## ZERC EU MISSION PLATFORM

**CLIMATE NEUTRAL AND SMART CITIES** 





# Learning from awarded Climate City Contracts

Summary of the feedback of the European Commission to cities who got the Mission Label



#### **Mission Label**



- 10 cities from Window 1 received the Mission Label (autumn 2023);
- The European Commission provided each awarded city with a detailed feedback on their CCC;
- This presentation pulls together key learnings from the EC feedback:
  - review topics;
  - key areas of interest;
  - most commonly addressed issues.



## Review process in the European Commission



- The Main Commitments: reviewed by the Cities Mission Secretariat;
- The Climate Neutrality Action Plan: reviewed by the Commission's scientific service, the Joint Research Centre;
- The Climate Neutrality Investment Plan: reviewed by a group of independent financial experts. The InvestEU Advisory Hub and JASPERS (Joint Assistance to Support Projects in European Regions), act as an observer.



## **Review topics**

- 1. The city's climate neutrality ambition
- 2. Quantification of emissions and planned reduction
- 3. Status quo analysis
- Overall strategy
  - Strengths, aspects to consider/further improve, barrier removal/enabling environment, governance, integration
- 5. Pathways and action portfolio
  - Maturity, balance, observations at sector level,
- 6. Horizontal topics
  - Innovation and digitalisation, air quality, social aspects, citizens and partnership building
- 7. Monitoring
- 8. Investment planning





## 1. The city's climate neutrality ambition

- A clear statement on reaching the climate neutrality objective, that is 80% reduction of GHG emissions as compared to the baseline/ Business as Usual scenario (Economic Model);
- A clear statement of the geographical boundaries;
- The GHG inventory covering all sectors, required scopes and gases (refer to Info Kit) - and if not, exclusions explained



## 2. Quantification of emissions and planned reduction



- A clear and robust quantification of the reduction of emissions resulting from the Action Plan (emissions gap); robust assumptions and methodologies;
- A credible description of residual emissions only the actually hard to abate based on a comprehensive analysis (why 20%?), with strategies that consider cost analysis, technological challenges, addressing specific sources of emissions.





## 3. Status quo analysis

- detailed data on each sector, incl. AFOLU and IPPU sector;
- comprehensive data considering: building performance levels, power plants, existing RES generation and future potential, waste heat potential, modal shares, fleet characteristics, waste/wastewater generation and management.



#### 4. Overall strategy



#### **Strengths:**

- strong participative approach;
- good evidence for comprehensive stakeholder involvement during the plan preparation;
- various action types (e.g. technical, urban spaces, NBS, governance/regulation, social innovation, digital transformation);
- detailed description of actions with quantitative and qualitative approach;
- very stable governance structure;
- attention to synergies and possible trade-offs between climate mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity conservation and environmental protection;
- focus on climate justice and commitment to ensuring a fair transition with equitable distribution of benefits.





### 4. Overall strategy

#### Aspects to consider/ further improve

- risk assessment of high impact actions (big CO2 reduction, e.g. interventions on the infrastructure networks while there is the risk that citizens and private parties may decide to disconnect from/not reconnect to the network);
- aligning city energy requirements and expected CO2 reductions;
- realistic level of ambition and funding towards actions /providing details on the action portfolio/.



### 4. Overall strategy



#### Barrier removal/ enabling environment

 details on how the barriers will be addressed and effectively removed; sectorspecific barriers should be identified

#### Governance

 the governance structure aligned to the climate-neutrality purpose; clear description of the internal governance structure, including any possible internal governance changes to be implemented.

#### Integration

 multi-stakeholder and multilevel collaboration and co-creation; multidimensional impacts of the actions portfolio; pilot projects and their scalability in a citywide perspective





#### **Maturity**

- pathways covering all sectors, including IPPU and AFOLU;
- the usage of systemic levers;
- quantitative/measurable description of the actions including e.g: short and medium term targets, roles and responsibilities at different levels, estimated emission reduction, expected other impacts (co-benefits).





#### **Balance**

- actions responding to major emission generating activities;
- supporting credibility of planned actions evidence-based approach, risk assessment / risk mitigation;
- proposed actions with balance between all sectors;
- balance in the field of financing actions, without focusing on one sector in the IP





#### **Observations at sector level- transport:**

- specific measures addressing the reduction of the need for motorized transport, for modal shift and for shared transport;
- impacts beyond CO2 emissions on changes in mobility for individual actions (i.e. on energy use or transport activity), to allow for an evaluation of the actual targets;
- addressing topics like urban freight, airports.





#### Observations at sector level- waste:

- details on the waste-related action;
- linking all the stakeholders involved in view of further alignment of the emission reduction effort;
- addressing waste management, wastewater, circular economy waste to energy





#### **Observations at sector level- AFOLU, IPPU:**

- AFOLU city-level actions to reduce emissions, refined assessment of emissions from the AFOLU sector;
- IPPU city-level actions to reduce emissions, start creating even small virtuous mechanisms and positive engagement.





#### Observations at sector level-building environment and energy:

- Comprehensive approach to decarbonising the heating and cooling and buildings sector addressing demand reduction (thermal retrofits) and supply side measures;
- Energy RES, PV geothermal, wind, organizational arrangements (eg. energy communities), integration of RES in mobility;
- assessment of planned individual RES installations capacity (with result on specific actions).





## 6. Horizontal topics

#### Citizens and partnership building

- details on effective citizen engagement and how citizens will be effectively engaged in the process of achieving climate neutrality;
- clear participatory methods, strategies for the selection of participants, including identified vulnerable groups;
- highlight the issues citizens are expected to solve and how citizens would learn about what changes their participation has enabled;
- co-creation approach.





## 6. Horizontal topics

#### **Social aspects**

 in terms of social aspects in the plan provide the analysis of possible negative impacts from its implementation;

#### Air quality

 status quo assessment needed; evaluation of the potential co-benefits or risks while linking actions and pathways to expected air quality improvements;

#### Innovation and digitalisation

- more details needed in the AP on digitalisation aspects, including on the timeline for implementation, assessment of the dependencies with other actions in the plan and cost-benefit analysis for the most complex initiatives;
- cover data governance aspects / ecosystem of data in the city with interoperability, transparency and reusability are the core, inclusion of georeferenced data is very useful in urban matters.





## 7. Monitoring & Learning

- The list of indicators fully covers the climate neutrality assessment, and is linked with the reductions in emissions
- Indicators as an informed choice, based on the most useful evidence/data needed to signal progress through implementation and addressing barriers
- Include Process monitoring for tracking the intermediate or qualitative changes to adapt pathways as the city advances towards climate-neutrality





## 8. Investment planning

- an appropriate balance between the financing of activities and their impact on emissions;
- clarity in proposing indicators, methodology, base and target values;
- in-depth assessment of the availability of EU grants;
- financial instruments and private funding, they should not play a minor role in financing actions;
- output and climate-related result indicators, plus the indicators for monitoring physical progress over time;
- the link between the policies and the climate neutrality;
- policies that target the private sector and key stakeholders.





































































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