

NET ZERO CITIES



EU MISSION PLATFORM

CLIMATE NEUTRAL AND SMART CITIES



Funded by
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Welcome back!



Call launched:

- Call Guidelines published – **NB: an updated version (A1.1) was published on 14 September, containing minor corrections to typos, updates to consistency of language, and clarity around assessment criteria. Please check the website to download this new version.**
- Submission platform open (please register in advance)
- Supporting documents published (Call Guidelines, Financial Guidelines; Guidebook; Application templates and pro formas)

Scheduled webinars:

- Thursday 7 September (1500 CEST): Ambition & Approach, technical information
- Thursday 14 September (1500 CEST): Eligibility and Assessment Criteria
- **Tuesday 19 September (1500 CEST): Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning & Sensemaking**
- Tuesday 26 September (1500 CEST): Inspirational session with existing Pilot Cities
- Thursday 5 October (1500 CEST): Boot Camp & Twinning Cities Learning Programme

Register for all at the NZC website: www.netzerocities.eu ([Pilot Cities Programme](#) page)





Housekeeping

This Webinar...

Is addressed to Mission Cities who **are not** yet a Pilot City within the Pilot City Programme and wish to undertake two-year, systems innovation-oriented pilot activities.



This event is being recorded



Use the Q&A functionality to ask questions



Re/Name yourself and include your city and department



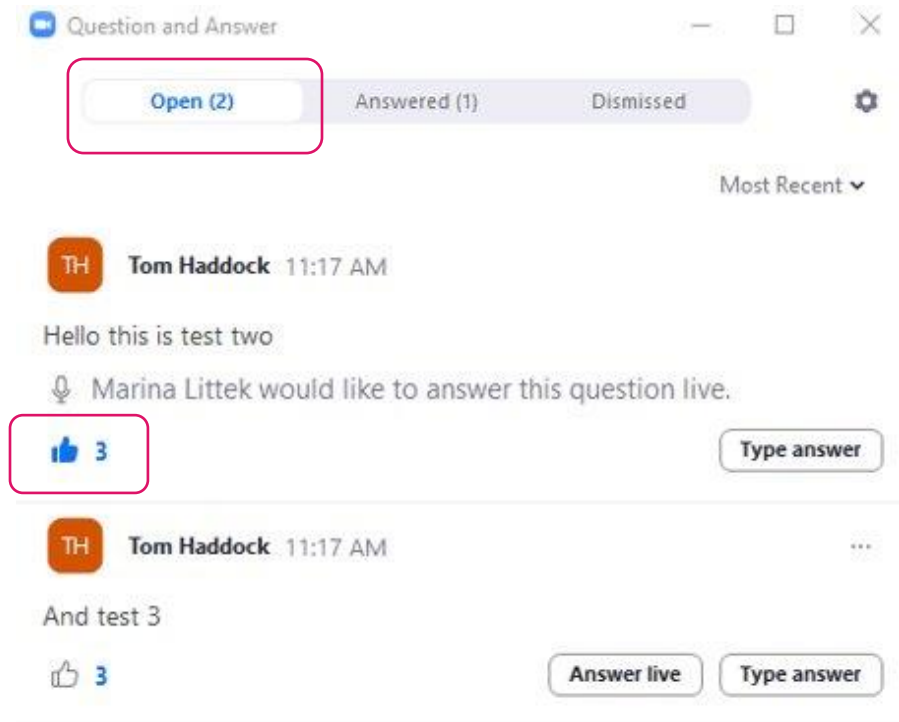


How to use the Q&A

1) Type down your questions



2) Vote up the questions



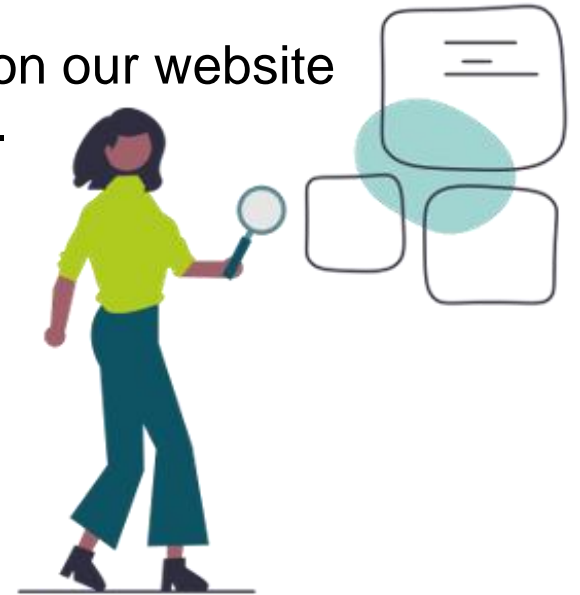
We request questions to be relevant to the content of today's webinar





Disclaimer

- Please note that the following slides are non-binding and for reference only. The NetZeroCities Pilot Cities Call Guidelines as available on the NetZeroCities website remain the definite official document.
- Make sure you read the most up-to-date Call Guidelines available on our website including all associated documents before starting your application.





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Pilot Cities and Twinning Learning Programme – **EIT Urban Mobility**: Sigrid Ehrmann and Jehan Bhikoo
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Key speakers



Nikhil Chaudhary

Strategic Learning Lead

EIT Climate-KIC



Hans-Martin Neumann

AIT Austrian Institute of
Technology



Paul Barton

GHG Monitoring Expert

ICLEI Europe





Today's agenda

- Introduction and Housekeeping: 5 mins
- **NZC Impact Framework** to create your impact logic and pathways: 10 mins
- **PCP Indicators Set** to measure and report direct & indirect impacts: 10 mins
- **Indicator Selection** & forthcoming **Reporting Support**: 5 mins
- **Sensemaking & Peer-to-peer Learning process** to enable reflexive governance: 10 mins
- **Guided tour** of the Impact Framework template (Sections 1-3): 15 mins
- **Q&A**: 15 mins
- **Closing and key messages**: what to expect as next steps: 5 mins





Creating an 'Impact Framework' to enable MEL

Nikhil Chaudhary, EIT Climate KIC



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Recap: Assessment Criteria for 'Impact'

Criterion	Description
Pilot activities' (learning / reflexive) governance (10 points)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflexive governance: The proposed governance model fosters transparency and accountability, actively contributes to the implementation of the pilot activities, and engages a diverse range of relevant participants with appropriate roles. (5 points)• Governance for learning: Governance activities support and enable learning and reflection, to drive development and improvement of pilot activities. (5 points)
Pilot activities' outcomes and direct/indirect impact (20 points)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Direct impact: The proposal outlines substantive, direct impact it aims to have on city-level GHG emissions across one or more emission domains, as a proportion of the city's overall emissions profile. (5 points)• Indirect impact or co-benefits: A wide range of co-benefits of the pilot activities is identified (from a provided catalogue and/or, where applicable, bespoke 'non-standard' co-benefits) and the link demonstrated, with relevant indicators to measure outcomes and impact beyond the scope of direct implementation. (5 points)• Indicator selection: Relevant and balanced set of indicators have been selected from a provided catalogue (and/or, where required, bespoke 'customised' indicators elaborated) for the pilot activities' intended direct impact and co-benefits, with appropriate proposed monitoring of indicators (including how to measure). (5 points)• Pathways to climate-neutrality: The city outlines how they would expect their pilot activities to unlock pathways (i.e., create enabling conditions for long-term change beyond the direct scope of the project) by achieving short-term or medium-term outcomes to transition towards climate-neutrality. (5 points)
Pilot activities' scalability, replication, and risk management (15 points)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scalability of impact: The proposal outlines how the pilot activities could be expanded, and the impact this expansion (scaling) would have (at intervals/over time) upon city-wide GHG emissions. (5 points)• Replication and transferability: The proposal presents detailed assumptions for how learning in and through the pilot activities will be captured and disseminated to support potential transferability and/or replication to other cities across the EU. (5 points)• Risk management: The proposal identifies risks related to both the practical implementation of the pilot activities and the potential indirect impacts and outcomes (such as related to co-benefit factors), with adequate mitigation and appropriate contingency measures. (5 points)





Recap: Assessment Criteria - Impact

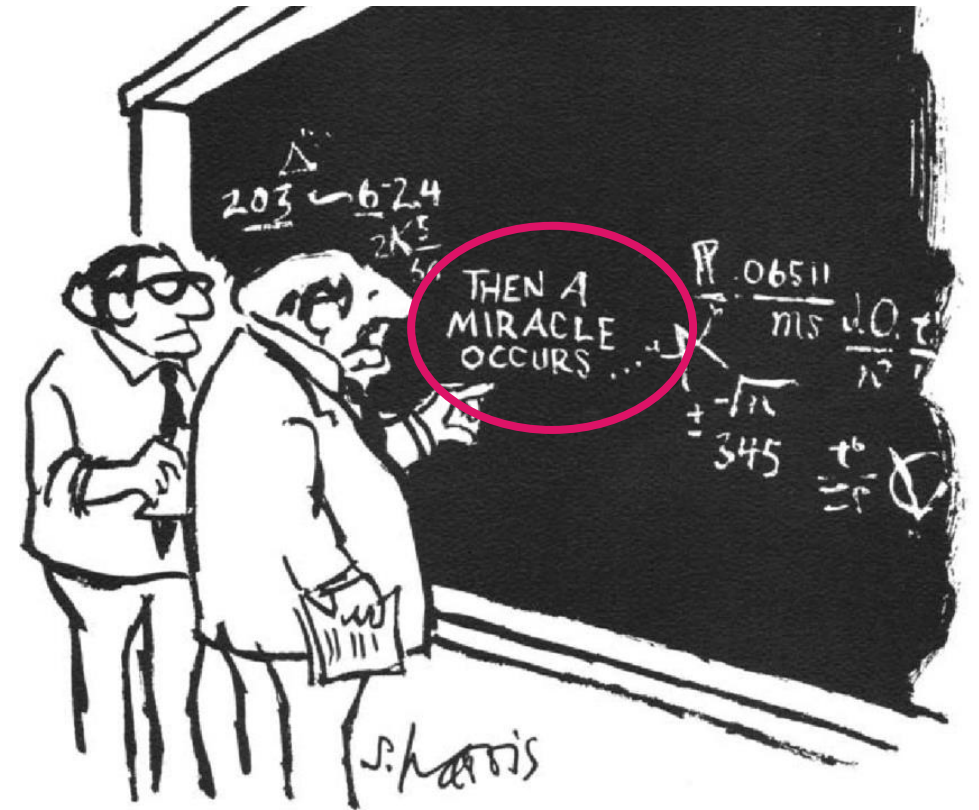
- **Learnings from interventions** are continuously captured, measured, and fed into pilot activities, policies and new actions
- Promoting and **systemising learning outputs or insights** to make them scalable and transferable
- Envisioning **multi-dimensional and systemic impacts** from pilot activities at an early stage
- **Co-benefits** as additional impacts or positive side-effects of climate mitigation or adaptation interventions - a meaningful integration of co-benefits can help **build interdepartmental collaboration** and support for direct climate action by highlighting **impacts on the everyday lives of citizens**
- **Multi-level & reflexive governance** approach that fosters transparency, inclusion, accountability as integral to implementation to **drive development and improvement** of pilot activities



Impact Framework (aka Impact Logic): why needed?



- Systemic impacts are complex, multi-dimensional, uncertain, non-linear and may take a long time to occur
- Many co-benefits are subjective (governance, behaviour change, social impact etc.) and difficult to define
- Steps to achieve some critical impacts may be outside the city's control or mandate
- Need to agree on a shared understanding of what 'good' looks like and build consensus
- Look for the right evidence and data for realising and communicating impacts to all stakeholders
- Continuously measure change as it happens, not after!



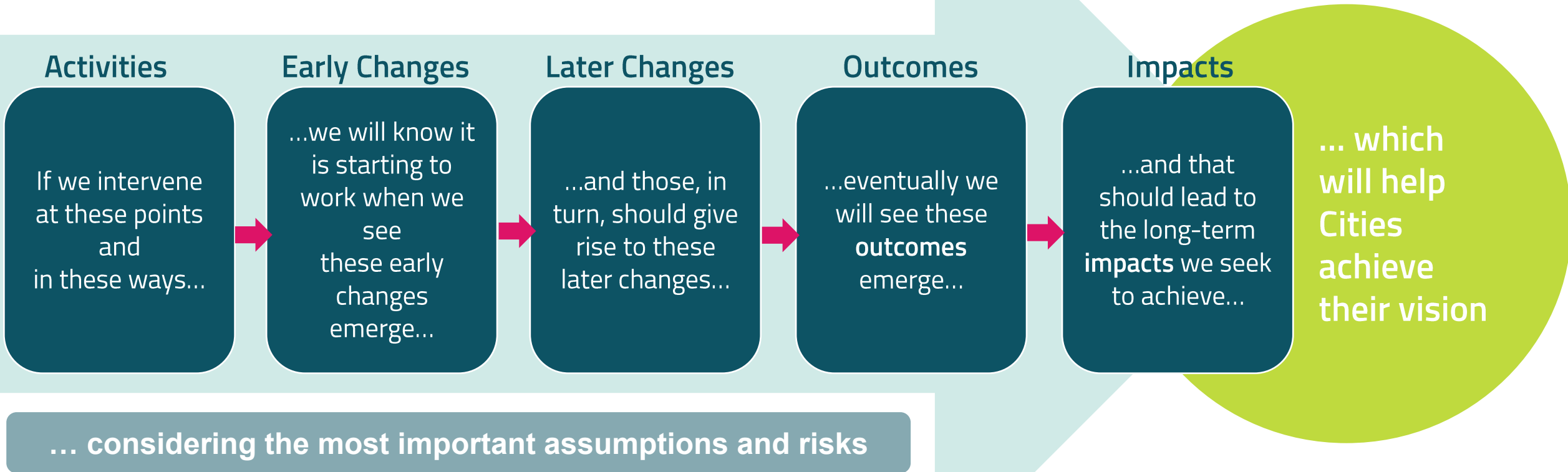
"I THINK YOU SHOULD BE MORE EXPLICIT HERE IN STEP TWO."

Cartoon by Sydney Harris Inc.



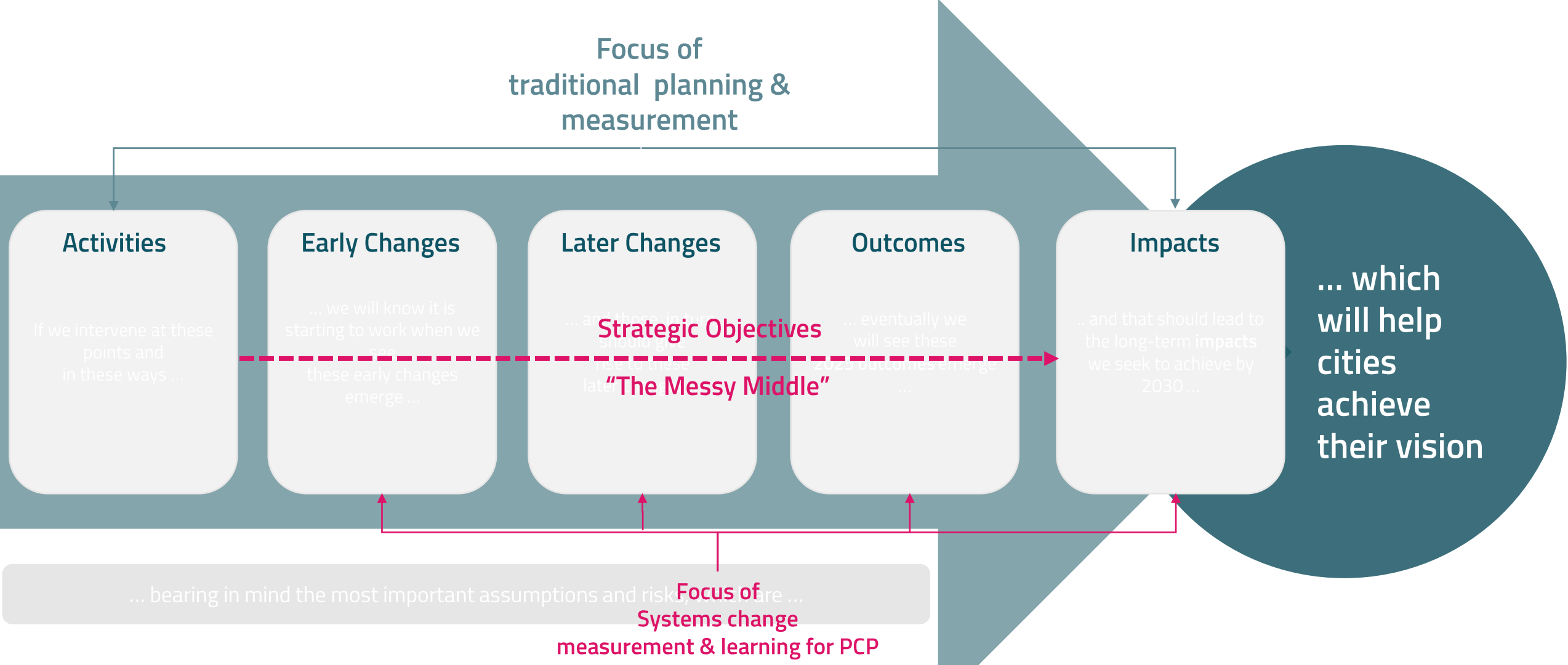


An Impact Pathway tells a narrative about how systemic transformation is expected to unfold...



Fundamental and connected mechanisms through which complex long-term systems transition is envisioned

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

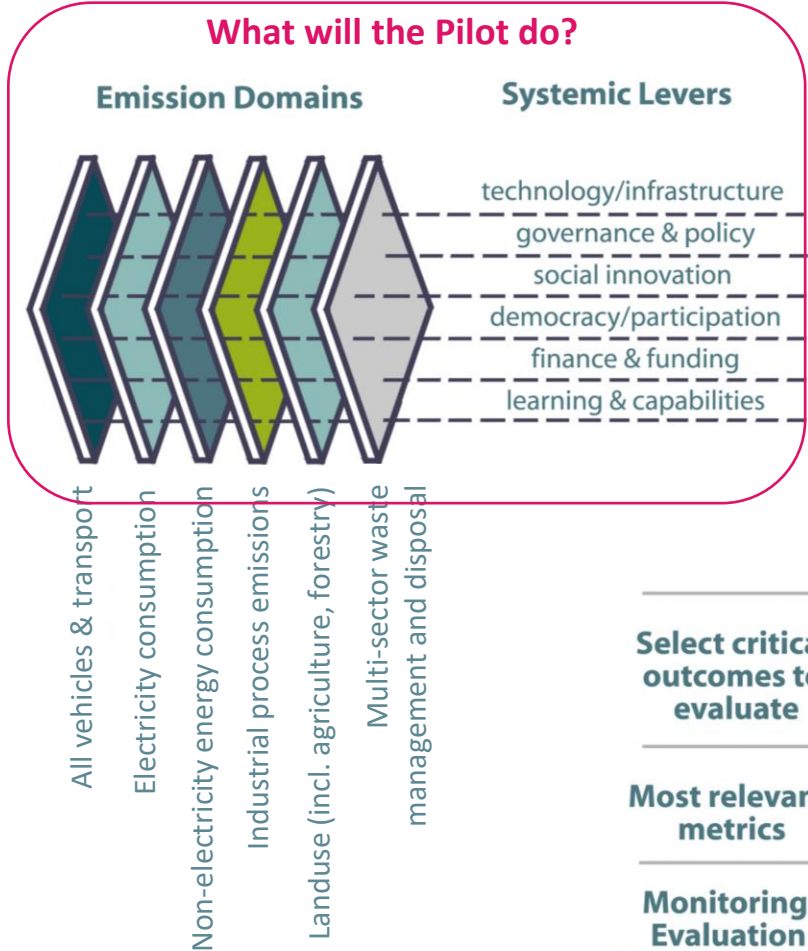


NZC Impact Framework



Portfolio of activities

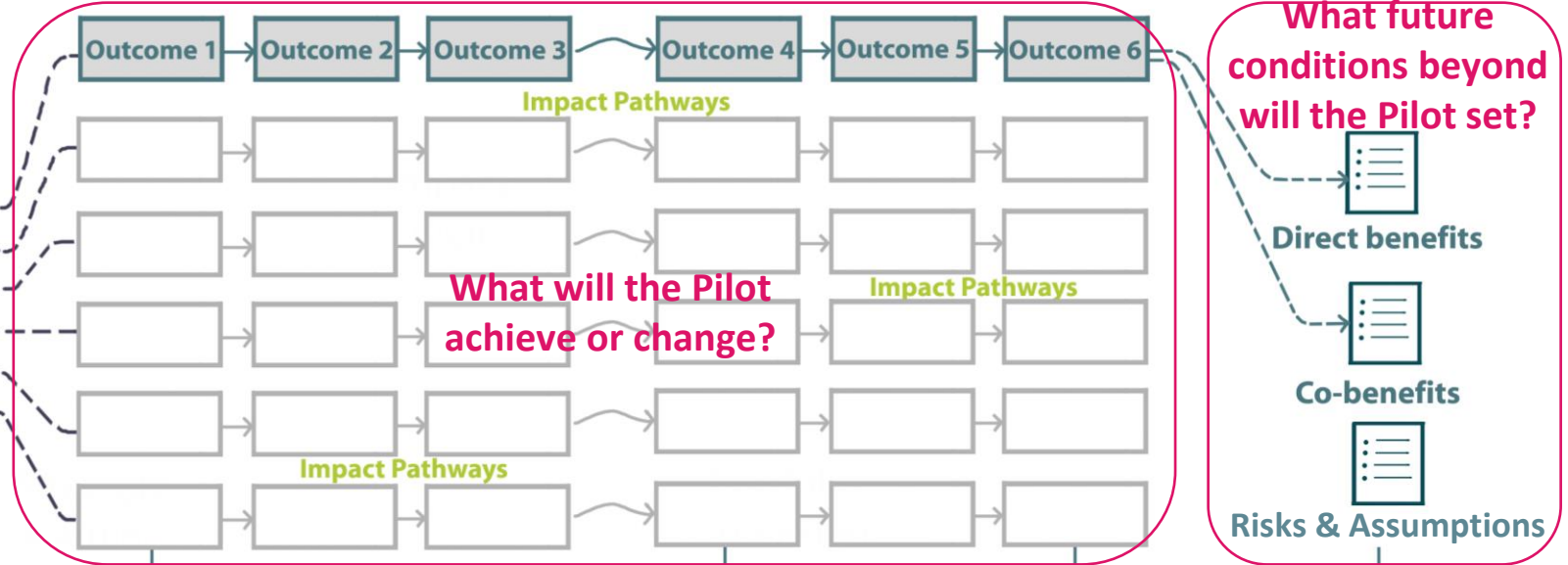
What will the Pilot do?



Early Changes (1-2 years)

Later Outcomes (3-4 years)

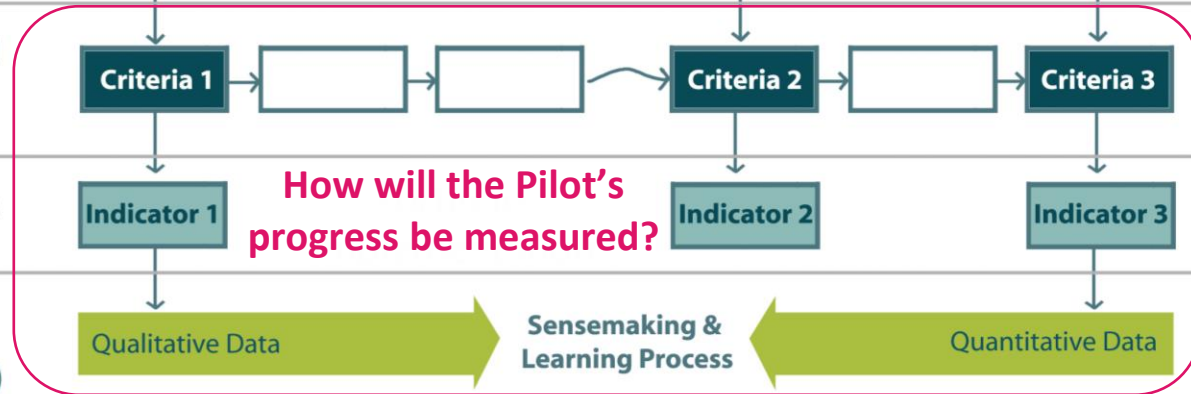
Long-term Impacts (5+ years)



Select critical outcomes to evaluate

Most relevant metrics

Monitoring Evaluation Learning (MEL)

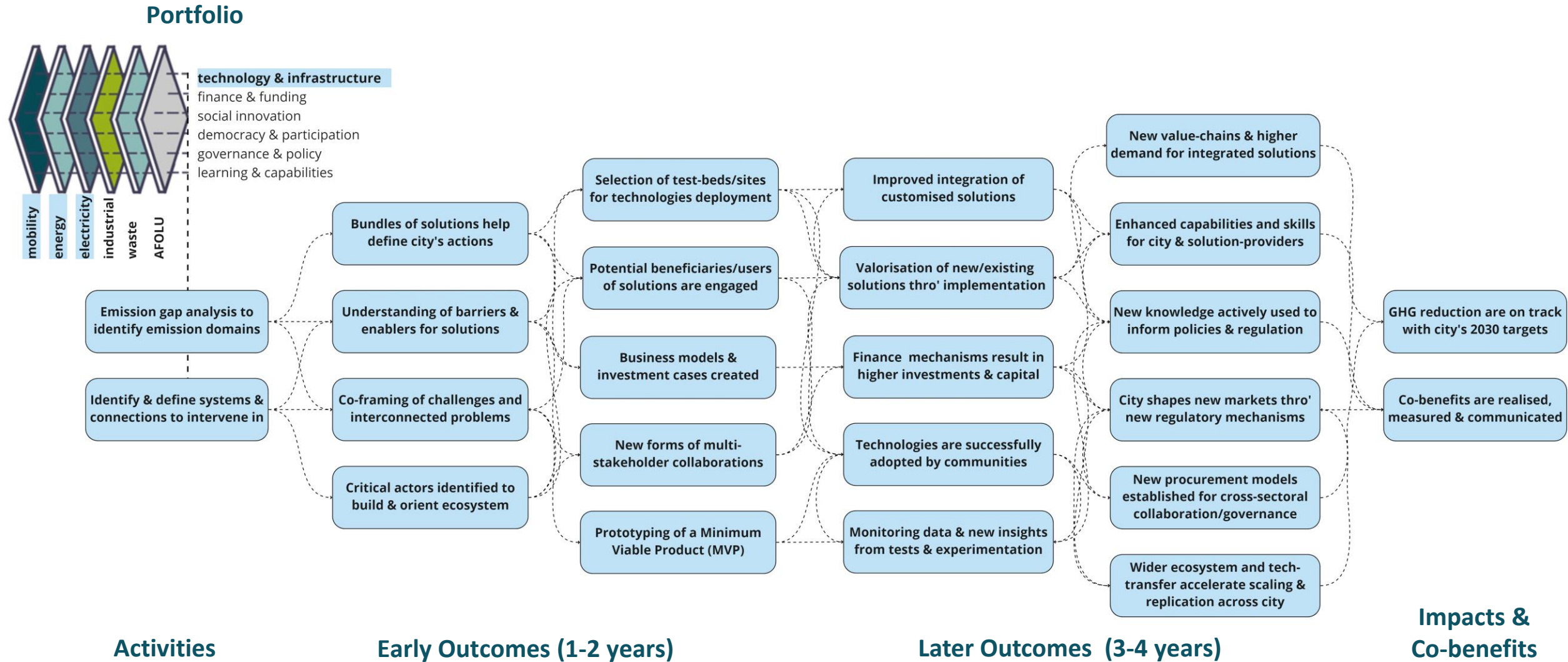


Measurement & Monitoring

Data infra. tools & methods



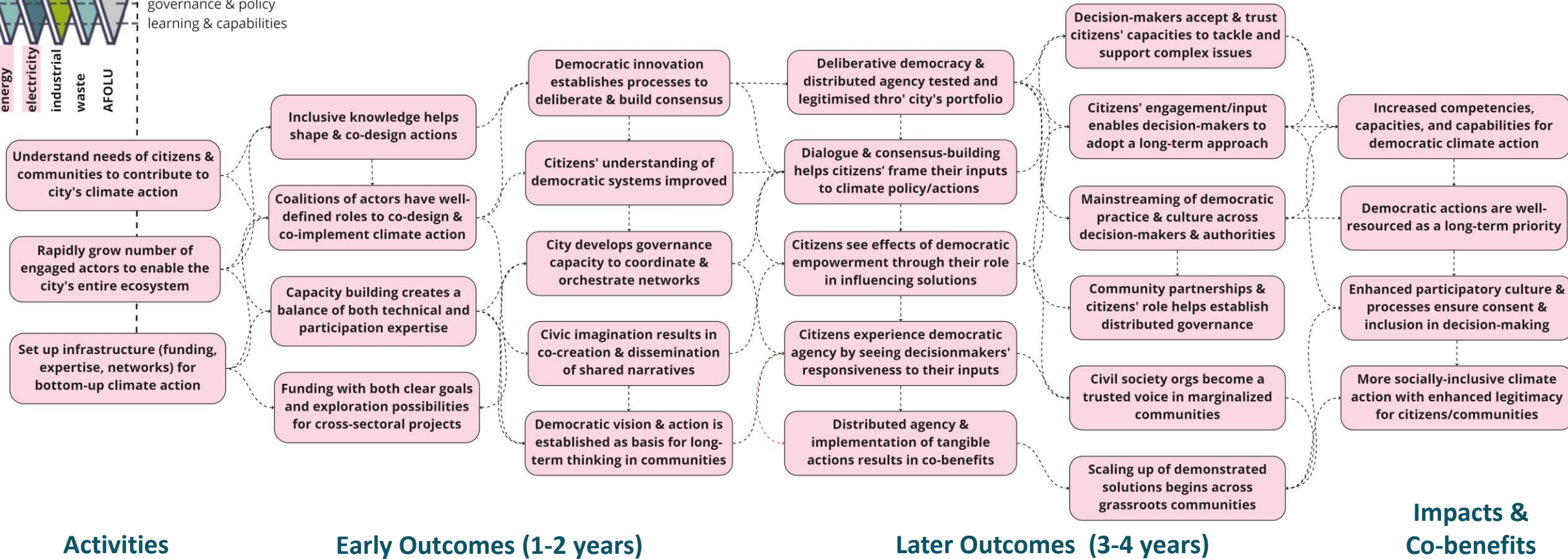
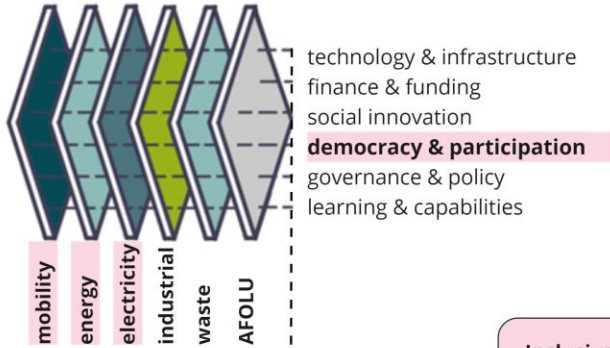
Impact Pathways example 01 – Technological innovation & infra.



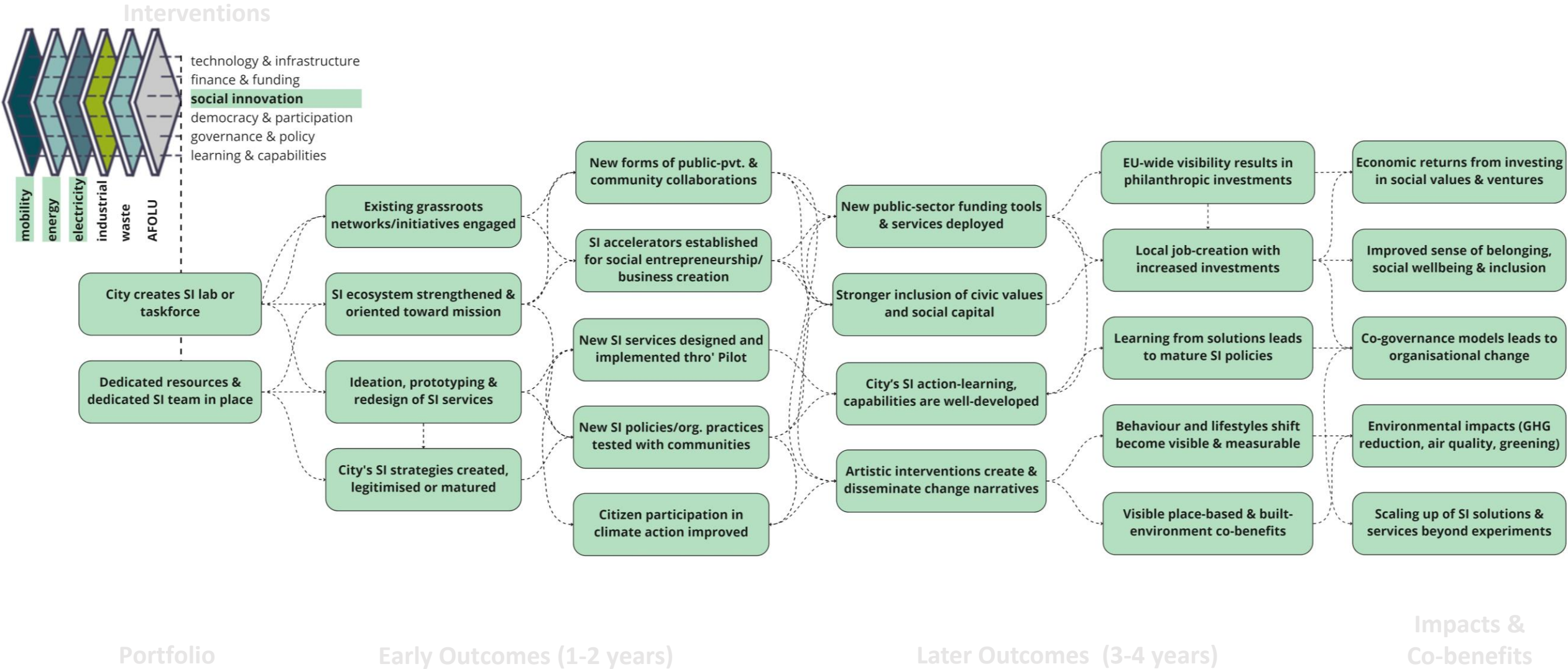
Impact Pathways example 02 – Democracy & participation



Portfolio



Impact Pathways example 03 – Social Innovation



Outcome

What does 'good progress' look like?

Measure how change is happening

Short-term / medium-term

Detect visible signals of progress

Process: How / Who / Where / Why?

Strategically manage risks/uncertainty

Backstories (what NOT to do?)

Improve and adapt continuously

Synthesise qualitative insights



Impact



Objective targets of success

Measure if change has happened

Long-term

Build evidence & report results

Indicators: What?

Accountability / Compliance

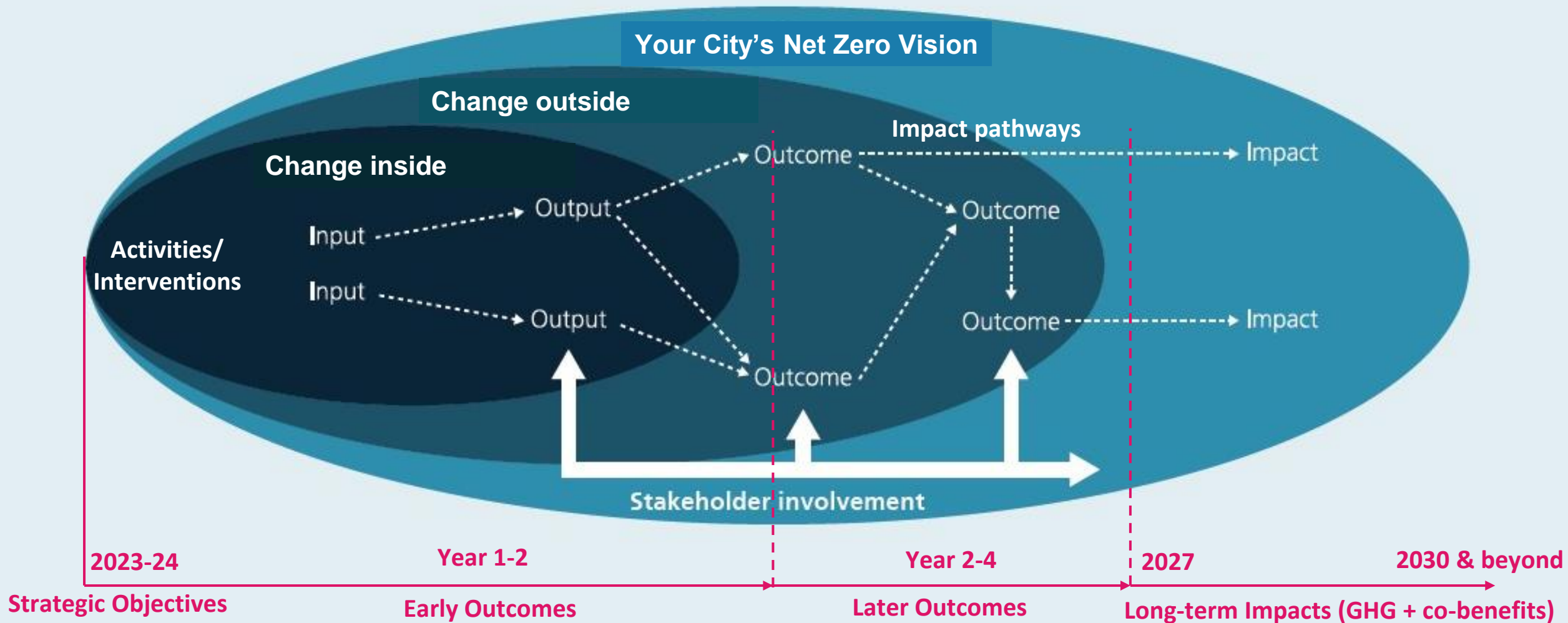
Success stories

Linear scenarios

Analyse quantitative data



Think of your Impact Framework along your Pilot's timeline





Starting points for creating your Impact Logic...

- What **changes** (outcomes) is the Pilot seeking?
- Which **benefits/impacts** is the Pilot aiming to achieve?
- When does the Pilot expect to achieve these changes (**earlier and later**)?
- Where and under what **conditions** is this going to happen?
- How do you think it will work in practice and how will one change **lead to** another?
- Which **direct impacts and co-benefits** occur when the changes begin to happen?
- What will your city and stakeholders and other partners do to make the changes happen (**activities or actions**)?
- Are there any **barriers** that may prevent making these changes happen? (**risks**)





Guiding Questions to finalise your Impact Logic

- Does this set of outcomes sufficiently capture the **intent or goal** of the Pilot? If not, what's missing?
- Are the outcomes clearly and **specifically** defined? (i.e., one outcome statement)
- Are there any **gaps** in the impact pathways? (e.g., is there an intermediate outcome that needs to be included)
- Are the causal links as **mechanisms** for change clear? Can they be explained as a story?
- What's the **evidence** that supports the links between the various Impact Logic elements? Any existing evidence or data sources? If not, what are the **evidence gaps**?
- How do the planned **activities** connect and contribute to the outcomes?
- Which are the common outcomes **across multiple levers**? How could similar outcomes be clustered into combinations as a single bold impact statement for coordinated interventions?





Q&A





NZC Integrated Monitoring system & PCP Indicators

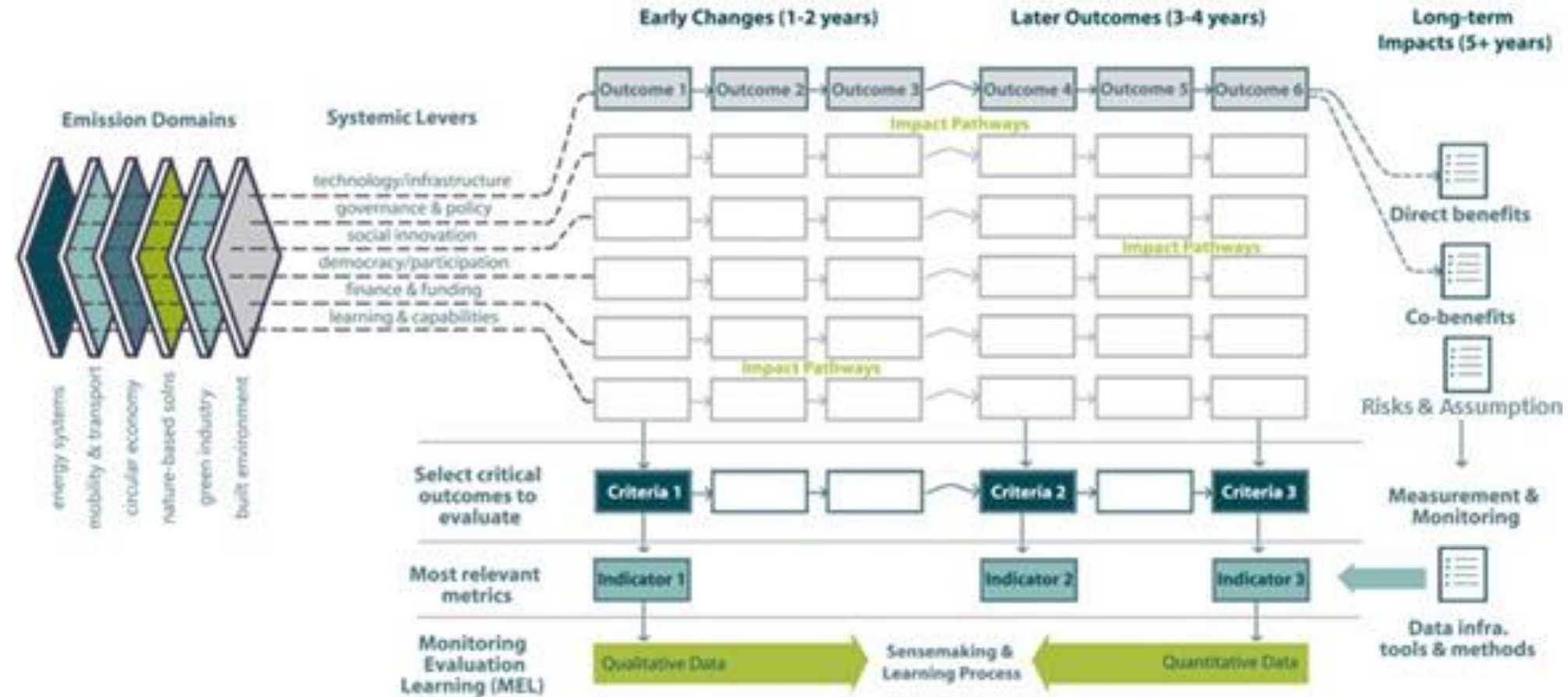
Hans-Martin Neumann,
AIT Austrian Institute of Technology






























































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Our Starting Points: The Impact Pathways and the Integrated Monitoring System



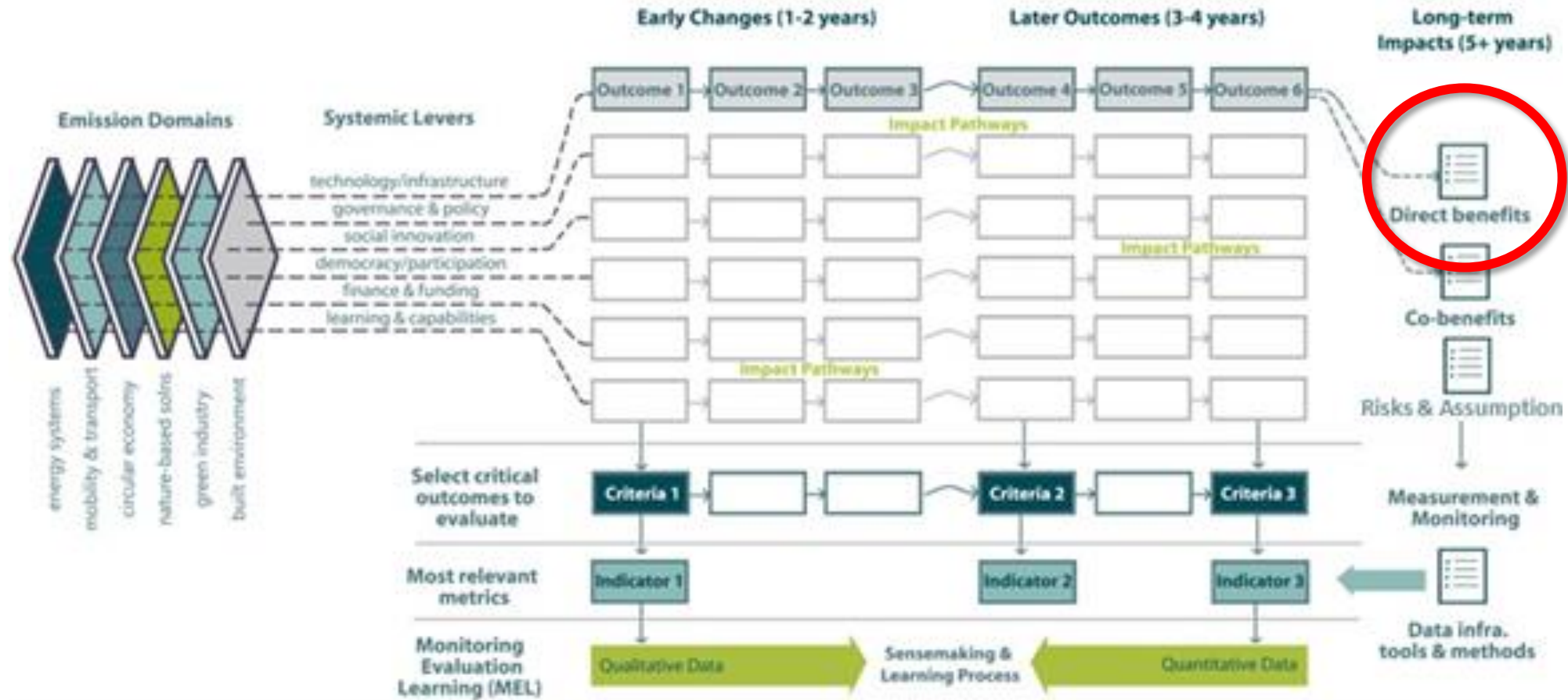
DOMAIN	SUBDOMAIN	INDICATOR NAME	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DOMAIN	SUBDOMAIN	INDICATOR NAME	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) 	Stationary Energy	 GHG emission from stationary energy	t CO2 equivalent	Economy 		Research intensity	%	
		 Fuel combustion within city boundary	MJ			Green jobs	% of jobs	
	Transport	 GHG emission from transport	t CO2 equivalent			Increased number of skilled jobs & rate of employment	 Youth unemployment rate	% of people
		 Fuel consumption for in-boundary transportation per	MJ			Increased economic thriving	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
	Waste	 GHG emission from waste	t CO2 equivalent			Increased technological readiness & rate of adoption	 Adoption rate of key climate neutral technologies	%
		 Mass of waste processed per end-of-life treatment type	t			Local economic activity & global connectivity	 European and international partnerships on climate-neutral	#
	Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)	 GHG emission from IPPU	t CO2 equivalent			Increased local entrepreneurship & local businesses / ventures	 Climate-Neutral City Start-ups	#/100.000
		 Emission generation potential per unit of input/output for GHG emission from AFOLU	CO2 equivalent per kg of production			Mainstreaming of new economic models like proximity & sharing economy	 Innovation hubs	# of innovation hubs / 100,000
Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU)	 Net annual rate of change in carbon stocks per hectare of GHG emission from grid supplied energy	t CO2/ha	Improved waste management and efficiency	 Municipal waste generated per capita	t/cap			
Grid-supplied energy (electricity, heat, steam or cooling)	 Grid specific emission factor	g CO2/	Resource Efficiency 		% of municipal waste landfilled	%		
	 Grid loss factor				Domestic material consumption	t		
Improved air quality	 PM2.5 concentration levels	µg/ m3			Increased deployment of material cycles & circular economy	 Recycling rate of municipal waste	%	
	 PM10 concentration levels	# of days			Enhanced water management	 Household water consumption	litres/capita/day	
 NO2 concentration levels	µg/ m3	Sustainable food production				 Food waste volume	t/cap	
Reduced noise pollution	 % of adult population with High % Sleep Disturbance				%	Improved land use management practice	 Growth rate of urbanized land	m²/capita/year
	 % of population exposed to night-time noise (Lnight) >= 50 dB	%			Energy		 Energy independence	%
Increased road safety	 Road Deaths	# of deaths / 100,000				Increased Urban Forestry, Plantation & Improved Plant Health	 Percentage of tree canopy within the city	% of the municipal area
	 Traffic safety active modes	# of deaths / 1000,000,000 of trips	Increased non-invasive species & pollinators	 Change in the number of species of birds in built-up	% of change in species			
Reduced heat island effect	 Urban Heat Island	°C UHI _{max}	Increased ecological awareness	 Citizen's awareness regarding sustainability and the	Likert scale			
Enhanced physical & mental well being	 Wellbeing of citizens (questionnaire)	Likert scale		Enhanced ecological habitat connection	 Ecological habitat connection	Likert scale		
Enhanced liveability, attractiveness & aesthetics of the built environment	 Green Spaces	hectares / 100,000	Improved nature restoration		 Structural connectivity of green spaces	ha		
	 Quality of public spaces	#		Improved access to information	 Percentage of protected natural areas, restored and naturalized, on public land	%		
Equitable & affordable access to housing	 Affordability of Housing	% of households	Biodiversity 					
	 Fuel poverty	% of households		Enhanced citizen & communities' participation			 Openness of public participation processes	% of projects
Improved city capacities for participation / engagement	 Trainings on SI for climate neutrality	# of civil servants trained		Improved social cohesion, gender, equality & equity			Improved functioning of democratic institutions	Improved access to information
	 Cross-departmental task forces or design thinking teams	# of participants						
Improved social justice	 GINI coefficient	#		Improved social cohesion, gender, equality & equity			Improved functioning of democratic institutions	Improved access to information
	Improved social cohesion, gender, equality & equity	 Inclusion and collaborations						
Improved functioning of democratic institutions		 Voter participation		% of people			Improved access to information	Improved access to information
	Improved access to information	 Open data sets		# of OGD data sets on climate neutrality shared				
Behavior change towards low carbon lifestyle and practice		 Increase in online government services	Likert scale	Behavior change towards low carbon lifestyle and practice	Behavior change towards low carbon lifestyle and practice	Behavior change towards low carbon lifestyle and practice		
	Behavior change towards low carbon lifestyle and practice	 Energy consumption per household	kWh				Behavior change towards low carbon lifestyle and practice	Behavior change towards low carbon lifestyle and practice
Behavior change towards low carbon lifestyle and practice		 Modal share of green transport modes (walking, biking and public)	%	Behavior change towards low carbon lifestyle and practice	Behavior change towards low carbon lifestyle and practice	Behavior change towards low carbon lifestyle and practice		
	Behavior change towards low carbon lifestyle and practice	 Household expenditure portfolios	€				Behavior change towards low carbon lifestyle and practice	Behavior change towards low carbon lifestyle and practice

Indicators for CNAP 02019

-  **Mandatory**
-  **Recommended**



Direct Benefits....



DOMAIN	SUBDOMAIN	INDICATOR NAME	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)	Stationary Energy	GHG emission from stationary energy	t CO2 equivalent
		Fuel combustion within city boundary	MJ
	Transport	GHG emission from transport	t CO2 equivalent
		Fuel consumption for in-boundary transportation per GHG emission from waste	t CO2 equivalent
	Waste	Mass of waste processed per end-of-life treatment type	t
		Mass of waste processed per end-of-life treatment type	t
	Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)	GHG emission from IPPU	t CO2 equivalent
		Emission generation potential per unit of input/output for GHG emission from AFOLU	CO2 equivalent per kg of production
Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU)	Net annual rate of change in carbon stocks per hectare of GHG emission from grid supplied energy	t CO2/ha	
	Grid specific emission factor	t CO2 equivalent	
Grid-supplied energy (electricity, heat, steam or cooling)	Grid loss factor	g CO2/	

DOMAIN	SUBDOMAIN	INDICATOR NAME	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT
Economy	Increased investment in R&I	Research intensity	%
		Green jobs	% of jobs
	Increased number of skilled jobs & rate of employment	Youth unemployment rate	% of people
		GDP	€/cap
	Increased economic thriving	Gross Domestic Product	€/cap
		Adoption rate of key climate neutral technologies	%
	Increased technological readiness & rate of adoption	European and international partnerships on climate-neutral international events held	#
		Climate-Neutral City Start-ups	#/100.000
	Local economic activity & global connectivity	New businesses registered	#/100.000
		Innovation hubs	# of innovation hubs / 100,000
Increased local entrepreneurship & local businesses / ventures			
	Mainstreaming of new economic models like proximity & sharing economy		



Public Health & Environment	Improved air quality	PM2.5 concentration levels	µg/m3
		PM10 concentration levels	# of days
		Ozone concentration levels	µg/ m3
	Reduced noise pollution	% of adult population with High Sleep Disturbance	%
		% of population exposed to night-time noise (Lnight) >= 50 dB	%
	Increased road safety	Road Deaths	# of deaths / 100,000
		Traffic safety active modes	# of deaths / 1000,000,000of trips
	Reduced heat island effect	Urban Heat Island	°C UHI _{max}
	Enhanced physical & mental well being	Wellbeing of citizens (questionnaire)	Likert scale
	Enhanced liveability, attractiveness & aesthetics of the built environment	Green Spaces	hectares / 100,000
Quality of public spaces		#	
Equitable & affordable access to housing	Affordability of Housing	% of households	
	Fuel poverty	% of households	
	Diversity of Housing	#	

Resource Efficiency	Improved waste management and efficiency	Municipal waste generated per capita	t/cap
		% of municipal waste landfilled	%
		Domestic material consumption	t
	Increased deployment of material cycles & circular economy	Recycling rate of municipal waste	%
		Recycling rate for specific material streams	%
		Circular Material Use Rate (CMU)	%
	Enhanced water management	Resource Productivity	Euro/Weight
		Household water consumption	litres/capita/day
	Sustainable food production	% of urban wastewater meeting the UWWTD requirements	%
		Local food production	%
Improved land use management practice	Food waste volume	t/cap	
	Food Waste Index	Tonnes	
Energy	Growth rate of urbanized land	m ² /capita/year	
	Brownfield use	% of km ²	
	Energy independence	%	
	Increase in local renewable energy production	% in kWh	

Social inclusion, democracy & cultural impact	Enhanced citizen & communities' participation	Openness of public participation processes	% of projects
		Trainings on SI for climate neutrality	# of civil servants trained
	Improved city capacities for participation / engagement	Cross-departmental task forces or design thinking teams	# of participants
		GINI coefficient	#
	Improved social justice	Inclusion and collaborations	#
	Improved social cohesion, gender, equality & equity	Voter participation	% of people
		Open data sets	# of OGD data sets on climate neutrality shared
	Improved access to information	Increase in online government services	Likert scale
Energy consumption per household		kWh	
Behavior change towards low carbon lifestyle and practice	Modal share of green transport modes (walking, biking and public)	%	
	Household expenditure portfolios	€	

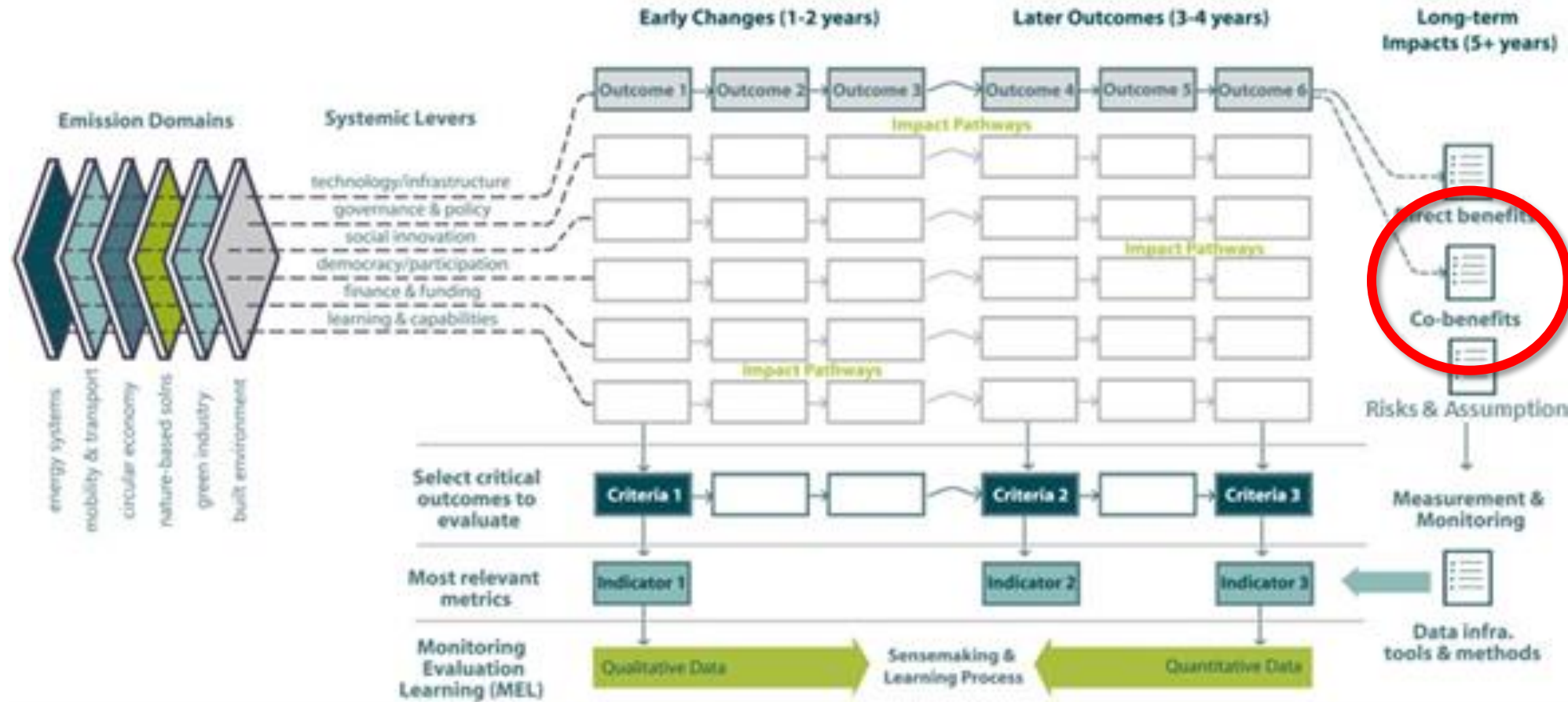
Biodiversity	Increased Urban Forestry, Plantation & Improved Plant Health	Percentage of tree canopy within the city	% of the municipal area
		Change in the number of species of birds in built-up	% of change in species
	Increased non-invasive species & pollinators	Citizen's awareness regarding sustainability and the	Likert scale
		Ecological habitat connection	Likert scale
	Increased ecological awareness	Structural connectivity of green spaces	ha
		Improved nature restoration	Percentage of protected natural areas, restored and naturalized, on public land


Indicators for CNAP 02019


-  **Mandatory**
-  **Recommended**





...and Co-Benefits





DOMAIN	SUBDOMAIN	INDICATOR NAME	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) 	Stationary Energy	GHG emission from stationary energy	t CO2 equivalent
		Fuel combustion within city boundary	MJ
	Transport	GHG emission from transport	t CO2 equivalent
		Fuel consumption for in-boundary transportation per	MJ
	Waste	GHG emission from waste	t CO2 equivalent
		Mass of waste processed per end-of-life treatment type	t
	Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)	Mass of waste processed per end-of-life treatment type	t
		GHG emission from IPPU	t CO2 equivalent
Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU)	Emission generation potential per unit of input/output for GHG emission from AFOLU	CO2 equivalent per kg of production	
	Net annual rate of change in carbon stocks per hectare of	t CO2/ha	
Grid-supplied energy (electricity, heat, steam or cooling)	GHG emission from grid supplied energy	t CO2 equivalent	
	Grid specific emission factor	g CO2/	
		Grid loss factor	

Public Health & Environment 	Improved air quality	PM2.5 concentration levels	µg/ m3
		PM10 concentration levels	# of days
		NO2 concentration levels	µg/ m3
	Reduced noise pollution	% of adult population with High % Sleep Disturbance	%
		% of population exposed to night-time noise (Lnight) >= 50 dB	%
	Increased road safety	% of population exposed to avg. LDEN >= 55dB	%
		Road Deaths	# of deaths / 100,000
	Reduced heat island effect	Traffic safety active modes	# of deaths / 1000,000,000of trips
		Urban Heat Island	°C UHI _{max}
	Enhanced physical & mental well being	Wellbeing of citizens (questionnaire)	Likert scale
Enhanced liveability, attractiveness & aesthetics of the built environment		Green Spaces	hectares / 100,000
		Quality of public spaces	#
Equitable & affordable access to housing	Affordability of Housing	% of households	
		Fuel poverty	% of households
		Diversity of Housing	#

Social inclusion, democracy & cultural impact 	Advanced citizen & communities' participation	Openness of participation processes	% of projects
		Trainings on SI for climate neutrality	# of civil servants trained
	Improved city capacities for participation / engagement	Cross-departmental task forces or design thinking teams	# of participants
		Improved social justice	GINI coefficient
	Improved social cohesion, gender, equality & equity	Inclusion and collaborations	#
		Improved functioning of democratic institutions	Voter participation
	Improved access to information		Open data sets
			Increase in online government services
	Behavior change towards low carbon lifestyle and practice	Energy consumption per household	kWh
			Modal share of green transport modes (walking, biking and public)
		Household expenditure portfolio	

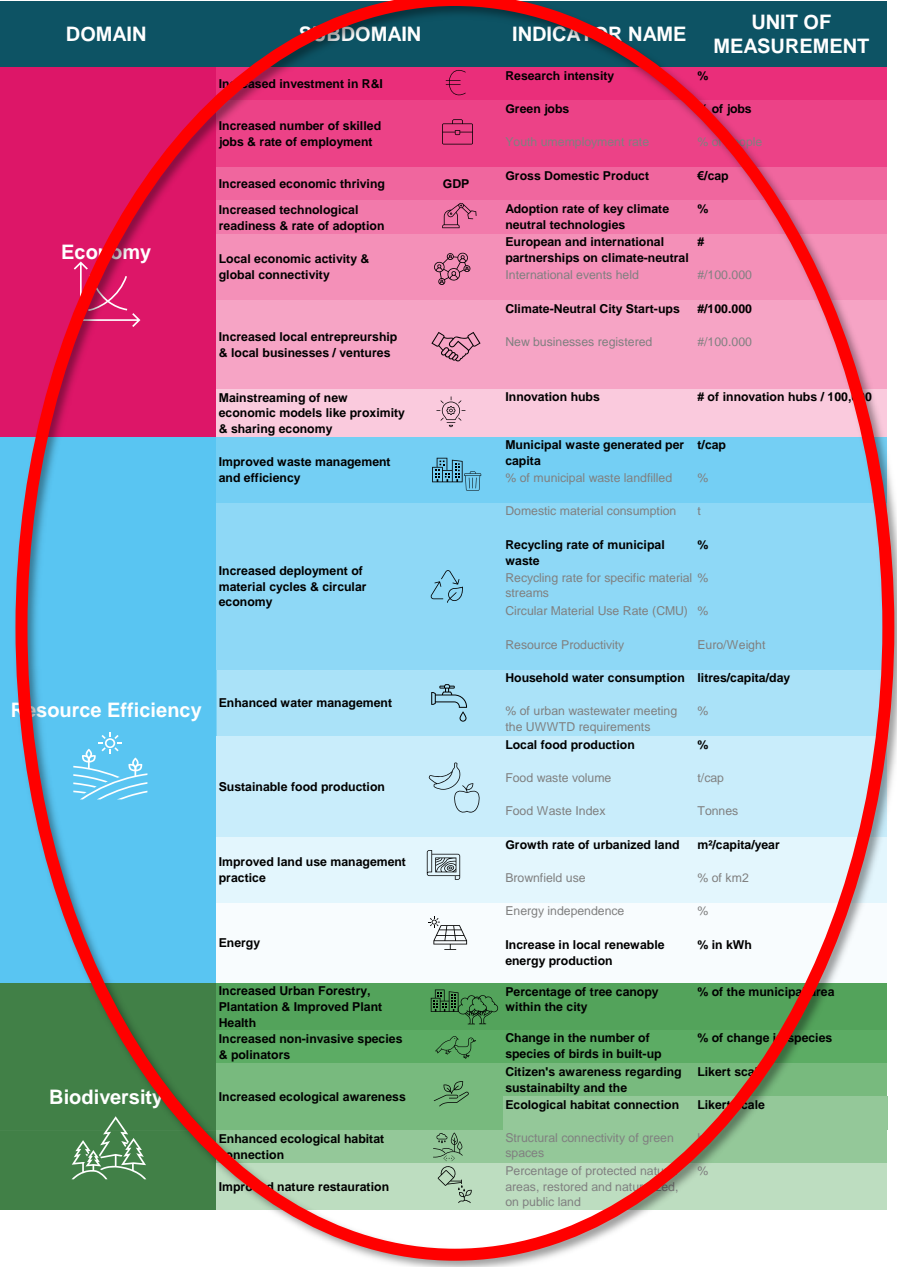
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Economy 	Increased investment in R&I	Research intensity	%
		Green jobs	# of jobs
	Increased number of skilled jobs & rate of employment	Youth unemployment rate	% of population
		Increased economic thriving	GDP
	Increased technological readiness & rate of adoption	Adoption rate of key climate neutral technologies	%
		Local economic activity & global connectivity	European and international partnerships on climate-neutral international events held
			Climate-Neutral City Start-ups
	Increased local entrepreneurship & local businesses / ventures	New businesses registered	#/100.000
		Mainstreaming of new economic models like proximity & sharing economy	Innovation hubs

Resource Efficiency 	Improved waste management and efficiency	Municipal waste generated per capita	t/cap
		% of municipal waste landfilled	%
	Increased deployment of material cycles & circular economy	Domestic material consumption	t
		Recycling rate of municipal waste	%
		Recycling rate for specific material streams	%
	Enhanced water management	Circular Material Use Rate (CMU)	%
		Resource Productivity	Euro/Weight
	Sustainable food production	Household water consumption	litres/capita/day
		Local food production	%
	Improved land use management practice	Food waste volume	t/cap
Food Waste Index		Tonnes	
Energy	Growth rate of urbanized land	m ² /capita/year	
	Brownfield use	% of km ²	
	Energy independence	%	
	Increase in local renewable energy production	% in kWh	

Biodiversity 	Increased Urban Forestry, Plantation & Improved Plant Health	Percentage of tree canopy within the city	% of the municipal area
		Increased non-invasive species & pollinators	% of change in species
	Increased ecological awareness	Change in the number of species of birds in built-up	% of change in species
		Citizen's awareness regarding sustainability and the	Likert scale
	Enhanced ecological habitat connection	Ecological habitat connection	Likert scale
		Improved nature restoration	Structural connectivity of green spaces
		Percentage of protected natural areas, restored and naturally regenerated, on public land	%

Indicators for CNAP 02019

-  Mandatory
-  Recommended















The difference between the monitoring Mission City actions and Pilot activities



- Aligned with EU Mission
- Described in CNC Action Plan
- Strategic
- Timeline: 2030



- Resposing to local needs
- VERY specific
- Implementation-oriented
- Timeline: Two years after project kick-off



DOMAIN	SUBDOMAIN	INDICATOR NAME	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DOMAIN	SUBDOMAIN	INDICATOR NAME	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT		
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) 	Stationary Energy	GHG emission from stationary energy	t CO2 equivalent	Economy 	Increased investment in R&I	Research Intensity	%		
		Fuel combustion within city boundary	MJ			Green jobs	% of jobs		
	Transport	GHG emission from transport	t CO2 equivalent			Increased number of skilled jobs & rate of employment	€	Employment rate	% of population
		Fuel consumption for in-boundary transportation per	MJ			Increased economic thriving	GDP	Gross Domestic Product	€/cap
	Waste	GHG emission from waste	t CO2 equivalent			Increased technological readiness & rate of adoption		Adoption rate of key climate neutral technologies	%
		Mass of waste processed per end-of-life treatment type	t			Local economic activity & global connectivity		European and International partnerships on climate-neutral international events held	#
	Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)	GHG emission from IPPU	t CO2 equivalent			Increased local entrepreneurship & local businesses / ventures		Climate-Neutral City Start-ups	#/100,000
Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU)	Emission generation potential per unit of input/output for GHG emission from AFOLU	CO2 equivalent per kg of production	Mainstreaming of new economic models like proximity & sharing economy		Innovation hubs	# of innovation hubs / 100,000			
	Net annual rate of change in carbon stocks per hectare of GHG emission from grid supplied energy	t CO2/ha	Improved waste management and efficiency		Municipal waste generated per capita	t/cap			
Public Health & Environment 	Improved air quality	Grid loss factor	g CO2/	Sustainable food production	Increased deployment of material cycles & circular economy	% of municipal waste landfilled	%		
		PM2.5 concentration levels	µg/ m3			Domestic material consumption	t		
		PM10 concentration levels	µg/ m3			Recycling rate of municipal waste	%		
	Reduced noise pollution	NO2 concentration levels	µg/ m3			Recycling rate for specific material streams	%		
		% of adult population with High % Sleep Disturbance	%			Circular Material Use Rate (CMUR)	%		
	Increased road safety	Road Deaths	# of deaths / 100,000			Resource Productivity	€/m3/megaton		
	Reduced heat island effect	Urban Heat Island	°C UHImax			Balanced work-life assumptions	€ / (employee * year)		
Enhanced physical & mental well being	Wellbeing of citizens (questionnaire)	Likert scale	Efficient use of meeting time	€ / (meeting * year)					
Equitable & affordable access to housing	Green Spaces	hectares / 100,000	Energy efficiency in large management practice	€ / (kWh * year)					
	Quality of public spaces	#	Energy	%					
	Affordability of Housing	% of households	Increased Urban Forestry, Plantation & Improved Plant Health	% of the municipal area within the city					
Social inclusion, democracy & cultural impact 	Enhanced citizen & communities' participation	Fuel poverty	% of households	Biodiversity 	Increased ecological awareness	Change in the number of species of birds in built-up	% of change in species		
		Diversity of Housing	#			Citizen's awareness regarding sustainability and the	Likert scale		
	Improved city capacities for participation / engagement	Openness of public participation processes	% of projects			Enhanced ecological habitat connection	€ / (green spaces)		
	Improved social justice	Trainings on SI for climate neutrality	# of civil servants trained			Improved nature restoration	%		
	Improved social cohesion, gender, equality & equity	Cross-departmental task forces or design thinking teams	# of participants			Percentage of protected natural areas, restored and naturalized, on public land	%		
	Improved functioning of democratic institutions	GINI coefficient	#						
	Improved access to information	Inclusion and collaborations	#						
Behavior change towards low carbon lifestyle and practice	Voter participation	% of people							
	Open data sets	# of OGD data sets on climate neutrality shared							
Energy consumption per household	Increase in online government services	Likert scale							
	Energy consumption per household	kWh							
Modal share of green transport modes (walking, biking and public)	Household expenditure portfolios	€							

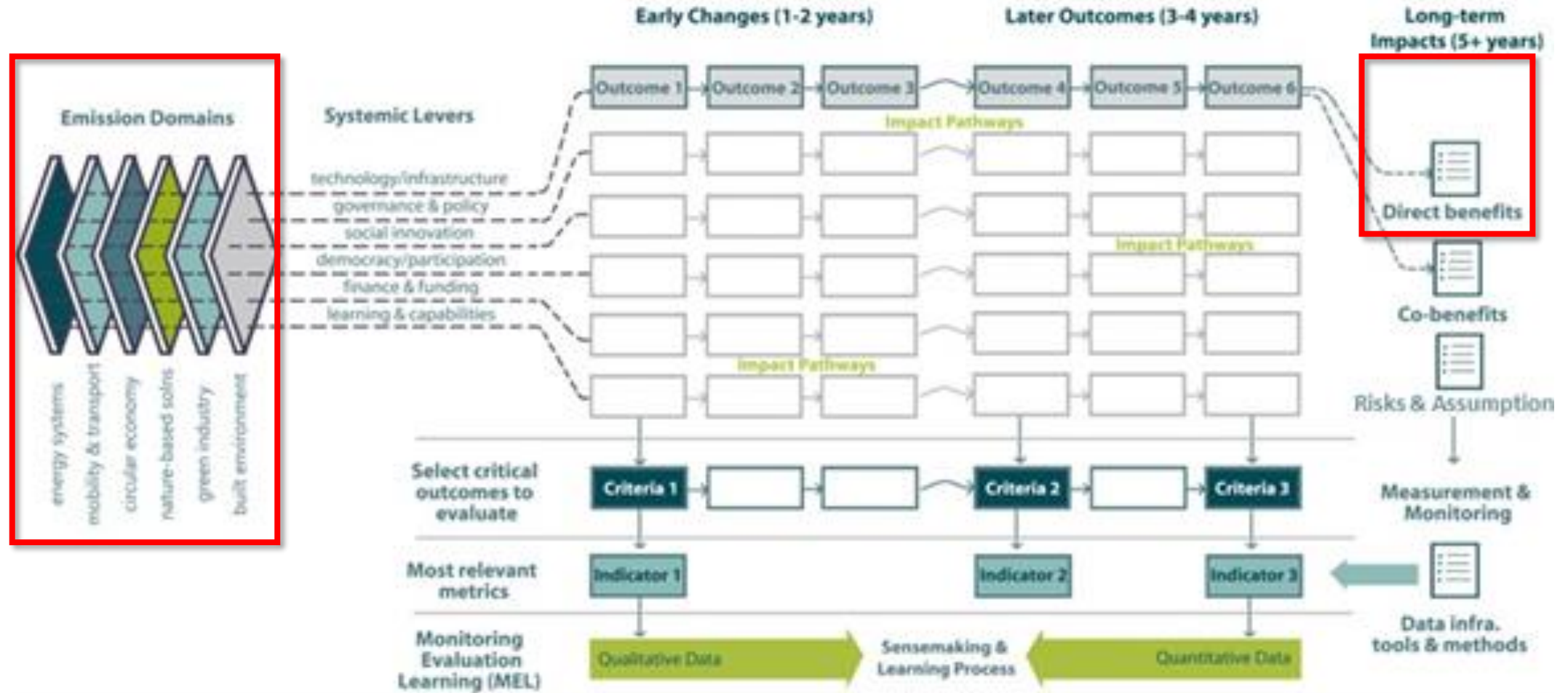
Modification of the Indicator System needed!

Indicators for CNAP 02019

-  Mandatory
-  Optional



Pilot City Indicators for Direct Benefits



Greenhouse Gas Emissions

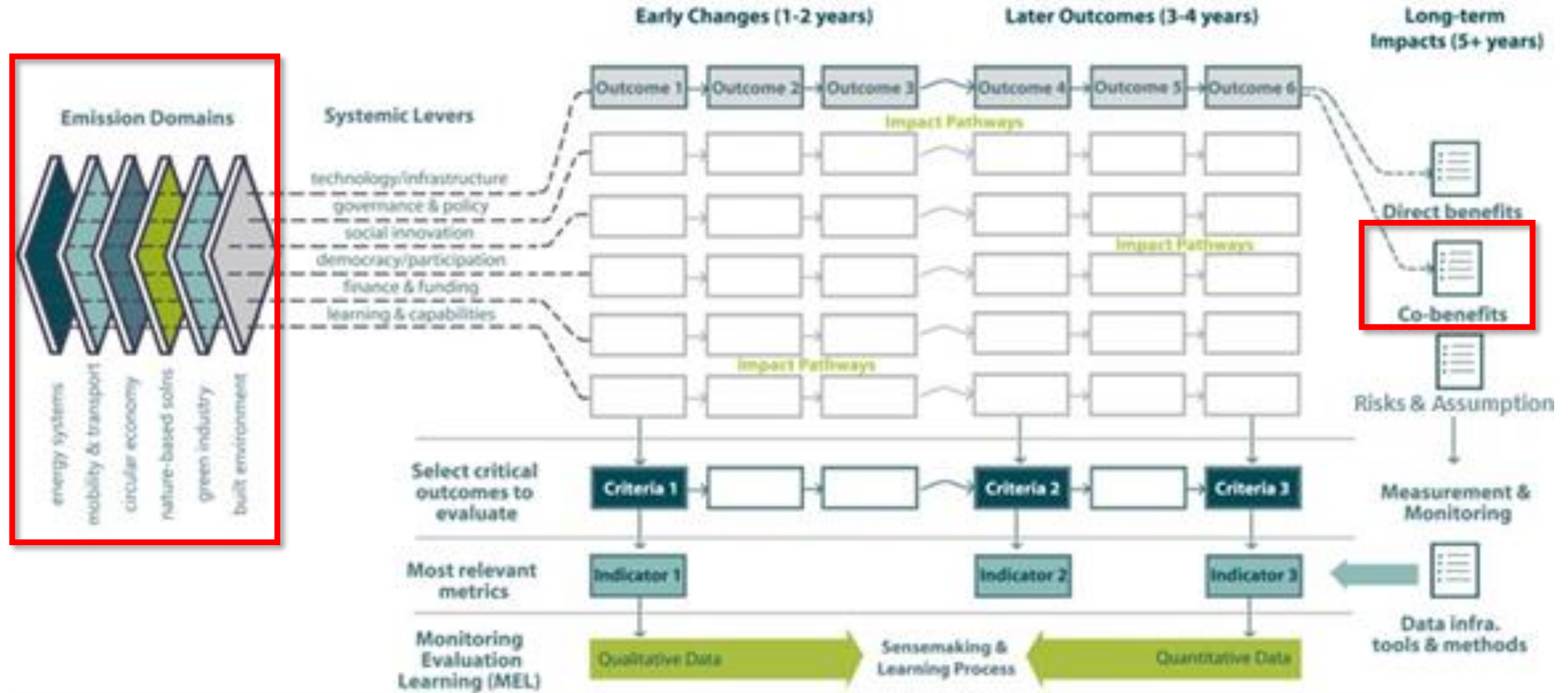


Total GHG emissions	Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	t CO2 equivalents / year
Stationary energy	GHG emission per year from stationary energy per year	t CO2 equivalents / year
Transport	GHG emission from transport per year	t CO2 equivalents / year
Waste	GHG emission from waste per year	t CO2 equivalents / year
Industrial processes and product use	GHG emission from industrial processes and product use per year	t CO2 equivalents / year
Agriculture, forestry and land use (AFOLU)	GHG emission from agriculture, forestry and land use per year	t CO2 equivalents / year
Grid supplied energy	GHG emission from grid supplied energy per year	t CO2 equivalents / year
Energy Consumption	Change in the total energy consumption per year	kWh/year
Energy Efficiency	Change in energy efficiency over the lifetime of the project	%
Share of Renewable Energies	Change in the energy mix over the lifetime of the project	%
Carbon capture and residual emissions	Amount of permanent sequestration of GHG within city boundary	t CO2 equivalents / year
GHG emissions	Change of GHG emissions per sector during project lifetime	t CO2 equivalents / year





Pilot City Indicators for Co-Benefits





Public Health & Environment

Air quality	Improved air quality	Highest annual mean of PM2.5 concentration recorded [$\mu\text{g PM}_{2.5} / \text{m}^3$]
Noise	Reduction of noise pollution	% of population exposed to avg. LDEN > 55dB (annual average)
Health	Improved physical and mental wellbeing	Likert scale; 5 scales to be determined in local survey
Quality of life	Perceived change in the quality of life	Likert scale; 5 scales to be determined in local survey





Social Inclusion, Innovation, Democracy and Cultural Impact

Citizen & Communities Participation	Improved citizen participation	# of citizens engaged through the Pilot activities
Capacity of the public administration	Improvement in skills and awareness	# of public officers trained through the Pilot activities
Social cohesion	Affordability of housing and energy	% of disposable household income spent on housing and energy
Digitalisation	Improved acceptance of digital solutions	total # of users per digital solution
Social Innovation	Number of participative activities implemented per stakeholder group	total # of counseled activities
Scientific or Communication Outreach of the project	Scientific publications, social campaigns etc	total # of scientific publications
Upscaling & Replication	Number of follow-up projects or districts	total # of follow-up projects





Economy

Investment in R&I	Improved investments in climate change action	€ invested over the lifetime of the pilot project
Skilled Jobs & Employment	Newly created sustainable jobs	total # of newly created jobs
Technological readiness	Number of solutions suggested for implementation in local strategies	total # of implemented solutions over the lifetime of the project
Local Entrepreneurship & Local Businesses	Creation of Start-ups, accelerators or tech innovation	total # of start ups created during the lifetime of the project
Increase in Efficiency	Savings in working time achieved	Working hours / per year saved
Revenues generated	Revenues generated by the project	total € during the lifetime of the project excluding funding





Resource Efficiency

Waste management and efficiency	Urban waste reduction; Biowaste recovery	% of recycled domestic waste of the total domestic waste generation
Circular Economy	Re-use of material during construction or renovation	% of recycled construction material of the total construction material used in the process
Water Management	Improved water management	Household water consumption [l /capita/day]
Land use management	Improved land use management practices (e.g. urban greening)	m ² of public green space / inhabitant





Biodiversity

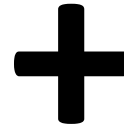
Urban Forestry Plantation and Improved Plant Health	Percentage of tree canopy within the city	% of the municipal area
Non-Invasive Species and Pollinators	Change in the number of species of birds in built-up areas	% of change in species
Ecological Habitat Connection	Structural connectivity of green spaces	Degree of physical (“structural”) connectivity between natural environments within a defined urban area.



Indicators for Pilot Projects



Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)	Total GHG emissions
	Stationary energy
	Transport
	Waste
	Industrial processes and product use
	Agriculture, forestry and land use (AFOLU)
	Grid supplied energy
	Energy Consumption
	Energy Efficiency
	Share of Renewable Energies
	Carbon capture and residual emissions
	GHG emissions
Public Health & Environment	Air quality
	Noise
	Health
	Quality of life
Social Inclusion, Innovation, Democracy and Cultural Impact	Citizen & Communities Participation
	Capacity of the public administration
	Social cohesion
	Digitalisation
	Social Innovation
	Scientific or Communication Outreach of the project
	Upscaling & Replication
Economy	Investment in R&I
	Skilled Jobs & Employment
	Technological readiness
	Local Entrepreneurship & Local Businesses
	Increase in Efficiency
Resource Efficiency	Revenues generated
	Waste management and efficiency
	Circular Economy
	Water Management
Biodiversity	Land use management
	Urban Forestry Plantation and Improved Plant Health
	Non-Invasive Species and Pollinators
	Ecological Habitat Connection



Project-specific Customised Indicators





7 Steps towards successful Pilot Monitoring

1. Check the list of indicators provided by NetZeroCities and select those indicators that are relevant for your project
2. Do not forget to include indicators on the climate effect / GHG emission reduction, this is mandatory!
3. Define additional indicators that you consider relevant to assess tangible impacts of your project.
4. Get feedback from the NetZeroCities team and update your indicator system
5. Check the availability of the data sets necessary to calculate the indicators.
6. Define responsibilities in your local team and organize the stream of data.
7. Kick-off data collection and impact assessment!





Indicator Selection & forthcoming PCP Reporting support

Paul Barton,
ICLEI



Funded by
the European Union



What are the guiding principles for indicator selection?

- 1 Evaluate the current state of the climate neutrality performance data availability and data management in your city.
- 2 Assess the current practice of monitoring and evaluation of the climate neutrality performance in your city.
- 3 Plan indicator selection from the perspective of the climate neutrality performance data and indicator relationship building.
- 4 Plan indicator selection from the perspective of your city human, technical, and financial resources availability.
- 5 Think about how to make data and indicators work for your city.





Existing Support will be expanded

Currently

- City Advisor Smartsheet Questions
- Online and in-person trainings
- Resource pack





Upcoming: Reporting Help Desk

- Will provide expertise for MEL reporting of Action Plan, Investment Plan and **Pilot activities progress**
- GHG and economic baseline inventories
- Advanced impact pathways monitoring
- Mandatory reporting
- Explore and develop Dashboard Tools





Q&A





Guided Tour: Filling the Impact Framework template

Section 1 (GHG impact) & Section 2 (Co-benefits)





Before we take a tour of the Impact Framework template...

- See it as your canvas for detailing your impact pathway to achieve the vision...
- Then fill in the template with the details of what you intend to measure, and how
- ...and, in order to drive this, what you will target in the timeline of the Pilot activities (2 years) – to test your impact hypothesis/assumptions and learn from this journey...

*But please bear in mind **the assessment criteria** in the Call Guidelines!*

Ultimately, it is against these points that your Impact Framework will be assessed in the application stage.

Following selection, we will work with you to refine your impact framework, and what/how you will measure progress, impact, outcomes (to learn)





What does Impact Framework template cover?

Call for Proposals:

Call for Pilot Cities, Cohort 2 (2023) – **NetZeroCities**

Impact Section Template

Name of Your Project/City

This document covers proposals for funding under Horizon Europe, Grant Agreement number:
HORIZON-RIA-SGA-NZC-101121530

Call Opens: 5 September 2023, 12.00 CEST

Deadline: 6 November 2023, 17.00 CET

Call ID: NZC-SGA-HE-202309

Publication Date: 5 September 2023

netzerocities.eu

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3 Outcomes to unlock pathways to climate-neutrality	10
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Direct Impacts Section



1 Direct Impacts

Question: How are the Pilot activities expected to reduce the city's GHG emissions? What is the intended impact and emissions decrease profile, over the duration of the Pilot activities, and as a proportion of the city's overall emissions profile? (Up to 500 words)

Please use the following section to capture the specific GHG and non-GHG long-term impacts and indicators for your Pilot activities or interventions.

1.1 Long-term GHG Impacts (Standardised)

Please use this section to capture the GHG and non-GHG long-term impacts of your Pilot activities or interventions and refer to [NZC PCP Indicator Set](#) for further details.

Activity or Intervention name	GHG Emission Domain	Emission Sub-domain	Quantitative indicator	Metric/unit of measurement (How will this impact be measured?)
Please add as applicable	Select one or more from – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All vehicles and transport (mobile energy) ▪ Consumption of electricity generated for buildings, facilities, & infrastructure ▪ Consumption of non-electricity energy for thermal uses in buildings & facilities ▪ Land use (including agriculture, forestry, and other land uses) ▪ Multi-sector waste management and disposal ▪ Industrial process emissions 	Select from as applicable – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GHG emissions ▪ Total GHG emissions ▪ Stationary energy ▪ Transport ▪ Waste ▪ Industrial processes and product use ▪ Agriculture, forestry, and land use (AFOLU) ▪ Grid supplied energy ▪ Energy Consumption ▪ Energy Efficiency ▪ Share of Renewable Energies ▪ Carbon capture and residual emissions 	Select from the suggested list of 12 indicators in NZC PCP Indicator Set as applicable	Select from suggested list of units in NZC PCP Indicator Set or add your own as applicable



Direct Impacts Section



1.2 Long-term GHG Impacts (Customised according to city/project)

Please use this section to capture the quantitative GHG impacts of your Pilot activities or interventions (those not included in NZC PCP Indicator Set).

Activity or Intervention name	GHG Emission Domain	Emission Sub-domain	Quantitative indicator	Metric/unit of measurement <i>(How will this impact be measured?)</i>
Please add as applicable	Select one or more from – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All vehicles and transport (mobile energy) ▪ Consumption of electricity generated for buildings, facilities, & infrastructure ▪ Consumption of non-electricity energy for thermal uses in buildings & facilities ▪ Land use (including agriculture, forestry, and other land uses) ▪ Multi-sector waste management and disposal ▪ Industrial process emissions 	Please add your own as applicable	Please add your own as applicable	Please add your own as applicable
Please add/remove rows as applicable				



Co-benefits Section



2 Indirect Impacts or Co-benefits

Question: Which co-benefits or other indirect long-term impacts do the Pilot activities expect to achieve in your city, in addition to GHG-emissions reduction? (Up to 500 words)

Please use the following section to capture the specific co-benefits or long-term indirect impacts of your Pilot activities.

2.1 Co-benefits (Standardised)

Please use this section to capture the co-benefits of your Pilot activities or interventions and refer to [NZC PCP Indicator Set](#) for further details.

Activity or Intervention Name	Domain	Sub-domain	Quantitative or qualitative indicator	Metric/unit of measurement (How will this impact be measured?)
Please add as applicable	Select from as applicable – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public Health and environment ▪ Social Inclusion, Innovation, Democracy and Cultural Impact ▪ Economy ▪ Resource efficiency ▪ Biodiversity 	Select from 24 recommended Co-benefit Sub-domains from the NZC PCP Indicator Set	Select from the suggested list 24 of indicators in NZC PCP Indicator Set or add your own as applicable	Select from suggested list of units in NZC PCP Indicator Set or add your own as applicable
Please add/remove rows as applicable				



Co-benefits Section



2.2 Co-benefits (Customised according to city/project)

Please use the following section to capture the Co-benefits of your Pilot activities or interventions (those not included in NZC PCP Indicator Set).

Activity or Intervention name	Describe Co-benefit related to this activity or intervention	Emission Domain(s)	Lever(s)	Custom quantitative or qualitative indicator	Custom metric/unit of measurement (How will this impact be measured?)
Please add as applicable	Please add your own as applicable	Select one or more as applicable – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All vehicles and transport (mobile energy) ▪ Consumption of electricity generated for buildings, facilities, & infrastructure ▪ Consumption of non-electricity energy for thermal uses in buildings & facilities ▪ Land use (including agriculture, forestry, and other land uses) ▪ Multi-sector waste management and disposal ▪ Industrial process emissions 	Select one or more as applicable – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technology and infrastructure ▪ Governance and policy ▪ Financing and funding ▪ Social innovation ▪ Democracy and participation ▪ Learning and capabilities ▪ Data and digitalisation ▪ Procurement 	Please add your own as applicable	Please add your own as applicable
Please add/remove rows as applicable					



PCP Indicator Catalogue (36 standardised indicators to select from)



4	Emission/Impact Domain	Subdomain	Indicator	Suggested Unit of Measurement
5	1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)	Total GHG emissions	Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	t CO2 equivalents / year
6	2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)	Stationary energy	GHG emission per year from stationary energy per year	t CO2 equivalents / year
7	3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)	Transport	GHG emission from transport per year	t CO2 equivalents / year
8	4 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)	Waste	GHG emission from waste per year	t CO2 equivalents / year
9	5 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)	Industrial processes and product use	GHG emission from industrial processes and product use per year	t CO2 equivalents / year
10	6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)	Agriculture, forestry and land use (AFOLU)	GHG emission from agriculture, forestry and land use per year	t CO2 equivalents / year
11	7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)	Grid supplied energy	GHG emission from grid supplied energy per year	t CO2 equivalents / year
12	8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)	Energy Consumption	Change in the total energy consumption per year	kWh/year
13	9 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)	Energy Efficiency	Change in energy efficiency over the lifetime of the project	%
14	10 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)	Share of Renewable Energies	Change in the energy mix over the lifetime of the project	%
15	11 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)	Carbon capture and residual emissions	Amount of permanent sequestration of GHG within city boundaries	t CO2 equivalents / year
16	12 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)	GHG emissions	Change of the greenhouse gas emissions per sector during the lifetime of the project	t CO2 equivalents / year
17	13 Public Health & Environment	Air quality	Improved air quality	Highest annual mean of PM2.5 concentration recorded [$\mu\text{g PM}_{2.5} / \text{m}^3$]
18	14 Public Health & Environment	Noise	Reduction of noise pollution	% of population exposed to avg. LDEN > 55dB (annual average)
19	15 Public Health & Environment	Health	Improved physical and mental wellbeing	Likert scale; 5 scales to be determined in local survey
20	16 Public Health & Environment	Quality of life	Perceived change in the quality of life	Likert scale; 5 scales to be determined in local survey
21	17 Social Inclusion, Innovation, Democracy and Cultural	Citizen & Communities Participation	Improved citizen participation	# of citizens engaged through the Pilot activities
22	18 Social Inclusion, Innovation, Democracy and Cultural	Capacity of the public administration	Improvement in skills and awareness	# of public officers trained through the Pilot activities
23	19 Social Inclusion, Innovation, Democracy and Cultural	Social cohesion	Affordability of housing and energy	% of disposable household income spent on housing and energy
24	20 Social Inclusion, Innovation, Democracy and Cultural	Digitalisation	Improved acceptance of digital solutions	total # of users per digital solution
25	21 Social Inclusion, Innovation, Democracy and Cultural	Social Innovation	Number of participative activities implemented per stakeholder	total # of counseled activities
26	22 Social Inclusion, Innovation, Democracy and Cultural	Scientific or Communication Outreach of the project	Scientific publications, social campaigns etc	total # of scientific publications
27	23 Social Inclusion, Innovation, Democracy and Cultural	Upscaling & Replication	Number of follow-up projects or districts	total # of follow-up projects
28	24 Economy	Investment in R&I	Improved investments in climate change action	€ invested over the lifetime of the pilot project
29	25 Economy	Skilled Jobs & Employment	Newly created sustainable jobs	total # of newly created jobs
30	26 Economy	Technological readiness	Number of solutions suggested for implementation in local strategies	total # of implemented solutions over the lifetime of the project
31	27 Economy	Local Entrepreneurship & Local Businesses	Creation of Start-ups, accelerators or tech innovation	total # of start ups created during the lifetime of the project
32	28 Economy	Increase in Efficiency	Savings in working time achieved	Working hours / per year saved
33	29 Economy	Revenues generated	Revenues generated by the project	total € during the lifetime of the project excluding funding
34	30 Resource Efficiency	Waste management and efficiency	Urban waste reduction; Biowaste recovery	% of recycled domestic waste of the total domestic waste generation
35	31 Resource Efficiency	Circular Economy	Re-use of material during construction or renovation	% of recycled construction material of the total construction material used
36	32 Resource Efficiency	Water Management	Improved water management	Household water consumption [l/capita/day]
37	33 Resource Efficiency	Land use management	Improved land use management practices (e.g. urban greening)	m ² of public green space / inhabitant
38	34 Biodiversity	Urban Forestry Plantation and Improved Public Spaces	Percentage of tree canopy within the city	% of the municipal area
39	35 Biodiversity	Non-Invasive Species and Pollinators	Change in the number of species of birds in built-up areas	% of change in species
40	36 Biodiversity	Ecological Habitat Connection	Structural connectivity of green spaces	Degree of physical ("structural") connectivity between natural environments



Q&A





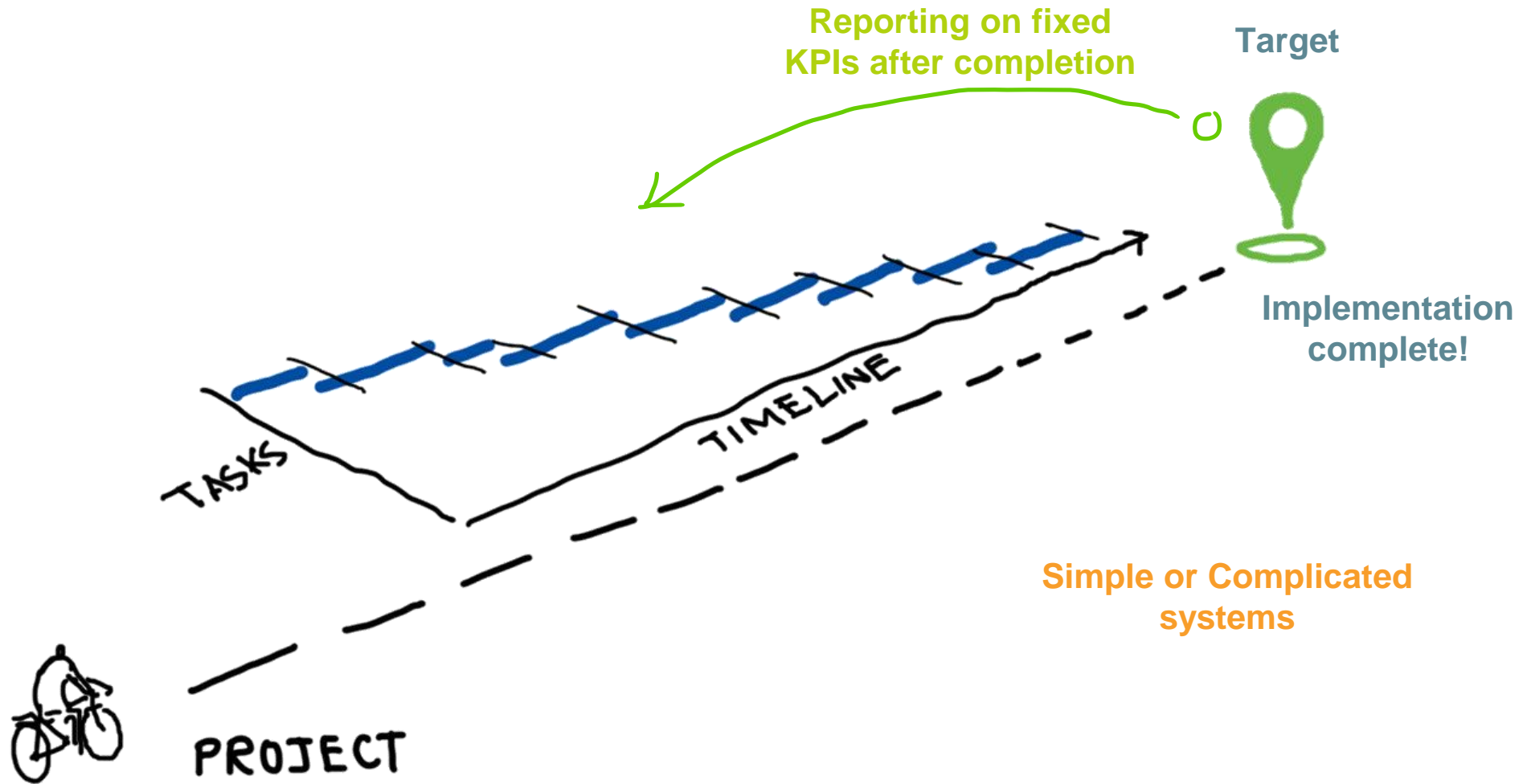
Creating a Sensemaking and Learning process to put insights into practice...

Nikhil Chaudhary, EIT Climate KIC



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the European Union

Traditional planning and reporting results...



Monitoring and intervening in non-linear processes and complexity...



Bold Mission Goals 2030

NZC Pilot Activities

?!



Complex systems

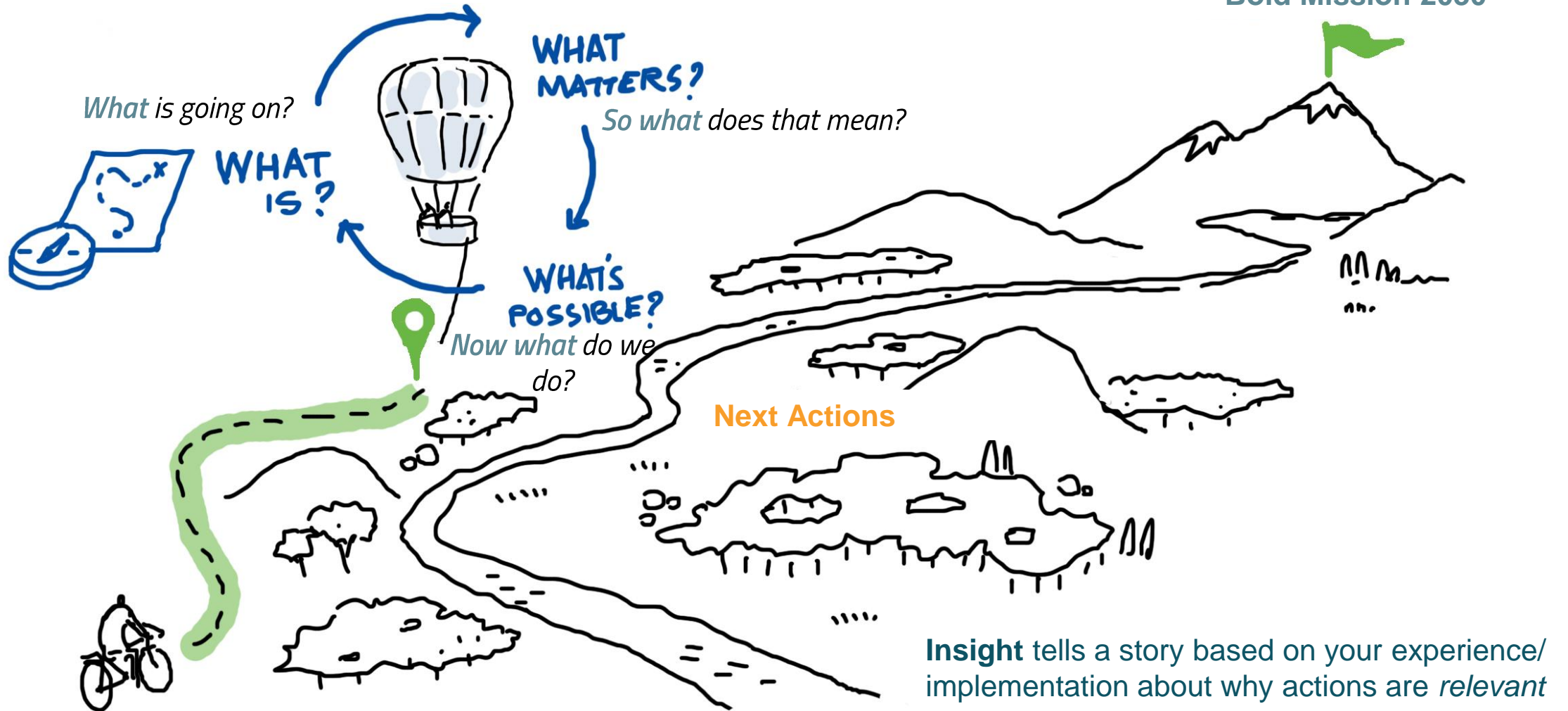


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Learning Loop

Bold Mission 2030

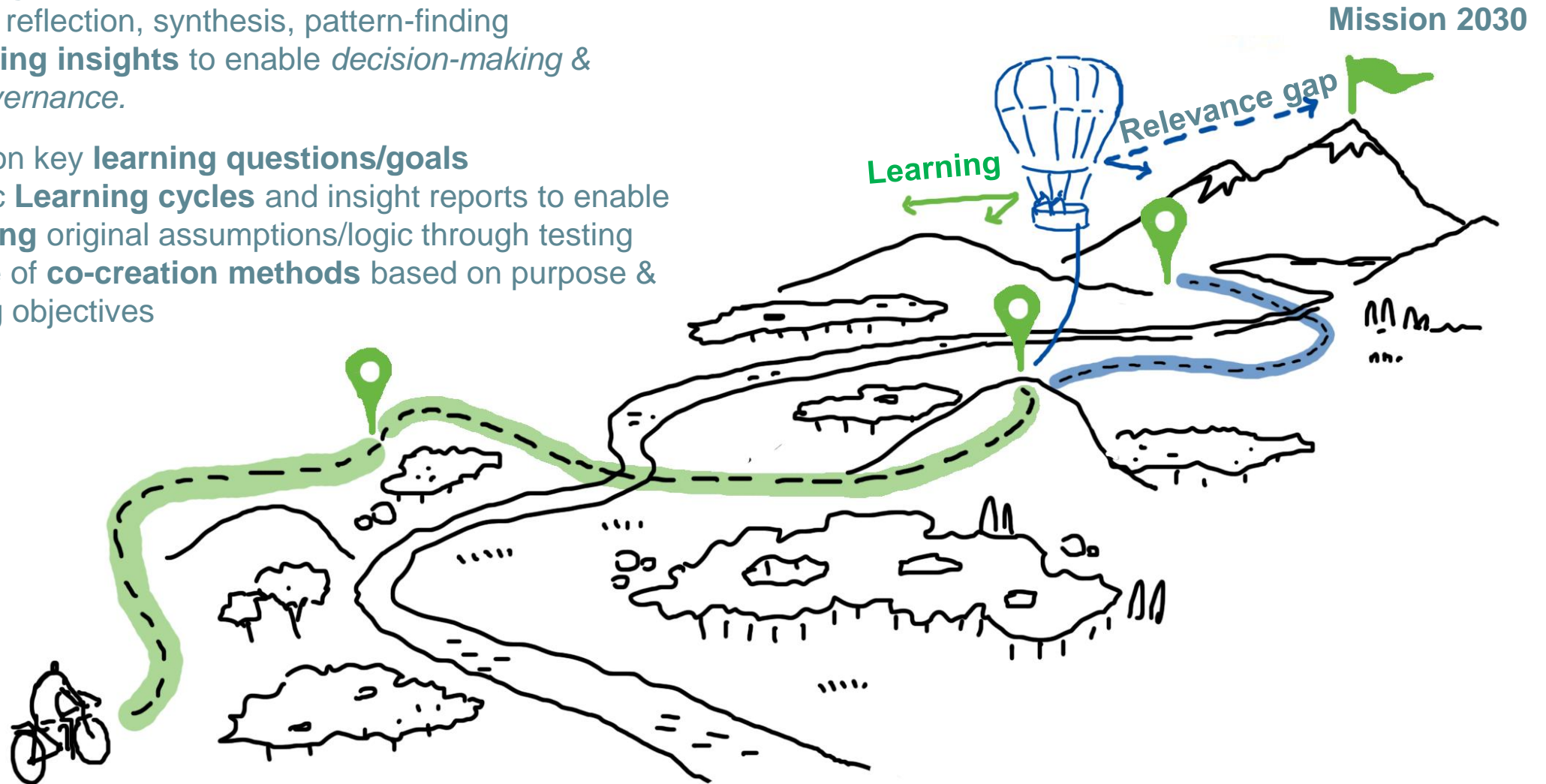


Sensemaking as a continuous learning process to...



Sensemaking: A **structured social process** of observation, reflection, synthesis, pattern-finding and **generating insights** to enable *decision-making & reflexive governance*.

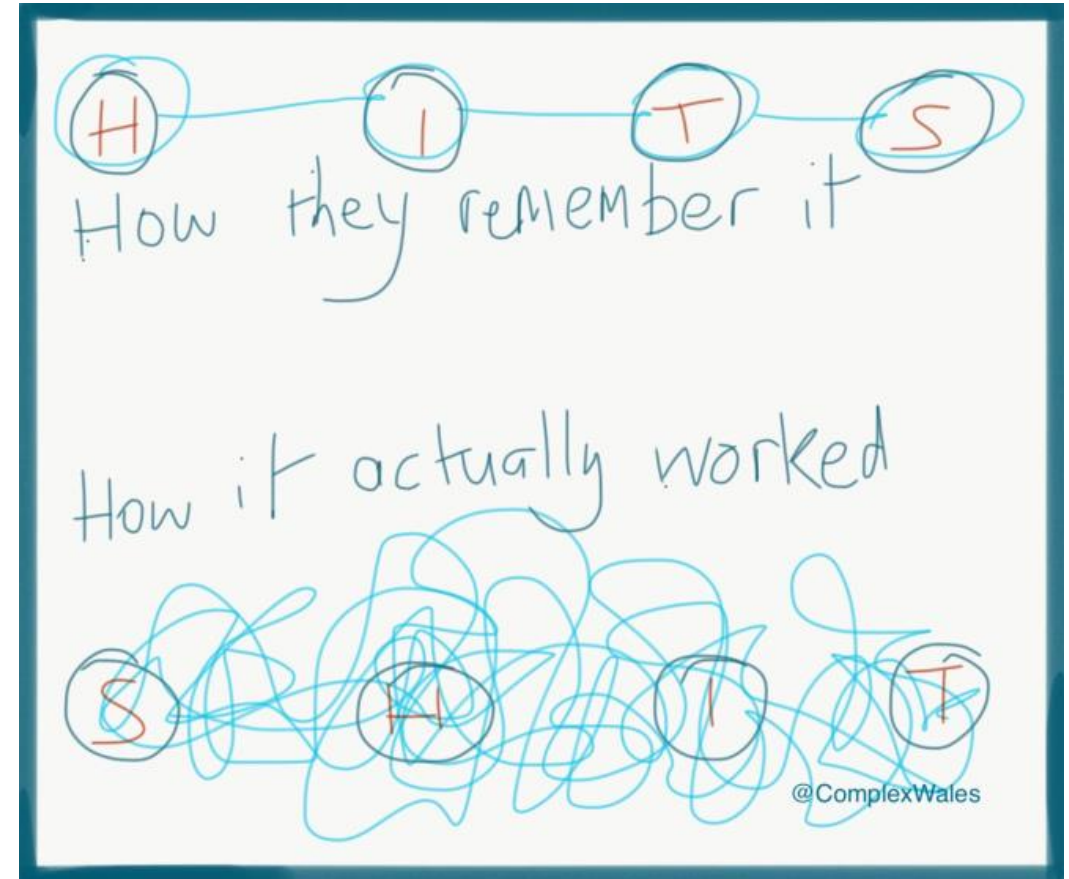
- Based on key **learning questions/goals**
- Periodic **Learning cycles** and insight reports to enable **reframing** original assumptions/logic through testing
- A range of **co-creation methods** based on purpose & learning objectives



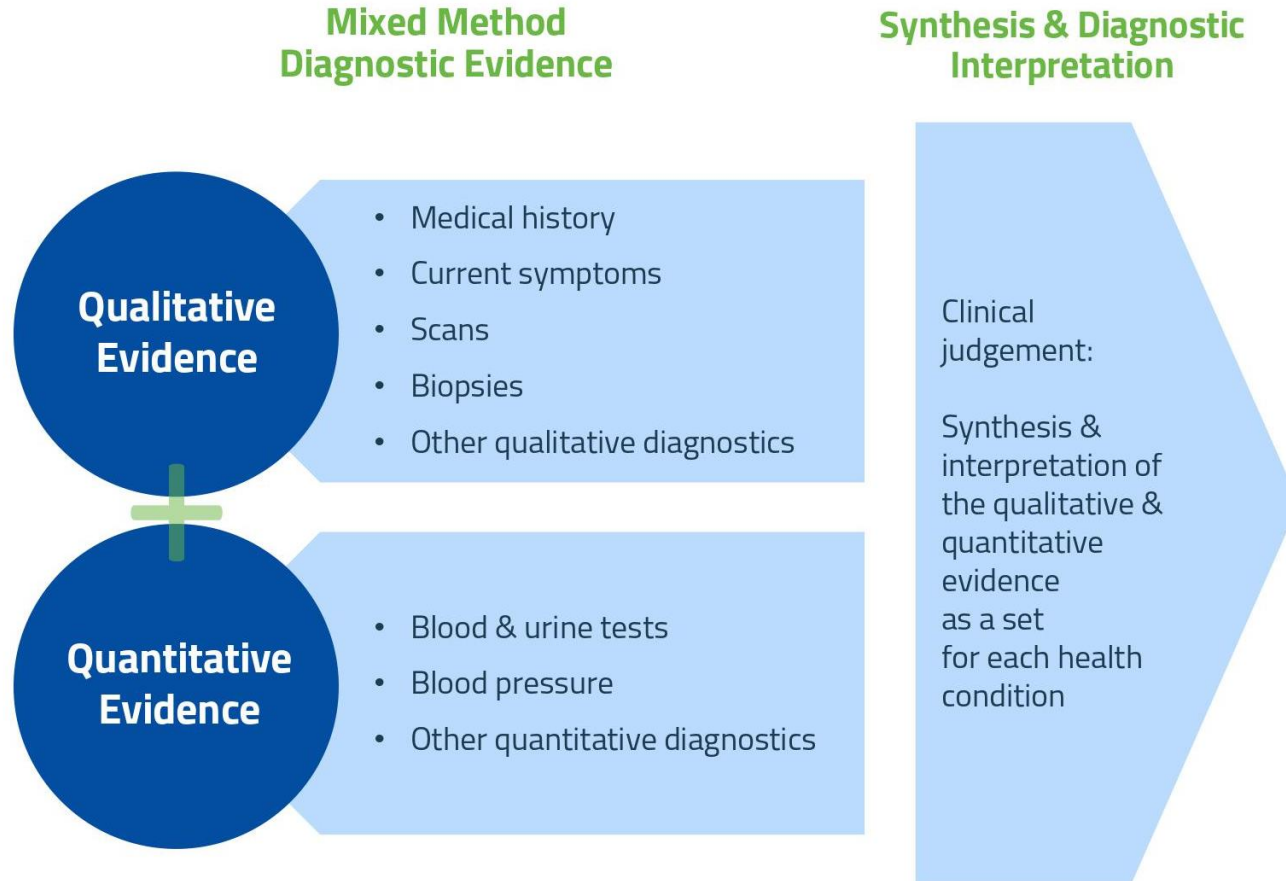


What do we mean by 'Strategic Learning' for NZC PCP?

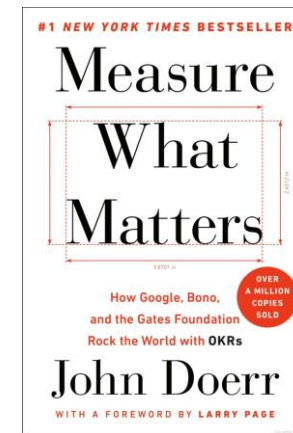
- Understand **what works**, in what contexts, for whom and why?
- Support direct and rapid **course correction** of **decision-making** and testing
- Link to building of **capabilities/ capacities** of all stakeholders
- **Evaluate** and generate **evidence/knowledge** on the scalability and transferability of interventions across contexts
- Enable **knowledge sharing** with the network to learn collectively (also from failures and barriers)
- Reflect on 'how' stakeholders learn through **sensemaking cycles** and 'learning goals'



Mixed methods evidence for MEL



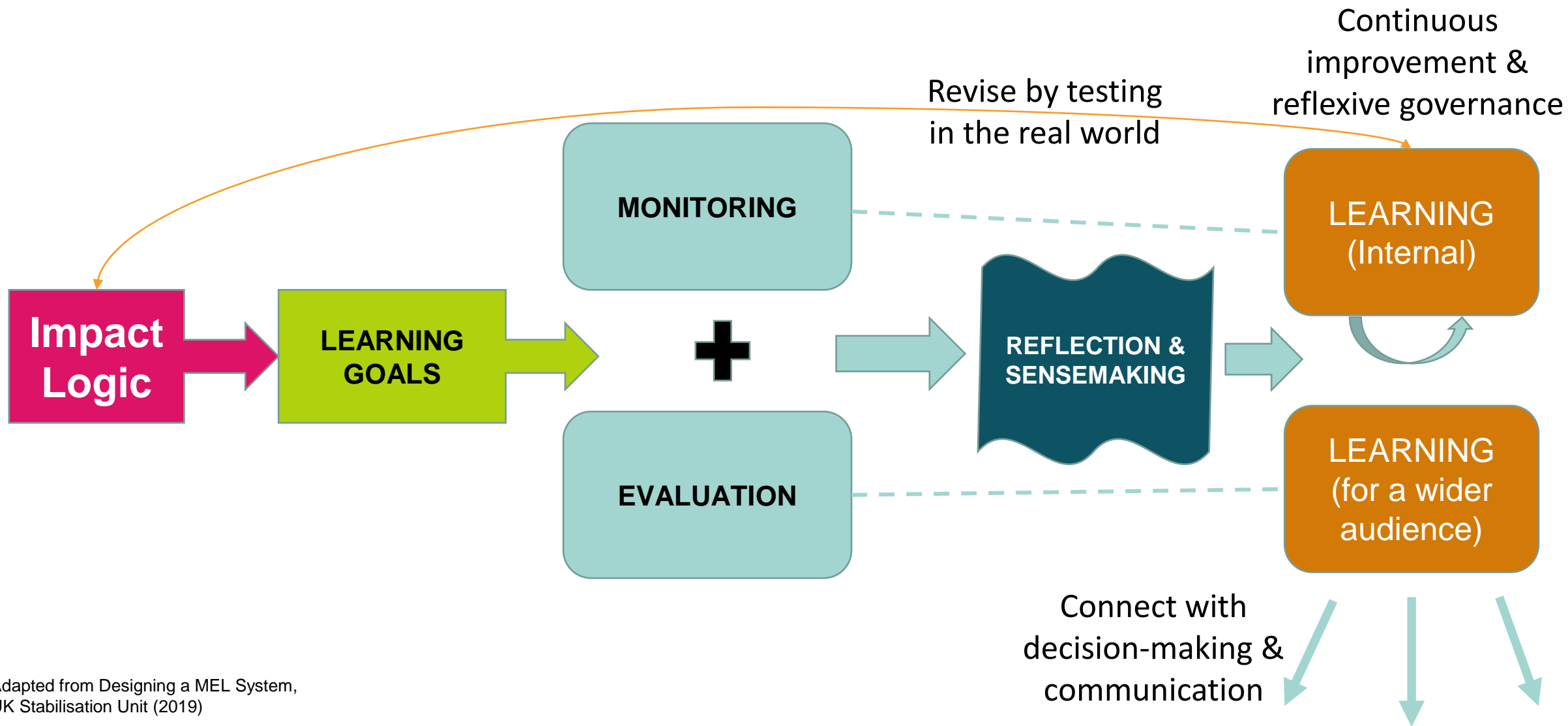
Plan for treatment & progress tracking (relative to initial diagnostic baselines)



... to measure & learn from what matters



Impact Framework to support your MEL



Adapted from Designing a MEL System,
UK Stabilisation Unit (2019)

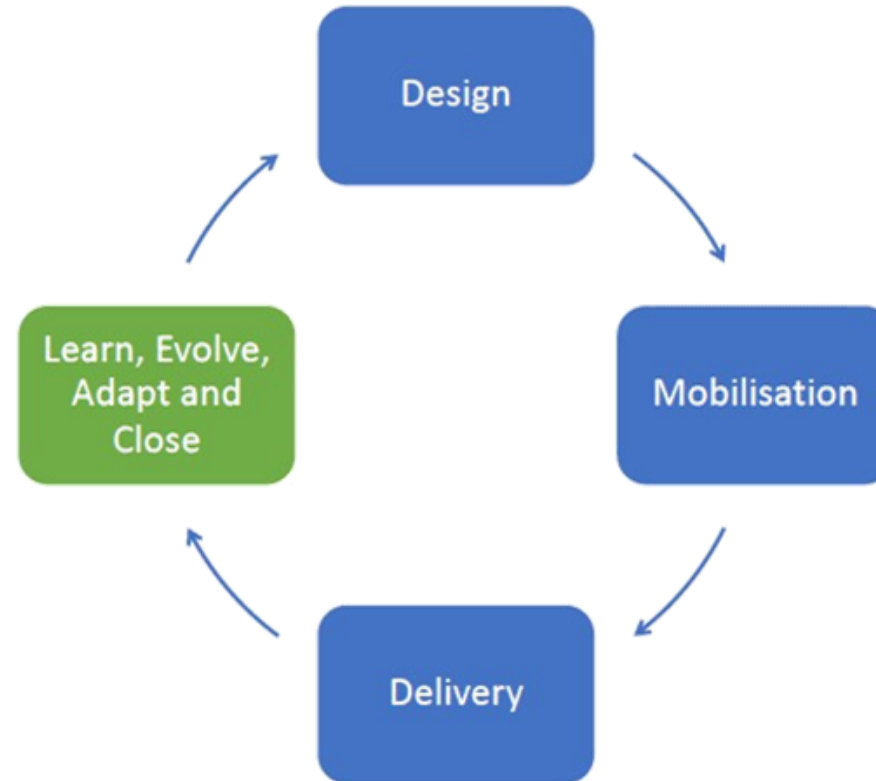


Funded by
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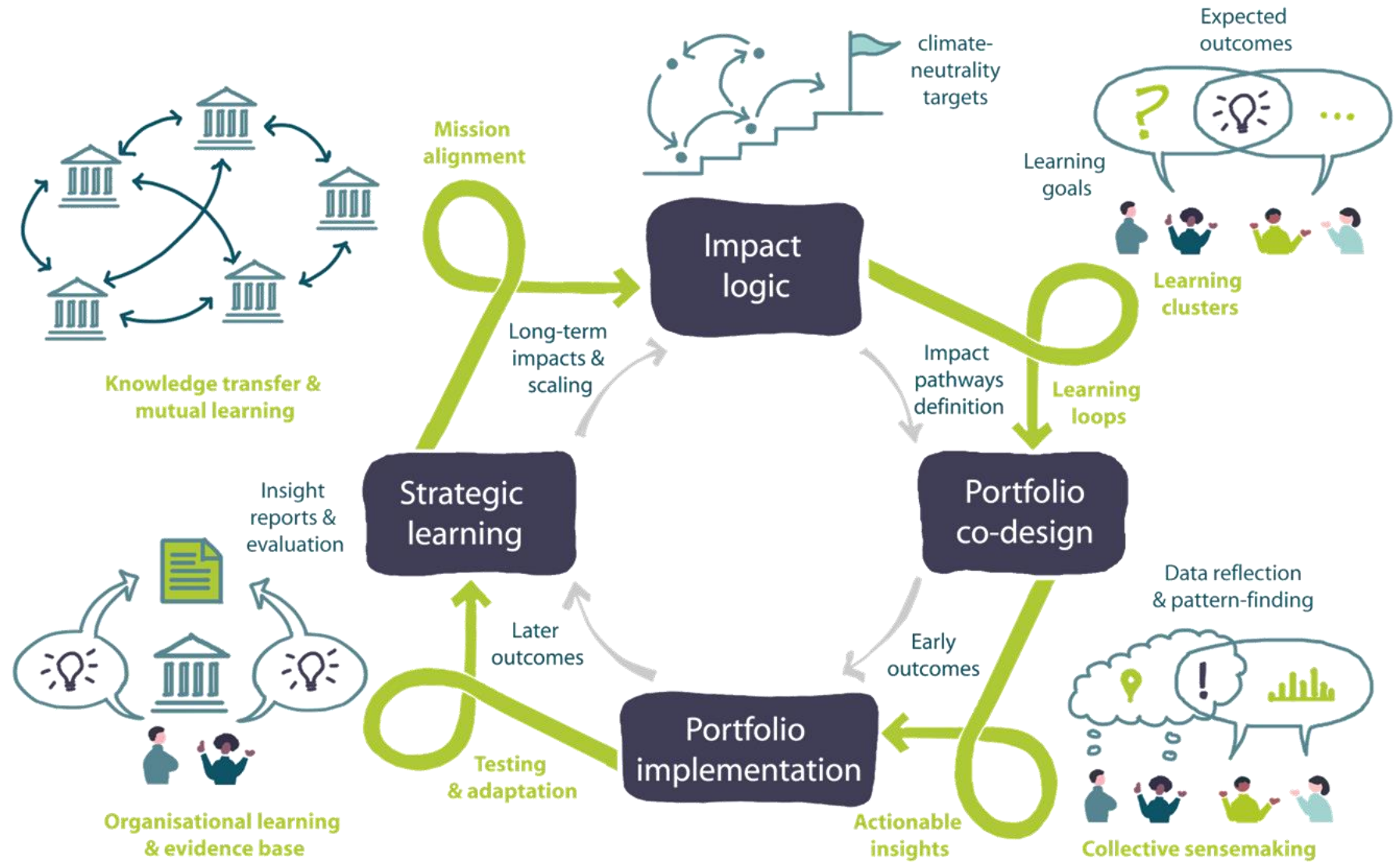
What does this mean for NZC learning activities?



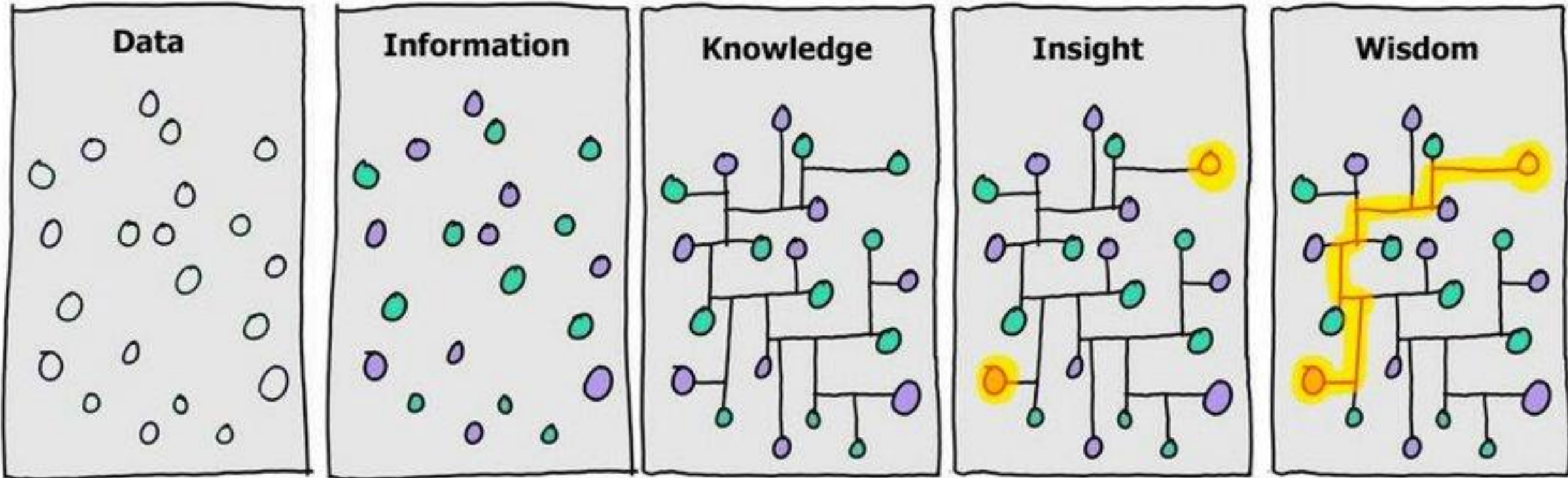
Traditional Project Cycle



Strategic Learning Cycle supported by NZC PCP



...to move from (only) data to useable insights and wisdom!



Cartoon by David Somerville



Funded by
the European Union



Guided Tour: Filling the Impact Framework template

Section 3 (Early & Later Outcomes aka Impact Pathways)





Outcomes Section 3 (descriptive text)

3 Outcomes to unlock pathways to climate-neutrality

Question: What or how do you think the Pilot activities will enable change in your city within and beyond their direct scope, on your pathway towards climate-neutrality? (Up to 750 words)

Please use the following section to outline your qualitative outcomes based on your Pilot activities. These descriptive outcomes should ideally also cover the changes beyond the direct scope of Pilot activities, for e.g., how will the long-term change and its momentum be sustained beyond the 2-year project timeline? For detailed explanations on Impact Pathways and what do we mean by Early (short-term) or Later (medium-term) Outcomes, please refer to the 'NZC Theory of Change' or previous webinars on the topic of 'impact [pathways](#)' or 'MEL' on the NZC Portal.

3.1 Early and Later Outcomes (Customised according to city/project)


Activity or Intervention name	Select relevant Lever(s) of Change	Describe an Early Outcome related to this activity or intervention.	Describe a Later Outcome related to this activity or intervention, beyond the direct scope of the activity.
Please add as applicable	Select one or more as applicable – <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Technology and infrastructure▪ Governance and policy▪ Financing and funding▪ Social innovation▪ Democracy and participation▪ Capacities and capabilities▪ Data and digitalisation▪ Procurement	Please describe as applicable	Please describe as applicable
Please add/remove rows as applicable			



A Useful Resource

- Selecting key outcomes based on systemic levers **(over 150 outcomes mapped by NZC)**
- Guidance on how to operationalise your impact pathways for MEL & Sensemaking
- Framing your impact narrative for consensus-building & communication on systemic climate-neutrality

Please contact your City Advisor for a copy




NetZeroCities Theory of Change

Deliverable D2.14

Version N°1

Authors: Nikhil Chaudhary, Penny Hawkins, Carla Añibal Palavicino (EIT Climate-KIC), with inputs from NetZeroCities Consortium.

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Impact pathway 4: Democracy and participation

Impact narrative

Impact narrative

The city initiates this pathway by understanding the critical role and needs of citizens and communities for building the 'backbone infrastructure' to enable democratic climate action. To radically multiply engaged actors, the city invests efforts in including diverse and especially marginalised actors and builds coalitions with clear aims and roles within the climate-neutrality mission. These participation efforts are supported by allocating essential resources and funding dedicated to cross-sectoral activities.

Consequently, as Early Changes, distributed networks of motivated communities emerge, with the city building capacities to successfully assume the role of orchestrating (instead of managing) emerging climate actions. This is followed by the co-design and implementation of democratic innovations (e.g., citizens councils, climate assemblies) that set up collaborative processes and spaces/forums for dialogue, deliberation, and consensus-building. As a result, strategic recommendations, shared narratives and collective visions are co-created and disseminated to firmly embed long-term goals for democratic action.

In terms of Later Outcomes, the cross-pollination between diverse sets of engaged actors leads to consensus-building & inform to citizens' inputs to policy and governance. At the same time, deliberative democracy tested through NZC actions legitimises its practice through city's portfolio of actions (like Pilot Initiatives, Mission-plans). As citizens' inputs are accepted and implemented with co-benefits and tangible effects becoming visible, participative processes result in mutual trust and accountability for both the city as and the citizens. Action-learning and socialising of outcomes eventually enables institutionalisation of participatory culture/practices, scaling up from the grassroots, and more inclusive climate actions.

The following table summarises the impact logic for this lever as a suggested set of entry-points, outcomes, and impacts for cities to consider, modify or add additional ones as applicable to their specific contexts:

Entry Points (EP)	Early Changes (EC)		Later Outcomes (LO)		Impacts (I)
2022-23	1 to 2 Years		3 to 4 Years		5 Years (and up to 2030)
EP4.1 Build understanding of needs for centring of citizens & communities' critical role in city's climate action	EC4.1 Inclusive knowledge helps across cultural contexts actively shape the design and implementation of climate actions	EC4.5 Networks built, resourced, and start to show results, while ensuring orchestration role of the city	LO4.1 Democratic innovations and deliberative democracy tested and legitimised in practice through city's portfolio	LO4.6 Distributed governance makes decision-makers accept & trust citizens' capacities to tackle and support complex issues	I4.1 Democratic climate actions are better resourced as a long-term priority by the city
EP4.2 Radically multiply the number of actors and enable the whole city ecosystem to contribute to the climate transition	EC4.2 Coalitions of actors with real stakes & historically left out) brought together, have clearly defined roles to co-develop and co-implement climate actions	EC4.6 Democratic innovation establishes collaborative processes and spaces/forums for – dialogue, deliberation, deep listening, and consensus-building	LO4.2 Cross-pollination between diverse sets of engaged actors leads to consensus-building & inform to citizens' inputs to policy and governance	LO4.7 Citizen engagement and input enables decisionmakers to take a long-term approach beyond election cycles and feel confident in experimental approaches	I4.2 Increased competencies, capacities, and capabilities for democratic climate action for continuous & ongoing systems change

Outcomes table



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Any final questions or comments?



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Q&A

The Call & System





Summary

- Prepare / navigate (recommendations):
 - **Register** with the Submission system – familiarise yourself with the set-up and invite collaborators. Read the guidance. Ask questions!
 - **Attend** the webinars
 - Download the **templates** and share with colleagues / collaborators.
- Support:
- pilotcities@netzerocities.eu
 - Feel free to consult the [Technical Guidance Document here](#) or use the system's ticketing system if you have any technical issues/questions



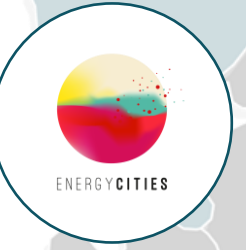


Thank you!

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