

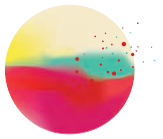


ENERGYCITIES



TANGIBLE TARGETS FOR CITIES

33 CONCRETE GOALS TO ADVANCE THE LOCAL ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION



ENERGYCITIES

TANGIBLE TARGETS FOR CITIES

33

CONCRETE GOALS
TO ADVANCE THE LOCAL
ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION

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TANGIBLE TARGETS FOR CITIES

33 CONCRETE GOALS TO ADVANCE THE LOCAL ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION

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CITIZEN ASSEMBLIES FOR AMBITIOUS POLICIES

Citizen assemblies are local or national randomly selected groups of people who deliberate on an important issue. In such assemblies, citizens are gathered to learn together about a topic, debate it, and vote on measures. Many of these assemblies have been held on climate and biodiversity-related topics. They commonly deliberate on much more ambitious measures than the actual policies being implemented. The fact that the measures are democratically supported by a representative panel of civil society give them more weight.

Inspired by the success of **Citizen Assemblies** around Europe, this publication presents **33 tangible targets** to speed up the ecological transition and achieve climate neutrality goals. Local authorities are at the front line of this transition and need to set up their own ambitious targets. Citizen Assemblies can support them in this process.

HOW DID WE COME UP WITH THE TARGETS?

To create this list of tangible targets, we were inspired by four assemblies:

- The Citizen Covenant for Climate of Grenoble, France (CCC Grenoble)
- The Climate Assembly, UK
- The Citizen Covenant of Nantes, France (CC Nantes)
- The Local Citizen Covenant for Climate and Biodiversity of "Est-Ensemble",¹ France (CCCB Paris)

OTHER SOURCES OF INSPIRATION FOR THE TARGETS

We also drew inspiration from the Flemish Local Energy and Climate Pact (Flemish Pact), a list of **10 tangible targets** for climate adaptation and mitigation. Launched by Minister Bart Somers, the pact refers to the European Climate Pact, an initiative of the European Commission. Since 2021, 293 local authorities have signed the Flemish Pact.

Some of the targets were inspired by **Dublin and Valencia's roadmaps** to reach climate neutrality by 2050. The targets included in these two pilot cities' roadmaps were developed in the framework of **the EU-funded project, TOMORROW. The project ran between 2020 and 2023 and aimed at fostering a bottom-up approach to the energy transition.**

- The Roadmap of Dublin from the Tomorrow project (Dublin roadmap)
- The Roadmap of Valencia from the Tomorrow project (Valencia roadmap)

Other targets were also inspired by **national and local plans on energy and urban planning.** We also integrated measures proposed in the **European City Calculator**, a modeling tool currently under development, that aims to support public authorities in reaching climate neutrality. The measures of the calculator result from practical examples implemented in cities around the world.

- France's Energy Sufficiency Plan
- The European City Calculator (EUCityCalc)
- The Sustainable Mobility Plan through Superblocks of Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain (Vitoria-Gasteiz)
- The Local Urbanism Interterritorial Plan for the Grand Angouleme (PLUI Angouleme)

Some targets are presented here as proposed on the different initiatives. Others have been slightly modified, either by raising their ambition or by widening their scope. A few targets have been translated into figures based on relevant recommendations (e.g. 1 local currency).

¹ Est-Ensemble is a group of municipalities located in the east of Paris metropole.

The targets are classified into **7 categories**, following a similar classification as the one used in Citizen Assemblies:

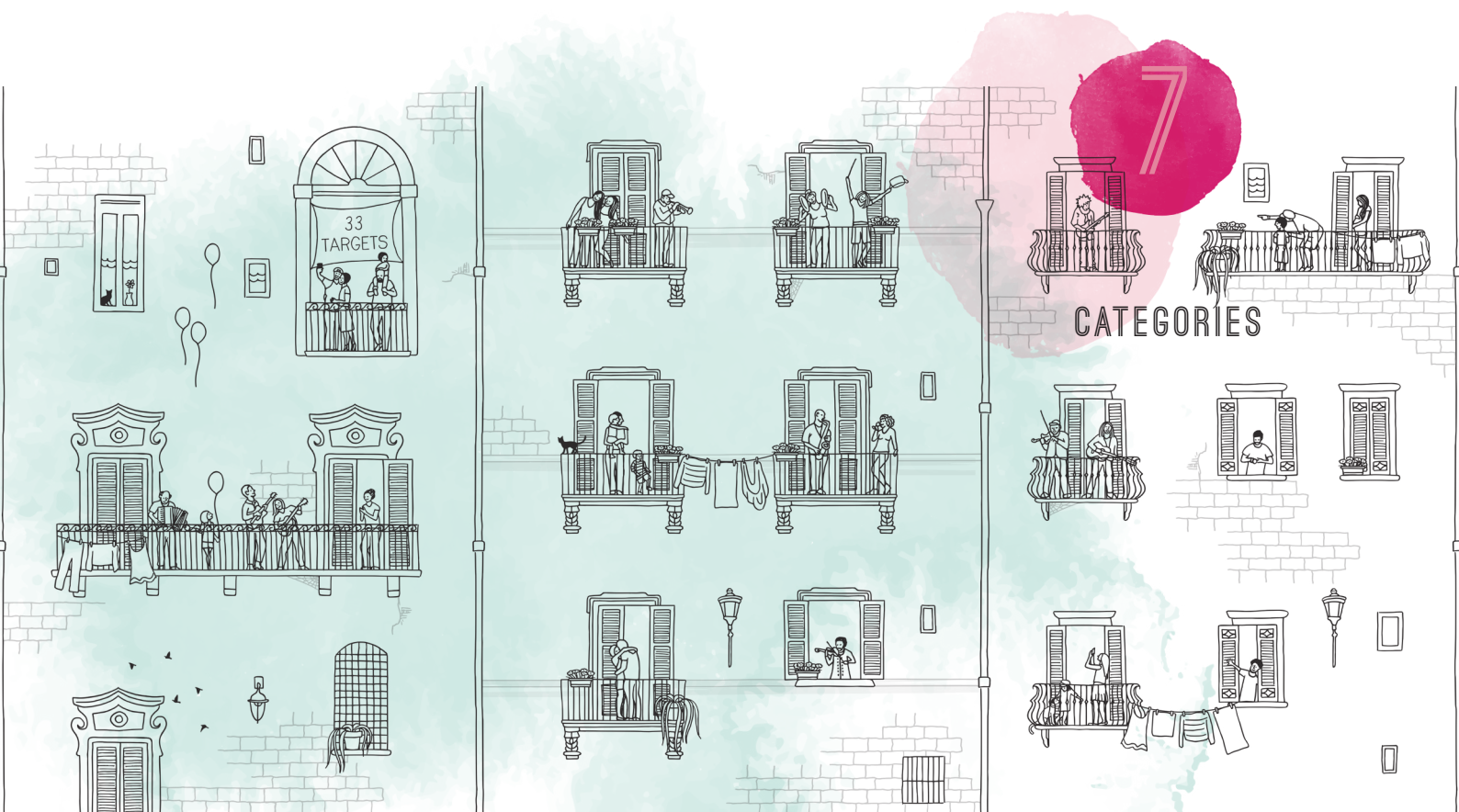
- Agriculture and food
- Housing, planning and urbanism
- Mobility
- Energy production and consumption
- Biodiversity
- Circular economy
- Awareness-raising and prevention

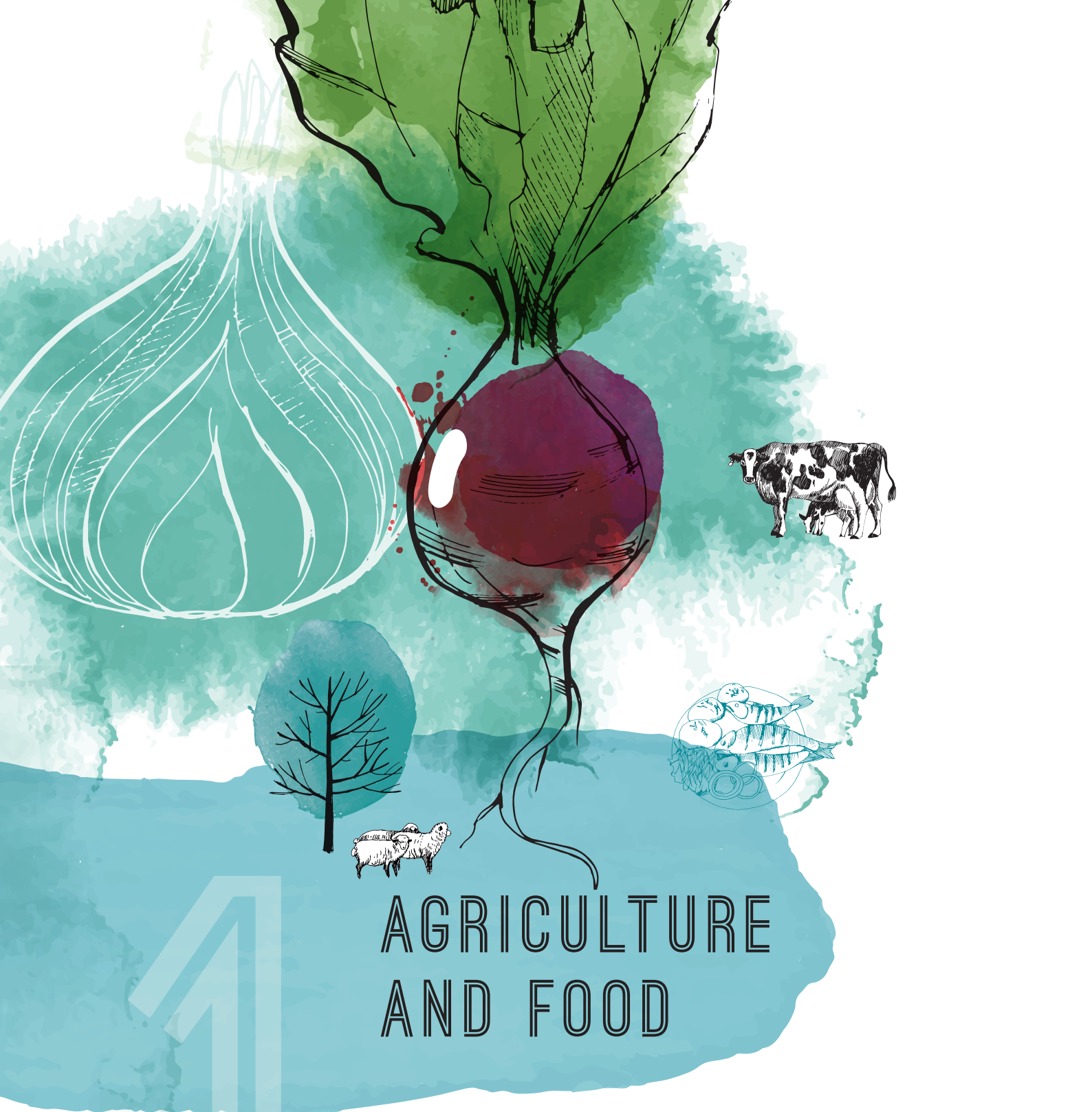
We chose to **illustrate the targets with examples from existing projects** of different scopes from all over Europe. For each target, we provide an example of a city which committed to a similar objective, an example from a project that was implemented, or a regulation in force which garnered significant results.

HOW TO USE THIS PUBLICATION

We want to inspire local governments to adopt some of these goals, **based on what is most suitable to the local context**. We don't suggest they commit to reaching all targets by 2030, but rather to focus on a few of them and make significant steps in key areas for their territory. As done in the Flemish Pact, we recommend that they regularly assess **and report on progress** towards climate neutrality goals.

Committing to tangible targets is a step we must take to bring ideas and goals to fruition with concrete results, while involving **citizens and stakeholders in the process**. This list is not exhaustive but covers the main measures taken in different cities and countries throughout Europe.





AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

T.1 COMPOSTING OPPORTUNITY FOR EACH CITIZEN

PARIS
VIENNA

7
7
7

T.2 DECREASE MEAT CONSUMPTION BY 40%

UNITED-KINGDOM
COPENHAGEN

7
7
7

T.3 DOUBLE THE ORGANIC AGRICULTURE SURFACE AREA %

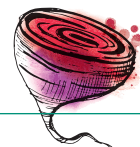
GRENOBLE
LJUBLJANA

8
8
8

T.4 SERVE AT LEAST 75% ORGANIC OR LOCALLY-PRODUCED FOOD IN SCHOOL CAFETERIAS

NANTES
VÄXJÖ

8
8
8



TARGET 1: COMPOSTING OPPORTUNITY FOR EACH CITIZEN

PARIS

The Citizen Covenant of eastern **Paris** set up the target of developing collective composting opportunities for all its inhabitants. To tackle food waste, each municipality should provide a solution for citizens to sort their biodegradable waste (bio-waste), whether it is managed by the municipality itself, an association or by citizens themselves.

VIENNA

Bio-waste is managed very differently from country to country. The city of **Vienna** stands as a frontrunner of waste management. For more than 50 years, the city has been organizing waste separation, collection and recycling, especially for bio-waste. As part of their “Smart and Climate City” strategy, they act at the source to strengthen their plan targeting a halving of food waste by 2030.



TARGET 2: DECREASE MEAT CONSUMPTION BY 40%

UNITED KINGDOM

The Climate Assembly of the **UK** debated on the measure of cutting meat and dairy consumption between 20% and 40%.

COPENHAGEN

Copenhagen and London are among the 14 major cities which committed to cut meat consumption in 2019 with the “Good Food Cities” project. **Copenhagen** City Hall has voted in favor of reducing the amount of meat served by public services such as kindergartens and hospitals. They voted for a reduction of 25% by 2025. The country is also considering implementing a tax on food deemed harmful to the climate. For instance, beef would be taxed up to 33%.

TARGET 3: DOUBLE THE ORGANIC AGRICULTURE SURFACE AREA

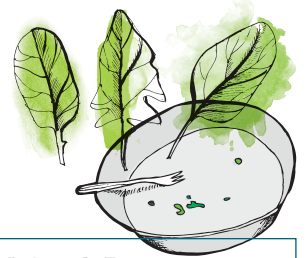


GRENOBLE

The Climate Citizen Covenant of **Grenoble** adopted a series of measures to support organic agriculture and agroecology. All these measures could double organic farming in the territory.

LJUBLJANA

In this line, **Ljubljana**, capital of Slovenia, is supporting more than 800 farms in the city limit as part of its “City rural development”. Through this plan, the city develops short supply chains, contributes to the preservation of farm land, and provides support and training to farmers and other stakeholders.



TARGET 4: SERVE AT LEAST 75% ORGANIC OR LOCALLY-PRODUCED FOOD IN SCHOOL CAFETERIAS

NANTES

In the French city of **Nantes**, the Citizen Covenant has voted the target of 75% of organic or locally-produced food in school cafeterias by 2026.

VÄXJÖ

The Swedish city of **Växjö**, European Green Leaf winner in 2018, reported that just under half of all food served by the municipality is either organic or locally-produced. This city is a great illustration that the path to high-quality food is not only desirable, but also feasible.



HOUSING, PLANNING, AND URBANISM

T.5	ECO-DISTRICTS COVER 15% OF THE CITY SURFACE AREA	10	T.8	RENOVATE 50 OF EVERY 1.000 HOUSING UNITS	11
	EU	10		FLANDERS	11
	SWITZERLAND	10		LEUVEN	11
T.6	LIMIT INDOOR TEMPERATURE TO 19°C	10	T.9	1 M³ ADDITIONAL RAINWATER PER CITIZEN	12
	FRANCE	10		THE FLEMISH PACT	12
	BERLIN	10		MALTA	12
T.7	30% INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ROOFS COVERED WITH HIGH ALBEDO COATING	11	T.10	RECLAIM 80 DWELLINGS FROM VACANCY EVERY YEAR	12
	GRENOBLE	11		ANGOULÊME	12
	BARI	11		PORTUGAL	12

TARGET 5: ECO-DISTRICTS COVER 15% OF THE CITY SURFACE AREA



EU

Inspired by the **EU City Calculator**'s measure on building stock, we propose a target of 15% of the city surface area covered by eco-districts.

SWITZERLAND

A very interesting case is the 2000-watt society project in **Switzerland**. The initiative began in the 1990s at the University ETH in Zürich and set a limit of 2000 watts of continuous power (primary energy) available to each person. This is enough to ensure prosperity and a high quality of life. The concept has been translated into a label for "2000 watts sites" such as eco-districts.

TARGET 6: LIMIT INDOOR TEMPERATURE TO 19 °C



FRANCE

In its Energy Sufficiency plan, the **French government** has presented its plan for energy sufficiency in October 2022 and introduced the limit for heating to 19°C during the day (and 16°C during the night). This measure has been inspired by the recommendations of the NégaWatt association in France.

BERLIN

The Covenant of Mayors Europe has proposed an energy saving sprint following the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022. In this context, the city of **Berlin** has taken many measures to reduce their energy consumption for heating in particular, such as reducing indoor temperatures to 20°C in public buildings and 16°C in occasionally used rooms and corridors.

TARGET 7: 30% INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ROOFS COVERED WITH HIGH ALBEDO COATING

GRENOBLE

In **Grenoble**, citizens proposed to increase by 30% the number of light-colored buildings using high albedo coating (ranging from 0 to 1).

BARI

The city of **Bari**, in the South of Italy, is using greenery and high albedo coating in its mitigation strategy. Almost half of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Madonnella and Japigia are covered by albedo coating. The latest research on this topic suggested this solution can considerably reduce temperatures.



TARGET 8: RENOVATE 50 OF EVERY 1,000 HOUSING UNITS

FLANDERS

Flanders is committing to renovate 5% of their housing units by 2030.

LEUVEN

In the same region, **Leuven** is already taking the lead: the city aims to renovate 1,000 homes and 150 other buildings per year by 2030. In order to achieve this goal, they established a one-stop shop to gather service providers of energy retrofitting, renewable energy and energy savings.

TARGET 9: 1 M³ ADDITIONAL RAINWATER PER CITIZEN

FLEMISH PACT

Water scarcity is a crucial issue in cities. Thus, the **Flemish pact** aims to collect an additional 1m³ of rainwater per citizen.

MALTA

Harvesting rainwater is common practice in **Malta**, which stands as one of the top 10 poorest countries in the world in terms of natural freshwater resource. The Reverse Osmosis process, implemented in Malta, collects water and stores it underground before it is provided to the inhabitants. The overall capacity of the island in term of rainwater collection is about 2 hm³.



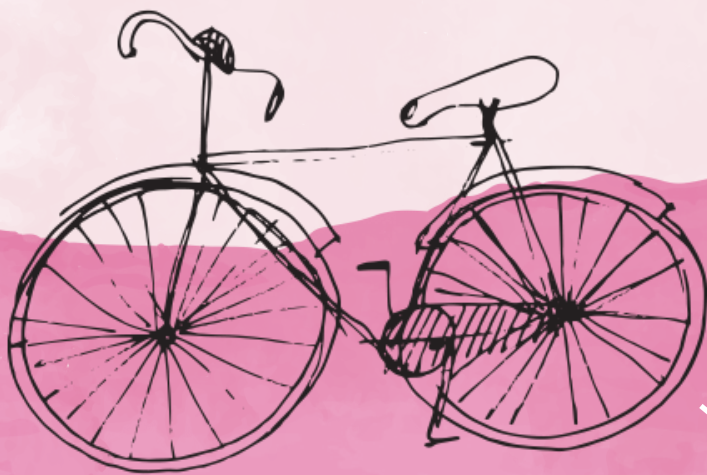
TARGET 10: RECLAIM 80 DWELLINGS FROM VACANCY EVERY YEAR

ANGOULEME

To fight against land artificialization, the **Grand Angouleme agglomeration** decided to bring empty homes back into use at a pace of 80 units per year starting in 2016. The measure is part of a broader wasteland plan which focuses on “land sufficiency” to limit urban sprawl and achieve net land take.

PORTUGAL

In February 2023, **The Portuguese government** announced a “more housing” plan, focusing on vacant housing. According to the Prime minister, €150 million has been pledged to fund the credit line to municipalities to carry out “works on vacant houses with low habitability conditions”.



MOBILITY

T.11 1 BIKEBUS ROUTE PER SCHOOL	14	T.15 75% OF THE CITY CENTER	16
DUBLIN	14	IS PEDESTRIAN	16
BARCELONA	14	VITORIA-GASTEIZ	16
T.12 30 KM/H DEFAULT SPEED LIMIT	14	GENT	16
IN URBAN AREAS	14	T.16 100% LOW EMISSIONS	16
DUBLIN	14	PUBLIC BUS FLEET	16
BRUSSELS	14	DUBLIN	16
T.13 1 METER OF BICYCLE LANES	15	NETHERLANDS	16
PER CITIZEN	15	T.17 1 EV CHARGING POINT PER 100	17
THE FLEMISH PACT	15	CITIZENS	17
BREMEN	15	THE FLEMISH PACT	17
T.14 1 CAR-FREE DAY PER MONTH	15	NORWAY	17
EST-ENSEMBLE	15		
ALBANIA	15		



TARGET 11: 1 BIKEBUS ROUTE PER SCHOOL

DUBLIN

In its Roadmap for 2030, the city of **Dublin** aims to decrease the number of children arriving at school by car. In order to achieve this goal, the city counts on developing bikebus routes. The city could start by developing 1 bikebus route per school.

BARCELONA

Barcelona is famous for its very developed bikebus routes or “bicibus”. The project started as a citizen-led project in 2021 and is now supported by the City Council. In the oldest route, almost 100 people (children and their parents) are riding every morning.



TARGET 12: 30 KM/H DEFAULT SPEED LIMIT IN URBAN AREAS

DUBLIN

Another interesting measure of the **Dublin** Roadmap is the setting the default speed limit to 30km/h in urban areas.

BRUSSELS

Implementing such a speed limit seems to have great effect on car traffic, as shown in **Brussels**. In 2018 the green party, Ecolo-Groen, set the goal of reducing car traffic by 25%. The Good Move Pentagone set a speed limit of 30 km/h in the center of the city as well as others measures. After 6 months of implementation, they registered a 20% decrease of car traffic.

TARGET 13: 1 METER OF BICYCLE LANES PER CITIZEN

FLEMISH PACT

To tackle the mobility topic, the **Flemish pact** proposes to create 1 meter of bicycle lanes per citizen.

BREMEN

In Germany, many cities developed an efficient network of cycling lanes, and **Bremen** is the leading city. With more than 500,000 inhabitants, Bremen boasts 821 kilometers of bike paths. In 2020, the city went a step further, creating a “bicycle zone” in the Neustadt district. The zone includes 12 streets and about 2.5 kilometers of road space.

TARGET 14: 1 CAR-FREE DAY PER MONTH



EST-ENSEMBLE

The **Local Citizen Covenant of Est-ensemble** proposes to set up a car free day per month, backed with free public transport.

ALBANIA

The **Albanian Government** decided to establish a car-free day per month in all of its cities. The country took this measure to save fuel in the context of the energy crisis but also for environmental and health reasons.



TARGET 15: 75% OF THE CITY CENTER IS PEDESTRIAN

VITORIA-
GASTEIZ

The Spanish city of **Vitoria-Gasteiz** successfully made 75% of the city center pedestrian. Today, the total pedestrian surface is about 500,000 m².

GENT

Similar initiatives have been carried out in Europe and even in larger cities. The city of **Gent**, in Belgium, is famous for its pedestrian zone as well as its new low emission zone. Both areas cover a large part of the city center and have led to remarkable increase of air quality and use of alternative mode of transportation (bike, foot, public transport).

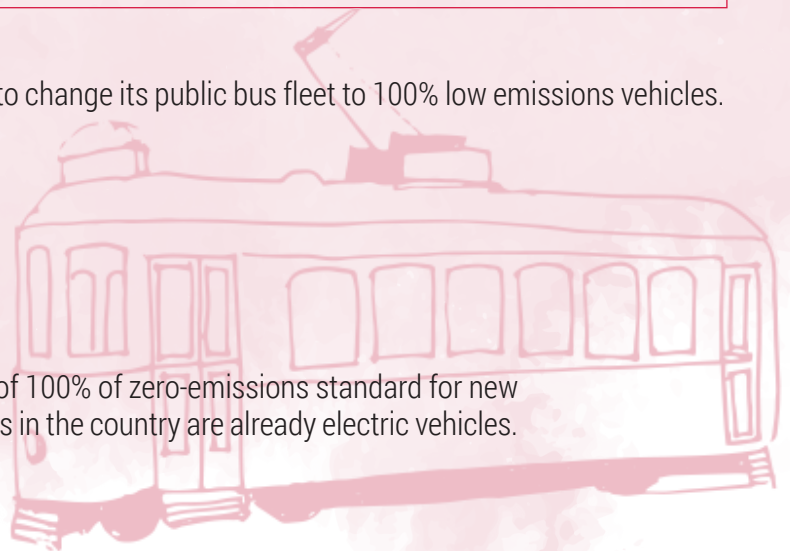
TARGET 16: 100% LOW EMISSIONS PUBLIC BUS FLEET

DUBLIN

Dublin decided to change its public bus fleet to 100% low emissions vehicles.

NETHERLANDS

The **Netherlands** set up the goal of 100% of zero-emissions standard for new buses. Today, around 80% of buses in the country are already electric vehicles.



TARGET 17: 1 EV CHARGING POINT PER 100 CITIZENS

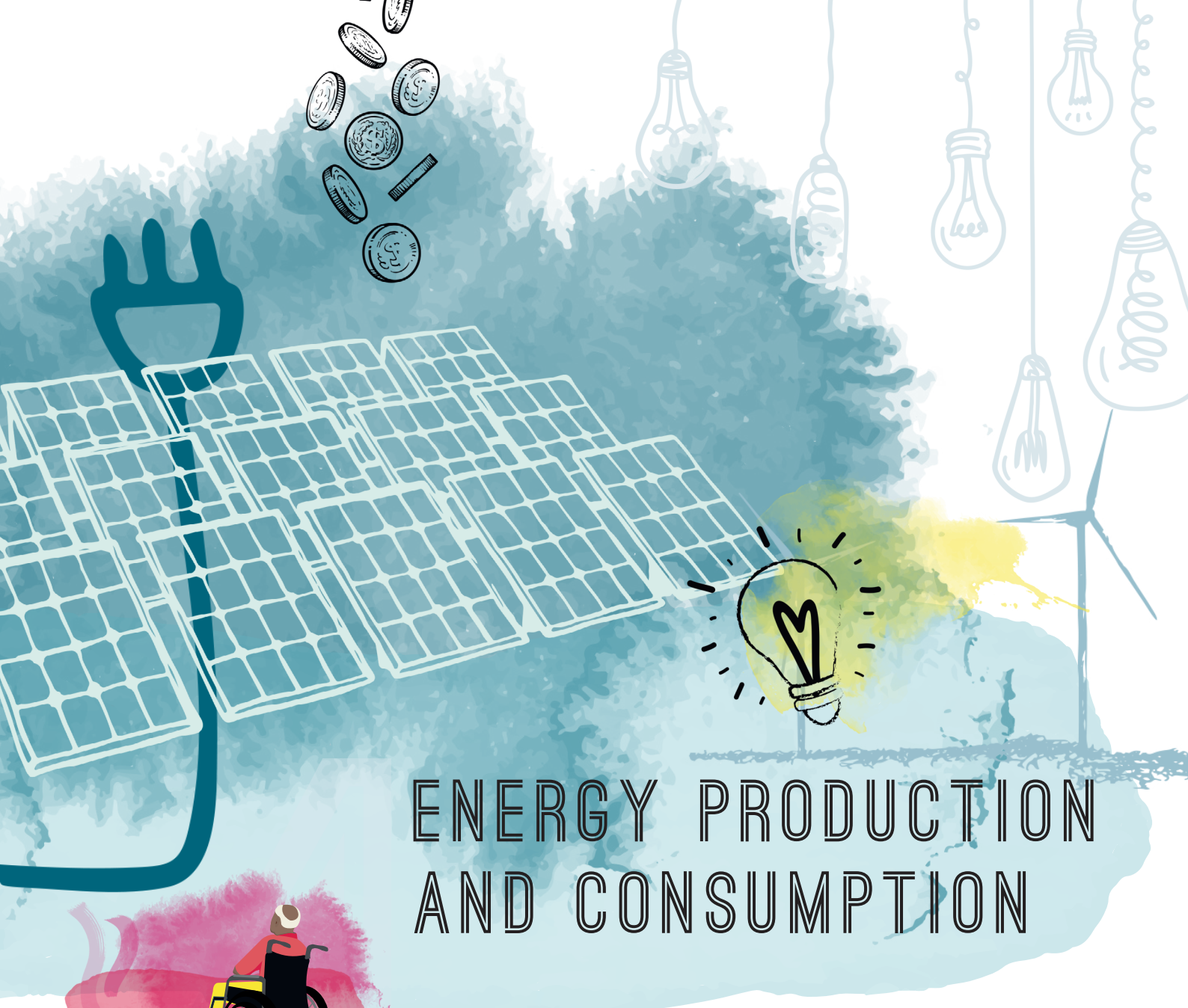
FLEMISH PACT

The **Flemish pact** adopted the target of 1 charging point per 100 citizens to support the development of Electric Vehicles (EVs).

NORWAY

Norway is the current leader in Europe when it comes to EVs, as the country aims to have a zero-emission car fleet by 2025. The country has the highest density of charging points: 18,000 all over the country. In Oslo, there are 5.47 EV charging points per square kilometer, which represent almost 4 charging points for 1,000 inhabitants.





ENERGY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION



T.18 100% OF SCHOOL LIGHTING IS SWITCHED TO LED	19	T.21 100% OF THE PUBLIC BUILDING STOCK IS EQUIPPED WITH SOLAR COLLECTORS	20
GRENOBLE	19	EU	20
BELGIUM	19	POLAND	20
T.19 1 COMMUNITY RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECT PER 500 INHABITANTS	19	T.22 THE ENERGY POVERTY RATE IS DOWN TO 5%	21
THE FLEMISH PACT	19	VALENCIA	21
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T.20 100% OF THE PARKING AREAS ARE COVERED BY PV PANELS	20	T.23 AT LEAST 30% OF THE PRIVATE BUILDING STOCK IS EQUIPPED WITH HEAT PUMPS AFTER RENOVATION	21
GRENOBLE	20	EU	21
FRANCE	20	ITALY	21



TARGET 18: 100% OF SCHOOL LIGHTING IS SWITCHED TO LED

GRENOBLE

The Citizen Covenant for Climate of **Grenoble** advises to switch all the lights in schools to LED lighting.

BELGIUM

In Belgium, major progress has been achieved on school lighting since 2021. The province of Antwerp as well as some other local Belgium schools decided to adopt LED lighting. Research shows that LED lighting has many advantages, including improved focus.



TARGET 19: 1 COMMUNITY RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECT PER 500 INHABITANTS

FLEMISH PACT

As an energy related measure, the **Flemish pact** proposed to have one energy community per 500 inhabitants by 2030.

VALENCIA

Valencia has committed to similar goals in its roadmap. The city aims to develop one energy community per neighborhood. The first energy community in the district of Castellar L'Oliveral was launched at the beginning of 2023.



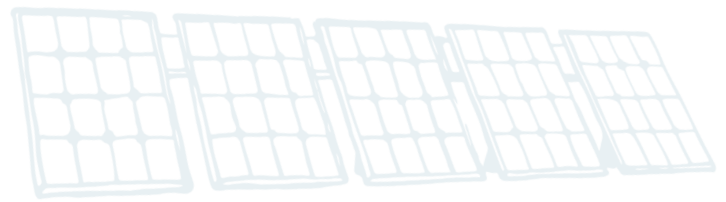
TARGET 20: 100% OF THE PARKING AREAS ARE COVERED BY PV PANELS

GRENOBLE

The Covenant in **Grenoble** mentions that 100% of eligible parking roofs should be covered by PV panels.

FRANCE

An interesting regulation has been set up in **France** in 2022: all large parking lots (over 80 vehicles) have to be covered with solar panels. This regulation is a great help to accomplish such goal.



TARGET 21: 100% OF THE PUBLIC BUILDING STOCK IS EQUIPPED WITH SOLAR COLLECTORS

EU

Inspired by the **EU City Calculator**, a new goal for decarbonized districts is to install solar collectors in public buildings.

POLAND

A best practice concerning solar collectors has been reported in Poland. The **Wisloka River Basin Association** has installed solar collectors for heating domestic water in homes of over 8,000 families and in public buildings, in about 22 municipalities, between 2012 and 2017.



TARGET 22: THE ENERGY POVERTY RATE IS DOWN TO 5%



Tackling energy poverty in Europe is a priority and **Valencia** knows it. The city decided to reduce the energy poverty rate in the city to less than 5% and to not tolerate it in the case of rehabilitated buildings.



To fight energy poverty, the city of **Bologna** has focused on local energy communities with its pilot project, GECO (Green Energy Community), which involves various stakeholders. The project aims to generate a low carbon economy cycle in the district of Pilastro-Roveni, increase renewable energy production, self-consumption, training, and promote behavioral changes in the community.

TARGET 23: AT LEAST 30% OF THE PRIVATE BUILDING STOCK IS EQUIPPED WITH HEAT PUMPS AFTER RENOVATION



The **EU City Calculator** proposes that cities increase the installation of heat pumps in private buildings. We believe that for this action to be relevant and efficient, buildings should be renovated beforehand.



To speed up the development heat pumps, the **Italian** government decided in 2020 to allow a “superbonus” for decarbonization of residential homes as part of the Recovery and Resilience Plan. For the purchase of a heat pump, Italians are receiving a 110% refund from the government, via annual tax breaks. This win-win initiative has made Italy one of the countries in Europe with the most installed heat pumps.



BIODIVERSITY

T.24 ONE ADDITIONAL NATURAL PARK PER 1.000 CITIZENS	23	T.26 100% OF THE WETLANDS ARE RESTORED	24
THE FLEMISH PACT	23	UNITED-KINGDOM	24
UTRECHT	23	LA ROCHELLE	24
T.25 0.5 HEDGED OR FAÇADE GARDENS PER CITIZEN	23	T.27 ONE ADDITIONAL TREE PER CITIZEN BY 2030	24
THE FLEMISH PACT	23	THE FLEMISH PACT	24
BELGIUM	23	VILNIUS	24



TARGET 24: ONE ADDITIONAL NATURAL PARK PER 1,000 CITIZENS

FLEMISH PACT

Mentioned in the **Flemish pact**, the target of 1 new natural park per 1,000 citizens would help green our cities, favoring biodiversity and fighting against heat islands.

UTRECHT

Creating new natural park is a good way to add greenery in cities. The city of **Utrecht** in the Netherlands is making significant progress. As part of its Green city accord, the city will add 75m² of greenery for every household, meaning that 40% of every neighborhood will be green.

TARGET 25: 0.5 HEDGED OR FACADE GARDENS PER CITIZEN

FLEMISH PACT

Another great target from the **Flemish pact** is to create 0.5 hedged or façade gardens per citizen by 2030.

BELGIUM

In the same country, an interesting initiative has been launched in October 2022: Vertical gardens. EUR 500,000 will be allocated from the King Baudouin Foundation, to create green facades on public buildings in **Belgium**. Eleven projects have been selected, including the CHU Saint-Pierre hospital in Brussels.

TARGET 26: 100% OF THE WETLANDS ARE RESTORED

UNITED KINGDOM

The **Climate Assembly of the United Kingdom** decided to tackle the question of wetlands and peatlands and recommended to restore and manage all such lands sustainably.

LA ROCHELLE

In the French city of **La Rochelle**, the conservation of the surrounding marshlands is set as one of the main goals of their “Zero carbon territory strategy”. The city aims to protect its coastal territory and to develop its resilience, also counting on its wetlands to act as carbon sinks.

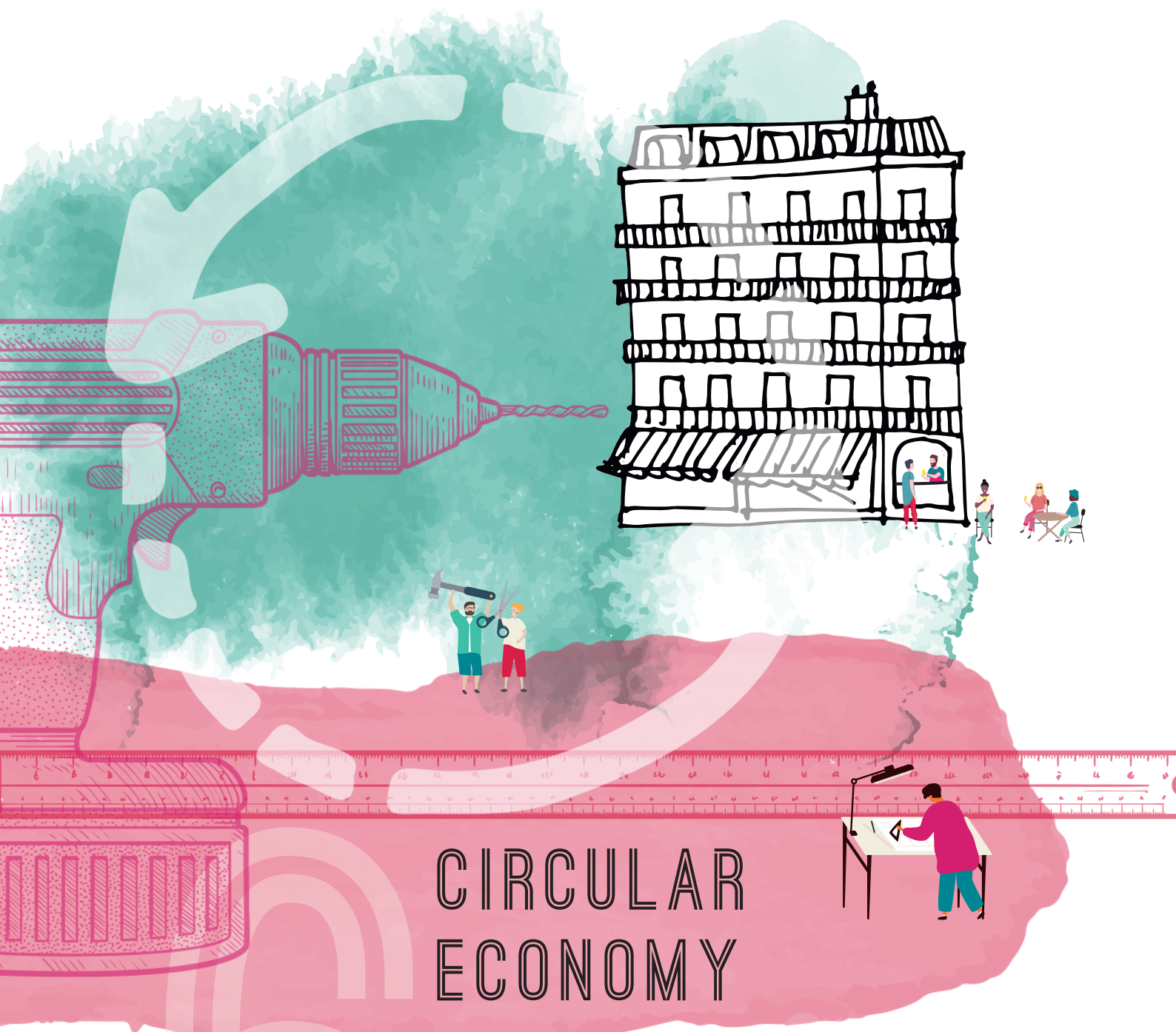
TARGET 27: ONE ADDITIONAL TREE PER CITIZEN BY 2030

FLEMISH PACT

Another target of the **Flemish pact** is to plant one extra tree per citizen. The trees should promote the diversity of species, with an emphasis on species resistant to climate change.

VILNIUS

The city of **Vilnius** in Lithuania has created the “Green Wave initiative” as part of its green city accord. The initiative aims to plant 100,000 trees, 10 million shrubs and 300,000 vines within the next few years.



CIRCULAR ECONOMY

**T.28 ONE TOOL LIBRARY
PER NEIGHBORHOOD**

NANTES 26
LONDON 26

T.29 ONE LOCAL CURRENCY PER REGION

GRENOBLE 26
BELGIUM 26

**T.30 ONE REPAIR CAFÉ
PER NEIGHBORHOOD**

GRENOBLE 27
AMSTERDAM 27



TARGET 28: ONE TOOL LIBRARY PER NEIGHBORHOOD



NANTES

In **Nantes**, citizens called for the development of a tool library as part of the measures to develop a circular economy within the territory.



LONDON

Since 2014, **London's** "Library of things" initiative has largely inspired cities around Europe and could be further disseminated. A similar project dubbed "Zero" was developed in several cities throughout Italy.



TARGET 29: ONE LOCAL CURRENCY PER REGION



GRENOBLE

The **Covenant of Grenoble** advocates the support of local and complementary currency to the Euro in the city. As a good tool to support local and circular economy, we could imagine the creation of many more local currencies to reach the target of 1 local currency per region.



BELGIUM

More than 75% of the communes in **Brussels and Wallonia** have a local currency in 2021. The latest report on this topic found 17 local and complementary currencies, representing the equivalent of more than EUR 1,2 million in circulation in Belgium.

T.30



TARGET 30: ONE REPAIR CAFE PER NEIGHBORHOOD

GRENOBLE

The citizens of **Grenoble** advocate to develop one repair café in each neighborhood for everyone to have the opportunity to repair their belongings and offer them a second life.

AMSTERDAM

The first repair café was born in **Amsterdam**, at the initiative of the journalist Martine Postma who founded the Repair Café International Foundation. Most of such initiatives are based in the Netherlands, with more than 100 repair cafes in the region of Amsterdam alone.





AWARENESS-RAISING AND PREVENTION

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TARGET 31: ONE EFFICIENT COMMUNICATION SYSTEM TO WARN CITIZENS IN CASE OF CLIMATE EMERGENCIES



GRENOBLE

The Citizen Covenant for Climate of **Grenoble** proposed that the municipality creates an efficient system to communicate with citizens (e-mails, SMS...) to warn them about climate emergencies of all kinds: floods, water or electricity restrictions, fires...



UNITED KINGDOM

In the **United-Kingdom**, the local government associations have published a very complete guide on communicating during extreme weather. It includes a number of best practices for local authorities to use established efficient systems, based on the experience of various municipalities in dealing with extreme events.



TARGET 32: INCREASE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY AWARENESS AMONG CITIZENS BY 50%



VALENCIA

In its roadmap, the Spanish city of **Valencia** declared its will to increase citizen awareness on environmental and energy issues, as well as the knowledge of good habits by 50% by 2030. This target is connected to the training that the city wants to provide, especially concerning the right to energy.



BARCELONA

This goal refers to the **UN Sustainable goal** on climate action, on improving education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. In Spain, the City Council of Barcelona is coordinating a related project that plans to use schools as climate shelters. The project has a strong pedagogical dimension, aiming at changing school governance and empowering students to take actions on climate change related issues.

TARGET 33: NO MORE ADVERTISING BOARDS IN THE PUBLIC SPACE



GRENOBLE

Grenoble is famous in France for its ban on public advertisements in the streets. A total of 326 billboards have been withdrawn as the result of a strong policy led by the Mayor Eric Piolle since 2015.

NANTES

France stands as the frontrunner of advertising ban in Europe. Following Grenoble, the city of **Nantes** has very recently banned most electronic billboards. In January 2023, more than 110 billboards were removed. At the national level, the new climate law includes a ban of the promotion of fossil fuels.

NO
ADVERTISING

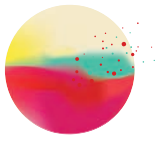
TANGIBLE

THIS LIST OF TANGIBLE TARGETS IS EVOLVING, AND ENERGY CITIES IS LOOKING FORWARD TO RECEIVING YOUR FEEDBACK, SUGGESTIONS FOR TARGETS, AND EXPERIENCES TO SHARE.

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