

NET ZERO CITIES



EU MISSION PLATFORM

CLIMATE NEUTRAL AND SMART CITIES



Funded by
the European Union



Just Transition





← Check out the overall Program Here →

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





Agenda

1. Welcome [10']
2. Introductory presentation [15']
3. Cities spotlight [50']
 - *Stockholm*
 - *Valencia*
 - *Moderated discussion*
4. Q&A [10']
5. Closing remarks [5']





Lecturers



Ignatius But

Democratic Society



Janne Rinne

Demos Helsinki



Marcial Silva Mercado

Dark Matter Labs





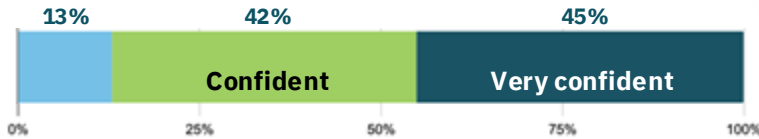
Objective of the session

To introduce the concept of ***Just Transition*** and its relevance for local governments' decarbonisation strategies.

We will explore how cities can **integrate principles of inclusion, equity and justice** into their planning, governance, and climate action to ensure that the transition to climate neutrality benefits all communities



42% public administrations
32% researchers & academia
26% consultants & private
From 21 different cities



Themes

- Engagement & representation of vulnerable communities
- Equity & accessibility to climate solutions
- Social & territorial disparities
- Energy poverty
- Institutional limitations

Practical needs & tools

- Frameworks to integrate social justice
- Participatory & engagement methods
- Vulnerability & risk assessment
- Equity indicators & evaluation
- Economic support mechanisms



Mainly from **Spain, Portugal & Turkey**,
 but also **Poland, Sweden, Germany, Hungary, Denmark, United Kingdom, & Switzerland**

Sevilla: Protesters demand debt cancellation, climate action ahead of UN summit



“Native groups sit on a treasure trove of lithium. Now mines threaten their water, culture and wealth”



A women attends a protest against Lithium extraction in indigenous communities in San Salvador de Jujuy, Argentina, April 26, 2023. (AP Photo/Rodrigo Abd)

“Two-thirds of global warming since 1990 caused by world’s wealthiest 10%”



“EU rollback on environmental policy is gaining momentum, warn campaigners”



Over to you: the challenges of the transition

What social impacts of the climate transition are you most concerned about in your city?

*e.g. housing unaffordability, rising energy costs, unemployment,
social exclusion, opposition to climate policies*



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7455 1279





Introduction: **Just Transitions**

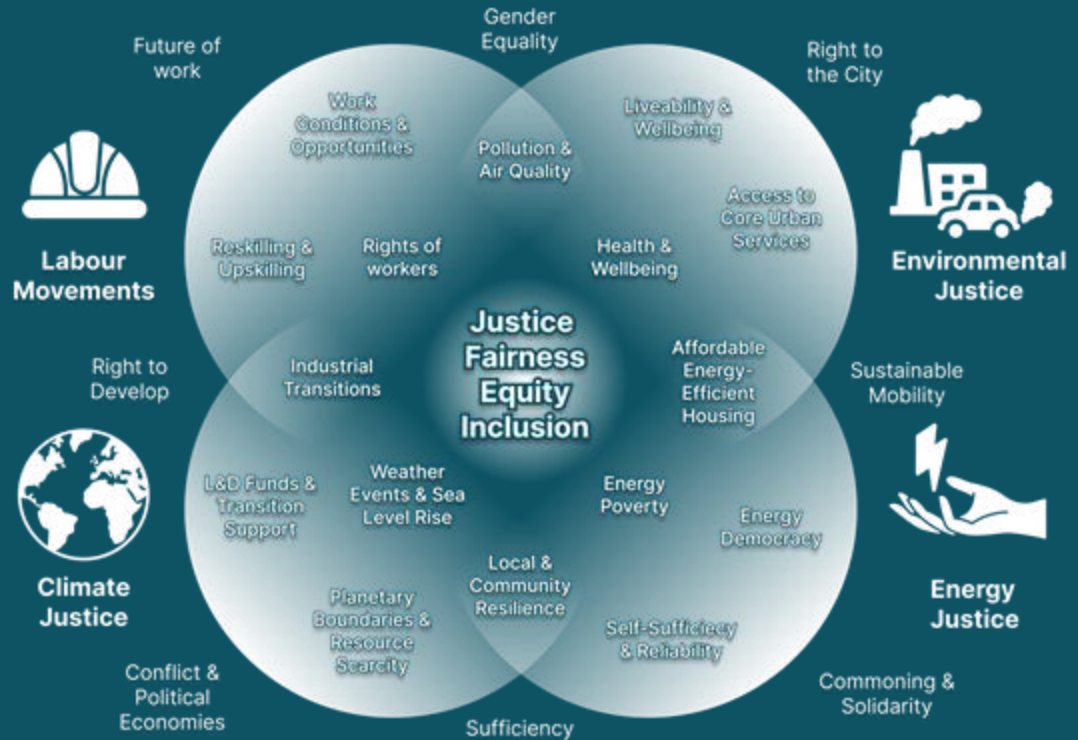




Diverse starting points

Shaped by diverse movements & disciplines over time. The just transition was first championed by labour unions, and later adopted by climate and environmental justice advocates, converging on demands for *equity & fairness*. Today, the *just transition* has become a central priority in global decarbonisation efforts.

- At national level, in **62 Nationally Determined Contributions**, and operationalised in **Just Transition commissions, task forces or related policies** in at least 19 countries [UNDP, 2022]
- Locally, **26 of 32 CCC's** include commitments to embed social considerations into climate action, with **20 of them** making direct reference to a **just transition** [NZC, Feb. 2022]



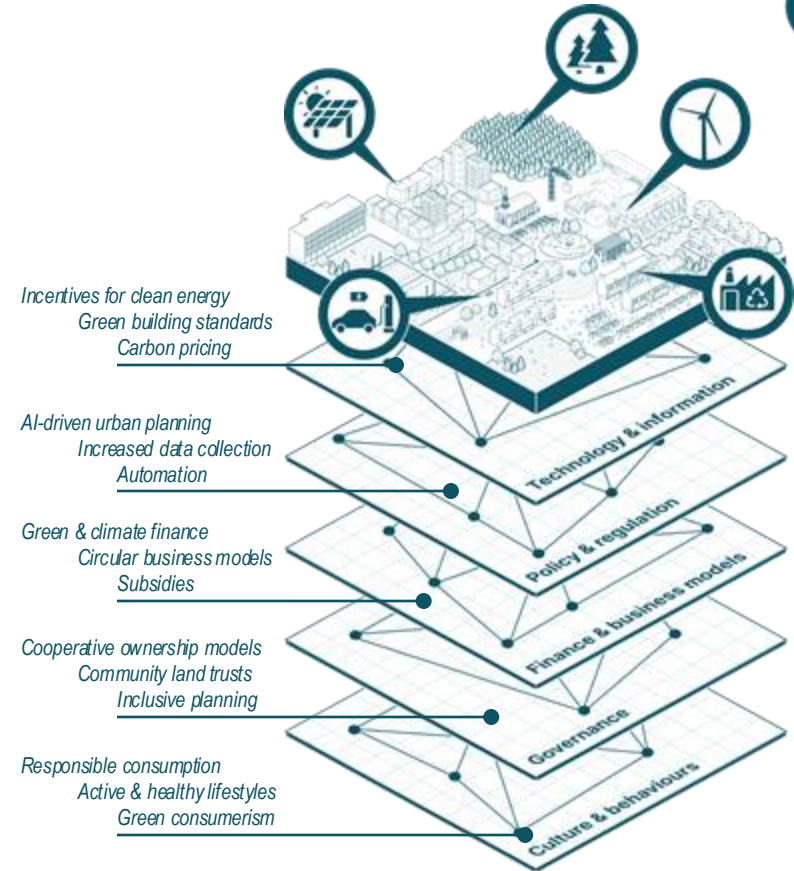


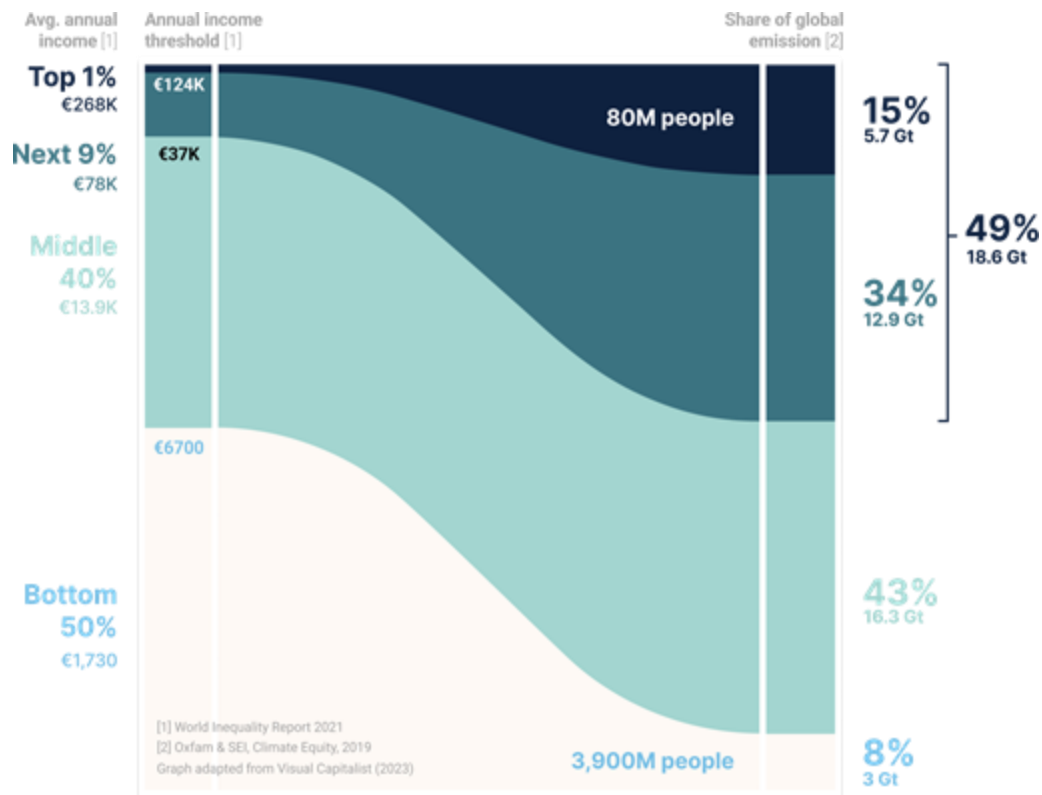
A deep shift across systems

The transition is often described in simple terms as a process of phasing out carbon-intensive structures, by replacing them with low carbon alternatives

- *In cities, where systems are interconnected, this requires **multiple, simultaneous & deep changes**, all of which entail **significant impacts** on how people experience urban living - i.e. how they live, work, or move around the city.*
- *At the same time, **carbon-intensive practices** are already linked to **negative externalities**, often treated as an unfortunate but necessary cost of development, which tend to burden disadvantaged groups disproportionately.*

Therefore, a **just transition** is not only a fair & equitable shift to a low-carbon future, but also one to fairer, more inclusive systems.







The New York Times

As Biofuel Demand Grows, So Do Guatemala's Hunger Pangs



By Elizabeth Rosenthal
Jan. 6, 2019

GUATEMALA CITY — In the tiny tortillerias of this city, people complain ceaselessly about the high price of corn. Just three years ago, one quetzal — about 15 cents — bought eight tortillas; today it buys only four. And eggs have tripled in price because chickens eat corn feed.

The Guardian

Heat inequality 'causing thousands of unreported deaths in poor countries'



By Jonathan Watts and Isabella Kaminski
At 16 Aug 2024 14:00 (GMT)

Heat inequality is causing thousands of unreported deaths in poor countries and communities across the world, a leading analyst of climate impacts has warned, following **global temperature records** that may not have been seen in 120,000 years.

FORTUNE

'Carbon colonialism' in Africa meets resistance as companies seek to sell carbon credits from conservation projects that often upend local livelihoods—or worse



By IAWO ADEBAYO, BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
April 1, 2024 at 5:50 PM EDT

In the past year, the Liberian government has agreed to sell about 10% of the West African country's land — equivalent to 10,931 square kilometers (4,220 square miles) — to Dubai-based company Blue Carbon to preserve forests that might otherwise be logged and used for farming, the primary livelihood for many communities.

The Guardian

How a Black Miami neighborhood became 'ground zero for climate gentrification'

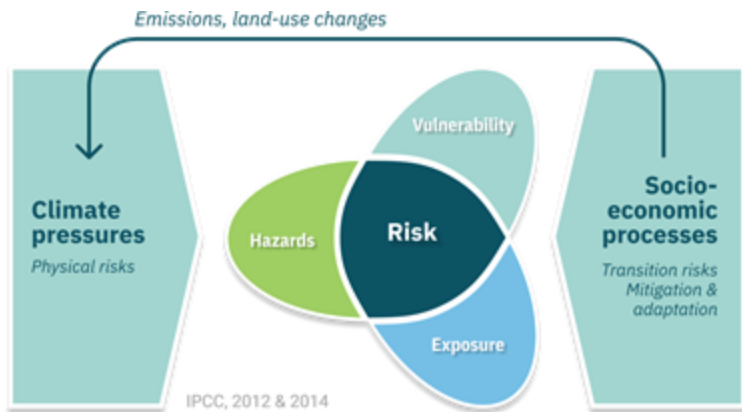


Joseph Contreras
Mon 29 Jan 2024 19:00 CET

In 2015, Miami-Dade county officials **announced** a \$74m development project aimed at revitalizing the historically Black neighborhood in the north-west of the city. The plan was to raze Liberty Square, the dilapidated housing project in the heart of the neighborhood, and build 1,900 new apartments in its place.



Vulnerability, climate & transition risks



$$\text{Risk} = \text{Vulnerability} \times \text{Exposure} \times \text{Hazard}$$

↓ Vulnerability
 OR
 ↑ Resilience or adaptive capacity

↓ Exposure &
 ↓ Dependency

↓ Hazard probability & intensity

Impacts locally

Impacts abroad

Current
[Vulnerability & exposure]

Future
[Exposure to hazards]

Vulnerability to climate & environmental burdens

Areas with urban heat islands, with poor air pollution, or lacking public infrastructure

Physical risks

More frequent & severe weather events & chronic incremental risks such as increased temperature or sea level rise

Socio-economic vulnerability

High rent burden, informal employment, low access to services, health conditions, digital & language barriers

Transition risks

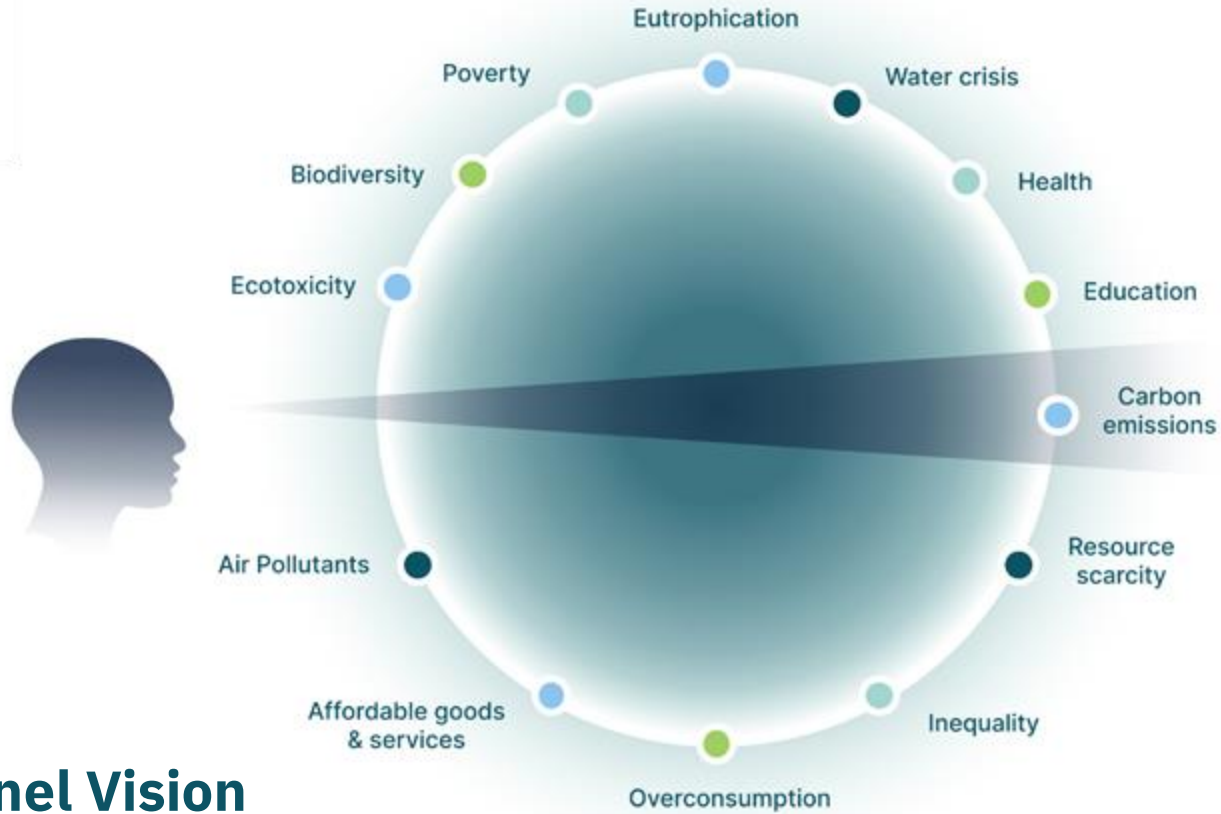
Rising energy prices, job loss, climate gentrification, unequal access to green technologies, increased transport costs

Our current footprint in the world

Environmental degradation due to industrial activity, supply chain labour exploitation

Impact of climate change & transition-related activities

carbon leakage, land grabs, ecological harms of mining, climate-driven migration



Carbon Tunnel Vision

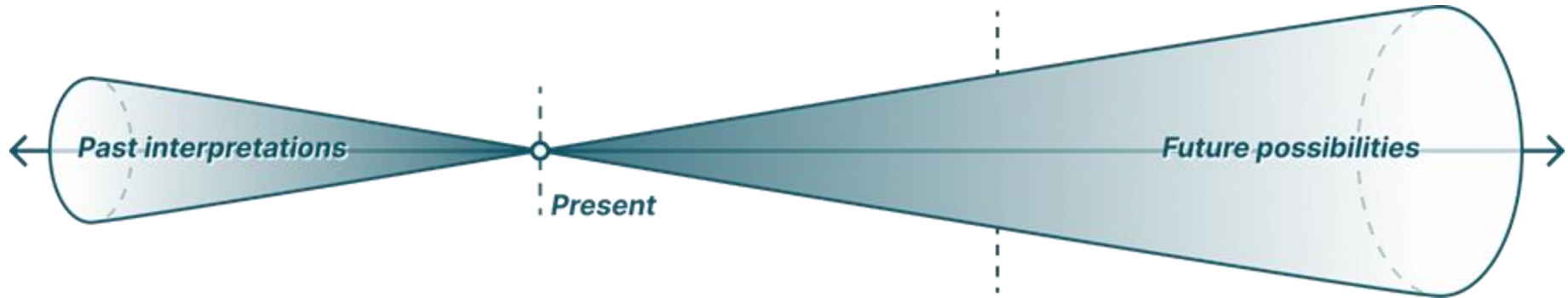
Source: Dark Matter Labs, adapted from Jan Konietzko (2022)



Addressing structural inequities & reducing vulnerability

Mitigating negative impacts & preventing new inequalities

Building long-term adaptive capacity, agency & resilience



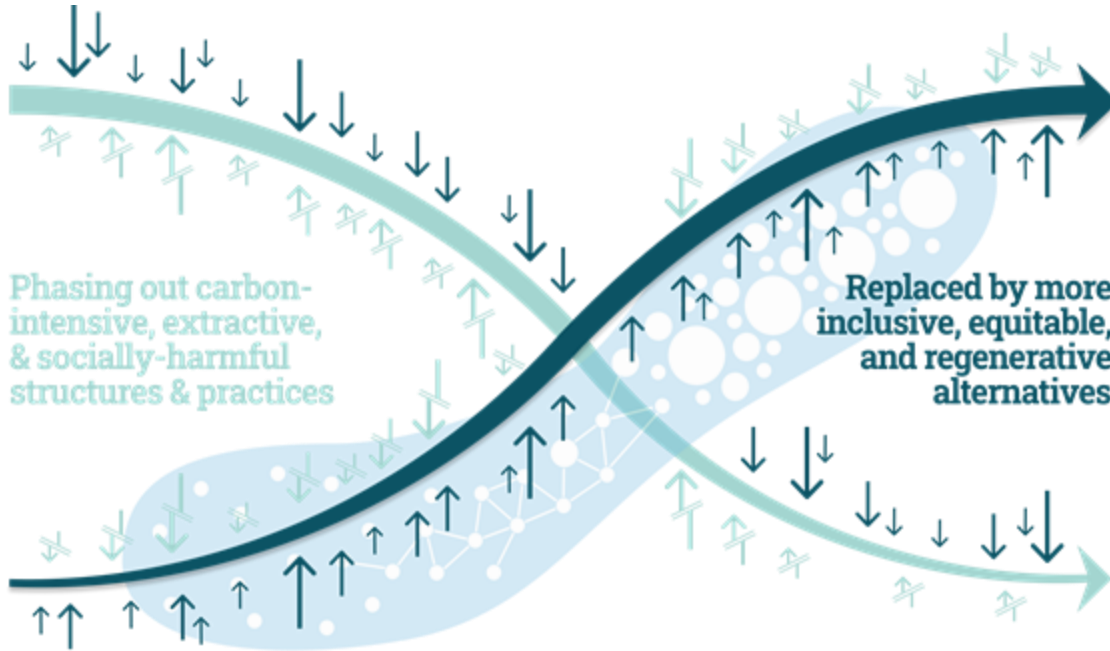
Functional zoning → Segregation & urban sprawl
Post-war social housing → Energy poverty

Industrial transition → Job loss in legacy sectors
Large-scale retrofitting → Green gentrification

Climate-induced migration ~
Resource scarcity & competition (e.g. minerals) ~



Driven by many actors, acting on many fronts



A just transition requires a double effort:

- ↓ Pressure to **accelerate change**
‡While **removing the barriers** that keep old structures in place.
- ↑ **Support innovations** to grow & spread
‡While creating the conditions to let them **emerge & stabilise**.

Driving this level of change, while navigating the interconnected challenges & complex trade-offs of a just transition, cannot be done by any single actor alone.

A just transition requires a portfolio, a multitude of locally-adjusted actions, driven by many actors, simultaneously driving change in many fronts.

Based on Berkana Institute (2019) Two-loop model & Drift & Climate-KIC (2022) X-curve



euronews.green

Bulgaria rolls back plans to phase out coal amid fears over energy and job security



By Euronews Green with Reuters
Published on 13/01/2023 - 16:29

Bulgaria's lawmakers have agreed to backtrack on plans for an early phase-out of coal-fired power plants amid demonstrations.

TIME

U.S. • ENVIRONMENT

How One Industrial City Is Fighting to Go Green



BY JUSTIN WORLAND/PUEBLO, COLO. X
JULY 12, 2023 6:43 AM EDT

But over the past year and a half, Atencio and his colleagues have found that going green is easier said than done. To meet its goal of 100% clean energy, Pueblo will need to overcome a raft of technical, financial and legal challenges. In all likelihood, the city will need to extricate itself from a 20-year contract with the electric utility that built Pueblo a new natural gas plant. Then it will have to

THE DRIVEN

Nearly all major car companies are sabotaging EV transition, and Japan is worst, study finds



A damning new report has shown that nearly all major car companies are actively sabotaging the world's efforts to avoid catastrophic global warming. The lobbying strategies being used by the world's largest automakers are putting global climate targets at risk and threatening the electric vehicle transition, according to the new report released by InfluenceMap.

NL#TIMES

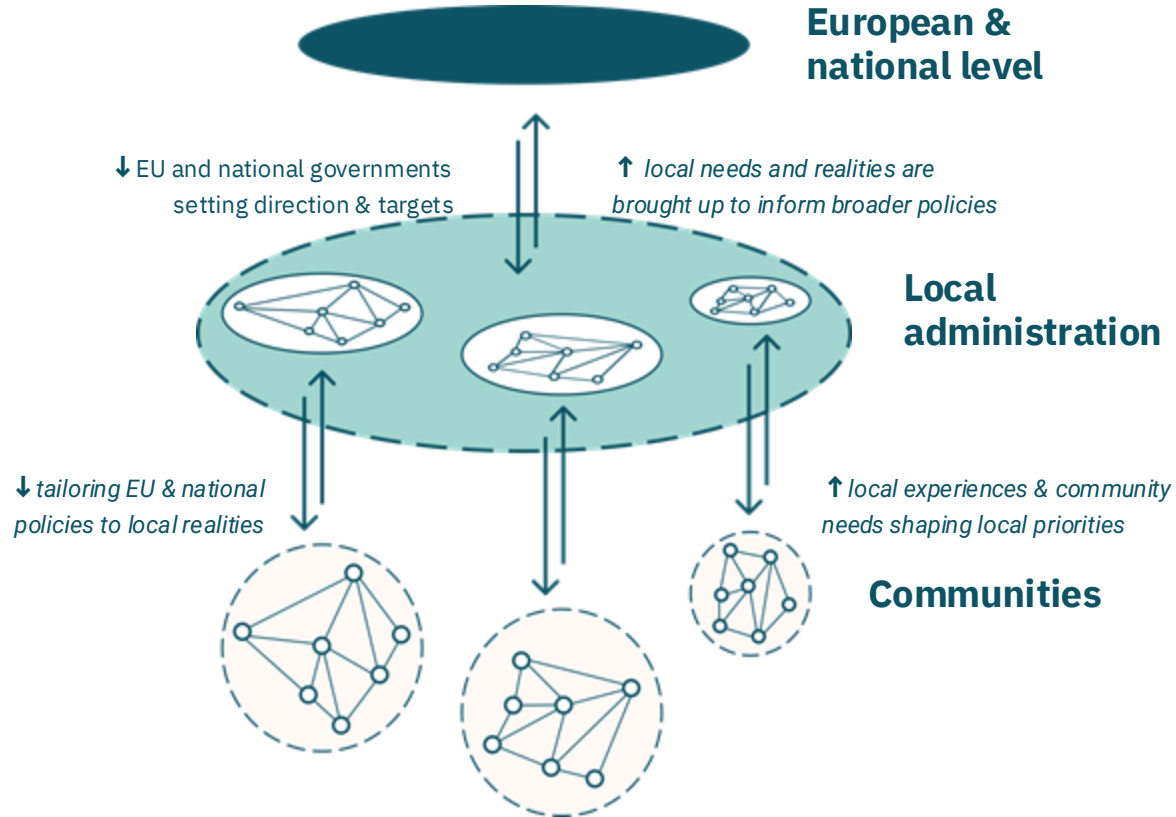
NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH SCP
TUESDAY, 23 APRIL 2024 - 08:44



Low-income households living much more sustainably than richer Dutch: SCP

Wealthy Dutch people are more worried about the climate but continue to live polluting lives. Lower-income households, who often are less concerned about global warming, live much more sustainably, the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP) [concluded](#) in a study into the "climate gap" and what people say about the climate and actually do.

The SCP found that the majority of the population believes that citizens who pollute and earn the most should also contribute the most to sustainability. And that is not happening.



Multi-level perspective

Based on Geels (2011) Multi-level Perspective



Policy - Legislation

- **JT Mechanism & Territorial JT Plans:** EU framework to support regions most affected by decarbonisation.
- **Social Climate Fund:** Regulatory instrument addressing energy & transport poverty as carbon pricing expands.
- **Energy Performance of Buildings Directive & Renovation Wave:** Regulatory package requiring *Member States* to improve building stock quality, prioritising worst-performing buildings.
- **Affordable Housing Initiative:** EU programme to support the construction and renovation of affordable housing.
- **European Pillar of Social Rights:** Framework guiding EU policies on fairness, inclusion, labour rights and skills.

Funding

- **Just Transition Fund:** Grants for worker reskilling, local economic diversification, and energy projects.
- **Social Climate Fund:** (2026–32) Funding to support vulnerable households through retrofits, energy-efficiency measures, clean mobility, and temporary income support.
- **Cohesion Funds** (ESF+, Cohesion Fund): Inclusive mobility, housing, energy efficiency, district greening, skills development, poverty reduction, and social infrastructure.
- **InvestEU & Public Sector Loan Facility:** Low-interest loans + EU guarantees for major city investments.
- **Technical Assistance** (TSI, JTP, ELENA): Expert support to structure programmes, pipelines or de-risk investments





Four questions for a just transition



Whose needs and realities are recognised and acted on?

Justice as recognition: Whose lives, needs and lived impacts are acknowledged, counted and made visible in the evidence, goals and narratives we use.

Who participates and can meaningfully shape decisions?

Procedural justice: Who can access the process, be heard and meaningfully influence decisions through through fair and transparent decision-making.



How are benefits of the transition shared and burdens shared?

Distributive justice: How gains, risks and trade-offs are shared across groups, places and generations, and by what principle.

How can harms being addressed and prevented from recurring?

Restorative justice: Rectifying past and present harms by addressing structural inequities, and ensuring the new systems do not recreate them.





Where it shows up in practice



Governance & decision-making

Inclusive structures and processes to ensure decision-making power is shared and diverse stakeholder interests are equitably balanced



Portfolio, policy design & action planning

Integrated, co-creative, and equity-driven approaches to address interconnected social, economic, and environmental challenges



Sensing, risk assessment & management

Identifying and addressing systemic vulnerabilities and inequities, aimed to proactively manage risks and their potential impacts on vulnerable groups



Service delivery & operations

Tailored and locally adapted delivery models to ensure equitable and affordable access to critical services and resources



Capacity development, workforce & procurement

Local workforce development, supporting place-based businesses, and ensuring that climate investment benefit local communities



Financing & resource allocation

Equitable allocation of resources to build long-term resilience and ensure a fair distribution of benefits across communities



Climate governance, engagement & participation

Ensuring fairness across **how priorities are set, decisions made, and resources allocated**. This means going beyond wider participation, to also confront the structures and rules that often favour some groups over others in how power, resources, and responsibilities are distributed.

→ e.g. *participant selection methods, decision-making rules, accessibility measures, accountability structures, or feedback mechanisms*

Bologna's Climate Citizens' Assembly¹ brought 100 randomly selected residents together to deliberate on the city's climate neutrality plans. The process used stratified random sampling for representativeness, offered stipends and childcare to reduce barriers, and required the Municipal Council to debate and respond to the Assembly's proposals.





Policy design & action planning

Embedding equity in ***how transition policies and interventions are conceived, designed, and combined into portfolios***. This means planning not only for emissions reduction but for social outcomes, explicitly addressing whose needs are prioritised, how impacts are distributed, and systemic inequities tackled.

→ e.g. *priority-setting criteria, policy mix & portfolio balance, distribution of cost & benefits, integration of vulnerability & risk data, space frames & time horizons*

Paris's pilot NEAR¹ tackles transition planning at the neighbourhood level, using carbon footprint data to co-design action with residents and institutions. It applied a systemic lens: grounding policies in local realities, creating replicable open-source tools, and testing citizen-led projects in two districts, including one socioeconomically deprived.



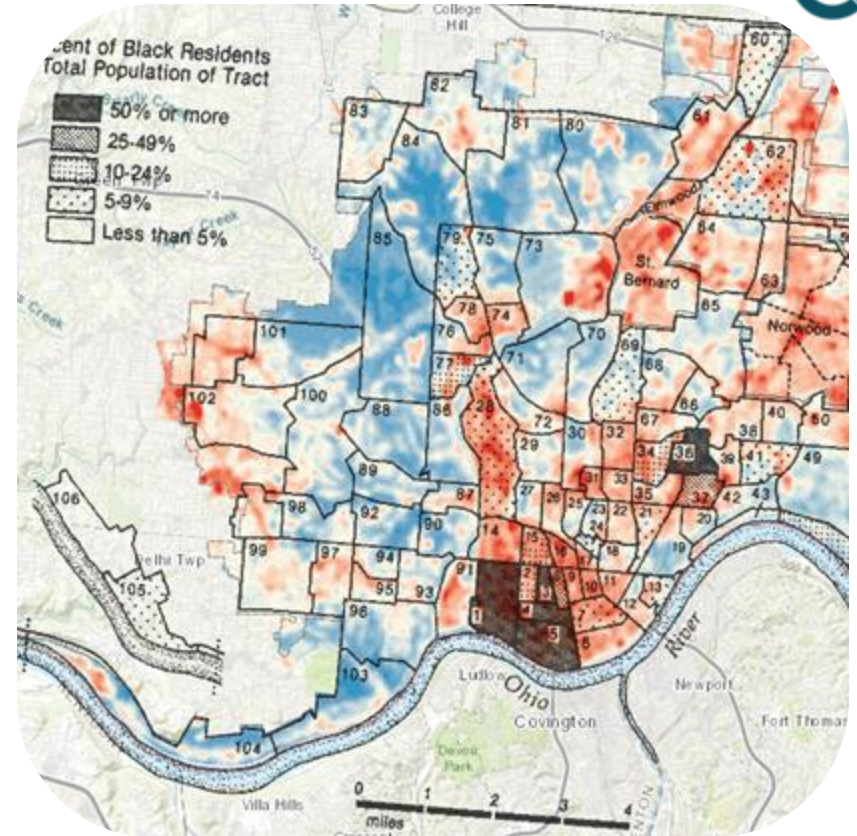


Sensing, risk assessment & management

Making **visible who is at risk, why, and where**, with attention to social vulnerability and how transition policies might deepen or reduce inequities. This requires combining data, lived experience, and historical patterns to guide where and how climate action is prioritised.

→ e.g. selection of indicators, segmentation of groups, participatory mapping, vulnerability assessment methods.

Climate Safe Neighbourhoods¹ works with eight neighbourhoods, raising awareness of the influence of historical segregation in current climate vulnerability, and involving residents in underserved neighbourhoods in the development of local climate actions plans.





Service delivery & operations

Ensuring that essential services are delivered in ways that are **accessible and affordable to those who need them most**, and that the benefits of new low-carbon systems do not bypass vulnerable groups. This means looking closely at the “small print” of how programmes are designed and run.

→ e.g. *tariff and pricing structures, eligibility and access rules, ownership and governance models, delivery channels*

Ecopower¹, an energy cooperative in Eeklo, promotes district heating networks where at least 30% of ownership is in citizens' hands. To ensure that people in energy poverty can also benefit, Ecopower offers pre-financed shares, repaid through savings on their energy bills, giving low-income residents the same rights as any other cooperative member.





Implementation, operations & service delivery

Ensuring climate action delivers equitable results by removing the barriers that hinder some groups from benefiting, and strengthening local capacity—skills, knowledge, and assets—so communities become active drivers of the transition and are equipped to navigate change and adapt to future challenges

→ e.g. *aggregate purchase, procurement criteria, contracting models, community partnerships, training & education*

Ille-et-Vilaine embedded mandatory **work integration clauses**¹ in 28 lots for three new school construction contracts. Contractors had to provide defined hours of employment to targeted groups facing barriers to work, supported by a dedicated *Social Clauses Platform*. In 2018, the scheme generated +80,000h of work for 355 people.





Funding, financing & resource allocation

Ensuring fairness in how resources are mobilised & distributed.

This requires looking beyond short-term returns to support long-term value creation, making sure investment decisions do not reinforce exclusion, and that resources are shared in ways that generate broad benefits for communities and society

→ e.g. *targeted funds, revolving loan schemes, redistributive pricing models, inclusive financial governance, participatory budgeting, compensation mechanisms. ESG metrics.*

*In 2013, after a major regeneration scheme collapsed **Preston (UK) adopted a Community Wealth Building approach**¹. By working with anchor institutions and pension funds to redirect investment into local enterprises and cooperatives, the city retained millions in the local economy and created thousands of jobs,*





City spotlight





Guests City-Speakers



Björn Hugosson
City of Stockholm



Victoria Pellicer
City of Valencia



Stockholms
stad

A just and inclusive climate transition in Stockholm

Björn Hugosson, Chief Climate Officer, City of Stockholm

Two important perspectives

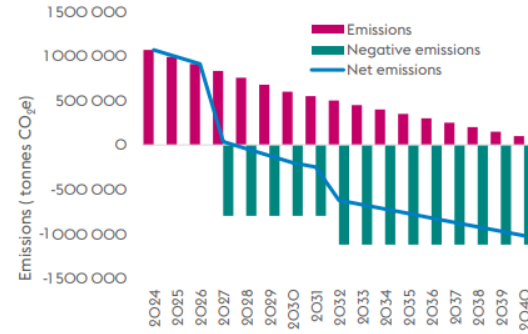


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Global climate justice

Carbon budget – Paris compatible



Consumption perspective

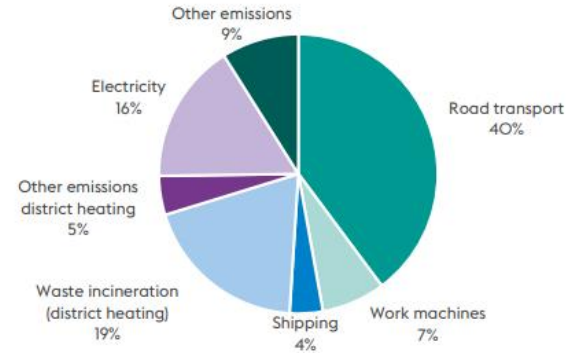


International co-operation



Local just transition

Focus on the largest emissions



A sustainable development for all participation



Increased



From brownfield to best practice

Stockholm Royal Seaport



Just climate transition in the Stockholm Royal Seaport

- Started with a walk-around with **residents and school children** – what do you wish to have?
- Increased equality with access to:
 - **clean water, affordable energy, waste management, and digital infrastructure**
 - **sustainable modes of transport**
 - **attractive open spaces and parks** to improve health, well-being, and climate adaptation
 - **Improved supply** of service and grocery stores



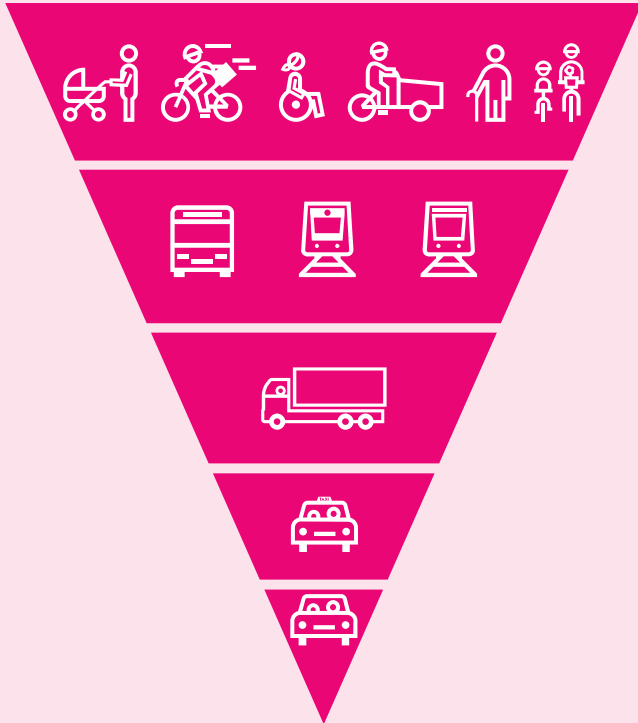
Equality in provision of housing

- 52% rental apartments, incl. 8% student apartments
- Minimum of 10% of apartments designated to suit also patch-work families (non-traditional)
- Around 57% are 3-bedroom apartments or larger
- 16% of open space with social re-creative qualities



Accessibility & Proximity

Traffic hierarchy –
promotes high-capacity modes



Norms:

3.2 bicycle-parkings/apartment

0.5 car-parkings/apartment

5-minute-city

Pre-school, school, daily services, etc. within 400 metres

5-minutes city

På kartan kan du se hur långt det är att gå eller cykla till vardagsservice såsom skola, förskola, kollektivtrafik och livsmedelsbutiker.

Vardagsservice

- Skola
- Förskola
- Livsmedelsbutik

5 MINUTERS RESVÄG



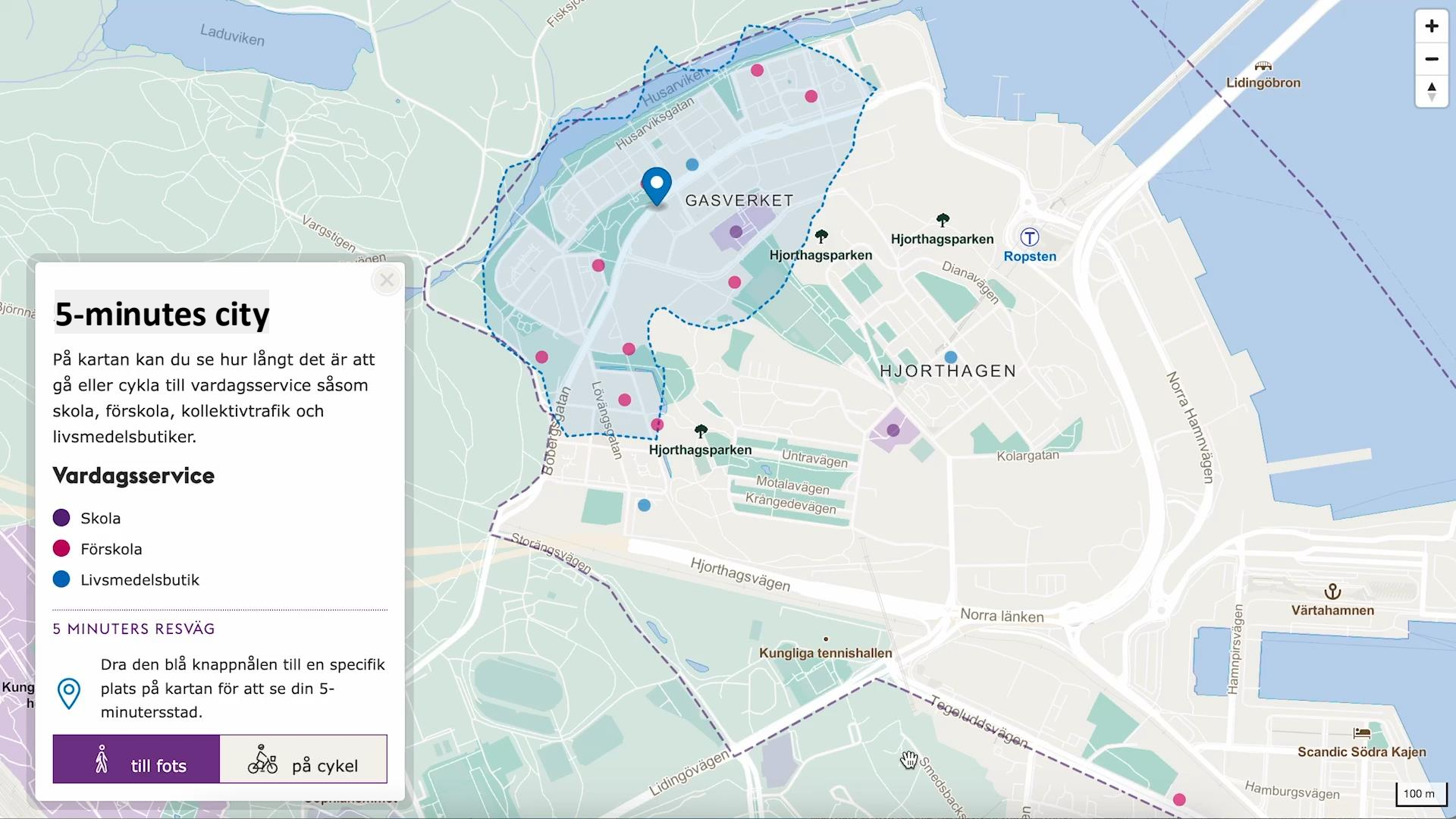
Dra den blå knappnålen till en specifik plats på kartan för att se din 5-minutersstad.



till fots



på cykel



100 m

Green structure

- Multifunctional green space (adaptation, recreation and biodiversity)
- 11 m² green oasis/resident
- 30% tree canopy to fight heat-island effect



Participation and consultation

- A special consultation with girls aged 16-24:
 - Outdoor non-commercial spaces for social interaction and sports
- 13 800 construction workers trained in environmental issues
- 60 000 total visitors to date
- 40 R&D projects completed



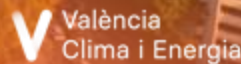
Thank you!





Just transitions spotlight session: The case of Valencia city

NZC Online Course: *“Design Your City’s Net Zero Strategy: Online Planning Lab”*
11.12.2025



Previous remarks



- We will talk about ENERGY Just Transition
- This connects (although not only) with Energy Poverty issues
- Energy poverty data:
 - In Europe: 10,6% (48 Million people, unable to keep the homes adequately warm)
 - In Spain: 16,4% (2M indicator= High share of energy expenditure in income)
 - In Valencia: 12,75% (2M indicator= High share of energy expenditure in income)
 - Local work ongoing from last decade



Which is our understanding of (Energy) Just Transition?

Energy Just Transition means...



1. Protecting vulnerable groups
1. Ensuring a fair distribution of costs and benefits
1. Transforming the labour market

1. PROTECTING VULNERABLE GROUPS

OBJECTIVE: Guarantee energy as a social right

CHALLENGE: people facing vulnerability are blocked by bureaucracy, lack of information, mistrust, and legal obstacles.

INSTRUMENT: Energy Offices as *trusted spaces* to support energy vulnerable households



1. PROTECTING VULNERABLE GROUPS

OBJECTIVE: Guarantee energy as a social right

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INSTRUMENT: Energy Offices as *trusted spaces* to support energy vulnerable households



2. ENSURING A FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF COST AND BENEFITS

OBJECTIVE: ensure that citizens — especially vulnerable households — benefit from the renewable transition

CHALLENGE: without public intervention, only those who can pay participate.

INSTRUMENT: **Public buildings** as shared assets



Public PV on 5 public cemeteries, allowing 800 vulnerable households to receive free electricity

2. ENSURING A FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF COST AND BENEFITS

OBJECTIVE: ensure that citizens — especially vulnerable households — benefit from the renewable transition

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INSTRUMENT: **Public buildings** as shared assets



Support to citizen-led energy communities with PV on public roofs, with tendering requiring up to 10% of the electricity produced to go to vulnerable households

2. ENSURING A FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF COST AND BENEFITS

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CHALLENGE: without public intervention, only those who can pay participate.

INSTRUMENT: **Public buildings** as shared assets

INTERREG EnerCmed project: combined solution to tackle energy poverty and strengthen urban resilience in vulnerable port neighbourhoods by:

- Two **PV installations** in public buildings dedicated 100% to fragile households promoted by two existing Renewable Energy Communities.
- NBS and **renaturalization actions** in public schools to tackle UHI and promote wellbeing and pedagogical opportunities among vulnerable students.

→ **Mitigation and adaptation** approach for a just and inclusive energy transition



3. Transforming the labour market

OBJECTIVE: create green jobs for people otherwise excluded

CHALLENGE: green jobs risk becoming a privilege for the already-qualified.

INSTRUMENT: Programme “*Inserta Energia*” — **training people in social exclusion to become energy agents** in our municipal Energy Offices



Impact: from exclusion to inclusion

Employment: 3 hired (4 months)

Social Impact:

Support to vulnerable households

Increased Office capacity

Empowerment & dignity

LESSONS LEARNT



- A just transition means adapting governance → requires active public intervention and the use of public assets
- Empowerment takes time
- Internal coordination is key
- Energy transition contributes to social inclusion
- Community-based approach can make the difference
- Clear and accessible communication is key



**AJUNTAMENT
DE VALÈNCIA**



**València
Clima i Energia**

GRACIAS

Pilar Jordà

Pilar.jorda@climaienergia.com

Victoria Pellicer Sifres

victoria.Pellicer@climaienergia.com

www.climaienergia.com



Closing





Key Takeaways

- Transitions shape social, economic, and spatial systems. If not managed carefully, their impacts risk unevenly impacting vulnerable populations.
- A just transition perspective shifts the focus from only technical goals to broader equity outcomes, highlighting the opportunity to address vulnerabilities and build more accessible, resilient urban systems.
- In multi-city, multi-sectoral settings, a just transition perspective can help surface shared challenges, and align demands for resources and supportive frameworks, giving cities a stronger and more united voice in national and European advocacy.
- To deliver fair and equitable outcomes, equity and justice needs to be intentionally built into governance, policy and planning.



Relevant resources

- Community of Practice: Orchestrating a Just Transition in the Built Environment
 - Presentations
 - Recording
- Accelerating Just Transitions: Insights for Cities and National Platforms
- Bridging the Energy Transition: Energy Communities & Combating Energy Poverty in European Cities



Check out

**What is one key takeaway or insight you gained
from today's session?**



Join at [menti.com](https://www.menti.com)
7455 1279



Check out

What other topic(s) related to Just Transition would you like to explore further in the future?



Join at [menti.com](https://www.menti.com)
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Contacts

Marcial Silva Mercado

marcial@darkmatterlabs.org

Ignatius But

ignatius.b@demsoc.eu

Janne Rinne

janne.rinne@demoshelsinki.fi



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