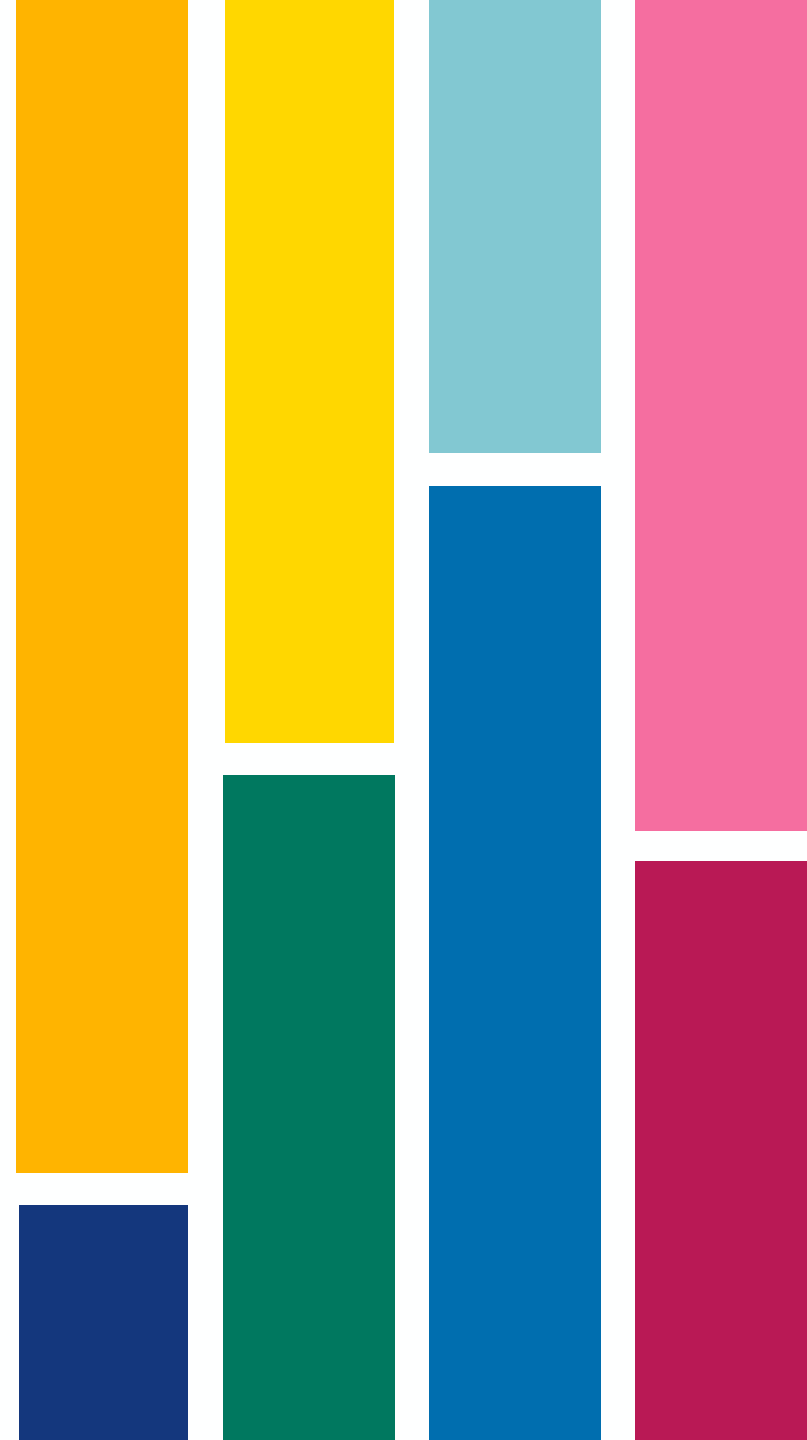




## How could Highway-to-Boulevard strategies fit in EU strategies, initiatives and programmes, including the Green Deal

Metrex 2020 Autumn Conference

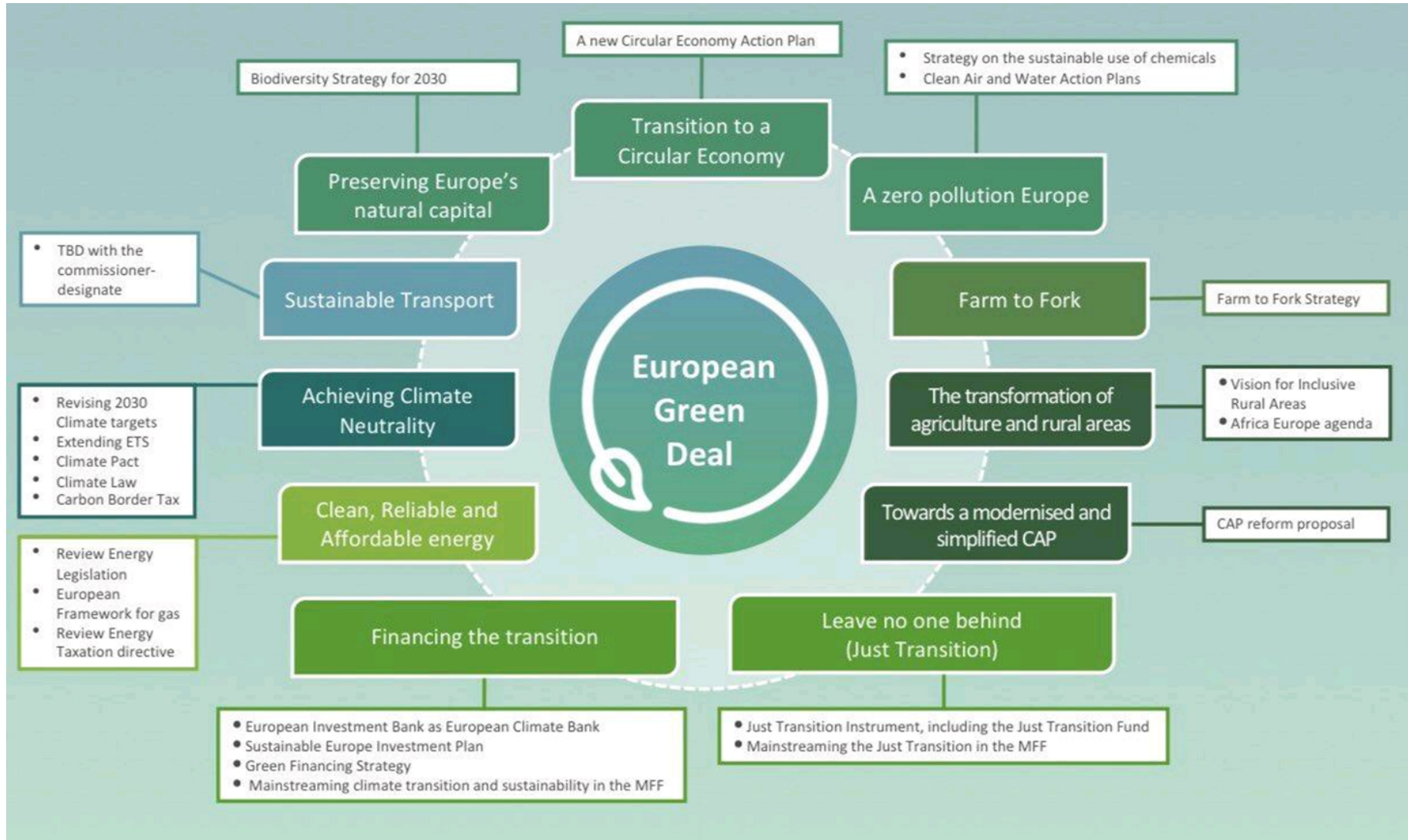
Pietro Reviglio, Policy officer



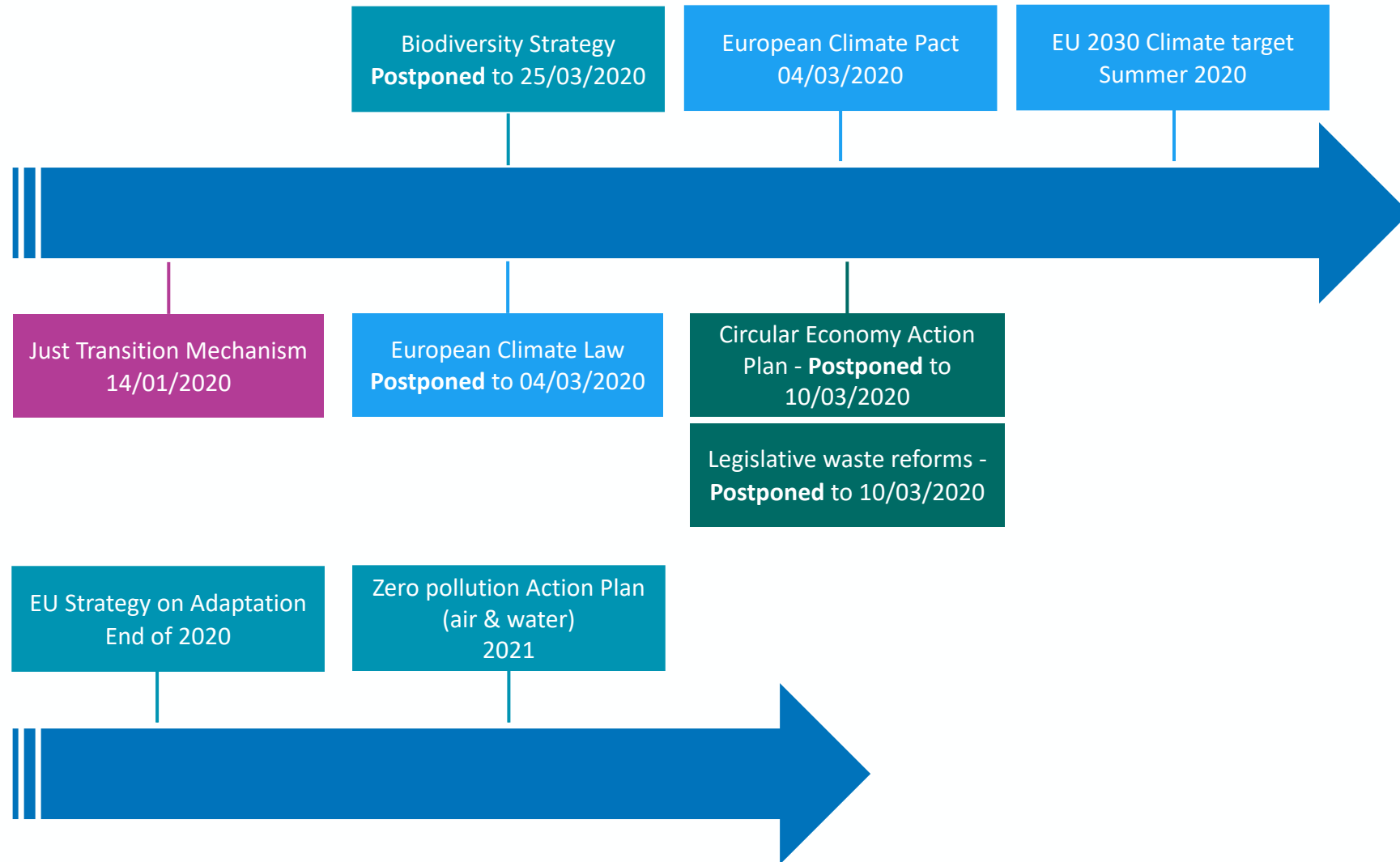
# EU influence on urban planning

Examples of EU competencies and activities with significant influence on spatial planning			Intergovernmental cooperation spatial and urban policies	
Legislation	Incentives	Agenda and discourse setting*	Spatial planning policies	Urban policies
Environment – SEA Directive – EIA Directive – Birds Directive – Habitat Directive – Water Framework Directive – Floods Directive – Environmental Noise Directive – SEVESO III Directive – Waste Framework Directive – Landfill Directive Energy – Renewable Energy Directive – Energy Efficiency Directive – Regulation on Guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure Competition – Directive on public procurement and Directive on procurement by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors Maritime – Marine Spatial Planning Directive – Marine Strategy Framework Directive	Cohesion Policy – ESI Funds (EFRE, ESF) – CLLD – ITI Rural development policy – EAFRD – LEADER Transport policy – TEN networks	– Reports on Urban Europe, Urban Audit, State of cities report – Cohesion report – European Environment – state and outlook – Country Specific Recommendations (CSR)	– European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) – Territorial Agenda of the EU (TAEU) 2007 – Territorial Agenda of the EU 2020 (TA2020)	– Leipzig Charter – Urban Agenda for the EU (UAEU) – Pact of Amsterdam

# Highway transformation and sustainable mobility and urban design projects and the EU green deal



# New climate & environment priorities



# EU Green deal: (some) related action areas

- The European Green Deal seeks a 90% reduction in these emissions by 2050
- A key objective is to boost considerably the uptake of clean vehicles and alternative fuels
- It is in cities that pollution is felt the most. A combination of measures is needed to address air quality, emissions, urban congestion and noise
  - improving public transport and promoting active modes of transport such as walking and cycling
- Transport accounts for a quarter of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions, and still growing
- Multimodal transport needs a strong boost; Automated and connected multimodal mobility
- The Commission will propose more stringent air pollutant emissions standards for combustion-engine vehicles
- The Commission will also propose to revise by June 2021 the legislation on CO2 emission performance standards for cars and vans, to ensure a clear pathway from 2025 onwards towards zero-emission mobility
- it will consider applying European emissions trading to road transport, as a complement to existing and future CO2 emission performance standards for vehicles.

## The Path to Sustainable Urban Mobility



### Decarbonisation

- Road transport emissions
- Alternative fuels infrastructure
- Shipping and aviation

### Demand

- Sustainable modal shift
- Urban vehicle access regulations
- Road safety and active mobility
- Freight and logistics

### Digitalisation

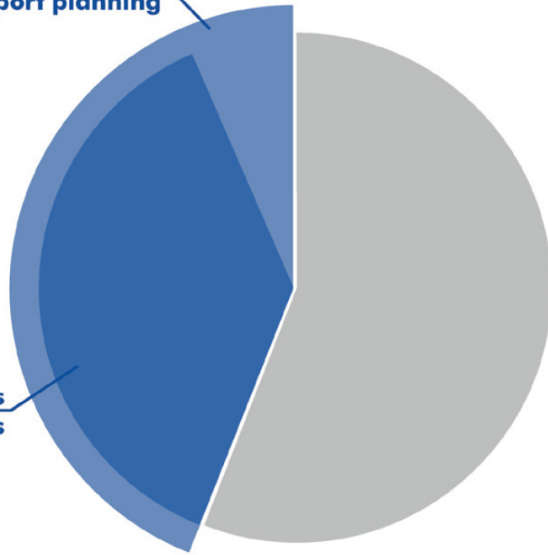
- New mobility services
- Cooperative intelligent transport systems
- Automated vehicles

# Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans

**Integrated, strategic, long-term** transport plan with **clear goals and monitoring**, for better **accessibility**, and **quality of life** for the functional **urban area**

**44%** of cities conducted sustainable integrated urban transport planning

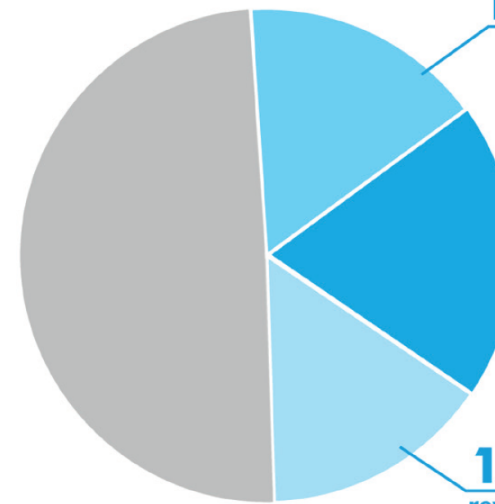
**85%** of these have plans that qualify as SUMP



**16%** of cities are currently developing a SUMP plan

**19%** of cities want to develop a SUMP plan

**14%** of cities are evaluating and revising the previous or are preparing the 2nd or 3rd generation SUMP



**See**

Develop and harmonise your vision

**Shape**

Adjust your approach for fluid communication and flexible execution

**Grow**

Deepen and share knowledge

**Engage**

Get people on board

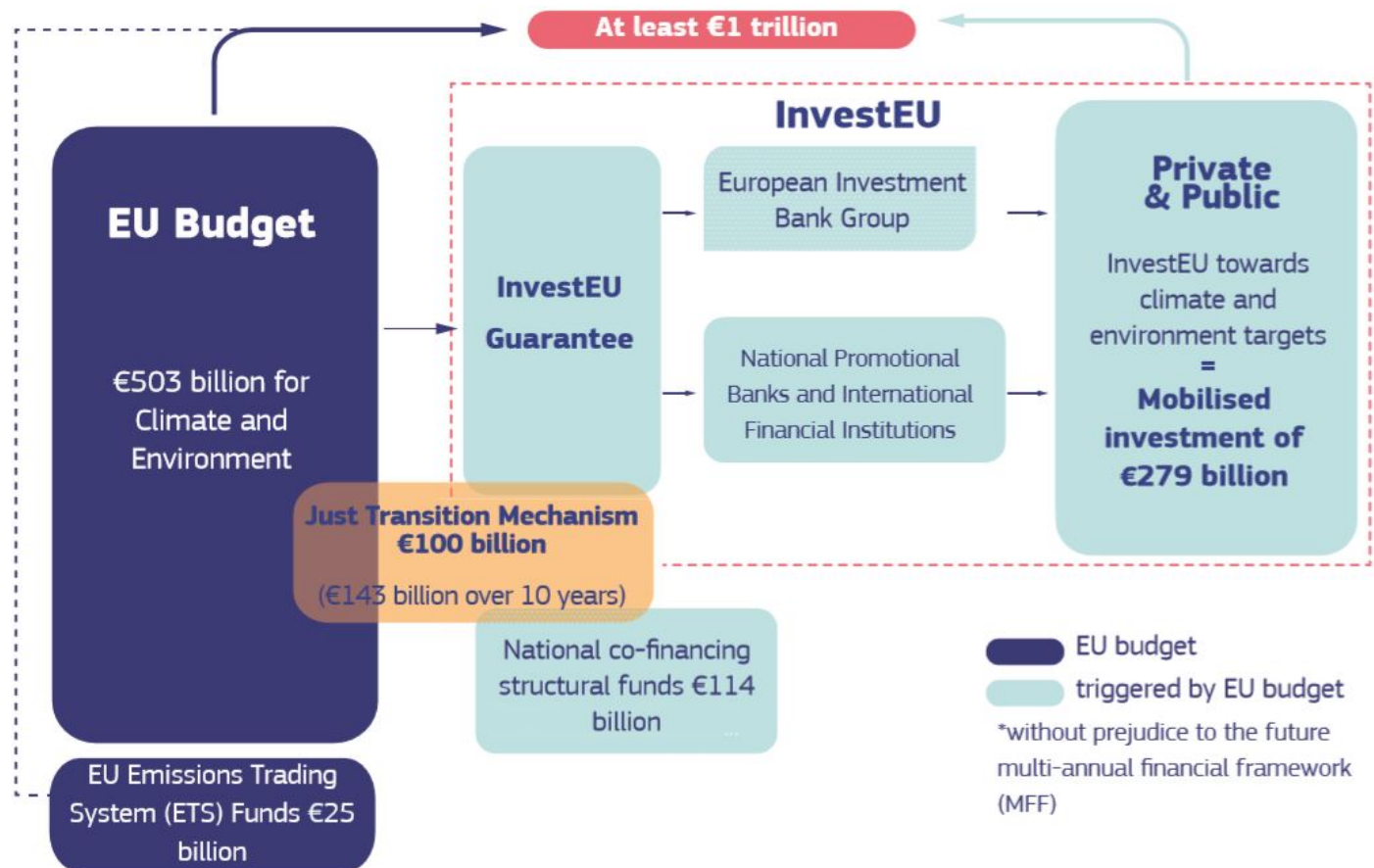
**Give**

Maximise impact through smart and targeted finance that is linked to outcomes



# Financing the Green Deal (pre-COVID)

## WHERE WILL THE MONEY COME FROM?



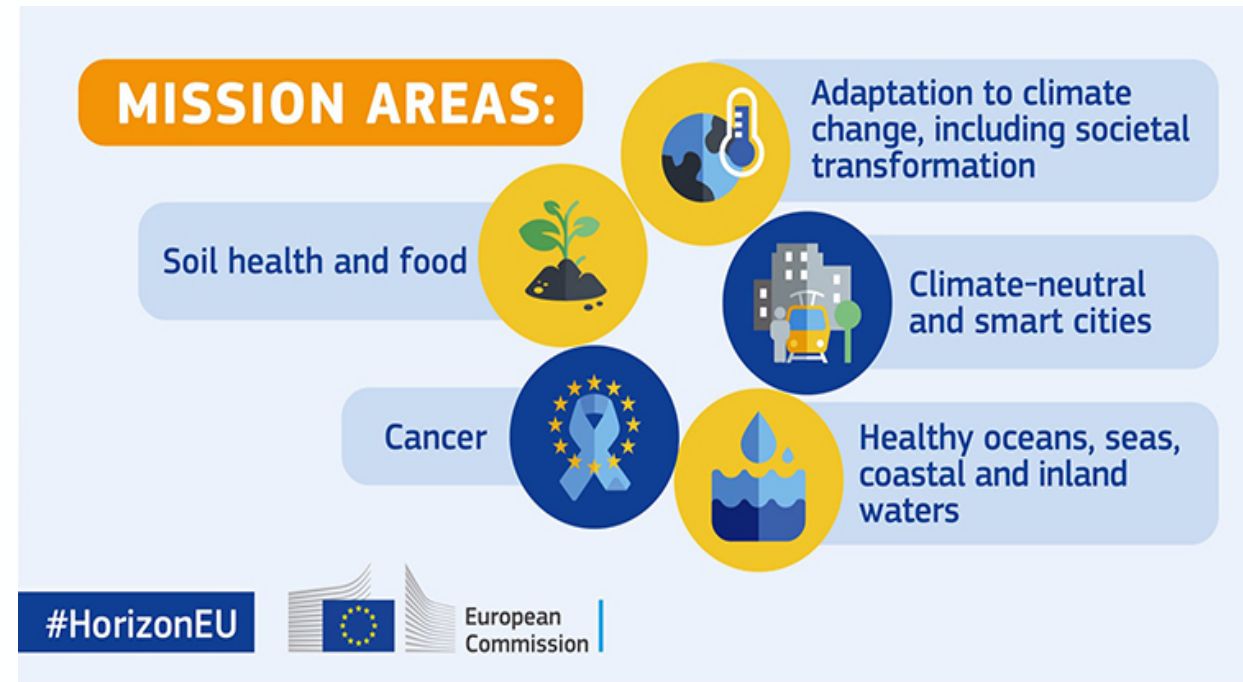
\*The numbers shown here are net of any overlaps between climate, environmental and Just Transition Mechanism objectives.



# Highway transformation and sustainable mobility and urban design projects and the Mission cities

100 climate neutral cities by 2030

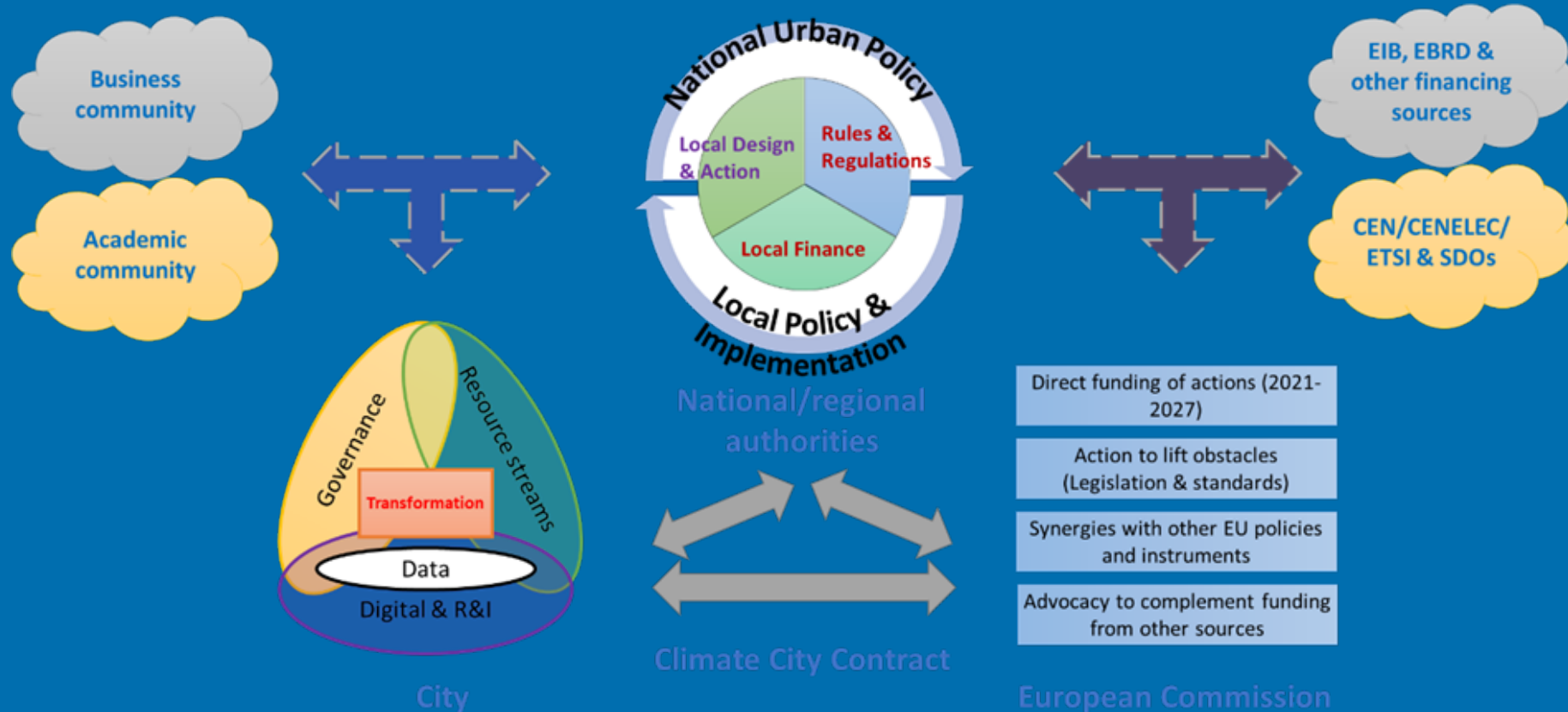
- Be bold and inspirational, with wide societal relevance;
- Indicate a clear direction: targeted, measurable and time-bound;
- Be ambitious but realistic research and innovation actions;
- Spark innovation across disciplines, sectors and actors;
- Drive multiple, bottom-up solutions.



# Objectives

- Support, promote and showcase 100 European cities in their systemic transformation towards climate neutrality by 2030
- Offer cities financial means to achieve the mission
- Build a multi-level, co-creative process, formalised in a Climate City Contract
- This mission will be implemented by and for the citizens with a new role for citizens as change agents through bottom-up initiatives and innovation
- Promote a just transition through the implementation of the Agenda 2030
- Capitalize on existing European climate initiatives and stakeholders
- Collaborate with the European business

# The Climate City Contract



# How can these actions be financed?

- ***a coordinated approach creating synergies among EU programmes***
- Recovery and Resilience Facility (EUR 750 bn - up to EUR 275 bn for climate actions)
- Multiannual Financial Framework (up to EUR 320 bn for climate actions)
  - European Regional Development Fund
    - Policy Objective 5 on Sustainable Urban Development
    - Horizon Europe
  - InvestEU
  - Just Transition Fund
- Lending & Blending Facility for climate cities (EIB)

# Recovery and Resilience Facility

- Supporting the green and digital transitions aimed at achieving a climate neutral Europe by 2050 both through investments and reforms
  - 'do no significant harm principle'
- Contribute to mainstreaming climate actions and environmental sustainability and to the achievement of an overall target of 37% of the EU budget expenditures supporting climate objectives. Examples include:
  - reducing greenhouse gas emissions
  - Improving the energy and resource efficiency of public infrastructures
  - Improving energy performance of the building stock through a renovation wave
  - Restoration of ecosystems, such as forests, wetlands, peatlands, protection of biodiversity and promoting nature-based solutions
  - Greening urban spaces