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

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*EU influence on spatial planning*
Highway transformation and sustainable mobility and urban design projects and the EU green deal
New climate & environment priorities

- Biodiversity Strategy: Postponed to 25/03/2020
- European Climate Pact: 04/03/2020
- EU 2030 Climate target: Summer 2020

- Just Transition Mechanism: 14/01/2020
- European Climate Law: Postponed to 04/03/2020
- Circular Economy Action Plan - Postponed to 10/03/2020
- Legislative waste reforms - Postponed to 10/03/2020

- EU Strategy on Adaptation: End of 2020
- Zero pollution Action Plan (air & water): 2021
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.
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

The Path to Sustainable Urban Mobility

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.
Financing the Green Deal (pre-COVID)
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
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