

# Design Your City's Net Zero Strategy: Online Planning Lab

NetZeroCities online course for all cities

September 16<sup>th</sup>- December 11<sup>th</sup> 2025





16 October 2025

Module N°3, Spotlight session 1

## Measuring What Matters

Strategic Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning processes for Climate Action Plans





#### https://netzerocities.app/resource-4501

MODULE 1	<b>Core</b> The NetZeroCities program, service offering, systemic approach, what works for Mission Cities	Spotlight 1  NetZeroCities Orientation		Spotlight 2 Shaping Climate Narratives		Spotlight 3 Climate City Contracts			
MODULE 2	Core  Developing a transition team, mapping and activating the ecosystem	Spotlight 1  Transition team & climate leadership			Spotlight 2 Engaging the private sector		Spotlight 3  Citizen engagement for systemic climate action		
MODULE 3	<b>Core</b> Developing the city's action plan for climate neutrality	Spotlight 1 Reporting and MEL			Spotlight 2  Co-Designing a Climate Portfolio			Spotlight 3 Using NetZeroPlanner to Support Climate Planning, MEL, and Implementation Management to Achieve Net Zero Goals	
MODULE 4	Core Levers of change: Technical solutions, social innovation and multi-actor collaborations	Spotlight 1  Passive solutions to reduce energy demand in buildings  Spotlight 2  Systemic energy tran buildings, districts a level			Spotlight 3  Data-driven approaches to energy transition in buildings and districts		Spotlight 4  Mobility	Spotlight 5 Scope 3 and other emission domains	
MODULE 5	Core Increase finance knowledge of the public administration & learn about options to finance projects	Spotlight 1 Preparing a pipeline of projects with necessary data and information		Spotlight 2 Different investor groups and the key priorities and returns profiles for each and instruments		Spotlight 3  Financing the ambition: Learning from Mission Cities			
MODULE 6	<b>Core</b> Multilevel governance, national platforms and policy strategies	Spotlight 1 Policy and regulations innovation		Spotlight 2 Public procurement – national specificities		Spotlight 3  Just transition			



## Housekeeping



Stay muted unless you are invited to speak



Use the chat for questions and to introduce yourselves



Raise your hand before speaking



Keep your camera on and participate actively





## **Participation**

This course is intended for all EU (and Horizon affiliated countries) cities with a population above 50.000 that do not yet have a climate Action Plan

- It's open to any municipality as well as to consultants, experts, regional authorities, etc.
- The course guides cities into developing a climate action plan | No funding available for participating cities
- This course is NOT for students
- After each session, facilitators remain online for Q&A

26 online sessions of which 6 are core sessions

**Tuesday** 9.15-11.00 and **Thursday** 13.15-15.00

Participation is **free** 





## Certification

#### Free

Municipalities that **attend all 6 core sessions** will obtain a certificate of attendance for the city issued by the NetZeroCities project

#### 30€

Participants who **attend all 6 core sessions can obtain** a certificate of attendance issued by **Universidad Politecnica de Madrid** 



Online ceremony on December 11th 2025
In-person ceremony at the City Conference in Turin May 2026





## Recordings and activities

- All participants who sign up for the program receive an email after each module with the video recording of the sessions and additional useful information.
- Before joining each session, you will be requested to agree with the course privacy policy, provide permission for recording and details of your municipality or profile to be able to issue the attendance certificates.
- The program is structured into six modules, each offering 4-6 hands-on sessions led by expert practitioners and cities. Each session will have an interactive component, in which you can share your questions and experiences.

#### Q: Can you participate in single sessions?

A: Yes! If you sign up for the course, you will receive communications and links to all the sessions. All sessions are held on Zoom (online). All participants who sign up for the program receive an email after each module with the video recording of the session and additional useful information.

Q: What is the level of English proficiency required?

A: Participants can ask questions in their own (European) language in the chat.

**DISCLAIMER:** Before joining each session, you will be requested to agree with the course privacy policy, provide **permission for recording** and details of your municipality or profile to be able to issue the attendance certificates.





## Sign-up and Portal Group

#### What should you do now?

There is **no deadline** for applying to the course. All sessions are held on Zoom, and you can join the Zoom meeting through the link provided in this email or in the course program page on the NetZeroCities portal.

- SIGN UP NOW for Zoom sessions and ADD them to your CALENDAR
- 2. Read carefully the <u>online pages for each session</u> and <u>register in advance for each of the sessions on the Zoom platform.</u>
- Join the dedicated group for this course to interact with other participants: <u>Design Your City's Net Zero</u> <u>Strategy: Online Planning Lab</u>





## **Faculty**

#### **Scientific Directors**



Sabrina Bresciani, Ph.D.



Jaime Moreno

#### **Executive Director**



**Angelica Gomez** 

#### **Certification and Technical Support**



**Beatriz Martínez** 



**Hamid Yammine** 

#### Lecturers



















































- 1. Introduction
- Impact Pathways
- 3. GHG Accounting
- 4. Co-benefits and Indicators
- 5. Workshop Part I: Connecting Action Planning with MEL
- 6. Mission City's Perspective: Impact Pathways and MEL
- 7. Workshop Part II: Connecting Action Planning with MEL
- 8. Closing





## Learning objectives for this session

#### Learn how to:

- Establish a robust Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) process
- Track systemic outcomes, GHG reductions and co-benefits achieved as a result of implementing climate actions
- Eventually refine ambition and actions based on evidence





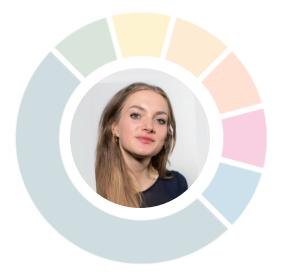
## Lecturers



Paul Barton<br/>ICLEI Europe



Nikhil Chaudhary
Climate KIC



Mira Conci Climate KIC



Katrien Rycken Leuven 2030



# Impact Pathways & MEL Framework

Connecting measurement of change to strategic planning and continuous improvement





#### Mission-minded Cities 'gardening' for systemic transformation

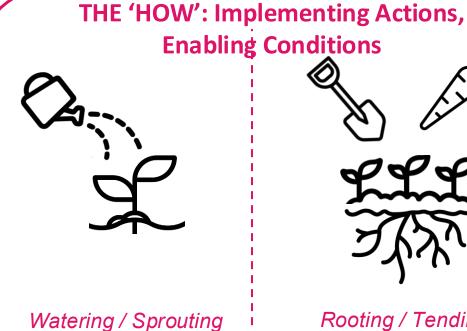
A <u>Timeline</u> for your city's climate actions



Sowing

2025 **Today** 

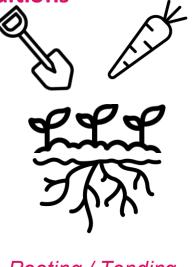
**Portfolio of Actions** 



2027

**Year 1-2** 

**Short-term** Changes?



Rooting / Tending

2029

Year 3-5

Mid-term Changes?



**Thriving** 

**2030 & beyond** 

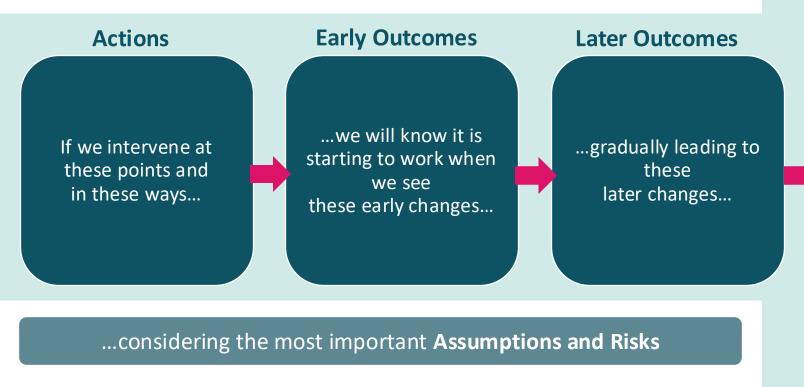
**Climate-neutrality Vision** 

**Long-term Impacts Direct & Co-benefits** 



## <u>Impact Pathways</u> tell a story about how systemic transformation is expected to unfold

Fundamental and connected mechanisms through which Complex long-term transition is envisioned and managed...



...and that should result in the long-term impacts...

... which will help
Cities
achieve
their 2030

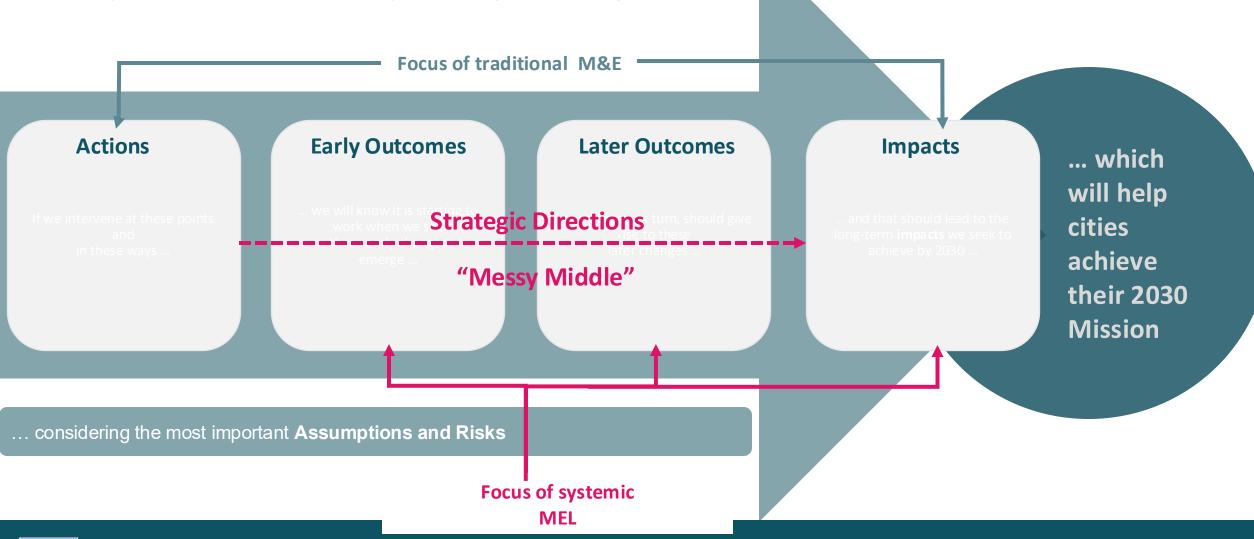
vision

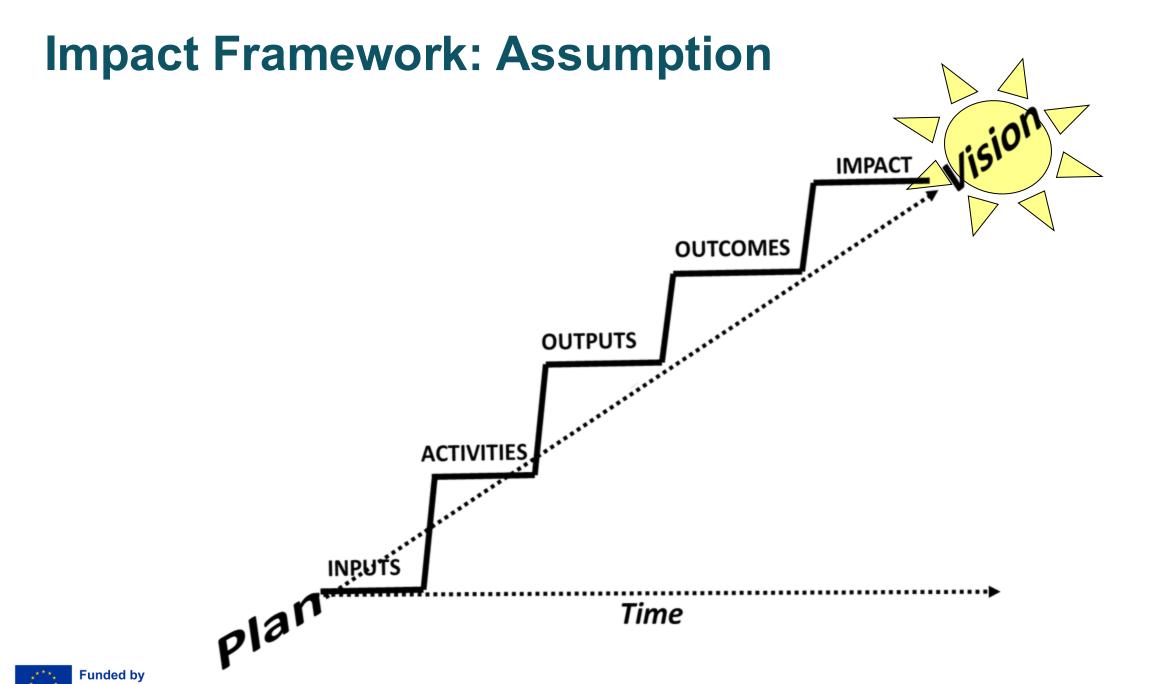
**Impacts** 

Funded by

the European Union

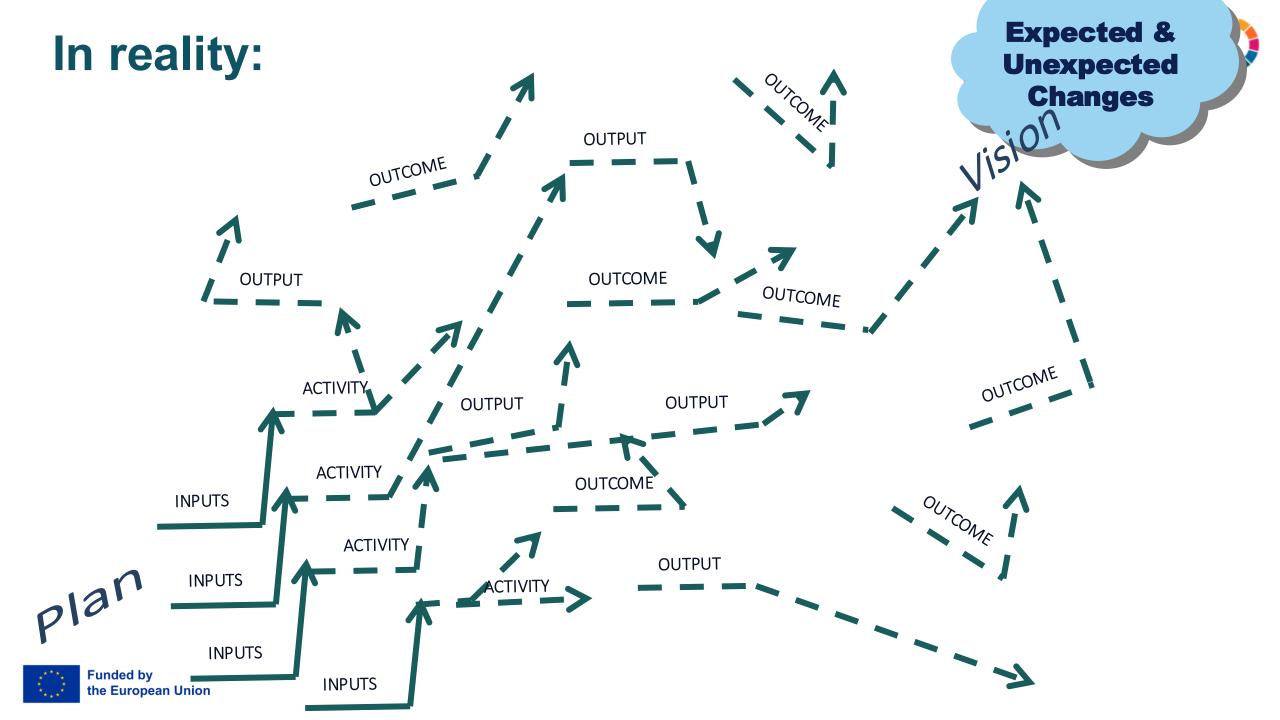
...to allow us to evaluate Outcomes as they happen, not only whether the final target was (or wasn't) achieved





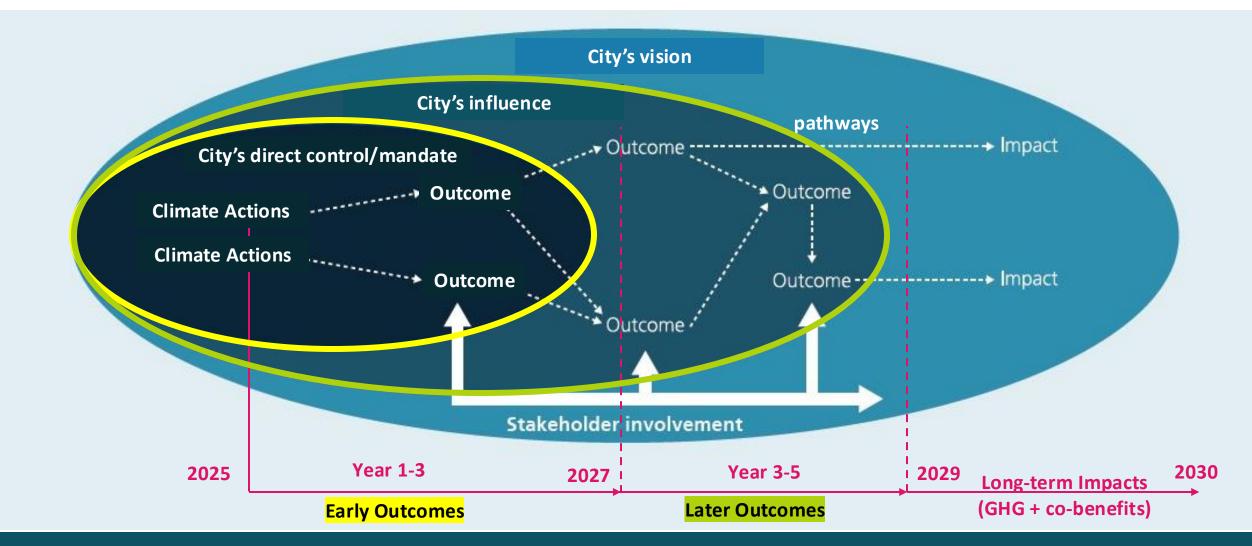








### Think of your city's contribution to long-term change

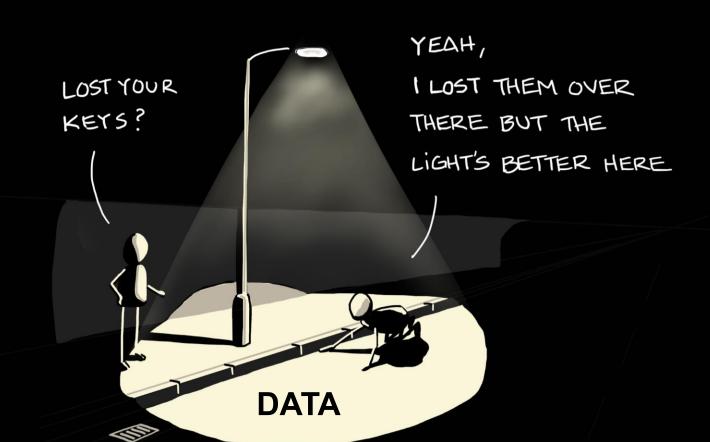




## So, what does it mean for MEL?



#### LOOKING UNDER THE LAMPPOST



Funded by the European Union

**EVIDENCE** 

**IMPACT** 



#### A mix of evidence for MEL

#### Mixed Method Diagnostic Evidence

Qualitative Evidence

- Medical history
- Current symptoms
- Scans
- Biopsies
- · Other qualitative diagnostics

Quantitative Evidence

- · Blood & urine tests
- · Blood pressure
- Other quantitative diagnostics

## Synthesis & Diagnostic Interpretation

Clinical judgement:

Synthesis & interpretation of the qualitative & quantitative evidence as a set for each health condition



Plan for treatment & progress tracking (relative to initial diagnostic baselines)

... to measure & learn from what matters the most



#### **Qualitative Outcomes**

**Quantitative Impacts** 

**Shared understanding of success** 

-----

**Objective targets of success** 

How is change happening now?

-----

Measure change after

Short-term / medium-term

Long-term

Strategy: How / Who / Where / Why?

Learning & Sensemaking

**Indicators: What?** 

Manage risks / uncertainty

Improve & Adapt

**Accountability / Compliance** 

**Backstories** 

**Success stories** 

Improve and adapt

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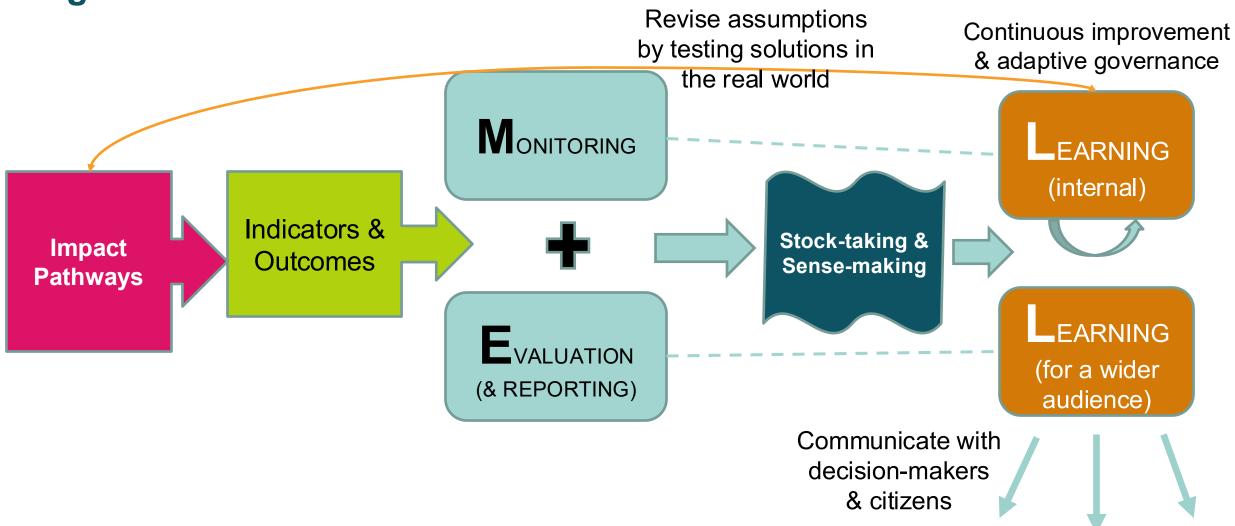
**Build evidence / report results** 

**Qualitative insights** 

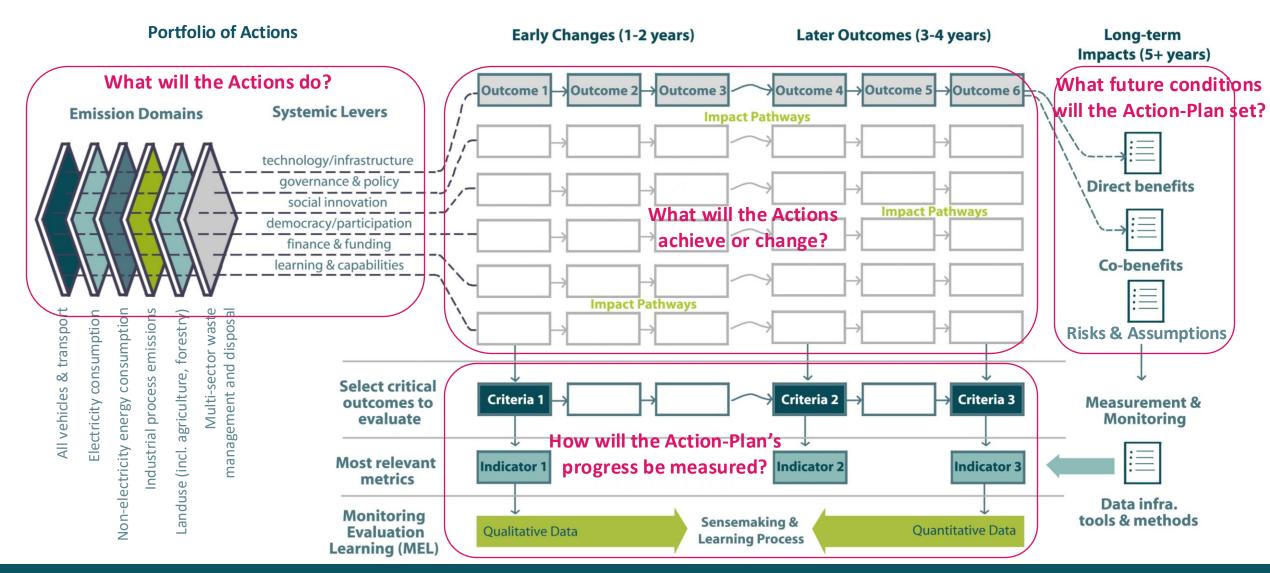
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**Quantitative data** 

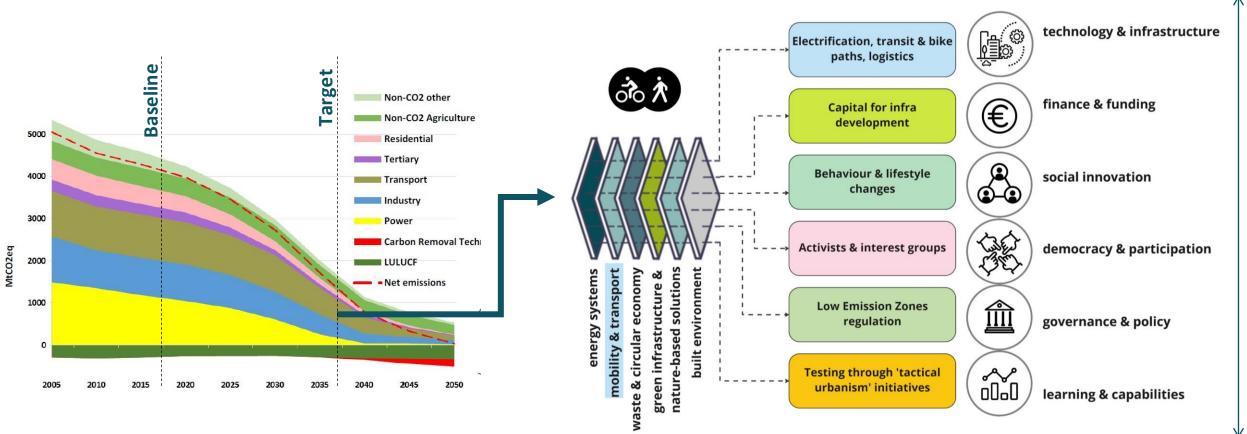
#### **Integrated MEL Framework**



## **NetZeroCities Impact Framework**



#### Practical example: What's a good way to start?



**GHG Inventory / Scenario model** 

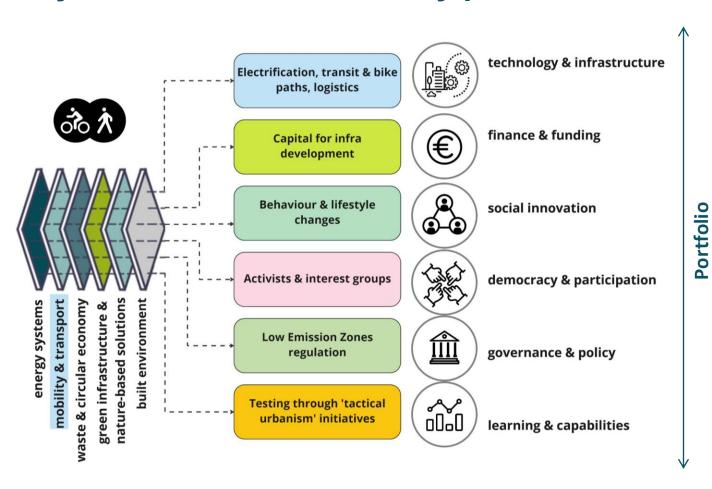
Field of Action:
Mobility / Transport

Selected Actions (sub-sectors)

**Selected Levers** 



#### Systemic levers as an entry points towards transformation



Quantitative / Qualitative indicators

Air quality improvement

Reduction in traffic fatalities

Improved physical activity & public health

Car traffic reduced by X % by 2030, compared with 2015

X % emission reduction in

Urban greening

X km of high-quality bike lanes constructed by 2030

Flood risk reduced

Access to jobs & economic growth

Field of Action: Transport / Mobility

**Actions** 

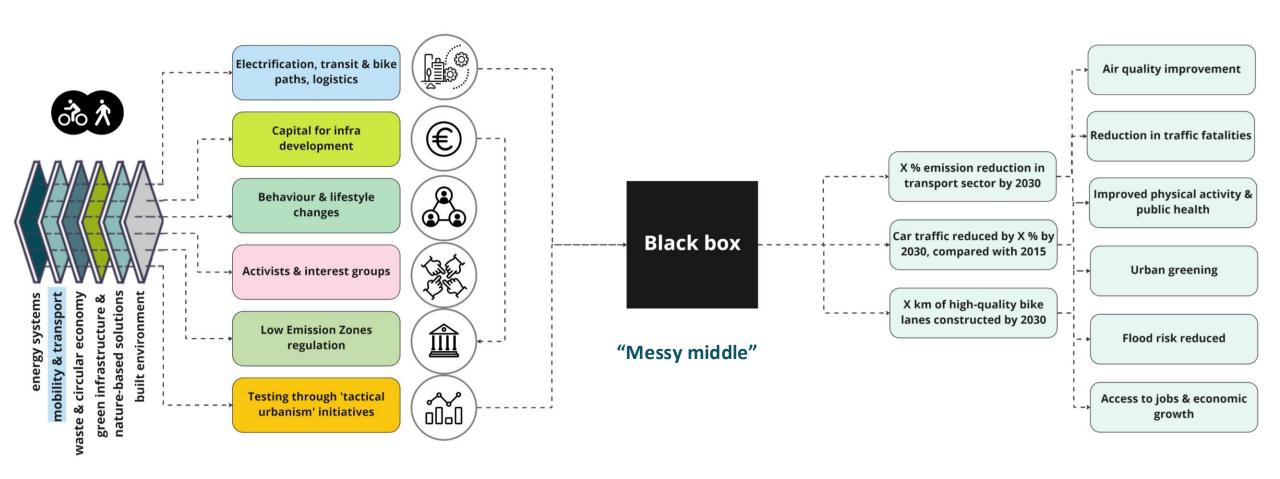
**Levers** 

**Direct Impacts** 

**Co-benefits** 



#### Opening the black box for strategic planning



Interventions Selected Levers Direct Impacts Co-benefits

#### **Measuring What Matters** Module N°3, Spotlight session 1

Air quality improvement

#### What are the Early Outcomes?



Electrification, transit & bike paths, logistics



Capital for infra development

Behaviour & lifestyle changes

Activists & interest groups

**Low Emission Zones** regulation

Testing of built environment & digital solutions



**Customisation of** technological solutions

Test-bed or district selection

**Understanding of** capital needs & landscape

**Grassroots networks** strengthened

Social entrepreneurship thro' accelerators

**Tactical Urbanism** interventions

Reduction in traffic fatalities

transport sector by 2030 Improved physical activity & public health

Car traffic reduced by X % by 2030, compared with 2015

X % emission reduction in

X km of high-quality bike lanes constructed by 2030

Flood risk reduced

**Urban greening** 

Access to jobs & economic growth

**Actions: Mobility & transport** 

**Early Outcomes** (1-2 years)

What are the next milestones?

**Direct Impacts** 

**Co-benefits** 





#### What are the Later Outcomes?



Electrification, transit & bike paths, logistics

Capital for infra

development



(

**Customisation of** technological solutions

Test-bed or district selection

**Understanding of** capital cost needs & landscape

Successful testing, valorisation & adoption

Increased local job

creation & social

inclusion

X % emission reduction in transport sector by 2030

Car traffic reduced by X % by 2030, compared with 2015

X km of high-quality bike lanes constructed by 2030 Improved physical activity & public health

Air quality improvement

Reduction in traffic fatalities

Flood risk reduced

**Urban greening** 

Access to jobs & economic growth

Behaviour & lifestyle changes

**Activists & interest groups** 



**Grassroots networks** strengthened

Social entrepreneurship thro' accelerators

Enhanced trust,

consensus &

capabilities

?

**Low Emission Zones** regulation

& digital solutions



Testing of built environment



**Tactical Urbanism** interventions

**Actions: Mobility & transport**  **Early Outcomes** (1-2 years)

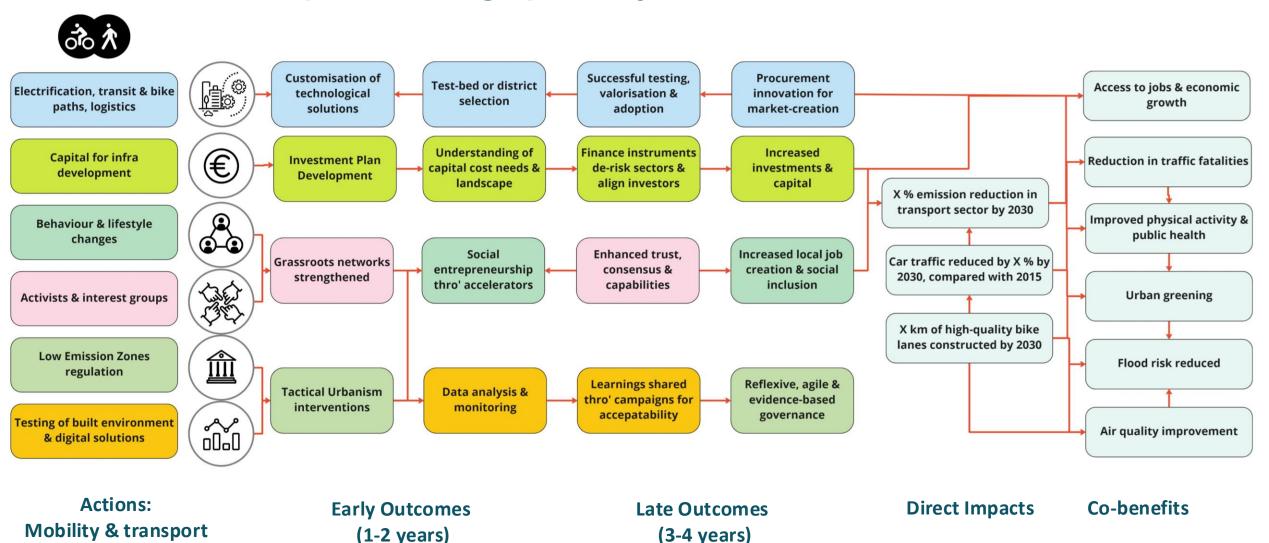
**Late Outcomes** (3-4 years)

**Direct Impacts** 

**Co-benefits** 



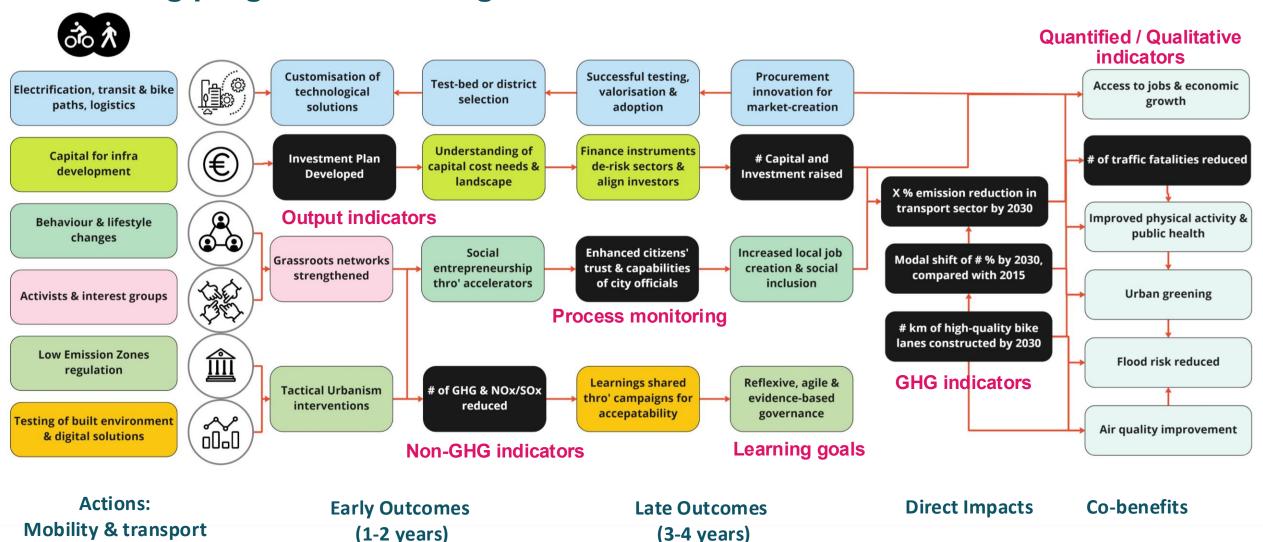
#### **Connections** to impacts through pathways





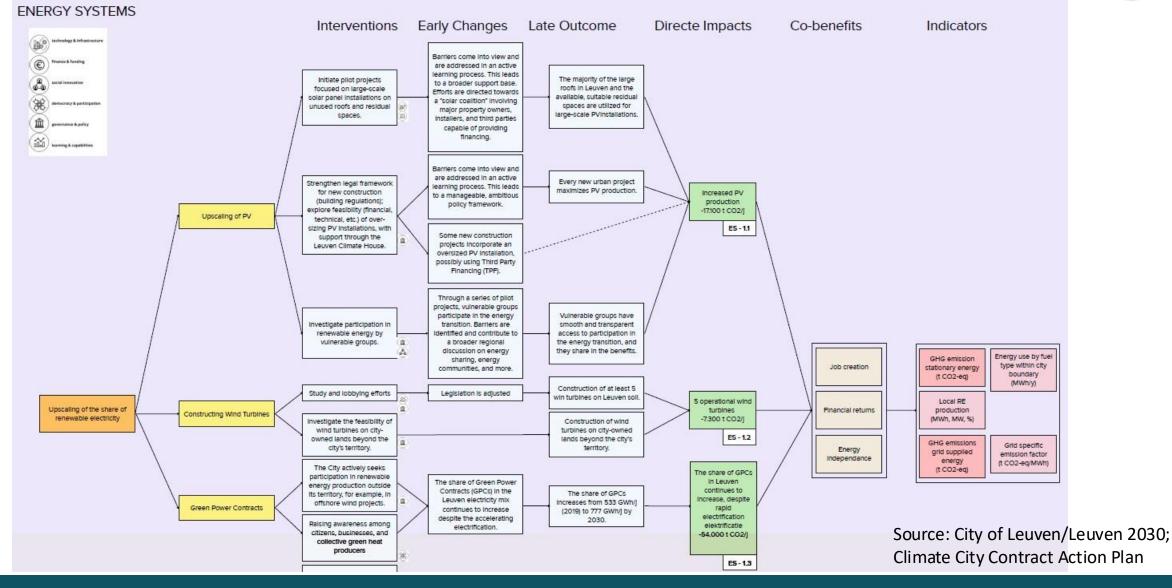


#### Measuring progress & building evidence





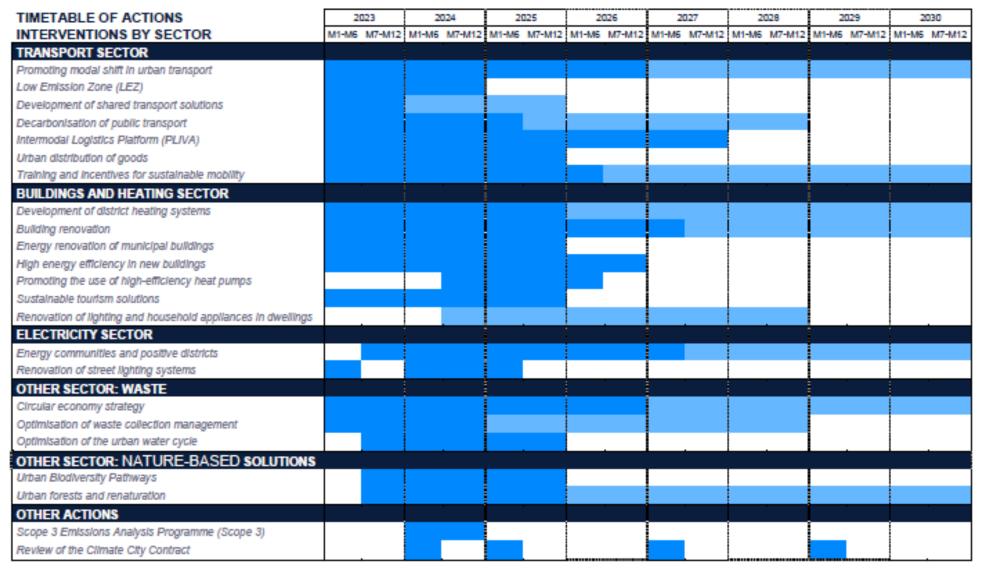
## Visualisation helps!





## **Visualisation helps!**



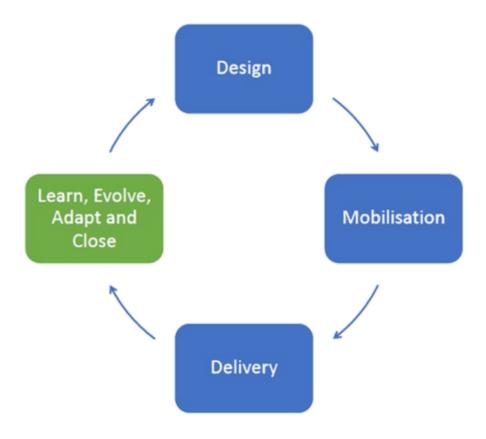






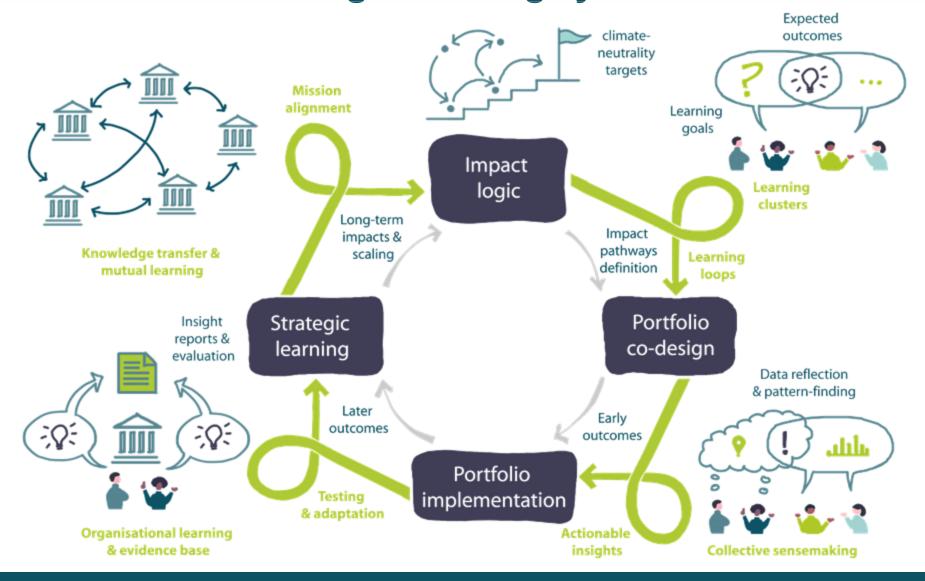
### What does this mean for your project management?

#### **Traditional Project Cycle**



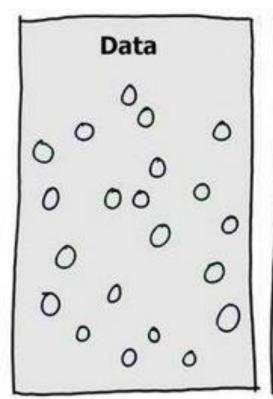
## Measuring What Matters Module N°3, Spotlight session 1

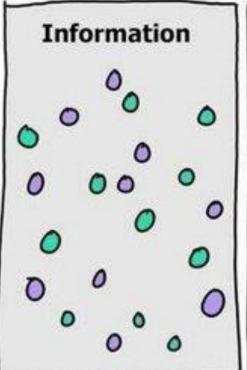
#### **Strategic learning cycle**

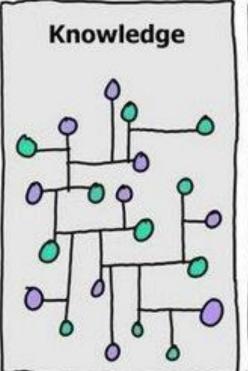


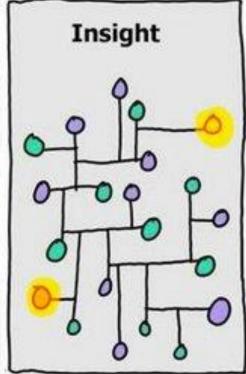


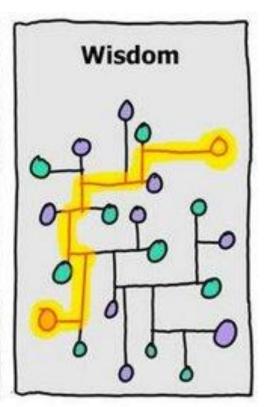
## ...to help us move from just data to useable insights and wisdom











Cartoon by David Somerville

Q&A



# **Greenhouse Gas Emissions Monitoring and Accounting**



### Why GHG Accounting Matters

- Helps understand where your city's emissions come from
- Provides a baseline to measure progress
- Supports target setting and action planning





### **Setting Climate Neutrality Targets**

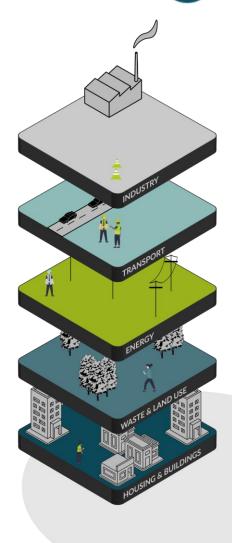
- Start with a baseline year
- Net Zero = Minimum 80% reduction/mitigation with remaining emissions compensated
- Set a target year that aligns with your local/ national/ EU climate goals
- Use this target to guide action planning and investments





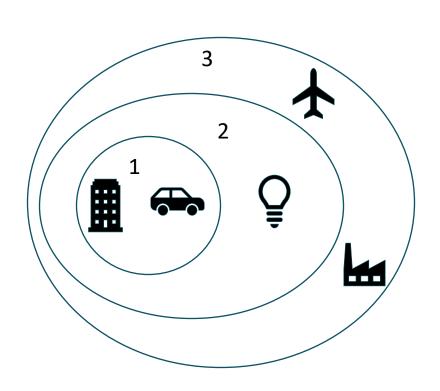
### Where emissions come from (sectors)

- Buildings or Stationary Energy: residential, commercial and industrial buildings as well as municipal buildings and public lighting within the city boundary
- Transport: all vehicles and transport within the city boundary
- Waste: generated within the city boundary, treated/managed/disposed within or outside the city boundary
- Changes in land use including agriculture, forestry and other land uses (AFOLU)
- Chemical processes in industry (collectively referred to as Industrial Process and Product Use or 'IPPU') within the city boundary



### **Understanding Scopes of Emissions**

- Scope 1 (direct emissions): GHG emissions produced within the city boundary (e.g. fuel use in buildings, vehicles, industry)
- Scope 2 (indirect emissions): GHG emissions from grid-supplied electricity or heating/cooling used in the city but generated elsewhere
- Scope 3 (out-of-boundary emissions): GHG emissions that occur outside the city but are linked to city activities (e.g. waste disposal, air travel, production of goods consumed in the city)



### **Types of Greenhouse Gases**

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
  - Most common; Global Warming Potential for 100 years- 1
- Methane (CH4)
  - AFOLU, Waste; Global Warming Potential- 30
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
  - AFOLU, IPPU; Global Warming Potential- 273
- **F-gases**: hydro fluoro carbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
  - IPPU; Global Warming Potential- 1,000s to 10,000s





### **Accounting Methodologies**

- The Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC)
- The Global Covenant of Mayors Common Reporting Framework / SECAP approach
- National frameworks

GHG Emissions = Activity Data x Emissions Factor







### **Reporting Platforms**

- CDP-ICLEI Track
- MyCovenant
- National platforms or European initiatives



### **Available Tools**

- GHG Calculation and Scenario Planning: NetZeroPlanner, EU City Calculator, Kausal, ClimateView, SuperUrbanity
- Emissions and Activity Data: Google EIE, Electricity Maps, Climate TRACE
- GHG Calculation: City Inventory Reporting and Information System (CIRIS), MyCovenant Reporting Template





### **Residual Emissions & Compensation**

- Even with strong action, some emissions will remain ("residuals")
- Options: Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)
   Technologies, Natural Sinks, Carbon Removal Credits
- Priority is to reduce first, then compensate the rest to reach climate neutrality



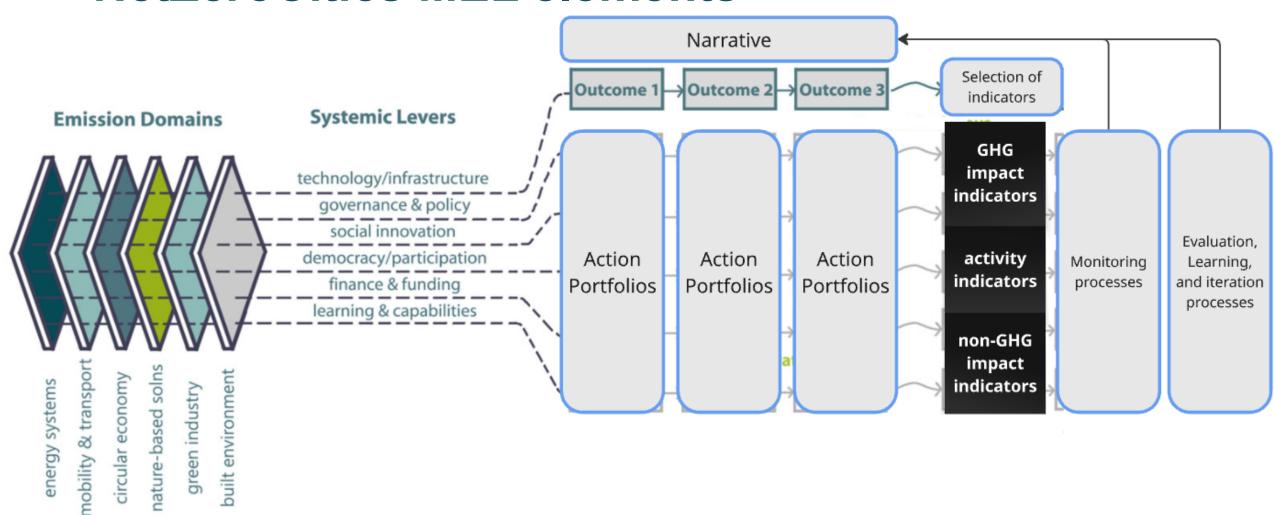
Q&A



### Co-benefits and Indicators



### **NetZeroCities MEL elements**



## Why do we need to measure impact?

- Impact indicators provide us with the evidence to compare, evaluate, learn, and feed back iterative improvements to the narrative, the objectives, and the action portfolios.
- Reporting can be seen as a cumbersome practice, but in fact, it is an opportunity: Indicators systems can support cities in engaging stakeholders, governing, and financing the transition.



### Methodological approach

From a methodological approach, we encourage cities to use the new standard DIN SPEC 91637 Impact measurement of measures for municipal, regional and national climate protection

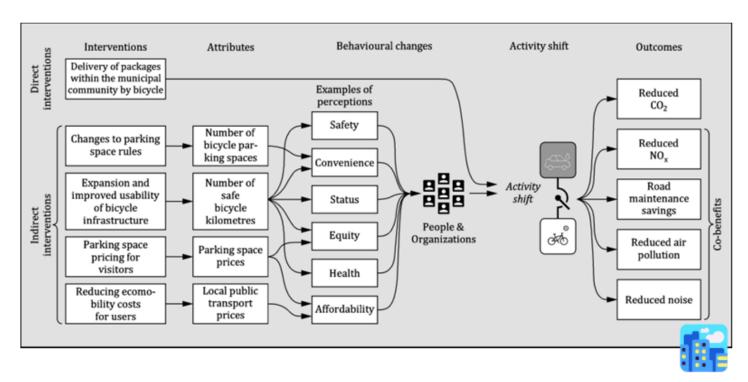


Figure 1 — Outcome logic for outcome-oriented climate change mitigation planning using the example of a shift to bicycle traffic





### Building an indicator framework

#### Who needs to know what, when, and why?

- Tailor indicators to audience/stakeholder/use or business cases
- Build and expand on existing frameworks (at local, regional, and wider scale e.g. SECAP, SUMP, SDGs, etc)
- Create and embed reporting and communication systems to go beyond individuals and ensure continuity

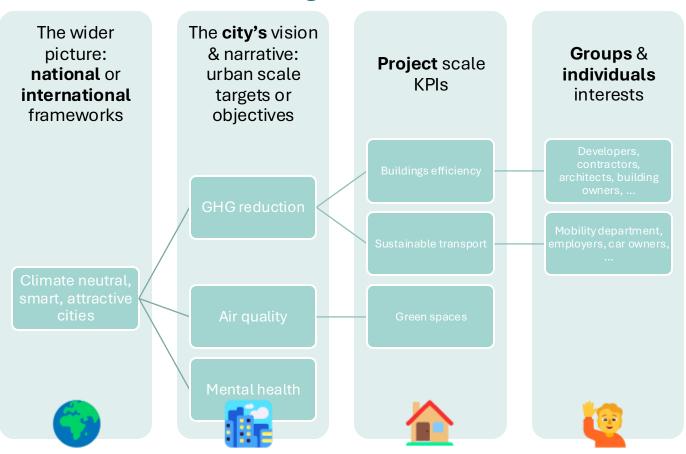




### **Building an indicators system**

Who needs to know what, when, and why?

Tailor indicators to audience/ stakeholder/ use or business cases





## The wider picture: national or international frameworks

Several cities align their overarching impact indicators with existing frameworks, like the SDGs, or national development plans and roadmaps such as National Energy and Climate Plans.

This is especially important where cities work as national cohorts and for multi-level governance.











































## The city's vision & narrative: urban scale targets or objectives

At urban scale, cities might want to align indicator systems with their SECAP and SUMPs plans, or any other existing roadmap.

As a good practice, cities are encouraged to engage their stakeholders in building a shared vision and narrative around desired change. For this purpose, cities can align with existing co-benefit frameworks, such as:

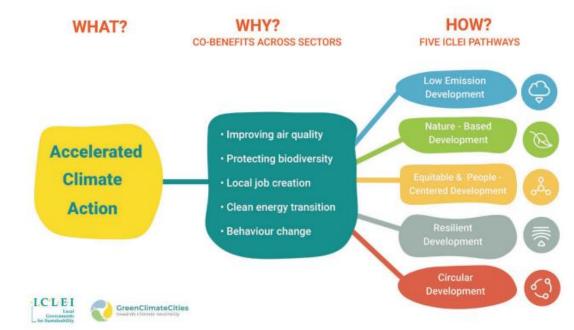
C40 Cities - Climate Action Benefits Framework

ICLEI - Co-Benefits of Urban Climate Action

<u>European Commission – Handbook for Sustainable Urban Development Strategies</u>

IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Cities

The NetZeroCities Portal tool <u>Solution Outliner</u> includes a list of co-benefits of climate action.









### **Project scale KPIs**

At project scale, there are several structured indicators systems across sectors, for example Level(s), the EU Framework for Sustainable Buildings.

Cities can also find inspiration from EU funded projects, for example, the HORIZON project SPARCS has published a comprehensive set of KPI sets for Positive Energy Districts.

#### Level(s) Key indicators

CO2	1	Green house gas emissions along a building's life cycle	energy squ	watt hours per are metre per r [kWh/m²/yr]	12 Life cycle Warming	Global per squa	uivalents re metre			
	2	Resource efficient + circular material	2.1 Bill of Unit quantities mass	quantities	2.2 Construction + demolition waste + materials	kg of waste + materials per m²	2.3 Design for adaptability use	Adaptability score	2.4 Design for deconstruction, reuse + recycling	Deconstruction score
	3	Efficient use of water resources	water w	n°/yr vater per ccupant						
	4	Healthy + comfortable spaces		ation, CO <sub>2</sub> TVOC, CMR, mold,	et list of pollutants: , formaldehyde, VOC, LCI ratio, , berzene, ;ulates, radon	4.2 Time outside of thermal comfort range	% of the time out of range during the heating and cooling seasons	+ visual	p	stics lection Level 1 st noise checklist
	5	Adaptation + Resilience	5.1 Protection of occupier health + thermal comfort	Projected ? of range in 2030 and 2 [see also 4.2]	the years 050	5.2 Increased risk of extreme weather events	Level 1 checklist [under development]	5.3 Increased risi of flood event		
10/3	6	Optimised life cycle cost and value	6.1 Life cycle costs	Euro per squa metre [€/m²/y	r] + risk	creation Level 1 exposure checkl r air quality				







### **Groups and individuals interests**

Aligning urban transition indicators frameworks to companies' ESG reporting can support decision-making towards projects that align with the overall climate action plan of the city.

If urban-scale co-benefits are monetised, blended financing mechanisms can leverage societal impact to co-fund or co-finance private investment. This is possible both at project as well as at portfolio scale. In fact, this type of structures help remove the barrier of allocation and distribution of co-benefits.

Source: NZC Finance and Funding Tools (incl. Indicators guidance)

#### **Developing Bankable Projects**

These is a clear four-step process for the development of bankable projects...

#### **Data Collection**

 Identify required data on a project-byproject basis to understand return profile and required capital

e.g. Estimated ROI, Return Period, Cobenefits

#### **Project Clustering**

- Based on data from task one, begin to cluster projects based on their time horizon and return profile
- e.g. bucketing small ticket, 1yr construction projects

#### **Project Modelling**

- Develop project-level models that display upfront and ongoing costs as well as potential capital returns
- e.g. potential return on investment and co-benefits for infrastructure

#### Stakeholder Outreach

- Map out and begin discussions with public and private capital providers utilising developed materials
- e.g. using the project financing and pro formas



### It's about creating a dialogue ...

Develop engagement, participation, and build capabilities.

Identify and align priorities, support wide-spread collaboration across actors.





Source: City of Kalamata





### ... a structure ...

As a best practice, indicators should include at least the following metadata

- Outcome and co-benefit linked to indicator
- Project(s) and stakeholder(s) responsible
- Baseline, benchmark, and target values
- Reporting frameworks using the indicator and data source
- Link to methodology for calculation
- Frequency of data availability



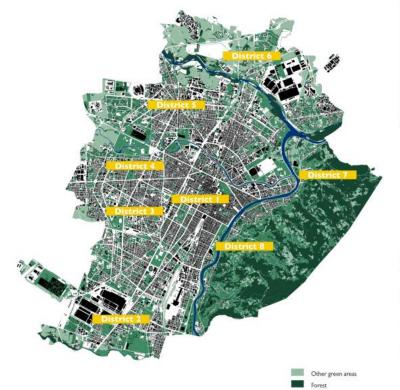


### ... and a system of governance

These datapoints will provide the traceable, trackable evidence for collaborative learning, sensemaking, and iteratively improving plans as we implement them.

It can be helpful to create reporting templates, processes and structures, and dashboards for centralised data management.

→ Think about data verification, validation, and communication already at the design stage.









Source: City of Turin



### Types of impact indicators

Types of indicators	Example	Potential data source
Direct Impacts (GHGs)	GHG Emissions in tCO2eq/year	Activity data x EF
Activity indicators	New bike lanes in km, Energy use in MWh, kWh/m2 etc.	Contracts, Bill of Materials
Financial indicators	CapEx, OpEx, Emissions return in EUR/tCO2eq avoided	Contracts, statistical data
Co-benefits indicators	Better health through air quality improvement in PM2.5 ug/m3	GIS data, sensors, empirical data (surveys), statistics, databases and indexes,
Reflection & learning "indicators"	What went well? What did not go well? Why? What can we do about it?	Sensemaking



### Types of impact indicators

Specific 'lenses'	Example	Potential data source
Social / Just Transition	Share of vulnerable population – overlay on any other indicator	Municipal records, EU databases
Climate Risk assessment	Hazard, exposure, vulnerability, and adaptive capacity indicators. E.g. frequency and duration of heatwaves, droughts, floods, etc. Areas and population exposed. Access to and quality of resilience plans.	Earth observation, satellite-based data

NetZeroCities has developed a <u>Comprehensive Indicator Framework</u> to inspire cities in Indicators selection, covering direct and indirect benefits. See the <u>Guidance document</u> & <u>Spreadsheet</u>





### What are co-benefits?

Co-benefits refer to the **additional and beneficial impacts** that arise from implementing strategies with the primary goal of reducing GHG emissions.

For instance, measures aimed at curbing GHG emissions from burning fossil fuels not only help mitigate global warming but also lead to improved air quality, which in turn fosters better public health.

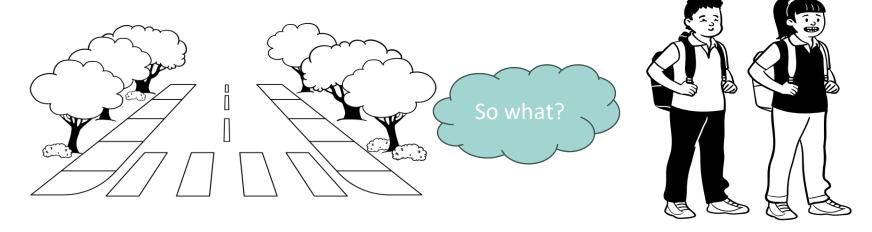
Co-benefits highlight the multifaceted gains that accompany climate action, making them a crucial consideration in environmental **policy and investment decisions**.

Co-benefits manifest across sectors, enhancing the overall appeal of climate action, but this also poses challenges, for example, the **attribution and equal distribution**.





### Activity (indicators) vs. Co-Benefits (indicators)

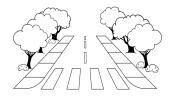


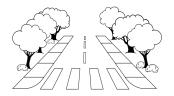
What did we do?

What changed for people or the planet because we did it?



### Illustration









### Activity

Activity indicator

Co-benefit

## Co-benefit indicator

Extended the bike lanes

- Km new bike lanes
- Total km length of bike lanes (protected, etc)
- % transport budget for bikes
- Etc.

- Improved air quality
- Increased physical activity
- Lower noise pollution
- Reduced respiratory and cardiovascular diseases

- PM2.5 reduction
- % active commute
- Reduction in noise measurements
- Reduction in diagnosed asthma/respiratory diseases among children



**Measuring What Matters** 

Air pollution in Paris region 'cut in half' over the past 20 years

Science & technology

Air pollution in the Paris region has been cut in half over the past two decades, according to a new study publ by Airparif, an independent group that tracks air quality.

Issued on: 09/04/2025 - 14:46 ( 2 min



The Eiffel Tower is seen from the Generali balloon, which measures air quality in Paris. AP - Christophe Ena

#### Fewer deaths

Airparif said the improved air quality had a real impact on public health.

"The number of premature deaths linked to air pollution has fallen by a third between 2010 and 2019," the study found.

Still, pollution remains a major concern. In 2019, it caused an average loss of about 10 months of life expectancy per adult in the region.



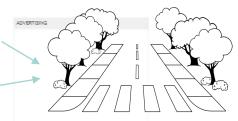
It was also linked to 10 to 20 percent of new cases of chronic respiratory illnesses - including asthma, lung cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), a condition that makes it harder to breathe over time - and 5 to 10 percent of cardiovascular and metabolic conditions such as heart attacks, strokes and type 2 diabetes.

Airparif is calling on authorities to keep going. The World Health Organization's recommended air quality limits are still being breached across Île-de-France. Meeting those limits "would prevent 7,900 premature deaths", the report said.



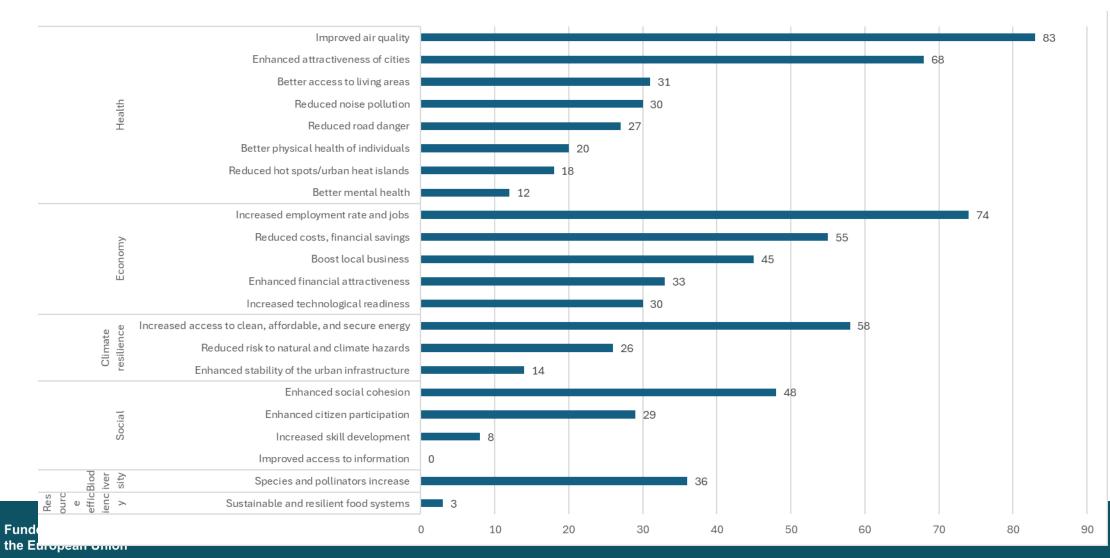
Between 2005 and 2024, levels of the two most harmful air pollutants - fine particles and nitrogen dioxide - fell by 55 percent and 50 percent respectively, the group said in a report published Wednesday.

The drop is the result of a mix of European, national and local policies, Airparif said, aimed at reducing emissions from road traffic, heating and industry.



Source: https://www.rfi.fr/en/france/20250409-air-pollution-in-paris-region-cut-in-half-over-the-past-20-years

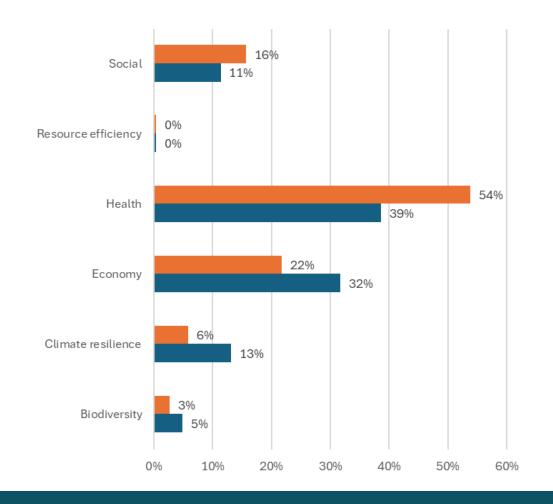
### **Co-Benefits in Mission Cities CCC Commitments**



Source: CCCs



### Co-Benefits vs. Indicators selection

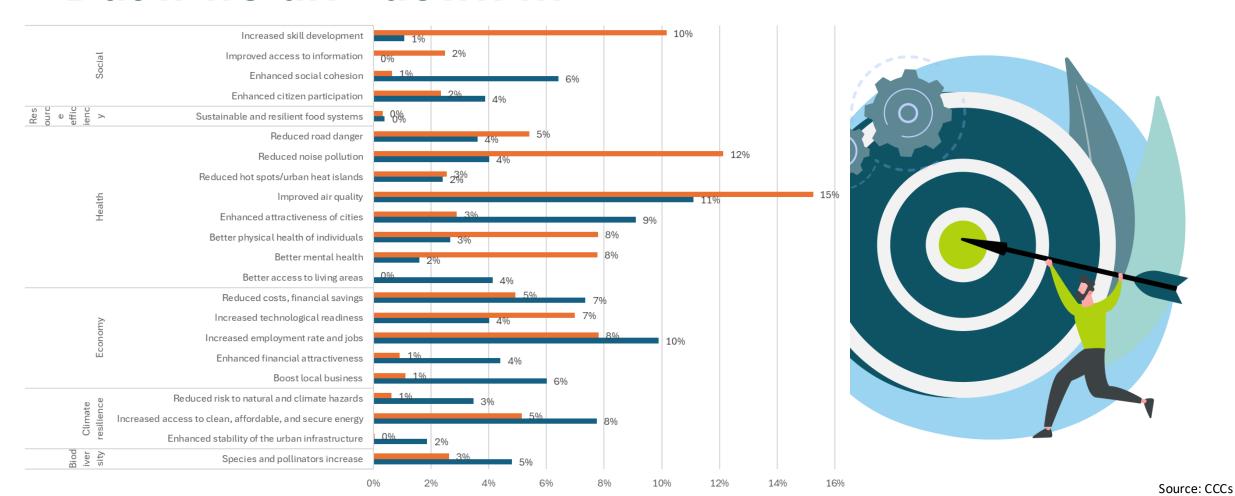








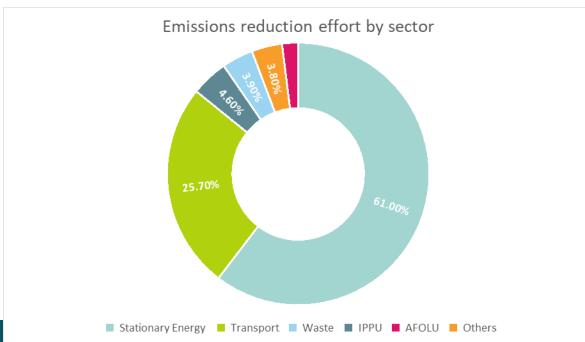
### But if we drill down ...

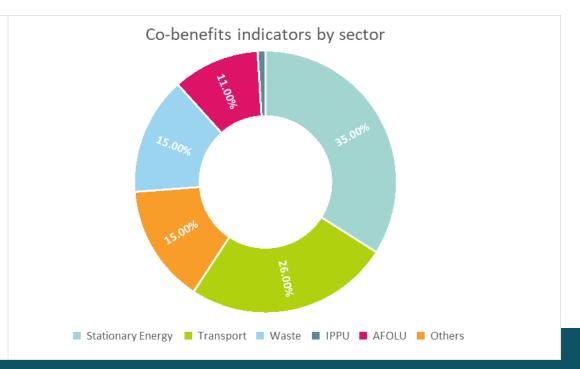




### Measuring what matters?

While city action portfolios broadly align with the prioritisation of GHG emissions reductions, the selection of impact indicators often does not. **Many indicators are linked to lower-priority actions**, and this misalignment between action prioritisation and impact reporting can **weaken the case for climate action**, particularly when communicating with funders or the public.

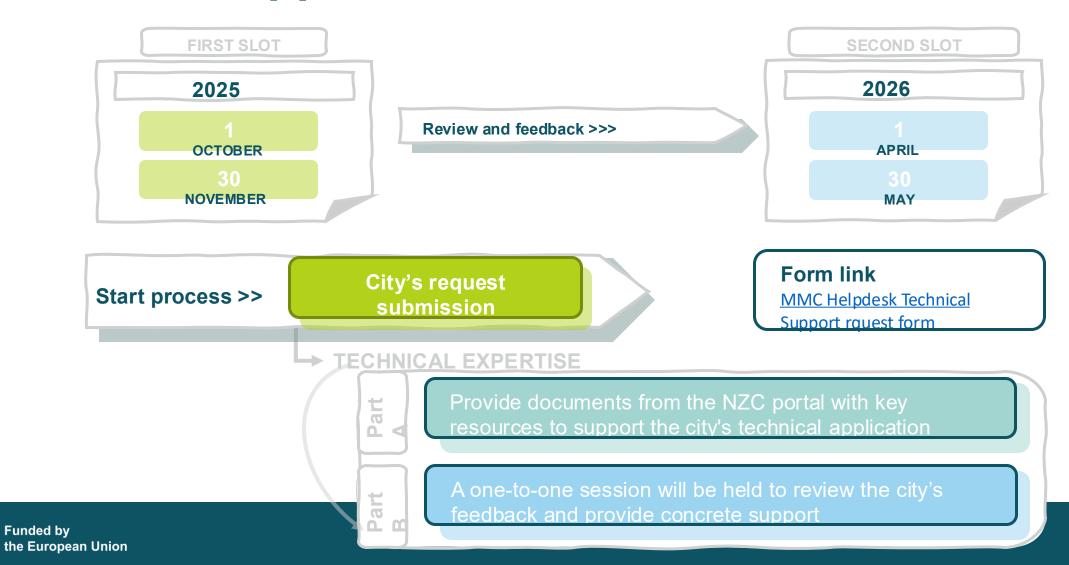








### Mission-minded Cities Helpdesk Technical Support Outline





Q&A





# Mission City's Perspective: Impact Pathways and MEL Strategy

### Katrien Rycken

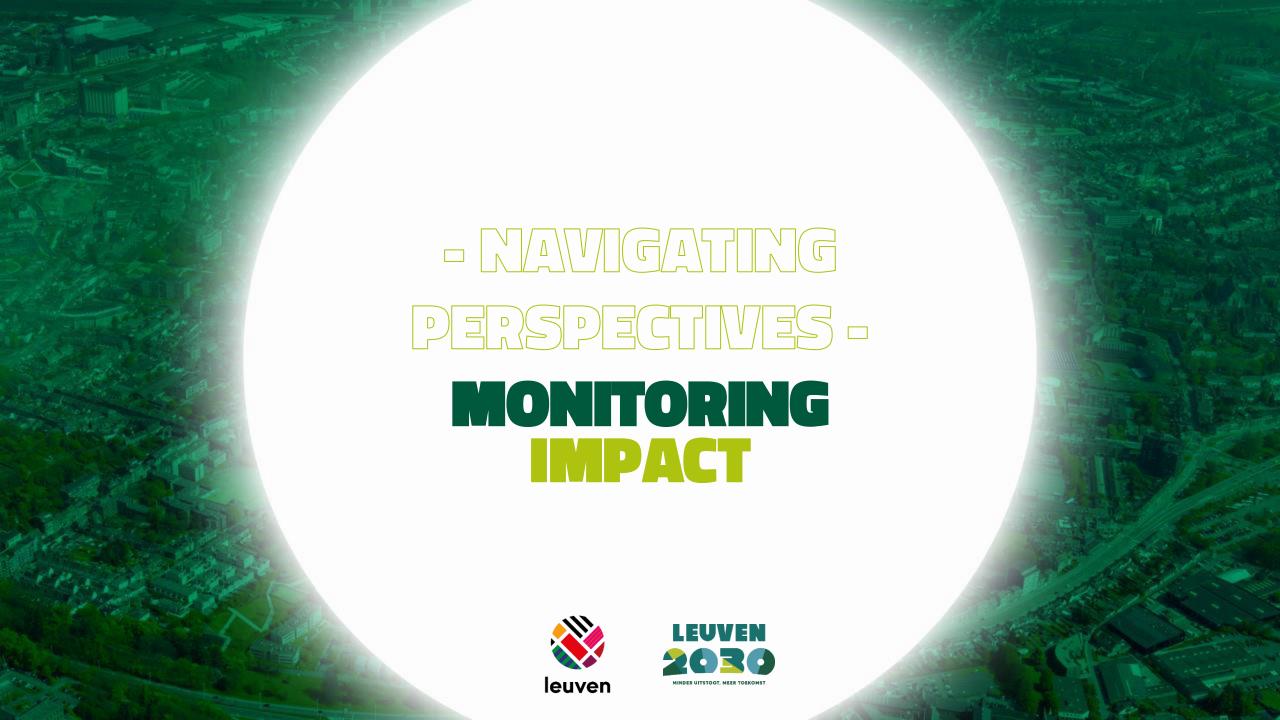
Leuven2030 Director

City of Leuven, Belgium











# building support for the transition

within the financial sector, at the political level, in our communities...

# developing the narrative













Concrete solutions for our greatest challenges

**#EUmissions #HorizonEU #MissionCities** 







5<br/>emission<br/>domains



# Gap analysis & Impact pathways

PROJECT DESIGN PRINCIPLES

Scientific report KU Leuven; Calculations by Sweco 36 breakthrough projects

Defined on the recurring barriers for a rapid implementation of the impact pathways



scale





#### **ENERGY SYSTEMS** Early Changes Directe Impacts Co-benefits Interventions Late Outcome Indicators technology & infrastructure Barriers come into view and finance & funding are addressed in an active learning process. This leads Initiate pilot projects The majority of the large to a broader support base. focused on large-scale roofs in Leuven and the Efforts are directed towards solar panel installations on available, suitable residual a "solar coalition" involving unused roofs and residual spaces are utilized for major property owners, large-scale PVinstallations. installers, and third parties capable of providing financing. Barriers come into view and are addressed in an active Every new urban project Strengthen legal framework learning process. This leads maximizes PV production. Increased PV for new construction to a manageable, ambitious (building regulations); production policy framework. explore feasibility (financial, -17.100 t CO2/j Upscaling of PV technical, etc.) of oversizing PV installations, with ES - 1.1 Some new construction support through the projects incorporate an Leuven Climate House oversized PV installation, possibly using Third Party Financing (TPF). Through a series of pilot projects, vulnerable groups participate in the energy Vulnerable groups have Investigate participation in transition. Barriers are smooth and transparent renewable energy by identified and contribute to access to participation in the energy transition, and vulnerable groups. a broader regional they share in the benefits. discussion on energy Energy use by fuel GHG emission sharing, energy type within city Job creation communities, and more stationary energy boundary (t CO2-eq) (MWh/y) Construction of at least 5 Study and lobbying efforts Legislation is adjusted win turbines on Leuven soil 5 operational wind Local RE Upscaling of the share of production turbines Financial returns Constructing Wind Turbines renewable electricity -7.300 t CO2/j (MWh, MW, %) Investigate the feasibility of Construction of wind wind turbines on cityturbines on city-owned ES - 1.2 lands beyond the city's owned lands beyond the Grid specific city's territory. Energy grid supplied emission factor independance energy (t CO2-eq/MWh) The City actively seeks (t CO2-eq) The share of GPCs participation in renewable The share of Green Power in Leuven energy production outside continues to Contracts (GPCs) in the The share of GPCs its territory, for example, in increase, despite Leuven electricity mix increases from 533 GWh/j offshore wind projects. Green Power Contracts continues to increase rapid (2019) to 777 GWh/j by despite the accelerating electrification 2030. Raising awareness among elektrificatie electrification. citizens, businesses, and -54.000 t CO2/j collective green heat







### IMPACT FRAMEWORK

- Built on top of identified impact pathways
- Identifies financial highlights, direct impact and co-benefits
- Inspired by existing frameworks such as IRIS+, the NetZeroCities indicator set, research and the Leuven context



### Financial highlights

breakthrough project

- CAPEX
- Type
- IRR
- Risk



#### Financial highlights

- CAPEX
- Type
- IRR
- Risk

#### **Project KPI's**

- # m<sub>2</sub> PV
- # green heat connections
- # trees
- # charging poles

...

#### Direct impact

#### tCO2<sub>2</sub> reduced

- kWh delivered/produced
- kWh reduced
- # avoided motorised km
- # avoided private cars
- # km driven with green vehicles
- # avoided fossil tonne-km
- m₂ depaved
- m₃ buffering or infiltration
- # new items avoided
- # tonnes reused materials



### Financial highlights

- CAPEX
- Type
- IRR
- Risk

#### **Direct impact**

#### tCO2<sub>2</sub> reduced

- kWh delivered/produced
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- # avoided fossil tonne-km
- m<sub>2</sub> depaved
- m₃ buffering or infiltration

witems avoided

#### **Co-benefits**

#### **Economic**

- Job creation
- Worker productivity
- Lower congestion
- Energy independence
- Households financially participating
- Avoided flood damage
- Avoided drought damage
- Value increase in nearby homes

#### Health

- Improved air quality
- Traffic safety
- Lower noise impact
- Lower heat stress
- Mental health gains green

#### Social justice

- (vulnerable) Households participating
- Public space projects

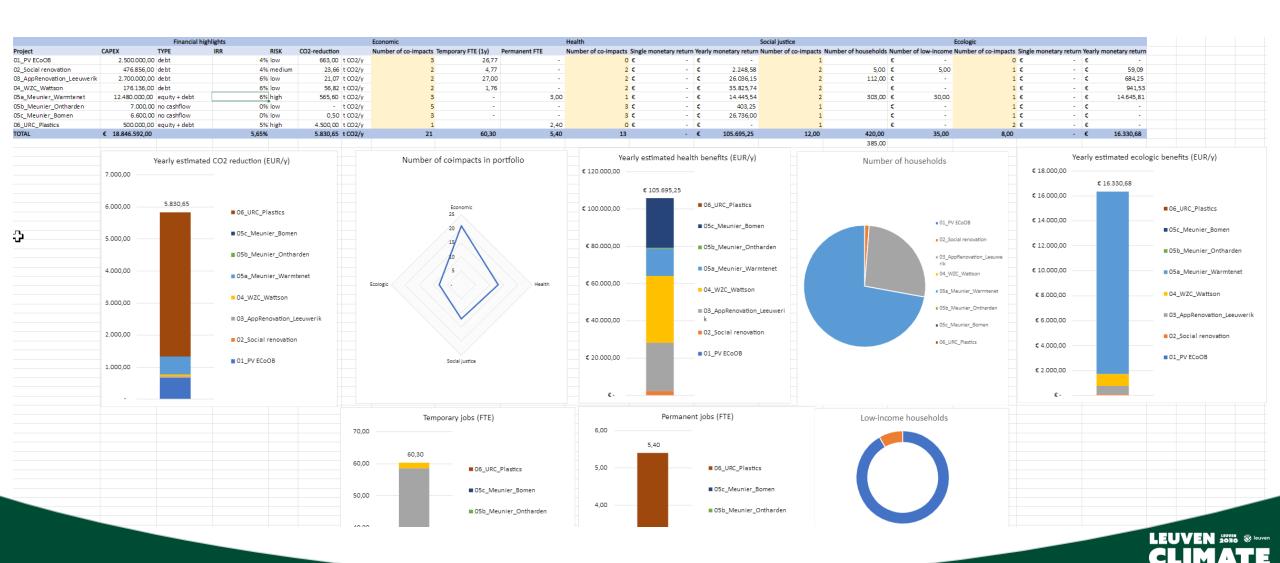
#### Ecological

- Improved air quality
- Water savings
- (Hazardous) waste avoided





### IMPACT FRAMEWORK





### **IMPACT FRAMEWORK**

- Will develop into scenario building tool for coupling business cases
- Basis for target setting
- Basis for reporting framework
- Basis for developing narratives sparking conversation

Climate-neutral	tCO <sub>2</sub>							
	Li <sub>1</sub> Li <sub>2</sub> Li <sub>3</sub> Li <sub>4</sub> Li <sub>5 Across emission domains</sub>							
Financially solid	Fi <sub>1</sub> Fi <sub>2</sub> Fi <sub>3</sub>							
Socially impactful	Si <sub>1</sub> Si <sub>2</sub> Si <sub>3</sub>							









Q&A



# Related NetZeroCites Portal Groups

**Design Your City's Net Zero Strategy: Online Planning Lab** 

Group 02

Group 03



Module 1: Core Session 1

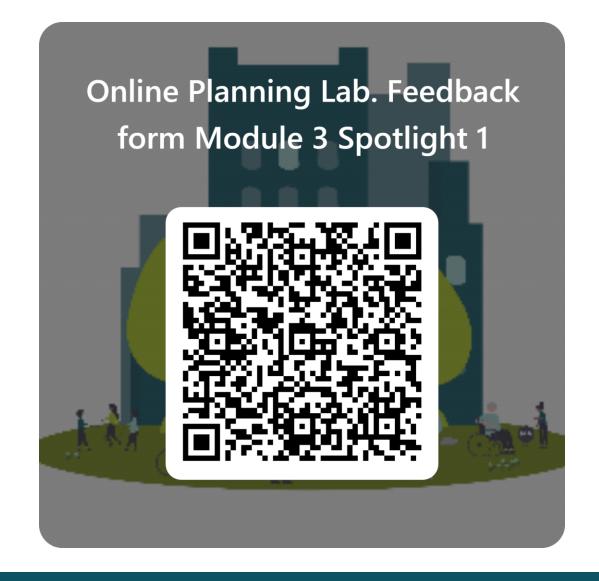


#### **Next Sessions**

#### https://netzerocities.app/resource-4501

MODULE 1	<b>Core</b> The NetZeroCities program, service offering, systemic approach, what works for Mission Cities	Spotlight 1  NetZeroCities Orientation		Spotlight 2 Shaping Climate Narratives		Spotlight 3 Climate City Contracts		
MODULE 2	Core  Developing a transition team, mapping and activating the ecosystem	Spotlight 1  Transition team & climate leadership			Spotlight 2  Engaging the private sector		Spotlight 3  Citizen engagement for systemic climate action	
MODULE 3	<b>Core</b> Developing the city's action plan for climate neutrality	Spotlight 1  Reporting and MEL			Spotlight 2  Co-Designing a Climate Portfolio		Spotlight 3 Using NetZeroPlanner to Support Climate Planning, MEL, and Implementation Management to Achieve Net Zero Goals	
MODULE 4	Core Levers of change: Technical solutions, social innovation and multi-actor collaborations	Spotlight 1 Passive solutions to reduce energy demand in buildings	Passive solutions to reduce Systemic energy trans		Spotlight 3  Data-driven approaches to energy transition in buildings and districts		Spotlight 4  Mobility	Spotlight 5 Scope 3 and other emission domains
MODULE 5	Core Increase finance knowledge of the public administration & learn about options to finance projects	Spotlight 1 Preparing a pipeline of projects with necessary data and information		Spotlight 2  Different investor groups and the key priorities and returns profiles for each and instruments		Spotlight 3  Financing the ambition: Learning from Mission Cities		
MODULE 6	<b>Core</b> Multilevel governance, national platforms and policy strategies	Spotlight 1 Policy and regulations innovation		Spotlight 2 Public procurement – national specificities			Spotlight 3  Just transition	







## Get in touch with NetZeroCities!

NetZeroCities Help Desk: infocities@netzerocities.eu



@NetZeroCitiesEU



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