport. • Dissuasive car parks at metropolitan level to reduce the use of private vehicles and promote multimodality.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving parking provision ratios, minimum population densities and accessibility levels. • Polycentric urban region facilitating agile exchanges of people and goods. • Expansion and upgrading of metropolitan loading and unloading areas.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space. Generalitat Valènciana València Metropolitan Transport Authority Spanish Government
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metropolitan scale • General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Mobility Bureau • Generalitat Valènciana • València Metropolitan Transport Authority • Spanish Government
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision 2035 • Action depends to a large extent on the Generalitat Valènciana.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the sub-sector Reduction in the need for motorised transport amounting to 103kton. • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the modal shift subsector: shift to public and non-motorised transport amounting to 45kton.

	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 1.590.600.000€.
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B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	TR-15 València Green Hydrogen Valley
	Type of action	AU Metropolitan Mobility Programme
	Description of the action	The Generalitat Valenciana, València City Council, València Port and the Polytechnic University of València, together with a wide range of member companies and institutions are promoting the València Green Hydrogen Valley initiative to collaborate in the deployment of the Green Hydrogen Economy in the Transport and Logistics sector in the Metropolitan Area and the Port of València. To this end, actions will be designed and implemented to impact, in a complementary manner, on the entire Green Hydrogen value chain: production, transport, supply and consumption, in order to promote its simultaneous deployment. In this sense, work will be carried out on both the deployment of market technologies and the development of new technologies, seeking a tractor effect on investment, and boosting national technological sovereignty in the field of hydrogen production and consumption technologies, with a particular focus on the Valencian industrial fabric.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport • Car electrification • Bus electrification • Electrification of trucks
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation of a territorial development pole in València around Green Hydrogen.

Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space. Generalitat Valènciana València Port Polytechnic University of València
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metropolitan scale • General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Mobility Bureau • Generalitat Valènciana • València Port • Polytechnic University of València • Companies in the field of mobility (specifically green hydrogen)
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2022-2030 • Consortium action.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the modal shift sub-sector: shift to public and non-motorised transport amounting to 103kton. • This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Car Electrification sub-sector amounting to 23kton. • This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Bus Electrification sub-sector amounting to 19kton. • This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Truck Electrification sub-sector amounting to 22kton.

	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 160.000.000€.
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B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	TR-16 Strategic mobility infrastructures
	Type of action	AU Strategic Infrastructure Programme
	Description of the action	<p>This comprehensive action pursues the development and adaptation of the city's strategic infrastructures in terms of their contribution to a more sustainable and prosperous city. The focus is mainly on the railway infrastructure within the framework of the Mediterranean corridor. The interventions envisaged in this action will make it possible to strengthen, on the one hand, the strategic state and international positioning of València as an economic hub of innovation and competitiveness and, on the other hand, to promote the decarbonisation and sustainability of the city's modes of transport, as well as the adaptation and resilience of the city in terms of climate. Specifically, the aim is to make progress in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the access channel located on Avenida Federico García Lorca between the Bulevar Sur and the new Central Station of València. It consists of a set of underground tracks underneath the current access roads to València. The length of the canal is 1,500 m and it is buried on two levels. In this project, the well-known scalextric -the Giorgeta viaduct- will also be demolished and the space now occupied by the above-ground tracks will be completely freed up for the green development of the future García Lorca boulevard. • Construction of a new Central Station in València to replace the two existing ones. It will be located in an intermediate space between the North and Sorolla stations and will accommodate all rail traffic. The new station will be a through

		<p>station instead of its current sack-bottom layout. On the surface, the station will consist of a large building located between the Gran Vía de Germanías and the current station building. This new building will house most of the accesses and exits of the new facilities and the station's support services. The work on the new station will have continuity at its southern end with the Access Channel and at the other end with the Through Tunnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the Through Tunnel. The València Railway Passageway Axis consists of the connection between the Central Station and the València-Barcelona line to the north of the city in order to convert the station into a passageway and eliminate its current arrangement in a cul-de-sac, thus avoiding the undesirable effects of carrying out backward manoeuvres in the area around the station. Two new urban stations are planned (Aragón and Universidad) with connections to the metro and tram lines. All types of trains (high-speed, long-distance, regional and commuter trains) are expected to run through the tunnel. • Burying of the Serrería tracks.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the need for motorised transport • Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport • Optimisation of freight transport logistics
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic rail infrastructures deployed or planned that enhance and promote rail transport and multimodality as opposed to polluting mobility and transport. These infrastructures are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Access channel completed; ○ Giorgeta Viaduct demolished;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Area of surface tracks freed up for the green development of the future García Lorca boulevard; ○ New Central Station in València with a pass-through character and accommodates all rail traffic; ○ Passing tunnel between Central Station and the València-Barcelona railway line, which accommodates all types of trains and 2 new urban stations (Aragón and Universidad) with connection to the metro and tram. ○ Underground roads from Ibiza Street to connect with the seafront of València and resolve the meeting of AV de Francia and Cauce del Turia with the sea.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space. Generalitat Valènciana Spanish Government
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country, regional, metropolitan and city scale • General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Mobility Bureau • Generalitat Valènciana • Spanish Government • ADIF
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action depends, to a large extent, on supra-local public administrations.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.

	<p>Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the sub-sector Reduction in the need for motorised transport amounting to 103kton. • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the modal shift subsector: shift to public and non-motorised transport amounting to 45kton. • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the sub-sector Optimisation of freight transport logistics, amounting to 43kton.
	<p>Total costs and costs per unit CO2e</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: €475,000,000 (only the Access Channel is budgeted).

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
<p>Action plan</p>	<p>Name of the action</p>	<p>TR-17 València City of Squares and pedestrians</p>
	<p>Type of action</p>	<p>AU Programme València City of Squares and Pedestrians</p>
	<p>Description of the action</p>	<p>This action focuses on the recovery of public space for people in order to have a network of pedestrian-priority and naturalised connections throughout the city. The action aims to promote healthy mobility and lifestyles by transforming public spaces into people-friendly environments, guaranteeing people's safety and autonomy when moving around. It also aims to create spaces for leisure and neighbourhood coexistence that favour economic activity and social cohesion in the city's neighbourhoods, integrating the gender perspective. It also aims to guarantee adequate interconnectivity between neighbourhoods and the city's main facilities, promoting the complete articulation of the internal network of pedestrian routes, connecting the points of special concentration of people.</p> <p>Demonstration project: Town Hall Square. The Town Hall Square constitutes the urban centre of València and is the most representative public space in the city, playing a strategic role in the</p>

		<p>construction of the urban model in which, since past times, the activity of the Valèncian city has been agglutinated. The initiative consists of the comprehensive redevelopment of the square, with the guarantee of quality that comes with a call for ideas, in order to promote its urban regeneration by improving its environmental conditions, mobility, especially for pedestrians, accessibility, air quality, commercial and festive uses, such as flower stalls and the shooting and viewing of mascletás and fireworks events, uses, urban landscape, etc. to restore its qualities as a place to stay, for leisure and civic coexistence.</p> <p>Demonstration project: the Queen’s Square. It has consisted of the remodelling of a space of some 12,000 square metres, where the city's central streets of La Pau, San Vicente and Santa Catalina converge, for the use and enjoyment of the public to enhance the protected monumental environment, with a full view of the Cathedral and the Micalet, and which has been equipped with seating areas and new trees. In addition, it has been contemplated the deployment of shade, the installation of nebulisers and new services in the refurbished adjoining car park, with 300 spaces and electric recharging points. The remodelling has been designed and enriched based on the needs of the residents through various participatory processes.</p> <p>Demonstration project: Superilla de la Petxina. Almost complete pedestrianisation of the streets of Palleter and Calixto III and the sections between the latter and Literato Gabriel Miró, Juan Llorens, Erudito Orellana and Gran Vía, inverting the space available to the car for pedestrians. In this case, soft urbanisation will be chosen, a method that involves minimal, quick and low-cost work. Through the so-called 'tactical urbanism', a participatory process has been developed for its design.</p> <p>Demonstration project: Superilla de Orriols. Pedestrianisation of 8.700m² of the Orriols neighbourhood with gardens, recreational areas and two small meadows. The superblock of the Orriols neighbourhood will cover the entire area between the streets Pare Viñas; Duc de Mandas; San Vicent de Paül and Reig Genovés. It will integrate and connect some spaces already pedestrianised in the area around the traditional historic centre of Orriols, as well as the Ermita garden and the CEIP Bartolomé Cossío primary</p>
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		<p>school. The project will eliminate the interior border by connecting the historic core of the neighbourhood and green areas with all the surrounding streets.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the need for motorised transport • Impact also in the Impact Domain on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions of the València 2030 Climate Mission. • Impact also in the Impact Domain on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions of the València 2030 Climate Mission. • Impact also in the Emissions Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Social Innovation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Council Square, the Queen’s Square and Plaza de Brujas and the area around the Mercado y Lonja recover the space for the citizens and its symbolic identity as a landmark among the city’s public spaces. • 6 main pedestrian axes and 2 secondary pedestrian axes deployed ensuring adequate and optimal pedestrian circulation interconnectivity between neighbourhoods and main city facilities. • Avenidas Ausias March, Pérez Galdós, Giorgeta, del Puerto and the area around the Marina regenerated in terms of landscape integration, naturalisation, generation of pedestrian routes and recreational areas. • Rehabilitated historic neighbourhoods in order to improve and complete the existing urbanisation of the pavements and roads of the city of València in order to promote its urban regeneration by improving its environmental conditions, accessibility, air quality, urban landscape and interconnection between

		different neighbourhoods of the city before 2030.
Implementation	Bodies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Development, Urban Renewal and Housing Area • Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale (and focus on neighbourhoods) • General public
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Neighbourhood associations • General public
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021-2025 • Development under the Special Plan of Urban Quality Guidelines and the Design Guide for the sustainable transformation of València's public space.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the sub-sector Reduction in the need for motorised transport amounting to 103kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 191.700.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

Action plan	Name of the action	TR-18 15-min València, urban planning
	Type of action	AU Programme 15-min València (15 minutes in València)

	Description of the action	<p>The city of València is immersed in a municipal planning review process that covers both structural and detailed planning. The Special Plan of Urban Quality Guidelines is a link between these two levels of planning, the metropolitan structural and the detailed planning of the neighbourhoods. The guidelines aim to establish a framework on which to implement a change of direction in urban planning activity towards urban regeneration based on urban quality as a means of improving people's quality of life. As a result of this work, progress is being made in comprehensive urban planning in the city from the perspective of the 15-minute city with local facilities in the different neighbourhoods of the city.</p> <p>Demonstration project: Special Plan for Nazaret. Natzaret will be the first neighbourhood to meet the premise of the "15-minute València", i.e. the neighbourhood will be a fifteen-minute walk from any essential public service or facility. The project is divided into four zones within the same neighbourhood, to be divided between Cocoterros, Moreras, Residenciales Sur and Castell de Pop. All the reforms aim to make the Nazaret neighbourhood a greener, more sustainable, safer and more connected to València, the result of a participatory process that has sought the consensus of the residents. It highlights the construction of almost 4,000 new homes, of which almost 800 will have "some kind of protection" from the City Council, which translates into 20% of the new constructions. This will make the Nazaret neighbourhood one of the urban nuclei with the highest percentage of protected housing in the city. This new plan aims to build a new market, the creation of pedestrian corridors, a new church square, a new Day Centre and a friendly transition to the huerta de La Punta.</p> <p>Demonstration project: Cabanyal-Canyamelar Special Plan. The Special Plan for the neighbourhood foresees the creation of three greenways, the landscaping of the end of Avenida Blasco Ibáñez, the limitation of tourist flats per block to 10%, the protection of the seafront and the maintenance of the construction typology of the neighbourhood with a maximum of 3 storeys. In the Cabanyal there will be between 850 and 1,000 houses from the public housing stock to</p>

		contain prices. It will be the largest public housing park in the whole of València.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the need for motorised transport • Impact also in the Impact Domain on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions of the València 2030 Climate Mission. • Impact also in the Emission Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Social Innovation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A compact city model in which all services are provided to citizens without the need to spend more than 15 minutes travelling. • Activation of participatory processes in the urban planning of the city's functional areas. • Improving the quality of the consolidated city, guaranteeing the balance of the city as a whole.
Implementation	Bodies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Development, Urban Renewal and Housing Area • AUMSA
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale, with a focus on Nazaret and Cabanyal-Canyamelar • General public
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Neighbourhood associations • General public
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development under the Special Plan of Urban Quality Guidelines and the Design Guide for the sustainable transformation of València's public space.

Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the sub-sector Reduction in the need for motorised transport amounting to 103kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	TR-19 15-min València, key endowments in the neighbourhoods
	Type of action	AU Programme 15-min València (15 minutes in València)
	Description of the action	This line of action includes actions for the provision of different types of public services and facilities throughout the city, such as, for example, the municipal nursery school in the Malilla neighbourhood, the Marxalenes oil mill, new sports facilities in the neighbourhoods, the Casino de l'Americà, La Harinera and La Ceramo.

Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the need for motorised transport • Impact also in the Impact Domain on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions of the València 2030 Climate Mission. • Impact also in the Emission Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Social Innovation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A compact city model in which all services are provided to citizens without the need to spend more than 15 minutes travelling. • Improving the quality of the consolidated city, guaranteeing the balance of the city as a whole.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Development, Urban Renewal and Housing Area • AUMSA
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • General public
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Neighbourhood associations • General public
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021-2026
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the sub-sector Reduction in the need for

		motorised transport amounting to 103kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: 41.500.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	TR-20 15-min València, new urban developments
	Type of action	AU Programme 15-min València (15 minutes in València)
	Description of the action	<p>New urban developments must respond to the city's need for new housing and facilities. In this sense, it is proposed to unblock and develop different pending developments in the city with criteria of social cohesion, accessibility and sustainability. Urban developments must respond to a Mediterranean approach that combines a link with the territory and a compact, dense, mixed-use city model. Along these lines, the following stand out: 1) Parque Central, linked to the burying of the train tracks and the generation of the García Lorca boulevard to sew together the neighbourhoods of Malilla, Creu Coberta and San Marcelino in accordance with the criteria of a "15-minute city", with local facilities and services; 2) Benimaclet, as a space of opportunity to develop a transition model between the city and the historic huerta, preserving the heritage of the area while guaranteeing a public housing park, green areas with urban gardens and sports, civic, educational and cultural facilities; 3) El Grau, which develops a large green space connected to the Turia Garden, the Desembocadura Park and La Marina, promoting public housing, commercial uses and the weight of the tertiary sector to encourage the establishment of companies and activities that can establish synergies with the Maritime District of Innovation and Creativity. In this way, the aim is to develop a compact neighbourhood that can be an example of a shared city and be integrated into a pole of innovative development, given its proximity to Las Naves, La Harinera and La Marina.</p>

Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the need for motorised transport • Impact also in the Impact Domain on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions of the València 2030 Climate Mission. • Impact also in the Emissions Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unblocking and development of different pending developments in the city with criteria of social cohesion, accessibility and sustainability: 1) Central Park; 2) Benimaclet; 3) El Grau. • A compact city model in which all services are provided to citizens without the need to spend more than 15 minutes travelling. • Activation of participatory processes in the urban planning of the city's functional areas. • Improving the quality of the consolidated city, guaranteeing the balance of the city as a whole.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Development, Urban Renewal and Housing Area • AUMSA
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale, with a focus on the Central Park, Benimaclet and El Grao areas. • General public
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Neighbourhood associations • General public
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development under the Special Plan of Urban Quality Guidelines and the Design

		Guide for the sustainable transformation of València's public space.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the sub-sector Reduction in the need for motorised transport amounting to 103kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	TR-21 Universal accessibility to public transport
	Type of action	AU Programme Universal accessibility in the city
	Description of the action	<p>This action encompasses the different elements that facilitate full access to the urban public transport system for citizens without architectural barriers. With regard to access from pedestrian routes to the bus stop area, two types of action are included. If the bus stop is on the pavement where public transport users walk, it will be sufficient to establish a strip of grooved tiles with a tactile-visual contrast perpendicular to the façade line and from the latter to the kerb in the bus stop area. If the bus stop is located on the opposite pavement or on a pavement of a central road, the necessary pedestrian crossings with curb cuts and tiling shall be constructed in accordance with the accessibility regulations. In addition, the corresponding traffic lights shall be installed.</p>

Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport • Impact also in the Emission Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport supply that guarantees universal accessibility for all users.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space. • Urban Development, Urban Renewal and Housing Area
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • General public and, with special focus, citizens with reduced mobility
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Mobility Bureau • Associations of groups with reduced mobility
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed within the framework of the Universal Accessibility Act.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the modal shift subsector: shift to public and non-motorised transport amounting to 45kton.

	Total costs and costs per unit CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 2.000.000€.
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B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	EC-1 Wave of residential building renovation
	Type of action	AU Urban regeneration and access to housing programme
	Description of the action	This action seeks to boost and accelerate the wave of renovation of buildings and housing in València, including the elimination of architectural barriers and full accessibility, replicating the European Renovation Wave at local level, which manages to convert the buildings located in the municipality into almost zero consumption or positive energy buildings. The action aims to mobilise private investment with a key role for the public administration in terms of information, support and dynamisation.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building renovations • Efficient lighting and appliances • Low-emission heat generation (decarbonisation of heating)
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Democracy and Participation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation rate of 2.5% per year to reach 52,000 renovated dwellings by 2030: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved insulation and enclosures. ○ Implementation of passive energy saving measures. ○ Improved energy efficiency of HVAC equipment, lighting appliances, etc.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Substitution of equipment based on fossil resources (boilers, gas cookers) by electric and renewable equipment. ○ Implementation of renewable energies (photovoltaic, geothermal, aerothermal, etc.). ○ Development of energy storage systems. ○ Implementation of charging systems for electric vehicles. ○ Implementation of demand management and consumption control systems. ● Incorporating more intensively the life-cycle perspective of materials in regeneration processes to optimise the environmental impact of the construction sector. ● Creation of neighbourhood energy communities in housing blocks.
Implementation	Bodies/persons responsible for implementation	<p>València City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Urban Development, Urban Renewal and Housing Area ● AUMSA
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● City scale ● General public
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● València City Council ● Neighbourhood associations ● Construction companies ● IDAE
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2020-2030 ● Guided by the European Renovation Wave
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the

		<p>Building Renovations sub-sector amounting to 27kton.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Lighting and efficient appliances sub-sector amounting to 79kton. • This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Low Emission Heat Generation subsector (decarbonisation of heating) amounting to 193kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 670.000.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	EC-2 Promotion of new housing typologies
	Type of action	AU Urban regeneration and access to housing programme
	Description of the action	<p>This action aims to promote the regulation and promotion of new housing models and typologies adapted to new social needs and that incorporate elements of resilience in the face of climate change. This would include new housing models in cooperative format, co-housing models, or other housing options adapted to different groups. In this line, the intergenerational perspective stands out in order to enable coexistence between people with different realities and needs.</p> <p>Demonstrator project: Intergenerational housing building of 91 affordable rental dwellings in the Moreras neighbourhood, developed by AUMSA. The design of this project incorporates the gender perspective in a transversal manner, and the concept of shared care ethics, which are applied in the design parameters of the housing, the building and the urban complex; as well as in the technical specifications for the tendering of the work and the allocation of housing to the applicants.</p>
	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New near-zero energy buildings

Reference to the impact pathway	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployed regulation and promotion of new housing models and typologies adapted to new social needs and incorporating elements of resilience to climate change.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Development, Urban Renewal and Housing Area • Area of Social Welfare and Social Rights • AUMSA
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • Citizens in general, with a special focus on young people and the elderly.
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Youth associations • Older people's associations
	Comments on implementation	N.a.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the New nearly zero energy buildings sub-sector amounting to 7kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	EC-3 Energy efficiency of public buildings
	Type of action	AU Municipal Energy Efficiency Programme
	Description of the action	<p>We intend to act in favour of public building refurbishment processes from the point of view of energy efficiency. Among others, we intend to develop energy rehabilitation processes in Tabacalera, municipal nurseries and schools, Municipal Historical Museum, City Museum, Palau de la Música, Punt de Ganxo, Palau de Congressos or municipal markets, prioritising the installation of efficient air conditioning elements that adapt these buildings to human wellbeing given the consequences of climate change and episodes of extreme weather.</p> <p>Demonstration project: Comprehensive refurbishment of the València Newspaper Library in Tres Forques with energy efficiency criteria and Next Generation financing.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building renovations • Efficient lighting and appliances • Low-emission heat generation (decarbonisation of heating)
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27% increase in energy efficiency in public buildings by 2030.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<p>València City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Management Area (Central Technical Services)
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • Public employees • General public

	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Public employees • Installation companies • IDAE • IVACE • Valèncian Building Institute
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2020-2024
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Building Renovations sub-sector amounting to 27kton. • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the Lighting and efficient appliances sub-sector amounting to 79kton. • This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Low Emission Heat Generation subsector (decarbonisation of heating) amounting to 193kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 15.000.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

Action plan	Name of the action	EC-4 Carbon footprint of sports facilities
	Type of action	AU Municipal Energy Efficiency Programme
	Description of the action	Comprehensive refurbishment of the city's oldest and most emblematic neighbourhood sports centres as part of a strategy for the sustainable development of public buildings as part of city energy planning. This action also advocates the

		<p>development of new tax rebate instruments that allow this type of action to be taxed positively in sports facilities that are also privately owned.</p> <p>Demonstrator project: Integral refurbishment of the Cabanyal-Canyamelar sports centre with energy efficiency criteria and Next Generation financing.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building renovations • Efficient lighting and appliances • Low-emission heat generation (decarbonisation of heating)
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The city's oldest and most emblematic neighbourhood sports centres have been fully refurbished.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<p>València City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Management Area (Central Technical Services)
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Escala ciudad - All municipal sports facilities • Public employees • General public
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Public employees • Installation companies • IDAE • IVACE • Valèncian Building Institute
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021-2026
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.

	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Building Renovations sub-sector amounting to 27kton. • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the Lighting and efficient appliances sub-sector amounting to 79kton. • This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Low Emission Heat Generation subsector (decarbonisation of heating) amounting to 193kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 55.000.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	E-1 Energy efficiency of street lighting
	Type of action	AU Municipal Energy Efficiency Programme
	Description of the action	The aim is to complete the transformation of the city's lighting by installing LED lighting appliances and switching to more efficient technology. In addition, a remote management system will be implemented for both control centres and lighting appliances throughout the installation, which will provide greater and better control of the installation, by telematically transmitting information on network operation and faults in real time and preparing and adapting the lighting control centres to implement fibre optic

		communication, as a potential backbone structure for the deployment of elements in the Smart City.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-emission electricity generation
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Learning & Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transformation of the city's lighting 100% completed with LED lighting appliances to more energy efficient technology. • Transformation of the remaining 25,000 lighting appliances.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Management Area (Central Technical Services)
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • General public
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Installation companies
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2023
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	At the end of this process, an installation that in 2015 had an installed capacity of around 25,000 kW will have been transformed into an installation of between 7,000 and 8,000 kW, with the consequence of reducing energy costs by 58% in the scope of this project and 65% in the city as a whole.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Low Emission Power Generation sub-sector amounting to 387kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 25.000.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	E-2 Renewable production in public buildings
	Type of action	AU Municipal Energy Efficiency Programme
	Description of the action	<p>We intend to act in favour of increasing the production of renewable energies from the production capacities offered by public infrastructures. Thus, it will focus on the installation of photovoltaic panels on the roofs of public buildings for self-consumption, so that energy surpluses can be shared with economically vulnerable housing and/or public housing.</p> <p>Demonstrator project: Requiem in Power. We intend to cover cemetery niches with 7,000 solar panels to combat energy poverty, making it the largest urban solar plant. In total, 2.8 million megawatts of power will be installed and the energy obtained will be used for self-consumption, but will also be offered to the public (neighbourhood energy communities).</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-emission electricity generation
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of our renewable energy production capacity on our infrastructures and public buildings harnessed by 2030 with the objective of public self-consumption and the allocation of surplus energy to economically vulnerable households. • Modification of the municipal ordinance on solar collection for thermal uses with the aim of favouring the implementation of renewable energy systems. • Use of energy from renewable sources of 27% of the total in 2030.

Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource Management Area (Central Technical Services)
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City scale Public employees General public
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> València City Council Public employees Installation companies IDAE IVACE Valèncian Building Institute
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2023
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	2.8 million megawatts
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Low Emission Power Generation sub-sector amounting to 387kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: 4.000.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	E-3 Municipal sustainable energy company
	Type of action	AU Programme - Municipal Energy Efficiency
	Description of the action	The creation of a mixed municipal company is proposed, with the participation of a minority private partner, chosen by public tender, with criteria of transparency and free competition, for the provision of services and the execution of

		<p>municipal energy works and installations. The main services to be provided by the joint venture will be related to: 1) municipal renewable energy generation facilities for self-consumption; 2) energy efficiency works and installations; 3) maintenance and optimisation of systems.</p> <p>The concept of just transition will be worked on, as one of the objectives of the joint venture is to work on the fight against energy poverty by supplying energy to vulnerable households with social criteria.</p> <p>The Empresa Municipal de Energia Sostenible will be a joint venture, wholly owned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51% by the València City Council to guarantee a management oriented to the public interest. • 49% by a private partner, which will be selected by open and competitive tender, and will provide business know-how and market knowledge.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-emission electricity generation
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public-private joint venture for the provision of services and energy efficiency works and facilities established and active by 2030.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<p>València City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition • València Climate and Energy Foundation <p>Private partner</p>
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • General public
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Minority private partner
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already on the move

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 51% City Council and 49% private partner
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Photovoltaic solar panels to be installed on 525 municipal buildings for self-consumption - 72.25 megawatts
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Low Emission Power Generation sub-sector amounting to 387kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

Action plan	Name of the action	E-4 Neighbourhood Energy Communities
	Type of action	AU Energy Transition Programme
	Description of the action	<p>Energy communities have been recognised as a central element of the new energy model, given their renewable, decentralised and democratising character. An energy community is a new way of generating, using and managing energy at a local level through the cooperation of different agents (citizens, local administration and SMEs). Through this new figure, citizens and the rest of the participating entities become an active part of the energy sector, being able to produce and share renewable and local energy, offer energy efficiency services or promote sustainable mobility modes, among others.</p> <p>Thus, we intend to accelerate the pace and change the scale to replicate and expand the deployment of a network of neighbourhood energy communities, thus changing the energy model of the city. To this end, actions such as the analysis of the photovoltaic potential of the city's roofs; training and involvement of individuals and</p>

		<p>entities; dynamisation of participatory and training processes with interested people; creation of a Valèncian Network of CEBs; preparation of administrative documentation for the CEBs; preparation of technical projects for the installations; definition of the social model of the CEBs including people in vulnerability; administrative processing; management of subsidies; execution of the installations; social management of the CEBs or technical maintenance of the installations are envisaged.</p> <p>Demonstration project: Local Energy Community of Castellar-L'Oliveral. First pilot of an energy community with the participation of around 40 families, the energy cooperative, the València Clima i Energia Foundation, a municipal roof and families in a situation of energy vulnerability.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-emission electricity generation
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of València's neighbourhoods have local energy communities deployed, aggregating and federating citizens around renewable energy self-consumption projects collectively and as part of the transformation of the city's energy model by 2030. • At least 60% of the CEBs allocate part of the production to energy vulnerable families. • Creation of a Valèncian Network of CEBs. • Approval and management of tax credits for self-consumption. • Review of administrative barriers to self-consumption.

Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition • Fundació València Climate and Energy Foundation
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • Neighbours of the city
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Neighbours of the city • Federation of Neighbourhood Associations • Installation companies • IDAE • IVACE • Valèncian Building Institute • Association of Property Administrators of València • Professional associations • NGOs
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2020-2030
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,000 kW of renewable power managed by Neighbourhood Energy Communities.
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Low Emission Power Generation sub-sector amounting to 387kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 37.000.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	E-5 Energy Offices
	Type of action	AU Energy Transition Programme
	Description of the action	<p>The Energy One-Stop Shops are a key tool to get citizens and local actors involved in the energy transition and to facilitate their participation in the new efficient, emission-free, decentralised and democratic energy model.</p> <p>The offices provide local advice on energy rights, energy bills, energy efficiency or renewable energy production in communities. They also serve as a link with the citizens of other projects developed in the neighbourhoods, such as 50/50 programmes, Neighbourhood Energy Communities (CEB), rehabilitation programmes, etc. These offices respond to specific questions: how to save energy, how to produce renewables, what to do if I can't pay the electricity bill at the end of the month, etc., offering practical advice and technical and financial assistance to act as catalysts for the energy transition in València.</p> <p>Thus, we intend to deploy a network of energy advice offices in the city. To this end, actions will be carried out such as: detection and involvement of relevant actors, definition of the services and management model, preparation of spaces and training of human teams, preparation of action protocols, materials and guides, development of management tools and technical support, implementation of the advisory service, accompaniment and promotion of the EBCs and measurement of results.</p> <p>Finally, this network of physical offices will be accompanied by a digital office that offers online services, encompasses the information, materials and tools used by the physical offices, and makes it possible to reach a more varied public in terms of age and geographical location.</p> <p>Demonstration project: Energy Office in Algirós. The first Energy Office has been operational since 2019 in the district of Algirós. It has a dedicated team of 5 people to inform, advise and accompany citizens and the city's ecosystem on energy issues:</p>

		right to energy, energy efficiency, renewable energies and energy culture.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient lighting and appliances • Low-emission heat generation (decarbonisation of heating) • Low-emission electricity generation
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployed a network of energy advice offices distributed in 100% of districts and villages acting as the backbone of the energy transition in the decade before 2030. • Savings on electricity bills for families in València.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition • Fundació València Climate and Energy Foundation
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • Neighbours of the city
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Neighbours of the city • Federation of Neighbourhood Associations • IDAE • IVACE • Consumer associations • NGOs
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019-2030
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	Not applicable

	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the Lighting and efficient appliances sub-sector amounting to 79kton. • This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Low Emission Heat Generation subsector (decarbonisation of heating) amounting to 193kton. • This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Low Emission Power Generation sub-sector amounting to 387kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 17.000.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

Action plan	Name of the action	E-6 50/50 Programme
	Type of action	AU Energy Transition Programme
	Description of the action	<p>50/50 is a recognised example of practical cooperation and implementation of local initiatives to address climate change and energy transition. The idea, already created and tested in Germany in the 1990s, boils down to promoting energy efficiency and energy savings in public schools, whereby 50% of the energy savings achieved are returned to the schools through a financial contribution that the school can use as it wishes, while the remaining 50% is savings that are reinvested in further energy efficiency measures in the school. The aim, therefore, is to promote a new energy culture among different groups in society (students, teachers, school management team, management team, families...), while at the same time achieving energy and economic savings in the short term, making the power of citizen action visible.</p> <p>Based on the experience of more than 4 years implementing this action in the city, mainly in schools and institutes, it is proposed to change the scale and expand the focus of the 50/50</p>

		<p>programme, implementing it in other centres, groups and entities of the city. The idea, therefore, is not only to scale up the initiative to reach all the educational centres in València, but also to apply this environmental education and energy saving service to other public and private groups in the city. To this end, actions are envisaged such as: communication of the programme and involvement of interested parties, creation of a badge and a prize for participating entities, creation of multidisciplinary teams for its implementation, development of methodologies, protocols and materials, implementation of the programme, dynamisation of the work sessions, linking with other projects and initiatives to combat climate change, collaboration with the CEBs, taking advantage of the roofs of participating buildings for collective installations, etc.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient lighting and appliances • Low-emission heat generation (decarbonisation of heating) • Low-emission electricity generation
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of the public schools adhering to the 50/50 programme to promote energy efficiency and savings by 2030. • Savings in the electricity bills of educational centres.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<p>València City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition • Area of Education, Culture and Sport <p>Educational establishments</p>
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • Educational centres in the city
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Educational centres in the city • AMPAs

	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017-2030
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Lighting and efficient appliances sub-sector amounting to 79kton. This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Low Emission Heat Generation subsector (decarbonisation of heating) amounting to 193kton. This action contributes to the overall emission reductions associated with the Low Emission Power Generation sub-sector amounting to 387kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: 1.600.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

Action plan	Name of the action	E-7 Energy culture
	Type of action	AU Energy Transition Programme
	Description of the action	<p>Energy is an unknown subject for the majority of the population, who understand energy as a very technical subject that has little interest or impact on their lives. In addition, society has suffered from decades of a centralised and non-transparent energy model that left very little room for action to the end consumer, leading to distrust, disconnection and apathy. Now, however, we need an educated, informed and empowered citizenry to lead the energy transition towards a radically new model that is renewable, decentralised, emission-free, democratic and fair.</p>

		<p>Citizens must be put at the centre, not only to accelerate the necessary changes, but also to ensure that no one is left behind. For this reason, it is proposed to implement a massive communication and awareness-raising campaign to bring about a new energy culture among the population. This campaign will have three interrelated and complementary objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise awareness: convey the importance of changing the energy model to fight climate change and defend the right to energy for the entire population. Emphasise the opportunity that energy change offers to transform the city into a pleasant, sustainable, green, prosperous and inclusive place. - Motivate action: provide sufficient information and tools to motivate citizens to participate and promote energy transition projects, such as: energy renovation of houses and buildings, energy communities, collective self-consumption, shared electric mobility systems. - To add value: to make good practices and success stories of citizens, public administrations and private companies visible. The aim is to offer real examples of what the new energy model means, to bring energy closer to citizens, to break down mistrust and to inspire action by other people and entities. <p>This campaign includes, among others, the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organise talks, events and workshops with citizens and different professional sectors to discuss energy and environmental concepts, reaching all areas of the city. For example, on basic and simple guidelines to generate energy self-learning. - Produce guides, manuals, infographics, audiovisual resources, posters, creativities, interviews, press releases, etc. for the press, web, social networks, transport media, advertising media. - Collaborate with the five helixes of the city to multiply the impact of the campaign through replication and decentralisation: side events, sectoral talks, production of posters, use of campaign stamps, etc.
	<p>Subsector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient lighting and appliances

Reference to the impact pathway		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-emission heat generation (decarbonisation of heating) • Low-emission electricity generation
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambitious campaign deployed alongside the other demonstration projects, raising public interest and maximising their impact.
Implementation	Bodies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition • València Clima i Energia Foundation
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • Neighbours of the city
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Neighbours of the city • Federation of Neighbourhood Associations • The media
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2023-2030
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 2.500.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

Action plan	Name of the action	R-1 Waste management
	Type of action	AU Water, Sanitation and Waste Programme
	Description of the action	<p>This action focuses on achieving better waste management in the city, among others, by strengthening the four systems currently in place for selective collection. The new contract for the sustainable management of urban waste and the cleaning of public spaces will introduce important environmental improvements. Among others: the introduction of machinery and vehicles with zero emissions and/or eco-labels; the use of non-polluting and/or renewable fuels; the use of non-potable water for street cleaning; and the renewal of more than 50% of the fleet of containers, which will be accessible and friendly to the image of the streets and neighbourhoods, as well as having locations that minimise nuisance to the neighbourhood, commerce and the hotel and catering trade. A local waste plan will be drawn up for València, which will include the different waste collection models in the districts of València, with a special study of the city's monumental and historical surroundings, as well as pedestrian mobility.</p> <p>Demonstration project: Modernisation of EMTRE's treatment plants for greater circularity in waste management, increasing waste recovery and reducing waste disposal.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste recycling
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 15-year contract for sustainable urban waste management and cleaning of public spaces that meets 100% of the requirements of the climate mission. • Elimination/reduction of dumping on the coastline during the rainy season and improvement of bathing water quality. • Local Waste Plan.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Education Plan for Waste and Cleanliness 2022-2023.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition (Municipal Delegation of the Integral Water Cycle) • Empresa Mixta Valenciana de Aguas S.A. Company awarded the new waste management contract EMTRE
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Spanish Government • Generalitat Valenciana • Metropolitan Entity for Waste Treatment (EMTRE) • EGEVASA • Empresa Mixta Valenciana de Aguas S.A. (EMIVASA) • Municipal Waste Commission
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2022-2036
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the Waste Recycling sub-sector amounting to 61kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 1.325.000.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

Action plan	Name of the action	R-2 Circular economy
	Type of action	AU Water, Sanitation and Waste Programme
	Description of the action	<p>The reconfiguration of consumption flows is essential to close the circularity of the urban economy, and involves working on the initial design of products and services, promoting local production and distribution, facilitating repair and reuse, and maximising recycling and final recovery. All of this so that the products, materials and resources used in the city remain in use for as long as possible. The implementation of these new flows requires, in many cases, the development and implementation of innovative technologies, solutions and business models: new packaging materials, new models of ownership of goods and provision of services, new concepts of use and reuse of clothing, new materials, technologies and models of construction and housing, new systems for planning the purchase and consumption of food, etc.</p> <p>Demonstrator project: Proposed solutions to "Challenge 4: Valencian Circular and Sustainable Economy", of the Preliminary Market Consultation for Innovative Public Procurement.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling and waste
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circular economy visible in València by tripling the percentage of secondary materials and resources that re-enter the economy. • Environmental Education Plan for Waste and Cleanliness 2022-2023.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition

		The city's productive fabric EMTRE General public
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • All actors in the city as a whole
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2023-2030
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with the Waste Recycling sub-sector amounting to 61kton.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	R-3 Awareness-raising and awareness-raising on circular economy
	Type of action	AU Water, Sanitation and Waste Programme
	Description of the action	Action aimed at promoting responsible and sustainable consumption of resources, including both information tools on the characteristics of products and services, and models to encourage their use by companies and citizens. Among the actions to be developed are the creation of tax rebate instruments for habits that favour the

		reduction of the ecological footprint or the launch of campaigns aimed at the reuse of domestic water.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling and waste
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circular economy visible in València by tripling the percentage of secondary materials and resources that re-enter the economy. • Environmental Education Plan for Waste and Cleanliness 2022-2023
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition The city's productive fabric EMTRE NGOs (Caritas, La Casa Grande or El Rastrell) Civil society and citizens in general
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • All actors in the city as a whole
	Comments on implementation	N.a.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action contributes to the overall reduction of emissions associated with

		<p>the Waste Recycling sub-sector amounting to 61kton.</p>
	<p>Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	RBR-1 Accessible neighbourhood gardens
	Type of action	AU Green Neighbourhoods Programme
	Description of the action	<p>This action particularly affects the so-called neighbourhood gardens, which are of particular strategic interest due to their proximity and service to citizens. The selection of green spaces will be made taking into account the need for cohesion in the city and to compensate for existing imbalances, including actions planned for the creation of new accessible gardens without architectural barriers or the rehabilitation of existing ones in the different neighbourhoods and towns. The action also includes the development of secondary connections between these gardens and large city centres and green corridors through the renaturation of roads and traffic axes, as well as the elimination of architectural barriers in the Turia Garden. It is essential to consider neighbourhood gardens not in isolation, but as nodes in a wider green infrastructure system.</p> <p>Demonstration project: Trini Simó Garden. Due to its emblematic and identifying character, inspired by the Valencian agricultural landscape and the result of a long-standing demand from citizens. Its location makes it a green articulating element between the Jardí de les Hespèrides, the Gran Vía Fernando el Católico, the neighbourhood, the San Josep school, the Paseo de la Petxina and the Túria garden.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linked to the Impact on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact also in the Emission Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology and Infrastructure Social Innovation Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighbourhood and village gardens created or rehabilitated in close proximity to citizens, including the development of secondary connections between gardens and large city centres and green corridors. Pilot of collaborative initiatives at road/parking cost. Full accessibility to urban green infrastructure. New green/bio-healthy circuits. Green and Urban Biodiversity Plan.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<p>València City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition Urban Development, Urban Renewal and Housing Area
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City scale General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> València City Council Federation of AVVs and neighbourhood organisations
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2019-2030
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the compensation potential of the green infrastructure

		presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: 10.700.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	RBR-2 Large urban parks with inclusive design
	Type of action	AU Green Neighbourhoods Programme
	Description of the action	<p>Large city parks and gardens include those green areas that, due to their size, facilities, or historical and cultural character, acquire a relevance within the green infrastructure and facilities that transcends and goes beyond the scale of the neighbourhood. Thus, these large parks offer a service to citizens regardless of their proximity to their place of residence.</p> <p>Precisely because of their size, they can house a greater diversity of green and even aquatic ecosystems, making them key spaces within the city's green infrastructure, favouring the establishment and habitability of different species of flora and fauna. They also allow the integration of different uses and sports, play and leisure facilities that favour an active life in healthy environments with high environmental quality.</p> <p>This action focuses on expanding the network of large parks in our city, turning them into inclusive places designed for everyone, in areas such as Benimamet, Benimaclet, Cabañal, Benicalap, Arrancapins... Thus, new parks such as Carolinas Park, or the extension of others, such as Parque Central, Rambleta, or Benicalap, make up a balanced mesh of large green spaces with a high capacity to contribute to improving air quality and environmental temperature, in turn providing these areas with healthy environments and supporting urban biodiversity.</p> <p>Demonstration project: Carolinas Park. The location of the park, on the western urban edge of Benimàmet, is the culmination of the existing Linear Park in a large green space with sports and</p>

		<p>cultural facilities of almost 57,000 m². The design considers natural solutions for the improvement of the environmental and acoustic quality in the surroundings of the road, integrating also the cultural heritage of the existing caves as another endowment for the town, as well as different spaces for play and sport.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Impact on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission. • Impact also in the Emission Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extending the network of large parks in the city in areas such as Benimamet, Benimaclet, Cabañal, Benicalap, Arrancapins with new parks such as Parque Carolinas, or the extension of others, such as Parque Central, Rambleta, or Benicalap, which form a balanced mesh of large green spaces with a high capacity to contribute to improving air quality and environmental temperature, in turn providing these areas with healthy environments and support for urban biodiversity. • Pilot of collaborative initiatives at road/parking cost. • Full accessibility to urban green infrastructure. • New green/bio-healthy circuits. • New Green Infrastructure nodes and connectors. • New transitional green spaces. • Creation of new superblocks. • Green and Urban Biodiversity Plan.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Development, Urban Renewal and Housing Area
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City scale General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> València City Council Federation of AVVs and neighbourhood organisations
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2023-2030
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the compensation potential of the green infrastructure presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

Action plan	Name of the action	RBR-3 Green Corridor València South
	Type of action	AU Green Neighbourhoods Programme
	Description of the action	The future València Sur green corridor will be one of the largest green infrastructures in the city of València, after the Turia Garden. The corridor will connect, as a large linear green area, the Central Park, all the large parks in the south of the city (Rambleta, San Isidro...), and the Vara de Quart Innovative District, with the new Turia riverbed.

		<p>The neighbourhoods of Raiosa, Malilla, Creu Coberta, Sant Marcel·lí, Camí Reial and Sant Isidre will be linked by this green infrastructure, which aims to encourage walking, reduce pollution and renaturalise the city. This will create a green buffer around the V30, reducing its visual and acoustic impact and creating a large green lung for the southern neighbourhoods. The integration of the railway infrastructure in San Isidre will also be addressed to minimise its impact.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Impact on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission. • Impact also in the Emission Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València Sur green corridor connecting, as a large linear green area, the Central Park with all the large parks in the south of the city (Rambleta, San Isidro...), and the Vara de Quart Innovative District, with the new riverbed of the Túria and linking with green infrastructure the neighbourhoods of Raiosa, Malilla, Creu Coberta, Sant Marcel·lí, Camí Reial and Sant Isidre, promoting walking routes, reducing pollution and renaturalising the city. • Pilot of collaborative initiatives at road/parking cost. • Full accessibility to urban green infrastructure. • New green/bio-healthy circuits. • New Green Infrastructure nodes and connectors. • New transitional green spaces. • Creation of new superblocks. • Green and Urban Biodiversity Plan.

Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition • Urban Development, Urban Renewal and Housing Area
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • General citizenship, with special focus on those located in the neighbourhoods of Raiosa, Malilla, Creu Coberta, Sant Marcel·lí, Camí Reial and Sant Isidre.
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Federation of AVVs and neighbourhood organisations
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision 2035
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the compensation potential of the green infrastructure presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

Action plan	Name of the action	RBR-4 Urban gardens, urban woodland and new nature-based typologies
	Type of action	AU Green Neighbourhoods Programme

	Description of the action	<p>This action will have a particular impact on the so-called urban allotments, which are of particular strategic interest due to their proximity and service to citizens. The selection of these spaces will be made taking into account the need for cohesion in the city and to compensate for existing imbalances, without prejudice to other existing facilities and in line with the interests and needs of the neighbourhood where they are located.</p> <p>Demonstration project: Sociópolis urban gardens. Under the management and supervision of the Consell Agrari Municipal, more than 95% of the available plots have been allocated to families and organisations, which shows the interest of the citizens in producing their own food and in regaining the contact and historical link that the residents of València have had with the market garden.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Impact on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission. • Impact also in the Emissions Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Social Innovation • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of new urban vegetable gardens. • Full accessibility to urban green infrastructure. • New green spaces in the orchard-city transition. • Green and Urban Biodiversity Plan.
Implementation	Bodies/persons responsible for implementation	<p>València City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition • Urban Development, Urban Renewal and Housing Area
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • General citizenship

	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> València City Council Federation of AVVs and neighbourhood organisations Municipal Agricultural Council
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2019-2030
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the compensation potential of the green infrastructure presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: €750,000

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

Action plan	Name of the action	RBR-5 Urban trees
	Type of action	AU Green Neighbourhoods Programme
	Description of the action	Urban tree planting will be designed according to criteria of sustainability and adaptation, taking particular account of the connectivity needs of the green infrastructure network in terms of establishing corridors and restoring ecological processes in opportunity spaces and road tree planting. Emphasis will be placed on the naturalisation of orchard-city ecotones, as spaces of particular interest for the recovery of the carrying capacity of urban infrastructure and, therefore, of biodiversity. Mechanisms will be established for the immediate replacement of the trees in empty tree wells and their conservation

		<p>in optimum conditions, with inspections and pruning, with special interest in the conservation of monumental trees. Likewise, roads and streets without trees will be identified in order to increase them and thus contribute to the capture and retention of CO2 in the city.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Impact on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission. • Impact also in the Emission Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Social Innovation • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roadside trees covering connectivity of the green infrastructure network on corridors, restoration of ecological processes in spaces and naturalisation of orchard-city ecotones. • Pilot of collaborative initiatives at road/parking cost. • Increase in roadside trees. • Arborisation of neighbourhoods. • Green and Urban Biodiversity Plan.
Implementation	Bodies/persons responsible for implementation	<p>València City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition Area • Urban Development, Urban Renewal and Housing Area
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Federation of AVVs and neighbourhood organisations
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019-2030

Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the compensation potential of the green infrastructure presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: 2.700.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

Action plan	Name of the action	RBR-6 New nature-based solutions
	Type of action	AU Green Neighbourhoods Programme
	Description of the action	<p>This action aims to design nature-inspired solutions capable of storing carbon, regulating water or controlling temperature, whether in public spaces, private spaces, buildings, peri-urban environments, corridors, natural areas and coastal boundaries. The aim is to develop Nature Based Solutions such as vertical ecosystems, sustainable copses, draining pavements, green roofs and facades or blue-green corridors. The design of these biodiversity solutions should not clash with the proper care of parks and gardens and should be compatible with effective tools to control the presence of pests that are a nuisance to neighbours.</p> <p>Demonstration project: Renaturalised meadow in the Jardín del Túria. Next to the Serranos Bridge, located in section VI of the Jardín del Túria, it has a surface area of 6,000 m2 to develop a biodiversity project.</p>
	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linked to the Impact on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and

Reference to the impact pathway		Resilience Emissions Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact also in the Emission Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Social Innovation • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SBNs deployed and capable of storing carbon, regulating water or controlling temperature, whether in public spaces, private spaces, buildings, peri-urban environments, corridors, natural areas and coastal boundaries. • Pilot of collaborative initiatives at road/parking cost. • New transitional green spaces. • Creation of new superblocks. • New management model for renaturalisation processes. • Full accessibility to urban green infrastructure. • New green/bio-healthy circuits. • New Green Infrastructure nodes and connectors. • Green and Urban Biodiversity Plan.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition • Urban Development, Urban Renewal and Housing Area
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Federation of AVVs and neighbourhood organisations
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019-2030
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.

	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the compensation potential of the green infrastructure presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: 10.600.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	RBR-7 Green education and outreach
	Type of action	AU Green Neighbourhoods Programme
	Description of the action	Cross-cutting environmental education and dissemination action that integrates and offers a response to the different dimensions of the ecological transition for sustainability: naturalisation, energy, mobility, resources (air, noise, water), consumption, waste and circular economy, urban planning and housing or governance.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linked to the Impact on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission. Impact also in the Emissions Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Innovation Democracy and Participation Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizen science/outreach and participation in the field of sustainability.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green and Urban Biodiversity Plan.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition The city's productive fabric NGOs (Caritas, La Casa Grande or El Rastrell) Civil society and citizenship General public
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • All actors in the city as a whole
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building on the participatory process of the Green Plan and Urban Biodiversity.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the compensation potential of the green infrastructure presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	RBR-8 Renaturalisation of the Northern beaches
	Type of action	AU Programme Coastal regeneration and territorial green integration
	Description of the action	Landscape, environmental and urban improvement of the entire promenade of the city of València, with interventions on the sandy beach, remodelling of the promenade, adaptation and diversity of uses and the presence of trees. The new promenade aims to establish a space for interaction that allows conservation and environmental aspects to be resolved, making the system more sustainable in the face of adverse meteorological effects and, above all, catering for the use of the public. The new edge aims to offer the public a variety of alternative uses. A space with friendly shade, a place that offers spaces for leisure, living, sport, play and strolling, while at the same time promoting the use of the current leisure, consumer and restaurant areas. The idea is to develop a new renaturalised landscape where a dune system stabilises the sand with plant variants and suitable trees.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Impact on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission. • Impact also in the Emission Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The beaches of Cabanyal and Malvarrosa with a new renaturalised landscape before 2030, resolving conservation and environmental aspects and making the system more sustainable in the face of

		<p>adverse effects and giving greater uses to citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connection of the waterfront with important green infrastructures of the city. • Regulation of public use of green infrastructure to improve the conservation of the protected natural coastal area. • Risk reduction through the creation of natural storm barriers and an increase in coastal tree cover. • Risk reduction through actions to conserve the dune system, protecting the coast from erosion. • Regulation of public use of beaches in order to combine their function as a public space with the conservation of their habitats. • Full accessibility of urban and metropolitan Green Infrastructure. • Green and Urban Biodiversity Plan.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<p>València City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition - Integrated Water Cycle Services, Beaches, Public Space Cleaning and Sustainable Gardening Service. <p>Generalitat Valènciana Spanish Government</p>
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale (focus on the waterfront: Cabanyal and Malvarrosa beaches). • General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Generalitat Valènciana • Spanish Government • Mediterranean Environmental Studies Centres • Polytechnic University of València • Neighbourhood organisations in the areas of action
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2022-2030 • Guided by the Territorial Action Plan for the Coastal Green Infrastructure (PATIVEL)

Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the compensation potential of the green infrastructure presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: 24.500.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

Action plan	Name of the action	RBR-9 Mouth Park
	Type of action	AU Programme Coastal regeneration and territorial green integration
	Description of the action	The “Desembocadura Park” de València will have a surface area of more than 25 hectares. It is a comprehensive and complex proposal with the aim of completing the landscaping of the Turia that began 35 years ago. When completed, it will be the longest urban park in Europe. The project, which in its final form will have to count on the social and political dialogue required for an urban development of this magnitude, is divided into four zones: the first, with 86,000 square metres, in the Nazaret neighbourhood; the second, Pont de Drassanes, with 7,800 metres; the third, PAI del Grao, with 112,000; and the fourth, Oceanogràfic. The initial phase is part of the agreement with the port of València, which has ceded 9.5 hectares. Its design is based on an international ideas competition and includes a gender perspective.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linked to the Impact on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact also in the Emissions Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mouth of València Park completed with a surface area of more than 25 hectares that completes the landscaping of the Turia that began 35 years ago and which will be the longest urban park in Europe. • New transitional green spaces. • New naturalised green and blue spaces. • New green spaces of proximity.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition - Integrated Water Cycle Services, Beaches, Public Space Cleaning and Sustainable Gardening Service.
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2022-2026
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the compensation potential of the green infrastructure presented here will be studied in future iterations.

	<p>Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 36.000.000€.
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<p>B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes</p>		
<p>Action plan</p>	<p>Name of the action</p>	<p>RBR-10 Green corridor systems</p>
	<p>Type of action</p>	<p>AU Programme Coastal regeneration and territorial green integration</p>
	<p>Description of the action</p>	<p>Green corridors are key itineraries connecting the different elements of the green infrastructure of the city and the metropolitan area. The following three proposals will be studied. The first would be the Playas del Norte-Jardín del Turia-Albufera to connect three of the key elements of the city's green infrastructure with the greatest identity and environmental value. It would integrate the Desembocadura Park and would require recovering at least part of the land of the Logistics Activities Zone (ZAL) and reconverting it into a large green area that could recover agricultural activities. In this way, the Jardín del Túria would have a continuity from the northern beaches and the Albufera to the Parque Natural del Túria in Riba-Roja. The second would be Huerta Burjassot-Partida de Dalt to overcome the fragmentation derived from the concentration of infrastructures and establish a connecting space of regional importance between Horta Nord and Horta Sud. The third would be Huerta de Alboraya-city to be able to move from the orchards of Masquefa and Sant Llorenç, as well as from the urban edges of Torreïel and Benimaclet to the very centre of the city through a linear green space. These actions will be respectful of farms and farmers' activities, with the preservation of the latter being the first objective to be pursued.</p>

Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Impact on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission. • Impact also in the Emission Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 green corridors connecting green infrastructure elements of the city and the metropolitan area: 1) Turia-Albufera Garden; 2) Huerta Burjassot-Partida de Dalt; 3) Huerta de Alboraya-city. • Full accessibility of urban and metropolitan Green Infrastructure. • Green and Urban Biodiversity Plan.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition - Integrated Water Cycle Services, Beaches, Cleaning of Public Space and Sustainable Gardening Service.
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metropolitan scale • General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Port of València
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guided by the València Metropolitan Territorial Action Plan (PATEVAL) and the Territorial Action Plan for the development and revitalisation of the Huerta (PATH).
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable

	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the compensation potential of the green infrastructure presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	RBR-11 Orchard-city transition
	Type of action	AU Programme Coastal regeneration and territorial green integration
	Description of the action	<p>The orchard-city transition involves the redesign of the city limits to favour interaction with the València orchard as an agricultural and productive space of singular interest and to promote the city's climatic adaptation. This action aims to improve the Huerta-City relationship. It aims to make the city's ring roads, which separate the urban system from the orchard, more permeable. To this end, it proposes using wooded areas, preserving the farmhouses and orchards that have been left on the city side, crossing the ring road and improving the number and quality of the paths to link up with the main roads leading to the orchard. This green infrastructure aims to resolve the transition between the two ecosystems, satisfying the needs of the city's inhabitants for quality green spaces and reducing</p>

		<p>the anthropic pressure caused by the city on the orchard. Urban edges are spaces of opportunity and the green transition between the huerta and the city should be worked on especially in places such as Benimaclet, Orriols-Torrefiel-Benicalap, Font d'Encorts, Malilla-San Isidre and Campanar. These actions will be respectful of farms and farmers' activities, with the preservation of the latter being the first objective to be pursued.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Impact on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission. • Impact also in the Emissions Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redesign of the city limits to favour interaction with the València huerta as an agricultural and productive space of singular interest and to promote the city's climatic adaptation. • New Green Infrastructure nodes and connectors. • New green spaces in the orchard-city transition. • Full accessibility of urban and metropolitan Green Infrastructure. • Green and Urban Biodiversity Plan.
Implementation	Bodies/persons responsible for implementation	<p>València City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition - Integrated Water Cycle Services, Beaches, Public Space Cleaning and Sustainable Gardening Service.
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metropolitan scale, focusing on places such as Benimaclet, Orriols-Torrefiel-Benicalap, Font d'Encorts, Malilla-San Isidre and Campanar.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Agricultural Council • Horta de València Farmers' Associations
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guided by the València Metropolitan Territorial Action Plan (PATEVAL) and the Territorial Action Plan for the development and revitalisation of the Huerta (PATH).
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the compensation potential of the green infrastructure presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	RBR-12 El Braç del Poble Nou
	Type of action	AU Programme Coastal regeneration and territorial green integration
	Description of the action	A green infrastructure is proposed for Pobles del Nord that aims to solve the flooding problems that occur in Poble Nou and the Carpesa road. This new infrastructure solves the problem by means of nature-based solutions through sustainable drainage systems and catchment areas that

		connect with Palmaret Baix and the Vera irrigation channel.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Impact on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission. • Impact also in the Emission Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green infrastructure for Pobles del Nord that aims to solve the flooding problems in Poble Nou and the Carpesa road. This new infrastructure solves the problem by means of nature-based solutions through sustainable drainage systems and catchment areas that connect with Palmaret Baix and the Vera irrigation channel. • New Green Infrastructure nodes and connectors. • New transitional green spaces. • Full accessibility of urban and metropolitan Green Infrastructure. • Green and Urban Biodiversity Plan.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition - Integrated Water Cycle Services, Beaches, Public Space Cleaning and Sustainable Gardening Service.
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metropolitan scale, focus on Pobles del Nord • General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guided by the València Metropolitan Territorial Action Plan (PATEVAL), the Territorial Action Plan for the

		development and revitalisation of the Huerta (PATH) and the Territorial Action Plan for the Coastal Green Infrastructure (PATIVEL).
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the compensation potential of the green infrastructure presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	RBR-13 Regeneration of the Albufera, its beaches and Devesa
	Type of action	AU Programme Coastal regeneration and territorial green integration
	Description of the action	Regeneration of the coastline of the natural beaches in the south of the municipality of València, which are currently in a state of serious regression, mainly due to the lack of sedimentary contributions from the River Turia and the barrier effect of the port of València. The regeneration will involve artificially recharging the beaches of l'Arbre del Gos, El Saler and La Garrofera by restoring the current shore line to its position in 1965 and restoring the previous dynamic equilibrium, as well as the extension of the Gola de Puchol, which will provide a partial barrier to the longitudinal transport of sediments. The possibility of implementing other possible regeneration measures, complementary to the artificial recharge of sand, such as artificial reefs, will be studied in order to provide a definitive

		<p>solution to the problem of beach regression in the southern area. In this sense, the placement of artificial reefs will be studied in some points of the southern coastline of the city, as this is an option that has been carried out in other parts of the Mediterranean coast with positive results.</p> <p>All measures and actions to comply with the local forest fire prevention plan for the Devesa de l'Albufera, in force in València City Council, will be accelerated. In addition, the system of water cannons for fire prevention will be put into operation, as well as the complementary measures that the municipal technicians establish to comply with the modification of Legislative Decree 1/2021, of 18 June, of the Council of approval of the revised text of the Law on land management, urban planning and landscape, by means of Law 7/2021, of 29 December, of the Generalitat, on fiscal measures, administrative and financial management and organisation of the Generalitat 2022, in its Sixth Additional Provision, which establishes measures for the prevention of forest fires in housing developments, population centres, buildings and installations located on forest land and in the area of forest influence.</p> <p>Likewise, the contract for dredging the canals and irrigation channels of l'Albufera de València will be extended, as well as a pilot dredging project in specific areas of l'Albufera lake that the municipal technicians deem appropriate, respecting the environmental values of the natural park, especially in those areas of the lake with registered historical ullals and at the entrances of ravines to the lake.</p>
<p>Reference to the impact pathway</p>	<p>Subsector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Impact on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission. • Impact also in the Emissions Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	<p>Systemic lever</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities

	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beaches of l'Arbre del Gos, El Saler and La Garrofera regenerated with restitution of the current shore line to its 1965 position and the restitution of the previous dynamic equilibrium, as well as the extension of the Gola de Puchol as a partial barrier to the longitudinal transport of sediments. • Risk reduction through the creation of natural storm barriers and an increase in coastal tree cover. • Risk reduction through actions to conserve the dune system, protecting the coast from erosion. • Reconciling the protection of the high natural values of a protected area with its intensive public use. • Full accessibility of urban and metropolitan Green Infrastructure. • Green and Urban Biodiversity Plan.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition - Integrated Water Cycle Services, Beaches, Public Space Cleaning and Sustainable Gardening Service.
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metropolitan scale • General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guided by the Territorial Action Plan for the Coastal Green Infrastructure (PATIVEL)
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the compensation potential of the green and blue

		<p>infrastructure presented here will be studied in future iterations.</p>
	<p>Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 30.000.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	RBR-14 Accessibility of the Devesa Natural Area
	Type of action	AU Programme Coastal regeneration and territorial green integration
	Description of the action	<p>The action includes actions aimed at protecting the coastal dune system in order to regulate the intense public use, together with the construction of elements that allow greater enjoyment of its natural values (e.g. observatories). It also aims to improve the accessibility of the itineraries of the Devesa natural area in order to enable all sectors of society to enjoy the environment on equal terms, adapting these itineraries in accordance with criteria of functional diversity.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Impact on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission. • Impact also in the Emissions Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk reduction through the creation of natural storm barriers and an increase in coastal tree cover. • Risk reduction through actions to conserve the dune system, protecting the coast from erosion.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconciling the protection of the high natural values of a protected area with its intensive public use. • Provision of a coastline that is fully accessible and inclusive for all people through proper design and execution and that allows the enjoyment of the natural values of the area. • Green and Urban Biodiversity Plan.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition Area - Integrated Water Cycle Services, Beaches, Public Space Cleaning and Sustainable Gardening Service.
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metropolitan scale • General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2022-2030 • Guided by the Territorial Action Plan for the Coastal Green Infrastructure (PATIVEL)
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the compensation potential of the green and blue infrastructure presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 5.000.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	RBR-15 Nou llit del Turia
	Type of action	AU Programme Coastal regeneration and territorial green integration
	Description of the action	Project for the renaturalisation of the new bed of the river Túria, with the aim of creating a new green infrastructure that harmonises the drainage function of this area and enhances biodiversity and public use of the space. The aim is to move from the concept of an urban canal to that of a metropolitan biological corridor for public use. The actions focus on specific axes (hydraulic, ecological and social) and transversal axes (accessibility and connections between built-up areas, safety of use and evacuation). It requires inter-administrative cooperation between the basin organisations, València City Council, Quart de Poblet, Mislata and Xirivella, as well as the Generalitat Valènciana.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Impact on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission. • Impact also in the Emission Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new Turia riverbed is a metropolitan biological corridor for public use and constitutes a new renaturalised green infrastructure that harmonises the drainage function,

		<p>enhances biodiversity and citizen use of the space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New transitional green spaces. • New naturalised green and blue spaces. • New green spaces of proximity. • Full accessibility of urban and metropolitan Green Infrastructure. • Green and Urban Biodiversity Plan.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<p>València City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition - Integrated Water Cycle Services, Beaches, Public Space Cleaning and Sustainable Gardening Service. <p>Quart de Poblet, Mislata and Xirivella Town Councils</p> <p>Regulatory bodies of the Túria basin</p> <p>Generalitat Valènciana</p>
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metropolitan scale (València, Quart de Poblet, Mislata and Xirivella) • General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Quart de Poblet, Mislata and Xirivella Town Councils • Regulatory bodies of the Túria basin • Generalitat Valènciana
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guided by the València Metropolitan Territorial Action Plan (PATEVAL)
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the compensation potential of the green and blue infrastructure presented here will be studied in future iterations.

	Total costs and costs per unit CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: N.a.
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B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	RBR-16 Turia Natural Park
	Type of action	AU Programme Coastal regeneration and territorial green integration
	Description of the action	The Túria Natural Park requires measures aimed at its protection, conservation and use in order to preserve its natural heritage as a biological corridor of great ecological value. It is a key link in the city's green corridor. To the northwest of València, a metropolitan riverside woodland is planned from the Parc Fluvial del Túria to the Parc de Cabecera. It includes from the ecological restoration of the old landfill site with the works on the new riverbed to a network of cycle paths in the urban environment, with a new pedestrian and cycle route of 2.7 kilometres.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Impact on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission. • Impact also in the Emissions Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities

	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Turia Natural Park is a biological corridor of great ecological value that connects the city's green corridor with a metropolitan riverside forest from the Turia River Park to the Parque de Cabecera. New transitional green spaces. New naturalised green and blue spaces. New green spaces of proximity. Full accessibility of urban and metropolitan Green Infrastructure. Green and Urban Biodiversity Plan.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<p>València City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition - Integrated Water Cycle Services, Beaches, Public Space Cleaning and Sustainable Gardening Service.
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metropolitan scale General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> València City Council
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guided by the València Metropolitan Territorial Action Plan (PATEVAL)
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: 16.200.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

Action plan	Name of the action	RBR-17 Continuity with beaches of Alboraya and Carraixet
	Type of action	AU Sustainable and local food programme
	Description of the action	To complete the integration with the metropolitan green infrastructure, this action is aimed at the territorial and landscape continuity of the beaches in the north of the city with the coastline of Alboraya in order to connect with the Carraixet ravine. The ravine is a structuring element of the first magnitude that connects and gives visibility to a large part of the landscapes and resources that form part of the northern area of València: from its headwaters, in the Calderona, to its end, in the sea. All of this also passes through a rich mosaic of villages, which represent a high level of heritage and connect spaces of great natural and cultural value in the area of the huerta, which has been declared an Important System for World Agricultural Heritage.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Impact on Renaturalisation, Biodiversity and Resilience Emissions Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission. • Impact also in the Emissions Impact Domain Urbanism & Habitat of the Climate Mission València 2030
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Territorial and landscape continuity of the beaches in the north of the city with the coastline of Alboraya and with the Barranc del Carraixet, which ensures a connection of great natural and cultural value in the area of the orchard declared SIPAM. • Connection of the waterfront with important green infrastructures of the city (OAM). • Regulation of public use of green infrastructure to improve the

		<p>conservation of the protected natural coastal area (SDA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation of public use of beaches in order to combine their function as a public space with the conservation of their habitats. Full accessibility of urban and metropolitan Green Infrastructure. Green and Urban Biodiversity Plan.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<p>València City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition Area - Integrated Water Cycle Services, Beaches, Public Space Cleaning and Sustainable Gardening Service.
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metropolitan scale General citizenship
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> València City Council
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guided by the Territorial Action Plan for the Coastal Green Infrastructure (PATIVEL)
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the compensation potential of the green and blue infrastructure presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

Action plan	Name of the action	EI-1 Sustainable and quality food
	Type of action	AU Sustainable and local food programme
	Description of the action	<p>Strengthen and re-territorialise the municipal agri-food system, focusing on the values and potential of a city-region agrosystem and providing an open-air public space that can be used as a reference or meeting point for local, sustainable, healthy and culturally rooted products and the city's population. At the same time, we aim to transform the city's agri-food culture in favour of more sustainable productive, social and environmental models, making progress in the development of fairer value chains that can improve the profitability of farms.</p> <p>Specifically, we will: promote a series of coordinated sustainable and local food projects in the Mercavalència area; generate and scale up a network of direct sales platforms for local agri-food products with environmental and social criteria in the city; and develop the concept of healthy, sustainable and fair public procurement, linked to local production, in all the City Council's food service and supply contracts, with a gender focus and special attention to groups in situations of vulnerability.</p> <p>Demonstrator project: Horta_Cuina - Ecotira. The Ecotira has been developed in 2022 as a pilot project, articulated as a cooperative collection centre. In the pilot phase, 10 schools in the metropolitan area of València were served. After this pilot test, the project is now immersed in an important leap in scale.</p> <p>Demonstrator project: Redona. Based on a diagnosis, the project aims to comprehensively address the management of food waste in Mercavalència, facilitating both the systematisation of data and the use of fruit and vegetables in consumable condition by food aid organisations.</p> <p>Demonstrator project: Specifications and monitoring and evaluation system (software) that regulates the contracting of the canteen service for municipal schools and nursery schools in order to improve the quality and sustainability of the food offered.</p>

Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Economy and Industry Emissions Impact Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission.
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable and proximity food projects in the Mercavalència area deployed in a triple intervention: 1) Strengthening distribution and logistics adapted to short marketing channels; 2) Improving internal processes in terms of food flows and circular models throughout the food chain; 3) Strengthening connectivity processes between incipient sustainable and proximity food projects. • Creation and scaling up of a network of platforms for the direct sale of local agri-food products with environmental and social criteria in the municipality of València. • The València City Council carries out healthy, sustainable and fair public procurement, articulated with local production, in all service and food supply contracts, with a gender focus and special attention to groups in situations of vulnerability (children, the sick, the elderly, social exclusion, etc.). • Favouring local marketing circuits, reducing the impact of long-distance food flows, which are the main cause of CO2 emissions from food systems. • Increased organic production, resulting in healthier soil, increased biodiversity and cleaner aquifers, i.e. stronger agro-ecosystems that are better able to mitigate climate change. • Promoting the Mediterranean diet, thereby increasing the consumption of plant-based foods and reducing meat intake, with positive effects on the global climate. • Restoring the supply links between the market garden and the city increases resilience to emergencies of any kind.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment of the local production sector, in which producers' associations play a vital role in the management of the city's agri-food activity. • Strengthening the connection between local agricultural production and the mass catering channel. • New approach to social innovation and community agri-food infrastructures within the municipal logistics centre of València, Mercavalència. • Reduction of food waste in Mercavalència.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<p>València City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition • Innovative Development of Economic Sectors and Employment Area <p>MercaValència</p>
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metropolitan scale • Local productive fabric of the agri-food sector - Farmers' organisations • General citizenship, with a special focus on groups at risk of exclusion • Educational establishments
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Council of Horta de València • Municipal Food Council • València Agrarian Council • Agricultural organisations • Social entities linked to public procurement and the promotion of short marketing channels • Social entities linked to the reduction of food waste and the promotion of the right to Food • Universities • Public Procurement Working Group • Dieticians-Nutritionists (CODiNuCoVa) • CERAI • CALM Right to Food Working Group: Red Cross, Codinucova, Justicia Alimentaria • Camperola-COAG • Municipal markets • CALM Working Group Aprofita València

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational communities of the schools that are integrated in Horta_Cuina (AMPAS and headmasters) • Mass catering companies interested in moving towards sustainable food. • Organic Agriculture Committee of the Valencian Community. • Ecologists in action • Oceanogràfic Foundation
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2020-2030
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the trade-off potential of the action presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

Action plan	Name of the action	EI-2 Economic, social and ecological transition of fisheries
	Type of action	AU Sustainable and local food programme
	Description of the action	Action divided into three main areas of action: 1) the economic, with actions such as the improvement of fish marketing facilities or the creation of a single commercial platform for all fishing and traditional aquaculture players in València; 2) the cultural, with actions such as the enhancement of the industrial fishing heritage through the conservation of historic buildings and the recovery of its industrial memory or the design of cultural and tourist products that make

		<p>this heritage accessible to both local citizens and visitors; and 3) environmental, with actions such as the transformation or the establishment of a collaboration agreement with waste management companies for the collection of waste from the seabed, strengthening this environmental role.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Economy and Industry Emissions Impact Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission.
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fisheries sector is active in three main areas of action: economic, cultural and environmental. • Elimination of emissions from fishing vessels through the installation of electric and/or hydrogen engines. • Strengthening the economic viability of traditional fishermen and fish farmers in the city of València. • Conservation and increased visibility of the tangible and intangible fishing heritage of the maritime settlements of València.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<p>València City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition • Innovative Development of Economic Sectors and Employment Area <p>El Palmar Fishing Community</p>
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metropolitan scale • Local productive fabric of the agri-food sector - Fishing organisations
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • El Palmar Fishing Community • Brotherhood of Perellonet's corner makers • València fishermen's brotherhood • Clotxineros Association of València
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2022-2025

Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the trade-off potential of the action presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: €500,000

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

Action plan	Name of the action	EI-3 València Activa Model
	Type of action	AU Employment and Entrepreneurship Programme
	Description of the action	This action aims to extend the València Activa model of Local Development Agency and a network of local employment, entrepreneurship and training offices, one for each district, with a general catalogue of services common to all the offices and with specific services and actions for each district. Pilot experiences will be launched in the priority districts, to gradually extend the model to the whole city.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linked to the Economy and Industry Emissions Impact Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission.
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance and Politics Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidation of technology-based and innovative entrepreneurship in the city's key economic sectors. Increase in the number of women in positions of responsibility.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving employment, training and the level of integration of migrant groups. • Improving youth entrepreneurship and employment plans. • Promotion of business innovation, with a special focus on innovation with an impact on the València 2030 Climate Mission. • New working methodologies within the administration that allow the development and implementation of local policies to promote employment and entrepreneurship with a holistic character and that promote the improvement of the quality of life of citizens.
Implementation	Bodies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Innovative Development of Economic Sectors and Employment (Entrepreneurship and Economic Innovation Service / València Activa)
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • General public (those of working age)
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • VIT Empreneu • The Marina of Companies • Investment funds • Startup ecosystem
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021-2026 • Guided by the Strategic Plan for Employment, Entrepreneurship and Training 2017-2022
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the trade-off potential of the action presented here will be studied in future iterations.

	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 29.400.000€.
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B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	EI-4 Promoting local commerce
	Type of action	AU Employment and Entrepreneurship Programme
	Description of the action	Through this action, the aim is to promote local commerce as a strategy not only to generate economic activity and employment but also to revitalise the city's neighbourhoods. This includes advancing in municipal actions for the recovery of closed premises and, from there, initiating a collaborative search for new activities to reactivate them.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Economy and Industry Emissions Impact Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission.
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democracy and Participation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity trade as a strategy for generating economic activity and employment and also for revitalising the city's neighbourhoods, including municipal actions for the recovery of closed premises and the collaborative search for new activities to reactivate them.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Innovative Development of Economic Sectors and Employment (Entrepreneurship and Economic Innovation Service / València Activa) Traders' associations

	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • Local business sector
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Traders' associations
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guided by the Strategic Plan for Employment, Entrepreneurship and Training 2017-2022
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the trade-off potential of the action presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

Action plan	Name of the action	EI-5 VLC Tech City
	Type of action	AU VLC Tech City Programme
	Description of the action	The city of València is facing the challenge of becoming a cutting-edge city, with a powerful and sustainable economic sector, based on technology, innovation and digitalisation, with an impact on society, sustainability and well-being. Faced with this challenge, the VLC Tech City action emerges as a public-private, inclusive, open, pioneering initiative with national and international projection that connects the entire technological and innovative ecosystem of the city to generate employment and growth. It is, therefore, the bet that will allow the creation of a new smart

		<p>economic model in València, which will position the city as a benchmark in the creation of knowledge, talent and quality employment, as well as in the development of technology and innovation.</p> <p>Its main objective is to ensure that València attracts international talent, retains local talent, and promotes investment and the creation of national and international projects, positioning the city as the main technological and innovation hub in the Mediterranean. To this end, this action seeks to develop new poles of economic activity based on innovation, technology, knowledge, the environment, culture and design that attract global investment and contribute to the consolidation of economic activity with high added value in the city. All this, as a driving force to improve the investment climate and boost entrepreneurship, thus consolidating a favourable environment for the attraction of capital and the proliferation of SMEs, as well as for the growth of the activity of people working on a self-employed basis. It also aims to educate and foster new talents and ways of thinking, providing a space where the growth of high-tech businesses can accelerate and flourish and economic support mechanisms for the development of these businesses. Finally, the programme will facilitate the generation of synergies between the different agents that form part of the city's innovative ecosystem. Local productive sectors, SMEs, startups, universities and research centres will be the main actors in this new, smarter and more resilient economic model.</p> <p>Demonstrator project: Open Labs. Creation of a network of Open Innovation laboratories, open and cooperative, in which to research, develop and test specific solutions with cutting-edge enabling technologies in the new economy (5G-6G, Artificial Intelligence, Cybersecurity, Machine Learning, Biotechnology, etc.). These laboratories and research centres would be developed in a collaborative and coordinated manner with different agents specialising in the field.</p> <p>Demonstration project: CO-CREA-TE. Co-Crea-Te (co-creation of value in public employment services) aims to positively affect the lives of citizens currently outside the labour market.</p> <p>Demonstrator project: Marketplace. Marketplace where companies in the city can access the digital</p>
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		<p>market without increasing their sales costs, improving the circular economy and Valencian networking.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Economy and Industry Emissions Impact Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission.
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València has consolidated its reference in Digital Economy as a technological and digital pole before 2030, activating large areas and physical spaces for networking and implementation of companies, research centres, laboratories and demonstration centres: Burben, CITAG, Grau y Morenes, Horno Alcedo, Velluters, ID-Petxina, Research Centres and Open Labs 5G and 6G, Cocrete, Vara de Quart and La Marina. • Espacio Burben has consolidated its position as a municipal space oriented towards innovative entrepreneurship, hosting startups, e-games and organisations related to technological development and innovation. • CITAG space consolidated as a complete laboratory, open to the participation of small and medium-sized companies that are given support to develop innovative products using 5G. CITAG is also a training centre, a demonstrator of next-generation mobile network capabilities and a think tank for 5G and 6G. • 3 public premises located in the Velluters neighbourhood in operation to promote business initiatives related to design and creativity. • Comprehensive support service for entrepreneurship consolidated in València with an entrepreneurship itinerary; a one-stop shop with qualified staff; a network of PAE points that register new companies (CIRCE); a joint

		<p>management platform at the level of all agents in the city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidating technological entrepreneurship by promoting literacy, digital transformation, cybersecurity of companies, freelancers and industry 4.0 in València. • Investment Office in the city is active with the aim of promoting València as a pole of attraction for investment and talent, offering information and advice to those who wish to invest, establish their company or expand it in the municipality of València. • Digital training and skills centre built and in operation, with the aim of training people, preferably unemployed, in the area of ICT with certifications from the main ICT companies, increasing the likelihood of employability and insertion in the labour market given the existing demand.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<p>València City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Innovative Development of Economic Sectors and Employment - València Activa
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • The entrepreneurial ecosystem as a whole
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • VIT Emprene • The Marina of Companies • Investment funds • Startup ecosystem
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2020-2026 • It has its own VLC Tech City strategy
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	Not applicable

	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the trade-off potential of the action presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: 78.000.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	EI-6 Innovative District Vara de Quart
	Type of action	AU Innovative District Vara de Quart Programme
	Description of the action	<p>The reconversion of the Vara de Quart industrial estate into an innovative district will be the largest urban regeneration operation in our city. It will involve the reconversion of this industrial area of almost 60 hectares into a new district of the city based on the 15-minute city model, making room for new tertiary, residential and educational uses. This new compact area with a diversity of uses will house enough space for the implementation of new companies and training centres specialising in different areas such as the agri-food sector, cultural and creative industries, digital industries and renewable energies. It will thus become a great hub of innovation and knowledge that will not only revitalise the industrial estate and the neighbouring districts (San Isidro, Tres Forques, La Fuensanta), but will also aspire to be the new economic engine of the city, and even of the Valencian Community.</p> <p>For the renovation, it is essential to modify the general planning in order to renovate in a profound, detailed and at the same time flexible way the current uses and conditions, so as to establish the necessary ecosystem for the success of the transformation. A green planning in the sense of mobility, energy and waste generation, also promoting the mobility of the 10-15 minutes city, electric and sustainable. The modification of the planning should be accompanied</p>

		<p>simultaneously by, among others: 1) An infrastructure plan; 2) A sustainability plan with the objective that Vara de Quart becomes a reference point in</p> <p>It is also intended to create a Citizen Laboratory in the vicinity of the Vara de Quart industrial estate, in one of its adjoining neighbourhoods, as an element of social integration and a link and space for citizenship. The citizen laboratory is an example of a wave of new citizen spaces that aim to encourage and promote innovation and creativity, with special emphasis on technological elements. To this end, it must become a meeting and coordination point for social innovation projects and the dissemination of good practices. At the same time, the laboratory is to become a resource for the secondary schools in the neighbourhoods nearby, as a new facility to complement their existing physical facilities. Likewise, it will be a platform for relations with the spaces of the Innovative District, as well as with the different poles of economic activity that will be developed.</p> <p>On the other hand, the main educational centres in the surrounding area should in the future be potential allies of the district, with which joint training strategies will have to be agreed upon so that potential productive specialisations or emerging sectors resulting from the activities of the industrial estate are in line with the same proposals for training specialisations of these centres. To this end, all the centres located in the neighbouring districts, both public and private and subsidised, will be identified so that, in a second phase, contact can be made with them and their training properties can be studied in depth, proposing specific programmes linked to the areas of specialisation of the Innovative District.</p> <p>Finally, with regard to the governance of the Innovative District, this must be based on the pact between the different levels, public (City Council, Govern CV, Universities) and private agents. Only through the agreement and complicity of the different public and private agents that make up the District's Quintuple Helix will it be possible to make the Innovative District that the city of València and, by extension, the Valencian Community as a whole, a reality.</p>
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Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Economy and Industry Emissions Impact Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission.
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of motor actions generating and taking advantage of the opportunities that the sector can generate, whether in land availability (plots and/or buildings susceptible to immediate transformation), specialisation sectors present in the sector that can generate added value, economic actors willing to activate the transformation. • The main educational centres in the surrounding area are allies of the district, and joint training strategies are agreed upon so that potential productive specialisations or emerging sectors resulting from the industrial estate's activities are in line with the training offered.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Innovative Development of Economic Sectors and Employment - València Activa
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • The entrepreneurial ecosystem as a whole
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Generalitat Valenciana • Universities • Startup ecosystem
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2023-2027 • It has its own strategy for the Vara de Quart Innovative District.

Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the trade-off potential of the action presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	EI-7 La Marina de València
	Type of action	AU La Marina de València Programme
	Description of the action	<p>The central purpose of the Marina de València is to manage the recovery and promotion of the historic dock of the Port of València, incorporating it into the city as part of its urban, social, cultural and economic composition. It is an urban space with a unique character and opportunities. It aspires to be a benchmark in Europe as a focus of attraction for talent and companies and projects linked to innovation, creativity and design; a centre for the economic, cultural and social life of the territory, with the services of a technologically advanced sports marina in the Mediterranean and an efficient management model committed to the objectives of sustainable development.</p>

		<p>Along these lines, La Marina is called upon to play a fundamental role in the activation and productive revitalisation of the València waterfront, while at the same time favouring citizen appropriation of the old port of València and incorporating efficient management based on sustainability. Far from the exclusivity boasted by other marinas around the world, the València marina has become a civic space par excellence as an increasingly comfortable, accessible, sustainable and friendly environment, which includes a first-class cultural, gastronomic and leisure offer.</p> <p>Thus, in addition to serving as a dynamic centre for the territory and a beacon for the knowledge and innovation economy, we also aim to promote La Marina as an advanced technological centre for the nautical sector, promoting the creation of the Nautical Training Centre and the Workshop School for boat repair, facilitating digitalisation, promoting the blue economy and increasing nautical promotion actions. It also aims to boost nautical activity with initiatives such as the construction of a nautical village for commerce and services, the construction of a sports centre, the development of a commercial area, and the construction and operation of an industrial dry dock, among others.</p>
<p>Reference to the impact pathway</p>	<p>Subsector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Economy and Industry Emissions Impact Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission.
	<p>Systemic lever</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	<p>Short and medium-term changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La Marina is the epicentre for the revitalisation of the coastline, strengthening its connection with the urban and rural environment in all areas and in all dimensions. As a whole, it becomes a reference point for responsible urban leisure and a gastronomy representative of the Mediterranean diet, where innovation and design are fundamental elements.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La Marina consolidated as a district of innovation and creativity involving the urban environment, especially the Poblados Marítimos (Grao, Nazaret, Canyameral, Cabañal and Malvarrosa). • Beautify and improve accessibility in public spaces, seeking to recover spaces for citizens in an inclusive manner. • Advanced technological centre for the nautical sector + aims to boost nautical activity with initiatives such as the construction of a nautical village for commerce and services, the construction of a sports centre, the development of a commercial area, or the construction and operation of an industrial dry dock, among others. • Strengthening the management model by making it more efficient and participatory, as well as sustainable resource management favouring the circular economy.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Innovative Development of Economic Sectors and Employment - València Activa • Mayor's Office Area. Delegation of Innovation and Knowledge Management The Marina of Companies
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale, especially the Poblados Marítimos (Grao, Nazaret, Canyameral, Cabañal and Malvarrosa). • The entrepreneurial ecosystem as a whole
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • The Marina of Companies • Universities • Startup ecosystem
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has its own strategy, Pla Estratègic de la Marina de València 2022-2030.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable

	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the trade-off potential of the action presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: 17.000.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	EI-8 Missions València 2030
	Type of action	AU Missions València 2030 Programme
	Description of the action	<p>The Missions València 2030 initiative has its origins in the analyses and evaluations that the European Union has promoted since 2018 on how the great efforts made in European research and innovation up to 2020 have worked, in order to learn from them and formulate new public policies in this area towards 2030. These analyses include and take on board the lessons learned and ideas presented by Mariana Mazzucato. Missions València 2030 is the strategic framework for social and urban innovation of the city of València to guide its public efforts in terms of innovation, with the aim of: 1) Promote mission-oriented research and innovation that improves people's lives in aspects related to health, sustainability, solidarity and collective well-being and prosperity and entrepreneurship; 2) Place València at the forefront of European cities as a testing and experimentation ground for the European R&I mission policies included in Horizon Europe 2021-2027; 3) To deploy the strategies, commitments and actions necessary to generate new public capacities that favour and facilitate the development of innovation in València; 4) To strengthen and promote Las NAVES and its extension to La Harinera as an urban innovation centre in València.</p>

		<p>Missions València 2030 pivots on 5 public innovation strategies designed as global lines of action that establish a coherent sequence of commitments, objectives, projects and actions that are related and planned to guide innovation to missions and with long lights to consolidate the success of Missions València 2030: governing innovation, creating an innovative look and culture, promoting social and urban innovation, strengthening innovative alliances and networks and communicating the value of innovation.</p> <p>Demonstrator project: CPI València oriented to the Climate Mission València 2030.</p> <p>Demonstrator project: València Urban Sandbox oriented to the Climate Mission València 2030.</p> <p>Demonstrator project: Govtech Lab.</p> <p>Demonstrator project: Constellation of Missions València 2030 projects.</p> <p>Demonstrator project: Public subsidies for innovation.</p> <p>Demonstrator project: Public-private investment fund for the València 2030 Climate Mission.</p> <p>Demonstrator project: Ciuta.lab.</p> <p>Demonstrator project: Col.lab.</p> <p>Demonstrator project: Social communication of the València 2030 Climate Mission.</p>
<p>Reference to the impact pathway</p>	<p>Subsector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Economy and Industry Emissions Impact Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission.
	<p>Systemic lever</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	<p>Short and medium-term changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attracting R&D&I and public and private funding geared towards innovation missions that improve people's lives and inspired by the city's vision. • The resources of capital, talent and opportunity reach and permeate the 5 helixes. • Constellation of R&D&I projects that help develop clusters of activity based on the knowledge and innovation economy.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A necessary stage for experimentation and innovation, as well as the risk-taking required to create new solutions to the city's challenges, expressed in the form of European missions. • Guidance for the development of research and innovation from the private sector, the university and civil society offering a clear direction associated with the city's major challenges. • City as a European innovation hub in the field of health, sustainability, just transition and prosperity. • València as an urban living-lab with public spaces and infrastructures that act as sand boxes at the service of the innovation ecosystem. • València at the forefront of European cities as a testing and experimentation ground for the European policies on R&D&I missions included in Horizon Europe 2021-2027. • València projects itself as an innovative city in Europe and contributes to making València the European Capital of Innovation. • Generation of new public capacities in València City Council and its Local Public Sector that favour the development of innovation in València and strengthen its Institutions.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<p>València City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor's Office Area. Delegation of Innovation and Knowledge Management <p>Innovation ecosystem (5-helix actors)</p>
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • Ecosystem as a whole
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Las Naves Foundation • City-University binomial • Mission Alliance
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019-2030

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has its own Missions València 2030 strategy.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Not applicable
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	Not applicable
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the trade-off potential of the action presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost: 191.100.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	EI-9 Sustainable, digital and competitive tourism
	Type of action	AU Tourism Sustainability Programme
	Description of the action	<p>The action pursues, above all, the ambition of turning València into a smart and sustainable tourist destination in all its aspects. This translates into the general objective of consolidating the destination on the solid foundations of improving the well-being of residents, reducing the carbon footprint, combating climate change, digital transformation, creating value and improving governance. To this end, it is committed to promoting the destination's tourism transformation based on four vectors: green and sustainable transition; improving energy efficiency, digital transition and competitiveness.</p> <p>With regard to the green transition, actions against the climate emergency associated with tourism activity are incorporated: actions to reduce the water footprint and plastic pollution; promoting the consumption of local products or improving the management of unique protected</p>

		<p>natural areas such as the Albufera or the Huerta. In line with the València 2030 Climate Mission, carbon neutrality actions are planned through real-time calculation actions in tourist organisations, effective reduction of emissions, compensation measures, and promotion of sustainable tourist mobility, among others. All these actions are aimed at making València the first carbon neutral tourist destination by 2025.</p> <p>With regard to the digital transition, the tourism transformation pursued by the programme is accompanied and supported by a digital transformation, both of the environmental management tools and of the promotion and marketing tools. From this third vector, València will complete the implementation of a Global Platform for destination management and intelligence, gaining in knowledge and efficiency. Its technological capacity will take a qualitative leap forward by incorporating new tools for information and interaction with tourists, and for management and sales support, which will be extended to the sector as a whole, as well as new heritage interpretation systems.</p> <p>All of this is based on the proposals of value and identity that emanate from the Product Programme strategy and which generates initiatives such as the promotion of local gastronomy, boosting music and design as a tourist attraction, making first-rate resources such as the Holy Grail visible or the progressive incorporation of universal accessibility to the offer, as the fourth vector of tourist transformation that defines this programme.</p> <p>Demonstration project: Tourism Sustainability Observatory. To strengthen the governance of the programme and the Tourism Sustainability Plan 2022-2024, with the support of the Consell Municipal de Turisme, a Tourism Sustainability Observatory will be set up to complement the technical management of the Plan with expert knowledge.</p> <p>Demonstrator project: Global platform for destination management and tourism intelligence. This demonstration project includes the expansion of the tourism information system (SIT), with new dashboards, integrating all the functionalities linked to the management of Visit València and also incorporating the professional CRM and the various digital marketing tools under</p>
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		development, as well as the future Sustainability Observatory, guaranteeing interoperability.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Economy and Industry Emissions Impact Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission.
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero-emission tourism model deployed by 2025. The model monitors and certifies the emissions produced by the city's tourism throughout the activity cycle and achieves a neutral tourism carbon footprint by 2025 as a competitive tourism advantage. • Tourism in València is a reference of green and sustainable transition based on the reduction of the water footprint of tourism, the development of plastic reduction programmes, the improvement of the tourist use of L'Horta or the improvement in the tourist management of natural areas. • València is a sustainable tourist destination through the decarbonisation and energy efficiency of its activity, making it a resilient destination and mitigating the effects of climate change. • Digital transition of the tourism activity deployed before 2030, ranging from the governance and decision-making of the City Council of València to the application of technology in the services and products offered to visitors. • Involvement of the entire tourism value chain in the climate neutrality strategy. • Plans for calculating, reducing and offsetting the carbon footprint associated with tourism activity. • Sustainable events and filming.

Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Innovative Development of Economic Sectors and Employment. Visit València Foundation
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Territorial, metropolitan and city scale • Residents of València and tourists
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Municipal Tourism Coordination Commission • Municipal Tourism Board • Municipal Tourism Observatory • Valèncian Tourist Board of the València Region • Network of Intelligent Tourist Destinations of the València Region • Tourism Commission of the Valèncian Federation of Municipalities and Provinces • Provincial Tourist Board • València Chamber of Commerce Quality Area • Invat.tur • State Secretariat for Tourism • World Tourism Organisation • Other networks (European Cities Marketing, European Network Accessible Tourism, International Congress & Convention Association (ICCA), Association of Film Commissioners International (AFCI), Silky Cities Network, etc.).
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2022-2024 • It has its own Sustainable Tourism 2030 strategy and Tourism Sustainability Plan 2022-2024.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model.

		An estimate of the trade-off potential of the action presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 7.500.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	EI-10 València city of creativity and culture
	Type of action	UA València creative city and culture programme
	Description of the action	<p>This action can be summarised as the goal of positioning creativity and cultural industries at the heart of the city's local development plan, cooperating both locally and internationally in the field to consolidate València, City of Creativity and Culture. From the point of view of creativity, València is positioned as a creative city thanks to design. This is demonstrated, for example, by its candidacy to be recognised as a Creative City by UNESCO, a work that forms part of this programme. Likewise, the distinction of the city as World Design Capital 2022 is another of the elements around which this action revolves. Thus, under the protection of this distinction, which has enabled the activation of more than 100 events, the action aims to generate a story that appeals to the whole of society, positioning it as a tool for transformation capable of improving the quality of life and boosting the economy.</p> <p>Beyond design, the city has important strengths as a creative and cultural city that this programme aims to further consolidate. These strengths are based on sectors such as comics, illustration, the audiovisual sector, the performing arts, music, literature, the visual arts and the Fallas, which are important generators of employment, wealth, well-being and social cohesion. In this way, the aim is to improve the cultural positioning of València within the Spanish and Mediterranean context, as well as to support female and male artists in all phases of the development of their projects in order to value the sense of experimentation, of dreaming and the new</p>

		<p>languages resulting from this whole chrysalis of creative impacts.</p> <p>Finally, this action is directly linked to Las Fallas and other local festivities such as La Gan Fira de València, a festive and cultural event of reference in the city. In this sense, the programme aims to continue strengthening Las Fallas, not only for its ability to attract visitors, but also from the point of view that it is a way of understanding and thinking about the city and its neighbourhoods and, therefore, it is necessary for all citizens to participate in them. Likewise, and clearly related to the València 2030 Climate Mission, progress will be made in making Las Fallas a festival that progressively incorporates the vector of sustainability in its development.</p> <p>With all this in mind, we will make progress in the creation of new cultural centres, in the renovation of existing cultural spaces (such as the Municipal Newspaper Library and the Municipal Historical Library and Fullana Library), in the rehabilitation of heritage (including the Lonja de la Seda), in the UNESCO Creative City candidacy, in working towards our status as World Design Capital 2022 and in the sustainability of the Fallas and the festive sector as a whole.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Economy and Industry Emissions Impact Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission.
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and recovery of the city's historical and artistic heritage, with specific measures for surveillance, anti-vandalism, awareness and care, within the context of sustainability and energy efficiency . • Boosting and promoting the city's museums is a key element in the cultural sphere. More than 60 cultural containers between museums, monuments and multidisciplinary spaces, within the

		<p>context of sustainability and energy efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València is a European cultural reference, an exporter of Valencian talent all over the world and an importer of international talent in all musical disciplines, in order to promote cultural industries that generate wealth and boost the job market. • València UNESCO Creative City in the design category as part of the strategy to position creativity and cultural industries as a strategy for sustainable local development. • València, World Design Capital around six strategic axes: health and well-being, design culture, economy and innovation, legacy and identity, environmental sustainability and equity, inclusion and diversity with Signature Events (World Design Organization) for the improvement of the economic, social, cultural and environmental development of the territories. • Deployed before 2030 innovative projects in the Las Fallas sector, especially those aimed at reducing the environmental impact of this festivity while maintaining or even enhancing its creative and cultural values.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<p>València City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Education, Culture and Sport
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Territorial, metropolitan and city scale • Residents of València and tourists • Cultural associations and agents
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Fallas Associations • Junta Central Fallera • Intergrouping of Fallas of València • City of Arts and Sciences • Palau de la Música • Valencian Institute of Modern Art • Universities • Dansa València • Coval Business • Association of Cultural Managers

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Design Organization • Generalitat Valenciana (IVACE)
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2022-2026
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the trade-off potential of the action presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 15.450.000€.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	EI-11 Port of València
	Type of action	AU Strategic Infrastructure Programme
	Description of the action	This action contemplates the need to promote ValènciaPort as a port of the future, modern, sustainable, competitive and integrated in the city that prioritises everything related to the economic activity of the territory in order to continue to be a fundamental driver of employment within the framework of the blue economy. This includes several areas of action. Firstly, the Port of València in its strategy to gain competitiveness has included among its

		<p>objectives to align itself with the European Green Pact and aspires to become a climate neutral port in 2030 through its strategy "ValènciaPort 2030, zero emissions". This strategy focuses on boosting digitalisation, electrification, renewable production and innovation to reduce the main sources of emissions such as ships calling at the port, container terminals, nautical services (such as tugboats) and land transport. The achievement of these objectives implies a commitment to decarbonisation as an engine for attracting talent, knowledge, research and innovation, as well as the integration of the port with the transport networks, especially the railways, and the promotion of regional governance.</p> <p>Secondly, from the perspective of adaptation to climate change, it is necessary to minimise and compensate for the negative externalities that the port generates for the city and its metropolitan area, both in terms of mobility and the effects on the southern coastline. To this end, rail freight transport modes and their connection with the Mediterranean corridor and the Atlantic corridor must be boosted until train use quotas similar to those of the largest European ports are achieved. Likewise, progress must be made in the logistics coordination system with the other ports of the València Port Authority (València-Gandia-Sagunto).</p> <p>On the other hand, direct correction and compensation mechanisms must be established and implemented to mitigate the negative impacts on the territory in coordination with the different agents involved in terms of guaranteeing the climatic resilience of the city and its surroundings. In particular, the competent authorities must guarantee compliance with all environmental regulations regarding the development of the port and the corrective measures foreseen in the 2007 Environmental Impact Statement must be carried out to compensate for the current tilting of the northern beaches (Cabañal and Malvarrosa), as well as the serious regression of the southern beaches (Pinedo, Salero, Perellonet, etc.) with the consequent risks to the ecosystem of the Devesa del Saler and the Albufera. In this sense, an environmental impact study is required to analyse the impacts in terms of mobility, use of materials and landscape. Thirdly, it is important to advance in new forms of port-city relations by permeabilising the urban border of the port,</p>
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		<p>recovering the obsolete port heritage and creating new opportunities for public uses. To this end, it is necessary to advance in a framework of multi-level governance in which the city gains a presence in the decisions.</p> <p>The Special Plan for South Zone 1 of the port of València, which forms part of the Port Space Delimitation Document (DEUP) of the port of València, transfers and defines in detail the details of the specific agreement reached by the City Council of València and the APV, which was approved in February 2017. This initiative is the result of the city-port relationship strategy, in which, in addition to the APV and the City Council, the port community and entities of the city also participate. With the plan, the APV is earmarking 230,000 square metres of port territory, adjacent to the Nazaret neighbourhood, for citizen use.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Economy and Industry Emissions Impact Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission.
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València Port has become a port of the future, modern, sustainable and competitive with a roadmap for decarbonisation deployed including the reduction of GHG emissions and locally rooted compensation systems.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<p>València City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space. <p>Port Authority of València</p>
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country, regional, metropolitan and city scale • General citizenship and, with special focus, the citizens located in the Nazareth neighbourhood.
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Mobility Bureau

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port Authority of València • Neighbourhood associations of València (Nazaret neighbourhood above all)
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019-2030 • This action depends, to a large extent, on the Port Authority of València itself and its Climate Neutral Strategy for the port.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the trade-off potential of the action presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	UH-1 Integral urban regeneration areas
	Type of action	AU Urban regeneration and access to housing programme

	Description of the action	Integrated urban regeneration areas are those territorial areas of the city in which to implement comprehensive physical-spatial, social, economic and environmental intervention policies, i.e. integrated urban regeneration and a new city model. It is proposed to continue working in the Cabanyal-Canyamelar-Cap de França area, giving continuity to the actions developed through the Confianza, EDUSI and ARRUR Plans to complete the comprehensive regeneration of the neighbourhood. This action would include providing a solution to the dockers' block in accordance with the established planning that will involve the purchase and exchange of housing, the construction of new residential blocks, rehousing and social support for families.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	Linked to the Urbanism and Habitat Emissions Impact Domain of the València 2030 Climate Mission.
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of comprehensive physical-spatial, social, economic and environmental intervention policies, i.e. integrated urban regeneration and a new city model in the Cabanyal-Canyamelar-Cap de França area, giving continuity to the actions developed through the Confianza, EDUSI and ARRUR Plans to complete the comprehensive regeneration of the neighbourhood. • Incorporating more intensively the life-cycle perspective of materials in regeneration processes to optimise the environmental impact of the construction sector. • Implementation of unitary urban regeneration programmes for rent-constrained blocks.

Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Development, Urban Renewal and Housing Area • AUMSA
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale, focusing on the Cabanyal-Canyamelar-Cap de França area. • General public
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Neighbourhood associations • Construction companies • IDAE
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development under the Special Plan of Urban Quality Guidelines and the Design Guide for the sustainable transformation of València's public space.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Emission Impact Domain is not covered by the economic model. An estimate of the trade-off potential of the action presented here will be studied in future iterations.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	TRANSVERSAL-1 Carbon-neutral districts
	Type of action	Cross-cutting action with impact on all sectors and Emission Impact Domains of the València 2030 Climate Mission.
	Description of the action	<p>A Carbon Neutral District (CND) can be a neighbourhood, a village or a specific area of the city that achieves a high degree of energy self-sufficiency, a decarbonisation of all its activity and an absorption of CO2 emissions, so that its clean greenhouse emissions are zero.</p> <p>To this end, it is necessary to unify a multitude of transformative initiatives in order to apply them in a coordinated and ambitious manner in the same area of the city. In this way, the aim is to enhance the synergies between them and achieve a multiplier effect of transformation of the different sectors and daily areas of the lives of the people who live there.</p> <p>In this way, we aim to transform the neighbourhoods concerned in a way that goes far beyond energy and greenhouse gas emissions. The transformations necessary to achieve neutrality involve a radical change in the district that affects all sectors and areas of city life.</p> <p>At the economic and social level, the sub-programme proposes to use the districts to consolidate by 2030 an urban energy hub capable of generating green jobs, entrepreneurship and leading the green economy towards becoming the city's main economic sector by 2040.</p> <p>On the other hand, the work focused on districts allows them to be used as a sandbox for testing, replicating and scaling up systemic innovations in the rest of the city. In this way, they serve as a pole of attraction for private, academic and civil society initiatives, because they join the efforts of the public administration and maximise their impact. The modularity and flexibility of the model allows it to be replicated in other areas of the city, moving towards an emission-neutral city by 2040, district by district.</p> <p>Demonstrator project: Plan.0. Project for the selection of the first districts on which to act and</p>

		for the implementation of an action plan for their conversion into Carbon Neutral Districts within the framework of the Climate Mission València 2030.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	All, in addition to all the Emission Impact Domains of the València 2030 Climate Mission.
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and Infrastructure • Financing and Investment • Social Innovation • Democracy and Participation • Governance and Politics • Learning and Capacities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 pilot neighbourhoods transformed to achieve neutrality with a radical change affecting all sectors and areas of life.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	València City Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Urban Ecology, Climate Emergency and Energy Transition • Fundació València Climate and Energy Foundation Responsible for the Plan.0 Project
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • Neighbours of the city
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Neighbours of the city • Federation of Neighbourhood Associations • Installation companies • IDAE • IVACE • Valèncian Building Institute • Association of Property Administrators of València • Professional associations
	Comments on implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2022-2030
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.

	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-cutting contribution to emission reductions by all sub-sectors.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: N.a.

B-2.3: Summary of residual emissions strategy

The reduction results provided by the model with the ambitions set for 2030 have been shown in both the emissions gap table A-2-3 and are shown again in C-3-1.

Overall, an 84% reduction in emissions would be achieved with respect to BAU2030. Therefore, this 84% has been taken as a reference to assume that the ambition adopted by the emitting sectors that have been left out of the model, such as industry (in the case of València, especially the port) and agriculture, will also reduce their emissions by 84% with respect to BAU2030.

This results in **residual emissions of 16% of BAU2030.**

These will be addressed by the emission offsetting systems and removal technologies to be developed.

The strategy to address these residual emissions will give priority to local offset projects, and in particular to sinks and nature-based solutions projects, which also bring great co-benefits, particularly for the ecosystem services they provide and which have become essential for adaptation to climate change (temperature regulation, flood prevention, etc.) and for improving the quality of life in key aspects such as better physical and mental health and in a more democratised way, developing these systems in public spaces and proximity. Priority will therefore be given to these local natural carbon sinks, especially enhancing the current natural park of l'Albufera and the Turia Park (the largest urban park in Spain), increasing the green infrastructure in the city and the metropolitan area, with ecosystems with high carbon sink potential.

València plans to develop a compensation strategy, with local projects. At present, the following references located in the municipality can be mentioned, in different stages of maturity:

- **The LIFE Wetlands4Climate project**, led from Spain by Fundación Global Nature (FGN) together with the University of València, represents an important **advance in the knowledge of the carbon balances of Mediterranean wetlands, analysing how much carbon a wetland is really capable of retaining** depending on its state of conservation. It also studies which soil, vegetation and water management measures are the most appropriate for **maximising carbon sequestration**.
- **HortiGO2**, linked to the integral water cycle: The **HortiGO** pilot project will make it possible to validate the methodology for turning the Valèncian market garden into an official carbon sink. In this way, the CO2 absorption generated in the orchard will be made available to companies and municipalities to offset their emissions through a local project. At the same time, the conservation of the surrounding natural spaces is promoted, their value is recognised and the economic viability of the huerta is contributed to, among many other benefits.
- **The Albufera Blue Carbon or 'Albluefera' project** allows the offsetting of the carbon footprint of the Valèncian business fabric through Nature-Based Solutions in the wetlands and agricultural areas around the perimeter of the Albufera natural park. This project is promoted by ClimateTrade, the blockchain-based climate marketplace, and the Club de Empresas Responsables y Sostenibles de la Comunitat Valènciana.

The two entities have signed a collaboration agreement to offset the carbon footprint of the Valèncian business fabric through Nature Based Solutions (Nbs) in the wetlands and agricultural

areas around the perimeter of the Albufera Natural Park. Only companies associated with CE/R+S will join this initiative, so that they can store carbon in the wetland ecosystem through the Blue Carbon methodology, generating a positive impact on the mitigation and adaptation of the climate crisis, while offsetting their emissions.

- **Green Posidonia**, an innovation project of the Folgado Training Centre, subsidised by Missions València 2030. The project aims to promote the circular economy, considering that Posidonia waste can be used to create energy, biostimulants, bioinsecticides and compost, as well as to raise social awareness of the importance of the Posidonia forest. To this end, a pilot project will also be carried out, which consists of repopulating a maritime nursery in the port of València to re-establish the *Posidonia oceanica*, which has a fundamental value in the protection of biodiversity and in the generation of O₂ and reduction of CO₂ in the sea. The project aims to provide plant cover for the Mediterranean seabed, which is the main carbon sink on the sea coast and the basis of an ecosystem with incalculable biodiversity. Another major focus of the project is to raise collective awareness that the disappearance of *Posidonia oceanica* forests is not an option, as the absence of these forests leads to a greater presence of CO₂.

Finally, in any case, carbon sequestration by artificial techniques to be developed and carbon credits will also be included in the netzero strategy to ensure the achievement of neutrality.

MODULE B-3 : Indicators for Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

For better completion of this module, the Comprehensive Indicator Sets developed by NetZeroCities are expected.

In this first version we use the relevant indicators for València. On the one hand, we took a selection of those found in our València 2030 Urban Strategy, and show them in table B.3.0-a and, on the other hand, we selected those relevant to the Green City Accord, which are expressed in table B-3.0-b and which consider more of the environmental aspects.

Both selections are taken as a first approximation of this monitoring exercise.

In future iterations we will cross-reference the Comprehensive Indicator Sets to be developed by NetZeroCities with the indicators defined in our València 2030 Urban Strategy and with those relevant to the Green City Accord. For the time being, those previously described in this first approach to the Climate City Contract (CCC) follow.

B-3.0-a: List of proposed indicators of the València 2030 Urban Strategy	
València 2030 Urban Strategy Strategic Line	Indicator
LE1	13.2 3.2 Total GHG emissions from resident units per capita
	13.2 3.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions of resident units per unit GDP
	6.1 4.2 Domestic water consumption per inhabitant per day
LE2	7.2 4.1 Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption Local renewable electricity production
	7.3 4.1 Household electricity consumption
	7.3 2.6 Proportion of buildings constructed or refurbished after 2008
	7.1 4.1 Impact of electricity expenditure on average income per household
LE3	11.2 5.2 Bus trips (EMT) per inhabitant
	11.2 5.2 Population with access to a cycle lane within 5 minutes
	11.2 5.2 Average intensity of use of cycle lanes
	11.2 5.2 Pedestrian streets per inhabitant
	11.2 5.2 Population an accessible public transport stop less than 5 minutes away Number of city bus stops per capita
	11.2 5.2 Population a public transport stop less than 5 minutes away Number of intercity bus stops per inhabitant
	11.2 5.2 Inter-urban travel density per inhabitant and neighbourhoods Average number of passengers transported in Cercanías
	11.2 5.2 Motorisation rate (polluting vehicles)
	9.1 5.1 Sustainability of urban freight distribution (last mile)
	9.1 5.1 People with origin or destination the city of València on RENFE
	9.1 5.1 Persons arriving at or departing from the city of València by airport
LE4	2.3 7.1 Percentage of area used by small producers out of total area used for agriculture Proportion of workers in the agricultural sector
	2.4 1.1 Crop area by municipality
	2.1 6.2 Impact of food expenditure on the average household income
LE5	3.4 2.1 Proportion of the elderly population with access to elderly care services within 5 minutes walking distance
	4 2.1 Proportion of population within 5 minutes walking distance to educational facilities
	3.4 2.1 Proportion of population within 5 minutes walking distance of sport facilities
	3.8 2.1 Proportion of population within 5 minutes' walking distance of health service facilities
	11.7 2.3 Population with access to green spaces within 5 minutes walking distance Green areas per capita
	8.10 Proportion of the population with access to banks and ATMs within 5 minutes
	11.4 Proportion of population with access to cultural facilities within 5 minutes walking distance
	Proportion of population with access to entertainment facilities (hairdressing salons, cinemas, gyms, spa, amusement parks, playgrounds and cafes) within 5 minutes Proportion of population with access to commercial services (markets, supermarkets, shops and shopping centres) less than 5 minutes away
LE6	11.1 8.1 Urban vulnerability index
	1.2 6.1 Proportion of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion
LE7	7.3 4.1 Percentage of dwellings with energy certificate A
	7.3 4.1 Proportion of buildings constructed or renovated after 2008
	11.1 8.1 Proportion of people living in households with housing deficiencies
LE8	Number of partnerships
LE9	1.2 6.1 Proportion of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion
	5.1 6.2 Wage gap
	5.1 6.2 Gender gap in employment

	<i>5.1 6.2 Percentage of unemployed women</i>
<i>LE10</i>	<i>8.3 7.1 Number of technology SMEs per 1000 inhabitants Companies in the industrial sector</i>
	<i>9.c 6.2 Population with broadband internet coverage</i>
	<i>4.4 6.2 Proportion of 25-74 year olds who have used a computer skill in the past 12 months</i>
	<i>8.3 7.1 Startup attractiveness</i>
<i>LE11</i>	<i>9.5 7.1 Number of patent applications per 100,000 inhabitants</i>
	<i>8.3 7.1 Expenditure on research, development and innovation</i>
	<i>8.9 7.2 Tourism intensity (visitors per inhabitant)</i>
	<i>8.9 7.2 GHG emissions attributed to direct energy consumption in tourism establishments</i>
	<i>8.9 7.2 Water consumption in tourism establishments</i>
	<i>8.9 7.2 Waste generated by tourist establishments</i>
<i>LE12</i>	<i>11.4 1.2 Budget for the improvement and maintenance of tourist sites</i>
	<i>4.4 6.2 Budget for staff training</i>
	<i>16.6 10.2 Transparency and Open Data Indices</i>
	<i>16.7 10.2 Index of Citizen Participation and Collaboration</i>
	<i>16.6 9.2 Percentage of procedures and formalities carried out by businesses and citizens via the internet</i>

B-3.0-b: List of proposed Green City Accord indicators					
Associated sector/sectors	Co-benefits	Indicator number	Indicator name	Description	Established limits
<i>Transport, Buildings and Heating, Electricity, Waste</i>	<i>Air quality</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>PM2.5 concentration levels</i>	<i>Highest annual mean observed at stations in (sub)urban environments</i>	<i>The minimum requirements established by the EU and the WHO are: - EU limit value: 25 µg/m³ - New WHO Air Quality Guidelines: 5 µg/m³</i>
<i>Transport, Buildings and Heating, Electricity, Waste</i>	<i>Air quality</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Daily concentration levels of PM10</i>	<i>More days exceeding the WHO recommendation of 45 µg/m³ per year, observed in any (sub)urban environment or traffic station</i>	<i>The minimum requirements established by the EU and the WHO for observed daily concentrations are: - EU limit value: 50 µg/m³ - New WHO air quality guidelines: 45 µg/m³ 24 hour average</i>
<i>Transport, Buildings and Heating, Electricity, Waste</i>	<i>Air quality</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>NO2 concentration levels</i>	<i>(highest annual average observed in traffic stations)</i>	<i>- EU limit value: en: 40 µg/m³ - New Guidelines for WHO Air Quality: 10 µg/m³</i>

<i>Transport</i>	<i>Noise</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>% of population exposed to average day-evening-night noise levels (Lden) ≥ 55 dB</i>		
<i>Transport</i>	<i>Noise</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Percentage of population exposed to noise at night (Lnight) ≥ 50 dB</i>		
<i>Transport</i>	<i>Noise</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>Percentage of the (adult) population with high sleep disturbance</i>		
<i>Waste</i>	<i>Does not directly measure co-benefit</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Municipal waste generated per capita (tonnes)</i>		
<i>Waste</i>	<i>Does not directly measure co-benefit</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>– Municipal waste recycling rate (%)</i>		
<i>Waste</i>	<i>Does not directly measure co-benefit</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>Percentage of municipal waste to landfill</i>		<i>By 2035, municipalities should not exceed a maximum of 10% of municipal waste deposited landfill sites.</i>
<i>Green infrastructure</i>	<i>Does not directly measure co-benefit</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Percentage of protected, restored and naturalised natural areas on public land in the municipality</i>		

<i>Green infrastructure</i>	<i>Does not directly measure co-benefit</i>	11	<i>Percentage of tree cover within the city</i>		
<i>Green infrastructure</i>	<i>Biodiversity</i>	12	<i>Change in number of bird species in urban/built-up area areas of the city</i>		

In the next iteration, with the NetZeroCities Comprehensive Indicator Sets cross-referenced with our pre-selection, the following will be provided: an overview table listing the selected indicators by outcome and impact, including targets and assessment points (B-3.1); and a metadata table for each selected indicator, as specified in the Comprehensive Indicator Sets (B-3.2).

B-3.1: Impact pathways						
Outcomes/ Impacts (short and long term)	Actions	No. of indicator	Indicator name	Target values		
				2025	2027	2030
<i>(list early changes/ late outcomes and impacts to be evaluated by indicator)</i>	<i>(list of actions/pilot project, if applicable)</i>	<i>(provide a unique number for each indicator)</i>	<i>(insert name of indicator)</i>	<i>(indicate one value per indicator)</i>	<i>(indicate one value per indicator)</i>	<i>(indicate one value per indicator)</i>
...

B-3.2: Indicator metadata	
<i>To be developed in future iterations of the Climate City Contract (CCC).</i>	
Indicator name	
Indicator unit	

Definition	
Method of calculation	
Context	
Does the indicator measure direct impacts (i.e. reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)?	[yes/no] [yes/no]
If yes, to which area of emission is the co-benefit linked?	Emission domains according to MyCovenant or CDP / ICLEI
Does the indicator measure indirect impacts (i.e. co-benefits)?	[yes/no] [yes/no]
If yes, what co-benefit do you measure?	
Can the indicator be used to monitor impact pathways?	[yes/no] [yes/no]
If yes, for which impact pathway?	
Is the indicator captured by existing CDP/SCIS/Mayors' Covenant platforms?	[yes/no] [yes/no]
Additional information	
Planned data source	
Planned availability	
Planned collection interval	
References	
Results describing the indicator	
Other indicator systems using this indicator	

PART C – ENABLING CLIMATE NEUTRALITY BY 2030

This module aims to outline any enabling interventions - i.e. in relation to organisational environment or governance models, or social innovations - designed to support and implement the climate action portfolios described in module B-2, as well as to achieve the co-benefits described in the impact pathway (module B-1).

MODULE C-1 : Organisational and Governance Innovation Interventions

The complexity of the challenge of achieving climate neutrality by 2030 requires, first and foremost, that Public Administrations significantly change the way we organise ourselves internally, while at the same time generating new governance models both internally and externally. The innovative organisational and governance interventions presented below are a compendium of actions currently underway in the City Council, all of them following the logic of multi-stakeholder collaboration, distributed leadership and multilevel governance, and always with the objective of overcoming the barriers identified to achieve climate neutrality by 2030.

On the other hand, it is necessary to highlight the effort we are making to direct most of the public instruments for promoting innovation towards our Climate Mission València 2030.

C.1.1: Enabling organisational and governance interventions					
Number and name of the action	Description	Person and entity/body responsible	Actors involved	Impact	Co-benefits
<i>(indicate the name of the performance)</i>	<i>(describe the content of the performance)</i>	<i>(indicate the person in charge)</i>	<i>(list of all parties involved and affected)</i>	<i>(describe how the action promotes climate neutrality)</i>	<i>(indicate how the action contributes to achieve the impact listed in module B-1)</i>
València 2030 Urban Strategy	Urban Strategy of the city that is inspired by the Urban Agenda and the SDGs 2030.	Jordi Peris /Coordinator of Urban Strategy and Sustainable Agenda, València City Council	All municipal policy areas City Social Council Mission Alliance	Multi-level governance. Policy alignment. Breaking down internal silos.	They develop the necessary policies and actions in the impact domains in a systemic way.
Mission Day by Mission Team	Open space for operational management of the Climate Mission.	Fermín Cerezo / Head of Innovation Service, València City Council	Municipal areas of Strategy, Energy, Climate,	Application of LEAN techniques for the operational management of	Breaking down internal silos. Systemic coordination of actions.

			Mobility, Renaturalisation, Citizen Participation, Technology, Innovation, Economy, etc. Ecosystem Universities NetZeroCities	cross-cutting projects involving multiple parties.	
Mission-driven Public Procurement of Innovation (PPI)	Development of mission-oriented innovation projects through PPI.	Fermín Cerezo (Director of Innovation València City Council)	UPV Innovative ecosystem Las Naves Valencian Innovation Agency (AVI)	Development of new innovative products and services with an impact on the Climate Mission.	Development of a green economic and employment model based on knowledge and innovation. Innovation Hub.
Public subsidy for innovation	Development of mission-oriented innovation projects through the offer of grants.	Fermín Cerezo (Director of Innovation València City Council)	Innovative ecosystem Las Naves	Development of new innovative products and services with an impact on the Climate Mission.	Development of a green economic and employment model based on knowledge and innovation. Innovation Hub.
València Urban Sandbox Regulatory Bylaw	Development of mission-oriented innovation projects by offering Urban Resources (infrastructure, spaces and events) to experiment in real environments, in the form of an Urban Sandbox.	Fermín Cerezo (Director of Innovation València City Council)	Innovative ecosystem Las Naves UPV	Development of new innovative products and services with an impact on the Climate Mission. Positioning València as one of the first European cities to create an Urban Innovation Sandbox.	Development of a green economic and employment model based on knowledge and innovation. Innovation Hub.
Mission's Public-Private Investment Fund	Public-private investment fund as a public accelerator for the selection and accompaniment of Startups with an impact	Las Naves	European Crowdfunding Association Innovative ecosystem Venture capital firms	Attraction of investment and funding aimed at the València 2030 Climate Mission.	Development of a green economic and employment model based on knowledge and innovation. Innovation Hub.

	on the Climate Mission.		Financial institutions		
València Govtech	Construction of a Govtech laboratory in the city of València that promotes collaboration and open innovation to strengthen and accompany the implementation of Govtech solutions that enable the City of València to provide better public services, promote public management projects and strengthen its digital infrastructure with intensive application of Digital Enabling Technologies in a context of Industrial Revolution 4.0. efficiency in the different lines of public subsidies for the development and recognition of Valencian innovation and its impact on the challenges and missions of the city.	Fermín Cerezo (Director of Innovation València City Council)	Innovative ecosystem Las Naves UPV	Development of new innovative products and services with an impact on the Climate Mission.	Development of a green economic and employment model based on knowledge and innovation. Innovation Hub.

C-1.2: Description of organisational and governance interventions

València 2030 Urban Strategy

The València Urban Strategy 2030 includes the Climate Mission in its basis and core design and ensures:

- The transversal governance of the mission from the City Council, breaking down internal silos and creating spaces for decision-making, communication and operational management for the development of the mission.
- Multi-level governance at local, regional and national levels by seeking partnerships and breaking down external silos with different levels of government.
- Public policies deployed in the decade to 2030 are guided by the climate mission.
- The merger between the 2030 Agenda and the European Cities Mission.

Mission Day by Mission Team

Application of LEAN techniques for the operational management of cross-cutting, multi-stakeholder projects that should design, develop and facilitate the systemic approach and portfolio of actions in the city to accelerate decarbonisation within a context of systemic innovation.

Figure 16: Climate Transition Map from NetZeroCities



Mission Day is held on a regular basis every Friday from 9:00 to 14:00.

Mission-driven Public Procurement of Innovation

Public demand triggers the development of new innovative products and services that have an impact on the climate mission and solve public needs that are not yet efficiently addressed by the market. 3% of annual investments will be earmarked through this programme with a commitment of €12 million over the next 4 years.

Mission Driven Innovation Public Grant

The Public Innovation Grants instrument is redirected towards the climate mission by offering financial support to innovation projects from the ecosystem with an impact on the mission. The selection criteria for the projects to be subsidised are:

- Potential impact on the mission
- Private investment complementing the public investment provided through the grant
- Capacity for social involvement and mobilisation of the ecosystem in the direction of the mission.

València Urban Sandbox Regulatory Bylaw

An ordinance has been designed to regulate the València Urban Sandbox, currently in the process of public consultation, which:

- Develops a new Administrative Procedure within the functioning of the City Council that aims to provide greater flexibility and simplification for the processing of applications for access to the Urban Sandbox.
- Regulates the application procedure, eligibility conditions, access and testing of innovation projects.
- Focuses on the Quintuple Helix Model and prioritises entities adhering to the Mission Alliance.
- Contemplates a subjective scope of application that includes both the València City Council itself and its local public sector.
- Designs a new concept: Urban Sandbox Resource, as those spaces, infrastructures and/or events in the city of València that will serve as a testing ground in relevant or real environments for the testing of innovation projects.

Mission's Public-Private Investment Fund

València creates the public-private investment fund instrument for the Climate Mission as a public accelerator of València for the selection and accompaniment of Startups with an impact on the Climate Mission and the subsequent financing through a public-private fund of those with the greatest potential for triple impact: economic, social and environmental.

València Govtech

Govtech Laboratory of València in a context of collaboration and open innovation where Govtech solutions are developed to improve public services and boost the digital infrastructure of the City Council with intensive application of Digital Enabling Technologies in a context of Industrial Revolution 4.0. Orientation of these capabilities to the climate mission. A Digital Europe TEF (Testing and Experimenting Facilities) is deployed for artificial intelligence and climate mission-oriented public data infrastructure.

MODULE C-2 : Social and other innovation interventions

Beyond existing instruments and spaces for deliberation and social co-creation such as the Social Council of the City or the Urban Forum, it is necessary to involve the entire innovation and economic development ecosystem of the city of València within a broad strategy of inclusion and participation of all key entities to achieve the goal of climate neutrality in the city. With this objective in mind, and with the The Mission Alliance as an umbrella that brings together the rest of the elements, we want to make a collective call to action that, under the logic of open innovation, allows us to build specific joint workspaces with:

- Citizens, for which it is proposed to set up a Climate Assembly, in which citizens themselves will be the driving force for change and the necessary transformations at neighbourhood level, but also at city level, in order to achieve climate neutrality. It will join the Urban Forum in which we will review our Climate City Contract (CCC) with citizens every two years. In addition, we want citizens to be active agents in the development of projects with an impact on the climate mission and, to this end, we have set up the Ciuta-lab, a citizen laboratory oriented towards the climate mission.
- The innovative productive ecosystem, for whom, in addition to making available a whole range of public instruments to promote innovation aimed at the València 2030 Climate Mission (see table C.1.1: Organisational and governance interventions), we are activating Colab-lab, as our public accelerator for start-ups and innovative business initiatives with a triple impact: social, economic and environmental.
- And finally, the Academy, for which we intend to strengthen our collaboration with the city's two public universities, shaping a long-term working space that, pivoting on the Climate Neutral UPV project, will generate new capacities, knowledge and spaces for collaboration under the so-called University-City binomial.

C.2.1: Social and other innovation interventions					
Number and name of the action	Description	Person and entity/body responsible	Actors involved	Impact	Co-benefits
<i>(indicate the name of the performance)</i>	<i>(describe the content of the performance)</i>	<i>(indicate the person in charge)</i>	<i>(list of all involved and affected parties)</i>	<i>(describe how the performance supports climate neutrality)</i>	<i>(indicate how the action contributes to achieving the impact listed in module B-1)</i>
Mission Alliance	Development of a mission-driven Partnership with the 5 Helixes of the ecosystem	Marta Chillarón (CEO of Las NAVES)	Private sector Public sector Academy Civil society and citizenship The media	A space for collaboration between different actors in the city, directed in the same direction: the mission.	Radical collaboration Constellation of mission-oriented R&I projects.
Urban Forum	Space for debate and reflection on the development of the city model defined in the València 2030 Urban Strategy.	Jordi Peris - Coordinator General for Urban Strategies and Sustainable Agenda	Private sector Public sector Academy Civil society and citizenship The media	Its first edition was held throughout the month of May 2022 and our intention is to activate it every two years to give our citizens a voice in the joint construction of our Urban Strategy and our Climate Mission. Specifically, in relation to the Climate Mission, it is intended that this space will serve to evaluate and refocus our Climate City Contract (CCC), if necessary, together with the entire ecosystem of the city.	Extending the concept of citizen science and climate co-creation.
Climate Assembly	Within the framework of our Local Mission Platform, it could be	València's own citizens	València's own citizens	Incorporate the reflections and decisions of its citizens into the full core of the	Extending the concept of citizen science and climate co-creation.

	<p>interesting to generate a mechanism, space and deliberative process among València own citizens, chosen at random while maintaining social and territorial representativeness, to debate the city's climate emergency situation and make recommendations to improve it.</p>			<p>València 2030 Climate Mission.</p>	<p>Consideration of climate justice criteria in the València 2030 Climate Mission.</p>
<p>Ciuta-lab</p>	<p>The citizen laboratory at Las Naves aims to become a place where people can learn to participate, experiment and jointly produce these solutions. A space for research and innovation in which to bring together diverse people with different profiles, experiences and knowledge.</p>	<p>Las Naves</p>	<p>València's own citizens</p>	<p>Articulate spaces for citizen co-creation around the Climate Mission.</p>	<p>Extending the concept of citizen science and climate co-creation.</p> <p>Consideration of climate justice criteria in the València 2030 Climate Mission.</p>
<p>Col-lab</p>	<p>Public accelerator of startups and innovative business initiatives with a triple impact: social, economic and</p>	<p>Las Naves</p>	<p>Innovation ecosystem.</p>	<p>Development of new innovative products and services with an impact on the Climate Mission.</p>	<p>Development of a green economic and employment model based on knowledge and innovation.</p> <p>Innovation Hub.</p>

	<p>environmental</p> <p>In addition to work and meeting spaces, Col-lab offers intensive mentoring in 10 key areas for entrepreneurs, as well as facilitation, networking and teambuilding actions.</p>				
City-University binomial	<p>Strategic alliance with research.</p>	<p>Mr. Joan Ribó /Mayor of València</p> <p>Mr. José Capilla/ Rector of the UPV</p> <p>Mrs. M^a Vicenta Mestre / Rector of the UV.</p>	<p>City of València</p> <p>UPV (Polytechnic University of València)</p> <p>UV (University of València)</p>	<p>It puts research at the service of the city's strategic thinking and the Climate Mission.</p>	<p>It proposes mission-oriented research that is then scaled up to the city's neighbourhoods.</p>
Social Communication	<p>Communication strategy focused on attracting citizens to the Climate Mission by explaining co-benefits and improvements in the city.</p>	<p>Marta Chillarón (CEO de Las NAVES)</p>	<p>València's own citizens</p>	<p>Social perception of the mission as positive for life and the city.</p>	<p>It enables citizen involvement and creates a sense of belonging to the joint project.</p>

C-2.2: Description of social and other innovation actions

Mission Alliance

A set of networks, programmes and actions that generate collaboration for the development of the city strategy and its climate mission among the 5 helixes of the ecosystem. As an impact, the Missions València Constellation is created, which aggregates hundreds of research and innovation projects from the innovation ecosystem of València and oriented towards the climate mission, achieving in parallel the attraction of investment in innovation to the city, generating employment associated with innovation and projecting the innovative value of Valencian companies and organisations.

Urban Forum

A space that brings together the entire social, economic, institutional and cultural fabric of the city, to reflect in a shared way on the future sustainable development of our city and our environment. The Urban Forum proposes different open days for citizens (in the form of thematic conferences, debate spaces, workshops and exhibitions,

among others) to involve all the city's agents, including the citizens themselves, in this journey towards the València we imagine.

Climate Assembly

Understood as a mechanism and deliberative process among the citizens of València, chosen at random while maintaining social and territorial representativeness, to debate the climate emergency situation in the city and make recommendations to improve it.

Ciuta-lab

Our Ciuta-Lab can be described as a citizen laboratory oriented towards the València 2030 Climate Mission. It aims to be, therefore, a space for research and innovation; a place in which to learn to participate, to experiment and to jointly produce solutions to the climate challenge we face as a city, bringing together, for this purpose, diverse people from a logic of citizen co-design of the city under four core values: collaboration, experimentation, openness and care. Ciuta-lab aims with this space to bring together diverse actors from our five helixes of innovation from a citizen logic, to collectively think about the challenges facing the city oriented to the València 2030 Climate Mission and collaboratively seek innovative solutions to address them.

Col-lab

Triple impact (social, economic and environmental) public accelerator for social and urban innovation startups. It is part of the tools of the Missions València 2030 initiative.

City-University Binomials

Development of the new instrument at the service of the climate mission to put the research of our universities at the service of the climate mission. It is being developed with the city's two major public universities:

- The Polytechnic University of València
- The University of València

The aim is to incorporate the vector of science, research and innovation as a key element to develop the city's transformation process.

The aim of the Binomio is to establish a space for dialogue and collaboration between the university and the city to contribute fundamental elements to move towards climate neutrality in multiple ways:

- Providing knowledge and specific research on key issues for the city model.
- Developing a way and methodology of working oriented towards experimentation, innovation and planning-action-learning.
- Providing a key educational space, as the professionals of the future will necessarily work in a context of transition to sustainability, which will require specific knowledge and skills.
- Providing university campuses, as part of the physical space of the city, so that they can become reference spaces for action and models for innovation and climate neutrality.
- Articulating new forms of dialogue and collaboration between diverse actors.

Social Communication

One aspect in which València demonstrates leadership and a different approach in the field of social innovation actions aimed at missions is the way it deals with social communication. Not only it has created a dedicated website, using the analogy of the mission to the moon ([Missions Valencia 2030 - Missions València 2030 : Missions València 2030](#)), but a whole universe has been developed around it with its brand, messages and graphic image. As its claim says, "**One whole city, one single purpose**" with its hashtag **#OnAMissionTogether**. In order to attract the whole city to this ambitious goal, the complexity of the project has to be communicated in the simplest and most friendly way possible, so that it can be understood by anyone, of all ages and from all walks of life. In this sense, we have chosen to use a casual and very creative imagery, as is the Mediterranean society. Images, infographics, dynamic and casual videos, which capture the attention immediately and invite you to take part in the project. It is emphasised that this is a project by and for the citizens, in fact, "**by and for you**".

The form is questioning and personal, but the communicative content should also be emphasised. The choice is to focus efforts on communicating how the Mission is beneficial for citizens, benefits that are personalised as much as

possible, as indicated above. This is done through practical examples for citizens, in particular, for you. These co-benefits are expressed in a down-to-earth and very light-hearted way.

Here you can find the first communication campaign around the first **Missions València 2030** framework : <https://www.missionsvalencia.eu/valencia-llanca-la-primera-campanya-de-comunicacio-a-la-ciutadania-sobre-la-missio-climatica-valencia-2030/?lang=en>

[Folleto MCV 23x16cm CAST \(missionsvalencia.eu\)](#)

Thus, it speaks of co-benefits in simple terms, "for more gardens, for better food"; "for less traffic jams, for cleaner air", and plays with the prepositions "by and for" that resonate with the overall motto of the mission, "by and for citizenship".

In addition, a set of tools, a toolkit has been prepared by Las Naves, a municipal foundation that describes itself as a "Centre for Social and Urban Innovation", to make the brand available and allow anyone who wants to use it to do so. You can find the material here : [+Info - Missions València 2030 : Missions València 2030 \(missionsvalencia.eu\)](#)

As explained above, València had oriented its innovation towards missions in parallel to the foundations of the European Mission of Cities being laid. Therefore, there is a first framework of Missions that derive from the city visions. When València joins the EU Climate Neutral and Smart Cities Mission, it is decided to create a new brand, which is compatible and coexists with the previous one: it is called **València 2030 Climate Mission**. This new identity allows the integration of the two European missions in which the city is immersed, Cities and Adaptation, under the umbrella of climate. In addition, it is associated with a new communication campaign, whose illustrations have been designed by a Valencian artist, Diego Mir, and which has been very well received due to its proximity, etc. The new image of Misión Climática València 2030 can be found here: [Campanya nueva imagen Misión Climática València 2030 \(lasnaves.com\)](#)

The new brand of the Climate Mission València 2030 has been created to give the mission its own logo and graphic universe. The new brand is a living, flexible and moving logo. This helps us to adapt to different situations and needs. It is intended to work in any format and occasion, although vibrant and friendly colours have been chosen, it can be used in white on a coloured background.

Diego Mir's designs and illustrations help us to tell the public about the benefits of the Climate Mission, as well as supporting messages in the dissemination of events. The designs, which are the conjunction of human element plus sustainable element, represent the citizens of Valencia illustrating its diversity. The new brand has been communicated through various graphic and audiovisual pieces on the city's street furniture, press, social networks and digital media.

All of this is summarised in its claim "**One whole city. One single purpose**", which speaks of the essence of the Climate Mission, a mission that leaves no one behind but is possible thanks to the entire innovation ecosystem. Innovation in Valencia is joint and with the same purpose, to make the city carbon neutral and become the prosperous, Mediterranean, creative, sustainable, healthy and enterprising city we dream of.

With this, as it is intended in the EU Mission, we intend to "mobilise the knowledge, imagination, affections and values of citizens to improve the quality of policymaking", this way capitalizing on the unique position of cities as the level of government closest to citizens, as challenge and opportunity hubs where 'policy meets people'. By engaging them in this process, they can take an active role to drive the transition to climate neutrality as co-designers, co-implementers and co-beneficiaries and this is exactly the aim of this communication strategy and its campaigns.

MODULE C-3 : Financing of Action Portfolio (Economic Case)

To provide the basis for the Climate Investment Plan (CIP), the impact and incremental costs obtained from the economic modelling for the selected ambitions in each sub-sector represented are broken down here.

For each sector and sub-sector represented in the model, the city of València has projected its ambitions for 2030 to reach neutrality, i.e. to reach the 84% reduction in emissions with respect to BAU2030, the result explained above.

With these ambitions described in the table below, table C-3-1 (Sub-sector Ambitions - Assumptions 2030 column), the model used in the analysis estimates the potential impact as well as the potential incremental cost of each strategy and action.

The impact includes GHG reduction data (kt CO₂e), operational cost savings data (MEUR - NPV 2020-2050) and co-benefits (MEUR - NPV 2020-2050). Net Present Value (NPV) values have been used because this is the basis for calculating the return on investment (ROI). Furthermore, the same time horizon is used.

Indeed, the impact, particularly in the case of co-benefits, is calculated with a time horizon of 2020-2050, which is why operational savings are also included in this horizon. All this is done by bringing the monetised values to the present. Cash values are defined and shown in the tables in Annex II, Climate Investment Plan (CIP), in particular tables B-1-1.a and B-1.1.b, which are important for budgeting and assessing capital needs.

By considering the potential ROI of different decarbonisation strategies and actions, the Economic Model can help cities identify the most cost-effective ways to achieve their emission reduction targets by ensuring that limited resources are allocated to strategies and actions that provide maximum value for the city and its residents.

The economic model used allows a first economic assessment of some of the co-benefits qualitatively identified in the table above, by sub-sector (table B - Impact Pathways) for the sectors represented in this one, to obtain the Return on Investment and the economic case for neutrality.

This information is essential to motivate ecosystem involvement while building loyalty and participation in climate action.

It is planned to include more precision and documented quantification of these co-benefits in future iterations of the model and the Climate City Contract (CCC). At present and with the present model used, documentary information has been obtained to monetise the impact of the following co-benefits, broken down by sector:

- **Transport**
 - Improved air quality (better health due to less pollution) through the following literature sources:
 - Swedish Transport Administration (2018). Analysmetod och samhällsekonomiska kalkylvärden för transportsektorn: ASEK 6.1.
 - Essen et. al. (2019). Handbook on the external costs of transport. For European Commission Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport.
 - Less noise with the following bibliographic source:
 - Essen et. al. (2019). Handbook on the external costs of transport. For European Commission Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport.
 - Road safety (Reduction of traffic accidents involving cars and lorries)
 - Essen et. al. (2019). Handbook on the external costs of transport. For European Commission Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport.
 - Physical health (related to increased active mobility)
 - Victoria Transport Policy Institute (2019). Evaluating Active Transport Benefits and Costs.

- **Buildings and Heating**
 - Improving air quality

- **Electricity**
 - Improving air quality

- **Waste**
 - Improving air quality

Finally, the first analysis of the economic case for València shows that the initial investment is high, but that the co-benefits to 2050 and accumulated savings over time are such that an **estimated return on investment (ROI) of more than 85%** is reached, considering direct and indirect costs. It should be noted here that the ROI considered is that established by the case study provided by the model, a case study with 4 main sectors and 13 sub-sectors on which to act, and that it does not consider some structural and transversal costs, which are considered in the Urban Strategy. It will be necessary to consider and include in future iterations of the contract, the other sectors of importance in the case of València, and those transversal and structural costs necessary for its future calculation.

C-3.1: Summary of actions with related costs									
Emitting sub-sector	Sub-sector ambition		Person and entity responsible	Start and end date	Emitting sector	Impact			Estimated total cost (MEUR - NPV 2020-2030)
						GHG reduction (kt CO2e)	Operational cost savings (MEUR - NPV 2020-2050)	co-benefits (MEUR - NPV 2020-2050)	
<i>The actions in the portfolio of transformative projects in the previous modules have been grouped by issuing sub-sectors.</i>	<i>Assumptions 2030</i>		<i>Entity and person responsible</i>	<i>Start and end date of the activity</i>	<i>Field to which the action belongs</i>	<i>Impact of the action.</i>			<i>Estimated total cost of action in €.</i>
<i>Reduction in the need for motorised transport</i>	35%	reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space Town Planning Area Citizenship 	2020-2030	Transport	103	€ 1.443	€ 340	€ -

<i>Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport</i>	30%	reduction in private vehicle passenger-km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space • Town Planning Area • Citizenship • EMT 	2020-2030	Transport	45	€ 253	€ 364	€ (127)*
<i>Shared transport</i>	25%	due to increased transport efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space • Citizenship 	2020-2030	Transport	26	€ 423	€ 122	€ -
<i>Car electrification</i>	35%	of the electrified fleet by 2040	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space • Citizenship 	2020-2040	Transport	23	€ (1)	€ 12	€ (48)
<i>Bus electrification</i>	100%	of the electrified fleet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space • EMT • Metropolitan Transport Operator 	2020-2030	Transport	19	€ 23	€ 17	€ (39)

<i>Optimisation of freight transport logistics</i>	10%	reduction of travel distance through route optimisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space Logistics companies 	2020-2030	Transport	43	€ 195	€ 66	€ -
<i>Electrification of trucks</i>	90%	Trucks <3.5 t to 2040	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space Logistics companies 	2020-2030	Transport	22	€ 6	€ 15	€ (102)
<i>Electrification of trucks</i>	60%	Trucks >3.5 t to 2040	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of Sustainable Mobility and Public Space Logistics companies 	2020-2031	Transport				
<i>Building renovations</i>	2,5%	of all existing buildings / year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Development, Urban Renewal and Housing Area AUMSA 	2020-2030	Buildings and heating	27	€ 290	€ 23	€ (1.529)

<i>New near-zero energy buildings</i>	30%	Percentage of new buildings constructed according to maximum energy efficiency standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Development, Urban Renewal and Housing Area • AUMSA 	2020-2030	Buildings and heating	7	€ 77	€ 6	€ (121)
<i>Efficient lighting and appliances</i>	100%	of lighting appliances retrofitted between 2020 and 2030 (40% efficiency improvements)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Development, Urban Renewal and Housing Area • AUMSA • IVACE 	2020-2030	Buildings and heating	79	€ 1.058	€ 8	€ (446)
<i>Low-emission heat generation (decarbonisation of heating)</i>	60%	Percentage of electric local heating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Development, Urban Renewal and Housing Area • AUMSA • IVACE 	2020-2030	Buildings and heating	193	€ 164	€ 73	€ (198)

<i>Low-emission electricity generation</i>	85%	Part of the current electricity production from fossil sources is replaced by renewable energies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Neighbours of the city • Federation of Neighbourhood Associations • IDAE • IVACE • Consumer associations 	2020-2030	Electricity	387	€ 305	€ -	€ (196)
<i>Waste recycling</i>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • València City Council • Spanish Government • Generalitat Valenciana • Metropolitan Entity for Waste Treatment (EMTRE) • EGEVASA • Empresa Mixta Valenciana de Aguas S.A. (EMIVASA) 	2020-2030	Waste	61	€ 5	€ 2	€ 5

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Waste Commission 						
Total						1035	€ 4.239	€ 1.047	€ (2.800)

*It is indicated that the numbers in brackets express outflows (negative balance), this indication is valid for all tables with financial flows.

As an additional comment, it should be noted that the ambition to reduce the need for motorised transport highlighted here is fully aligned with the national government's plans in the PNIEC and the RD of Low Emission Zones where it is stated that the main driving force behind the "decarbonisation" of the mobility-transport sector will be a modal shift that will affect the 35% of passenger-kilometres that are nowadays carried out in conventional combustion vehicles.

The measure that presumes the implementation of Low Emission Zones, for municipalities of 50,000 inhabitants, as in the case of València, in order to reduce the use of private vehicles. According to the PNIEC, it is considered feasible to reduce passenger traffic (passenger-km) in urban environments by 35% until 2030 and interurban traffic by 1.5% per year. Teleworking, car sharing, the use of non-motorised means and collective public transport will make it possible to meet these objectives, and it is of great importance to enable adequate funding for public transport to improve quality and service, attract more users and, in this way, contribute to improving air quality in urban environments. In short, the PNIEC is committed to modal shift, traffic reduction, the use of collective public transport, sustainable mobility and electrification in terms of energy consumption in the transport sector, and València has projected its ambitions for 2030 in this subsector of reducing motorised mobility, fully in line with these national strategies and estimates.

OUTLOOK AND NEXT STEPS

The Climate City Contract (CCC)s, as part of an iterative process of continuous improvement, will be reviewed within the next 2 years. The following are the next steps and plans in the process of reviewing and improving the Action Plan as part of the Climate City Contract (CCC).

1. **Improving and expanding the Economic Model:** This refers to the review and adjustment of the current economic model with the aim of broadening its scope and refining its analysis so that it reflects even more accurately the ambition of the Climate Action Plan (CAP) and the associated capital and investment needs.
2. **Specification of the initiatives and projects included in the Action Plan:** This involves identifying and defining in detail the different actions, initiatives and projects that form part of the Action Plan, with the aim of ensuring their financing and adequate implementation.
3. **Broaden interdepartmental collaboration to advance the implementation of the Climate Investment Plan (CIP):** This refers to the need to promote greater collaboration between the different departments and work areas involved in the implementation of the Climate Investment Plan (CIP), in order to improve their coordination and increase their effectiveness.
4. **Obtain specific commitments from various entities within the framework of the Climate City Contract (CCC) (Letters of Accession):** The aim is to obtain the formal commitment of various entities and organisations within the framework of the Climate City Contract (CCC), through the signing of Letters of Accession, to support and collaborate in the achievement of the objectives and goals established therein.
5. **Development of monitoring and evaluation plan Climate City Contract (CCC) Key indicators, data collection method and monitoring reporting requirements:** This refers to the development of a detailed plan for monitoring and evaluation of the Climate City Contract (CCC), identifying the key indicators to be measured, the data collection method and the monitoring reporting requirements.
6. **Implementation of the monitoring and evaluation process, including communication of the plan to participating cities and guidance on data collection and reporting:** This is the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan, including communication of the plan to participating actors and entities and guidance on how to collect data and prepare the related monitoring reports.
7. **Collection of baseline data on the key indicators identified in the Monitoring&Evaluation(M&E) plan:** Refers to the collection of baseline data on the key indicators identified in the M&E plan, in order to establish a basis for comparison for future measurement and analysis.
8. **Analysis of reference indicators and degree of progress in achieving emission reduction targets:** The aim is to analyse the benchmark indicators

and assess the degree of progress in achieving the emission reduction targets set out in the Climate City Contract (CCC).

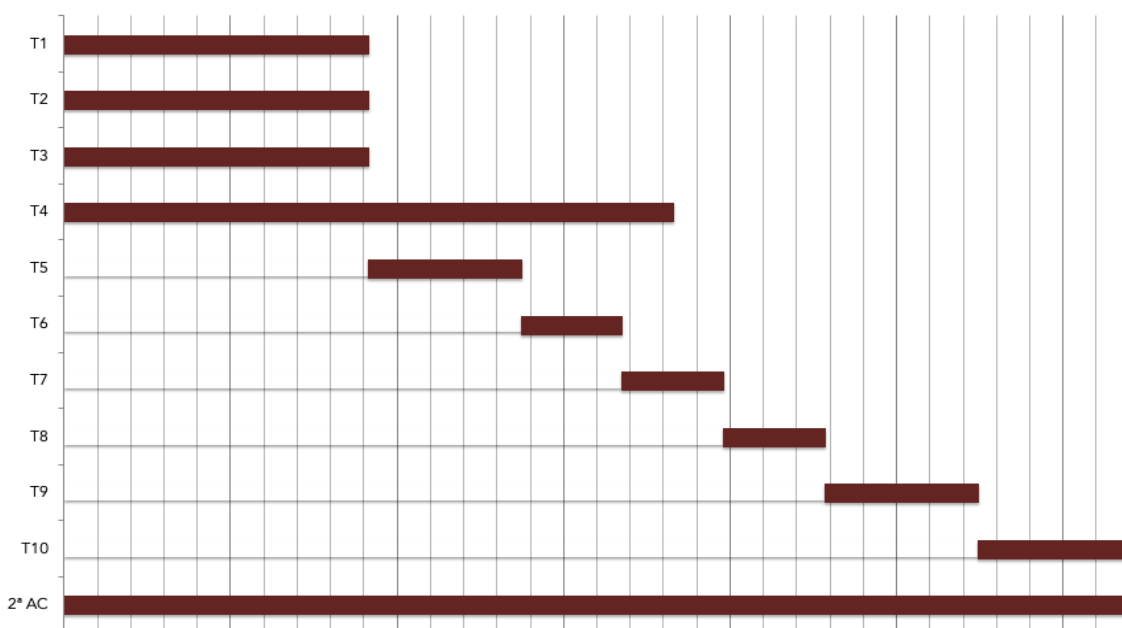
9. **Review of the Cities Climate City Contract (CCC) based on the results of the evaluation process, including assessment of the effectiveness of the monitoring and evaluation process and identification of areas for improvement:** Refers to the review of the Cities Climate City Contract (CCC) based on the results of the evaluation process.

The timelines below are indicative and may be modified and adapted as deemed necessary, keeping the maximum timeframe for a 2nd version of the Climate City Contract (CCC) to a maximum of 2 years.

T	Tasks	Start date	Final date
T1	Improvement and extension of the Economic Model	M1	M6
T2	Specification of the initiatives and projects included in the Action Plan	M1	M6
T3	Expand interdepartmental collaboration to advance the implementation of the Climate Investment Plan (CIP).	M1	M6
T4	Obtain specific commitments from various entities under the Climate City Contract (CCC) (Letters of Accession).	M1	M12
T5	Development of monitoring and evaluation plan Climate City Contract (CCC)s: Key JI indicators, data collection method and monitoring reporting requirements	M6	M9
T6	Implementation of the monitoring and evaluation process, including communication of the plan to participating cities and guidance on data collection and reporting.	M9	M11
T7	Gathering baseline data on key indicators identified in the monitoring and evaluation plan	M11	M13
T8	Analysis of baseline indicators and progress towards achieving emission reduction targets	M11	M13
T9	Review of the Cities Climate City Contract (CCC) based on the results of the evaluation process, including assessment of the effectiveness of the monitoring and evaluation process and identification of areas for improvement.	M13	M16

T10	Drafting of the 2nd version of the Climate City Contract (CCC) based on the results of the assessment and monitoring process	M16	M24
2ND CCC	2nd version Climate City Contract (CCC)	M1	M24

Figure 17: Timeline of the iterative process of continuous improvement of the Climate City Contract (CCC)



Furthermore, in the specific case of València, we plan to activate an ambitious process of public, social and ecosystem engagement in the city with the València 2030 Climate Mission and the Climate City Contract (CCC) (ACC) based on 3 levels of action.

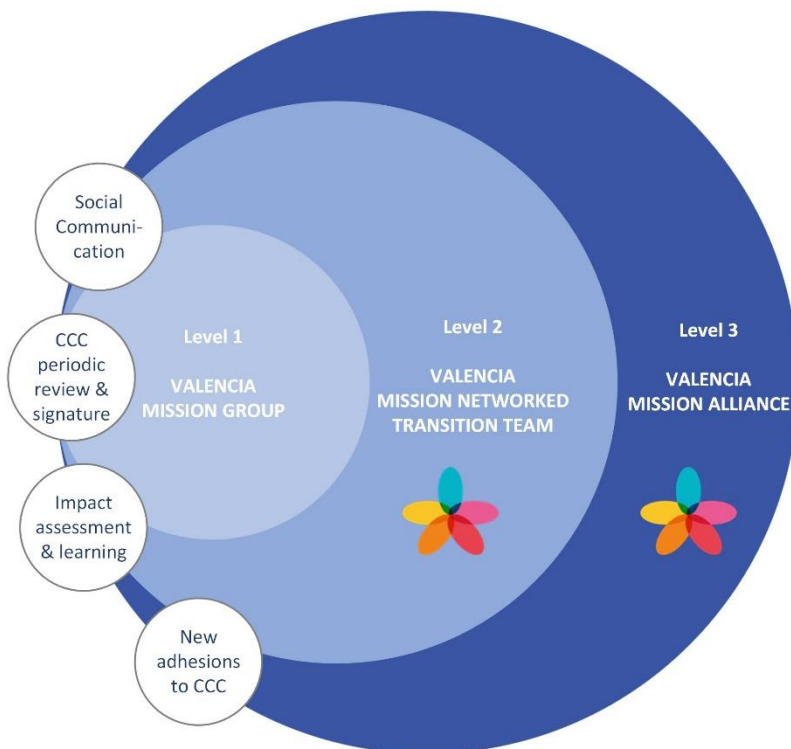
Engagement process with the Climate City Contract (CCC) of the City of València			
Levels	Description	Key Result	Period
1	València Mission Community Creation and engagement with the CCC of mission teams from all municipal areas of València City Council and its Local Public Sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First València Climate City Contract (CCC) in March 2023 Annual improvements to the València CCC 	September 2022- March 2023.
2	València Mission Transition RoundTable Engagement and accession of the members of the València Mission Network Transition Table with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessions to the Second València Climate City 	From March 2023 onwards.

		commitments to action and funding incorporated into the CCC.	Contract (CCC) in March 2024. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic improvements to the València CCC 	
3	The València Mission Alliance	Engagement and accessions of the València 5-helix ecosystem with commitments to action and funding incorporated into the CCC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessions to the Second València Climate City Contract (CCC) in March 2024. Periodic improvements to the València CCC 	From March 2023 onwards.

Figure 18: Levels of València's Climate City Contract (CCC) engagement process

VALÈNCIA'S MISSION ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

A PROCESS BASED IN 3 LEVELS FOR PUBLIC, ECOSYSTEM AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT ON VALÈNCIA'S MISSION

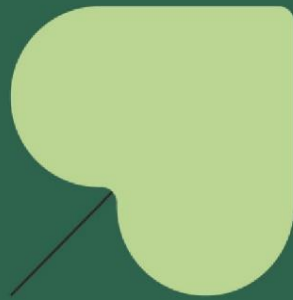


Source: Climate Mission València 2030. València City Council.

After the signing of the first City of València Climate City Contract (CCC) foreseen in Level 1 of the engagement process, awareness-raising, social communication and engagement actions on the City of València Climate City Contract (CCC) will be deployed to achieve new accessions to it from the city's ecosystem and which will serve to accelerate the learning and impacts of the transition towards climate neutrality.

The following figure represents the detail of the 3 levels of the process of engagement with the Climate City Contract (CCC) of the City of València, of which we highlight:

- As in Level 1, the València Climate City Contract (CCC) involves the acceleration of action to achieve the desired City Model defined by the València 2030 Urban Strategy and its successive reviews and improvements through the biennial Urban Forum.
- As in Level 2, the members of the Mission Transition RoundTable serve as the first demonstrators and examples of the adherence of the 5 helixes of the ecosystem to the cyclical and continuous process of reviewing and signing the City of València Climate City Contract (CCC).
- As in Level 3, we focus the process of seeking new members within the The Mission Alliance by adjusting the commitments by business cluster, economic sector or social sphere of life in València (small and medium-sized businesses, schools, families, cultural and festive associations, etc.).



València