

Rome City Government sustainability policies and Rome as one of the 100 EU smart and climate-neutral cities by 2030

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Europa Experience – piazza Venezia 11 – 00187 Roma



ROMA



Welcome and a few basic facts about Rome

First of all: welcome to Rome ! I wish you a fruitful and interesting study visit and a very pleasant stay in Rome !

A few basic facts about Rome:

- * ISTAT, Italy's National Statistical Institute, has reported that the total Rome resident population, on an area of 1,285 square kms, in 2023 is estimated to be 2,8 million.
- * The legendary date of Rome's founding is 21 April 753 before Christ.
- * Since the 1st Century after Christ Rome has been the seat of the Papacy and in the 8th Century it became the capital of the Papal States, which lasted until 1870. In 1871 Rome became the capital of the Kingdom of Italy, and in 1946 that of the Italian Republic.

* Today Rome is capital of two states, Italy and the Holy See, known also as Vatican City – very active with *zero emissions*, sustainable development and renewable energy sources – you may find details in the interview by the Vatican Director for Infrastructures and Services at the link:

<https://www.vaticannews.va/en/vatican-city/news/2020-12/vatican-to-go-green-by-2050.html>

* Rome hosts the headquarters of three United Nations agencies: since 1951 the FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization, since 1962 the WFP, World Food Programme and since 1977 the IFAD, International Fund for Agricultural development.

* Italy, together with Belgium, Germany, France, Luxemburg and the Netherlands, is founding Member State of what is today the European Union. On 25 March 1957 in the Rome Capitol the *Treaty of Rome* to establish what was called the European Economic Community was signed. It created a *common market* based on the free movement of goods, people, services and capital and it was signed in parallel with a second treaty which set up the *European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)*.

The *Treaty of Rome* has been amended on a number of occasions, and today it is called the *Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union*.

* The next Jubilee will be in 2025 and there is great expectation among the faithful from all over the world. Its importance is also recognized and respected by other faiths around the world.

The Jubilee is a special year of grace, in which the Catholic Church offers the faithful the possibility of asking for a *plenary indulgence*, that is, the remission of sins for themselves or for deceased relatives.

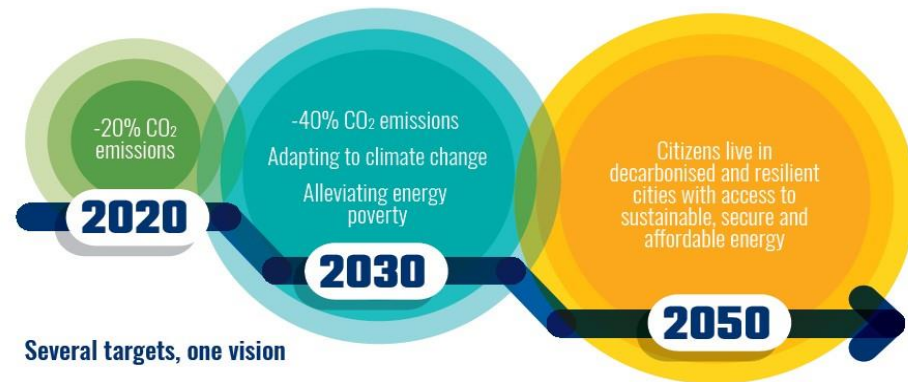
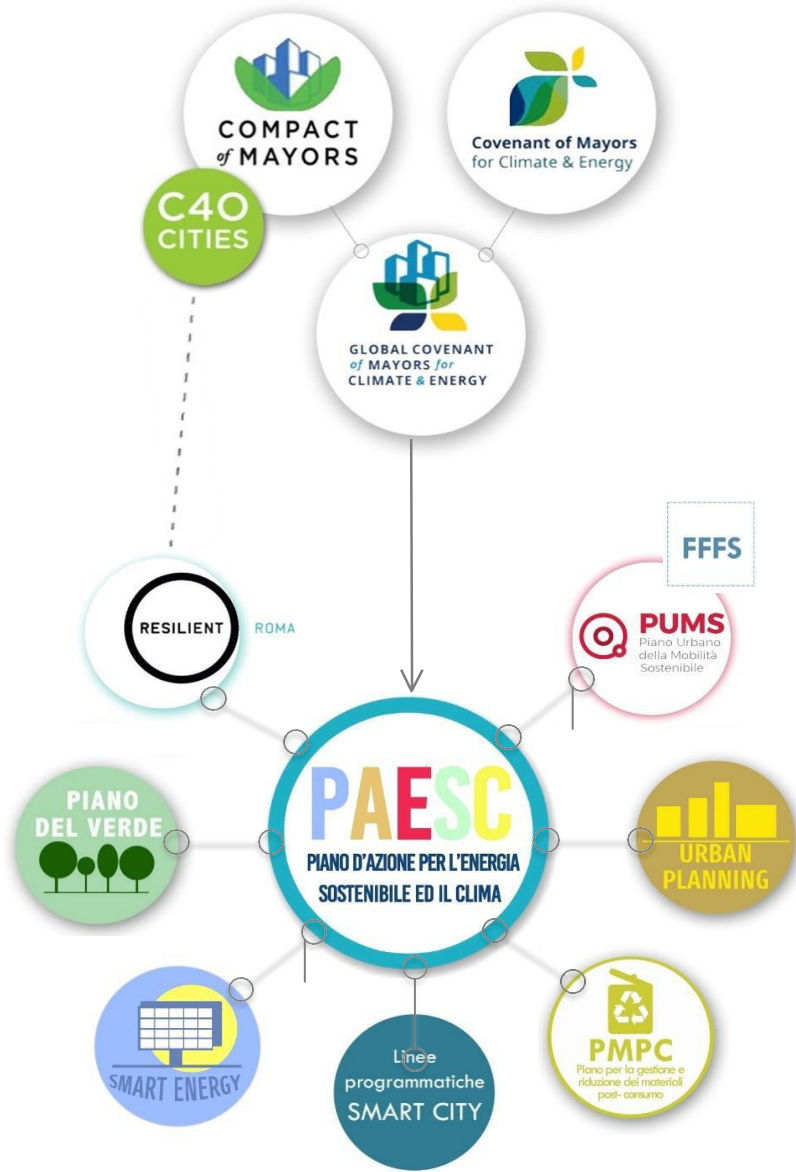
A Jubilee usually lasts a year and a few days: it begins just before the Christian Christmas and ends the Epiphany of the following year.



On the Rome City Government sustainability policies

Rome is member of:





Climate Action in Megacities 3.0

The third edition of C40's flagship publication, Climate Action in Megacities 3.0, is a definitive assessment of climate action by the world's leading cities since the Copenhagen climate talks, and in advance of the critical COP21 in Paris.

C40 CITIES

CLIMATE LEADERSHIP GROUP

BY THE NUMBERS

10,000 city climate actions since COP15 in Copenhagen.



3Gt cities have committed to reduce their CO2 emissions by 3Gt by 2030.



70% of citywide action is financed by cities themselves.

45Gt cities have the potential to avoid locking in 45Gt of CO2 – 8x the total current annual emissions of the US.



1/3 urban policy decisions could determine up to a third of the remaining global carbon budget by 2020.



78% of all actions currently underway in cities are planned for expansion.

70% of C40 cities report that they are already experiencing the impacts of climate change.



51% of climate actions delivered at a citywide scale - 260% increase since 2011.

Learn more at www.CAM3.c40.org. Follow #CAM2015

Consumption category	Consumption interventions	Emission reductions per consumption category between 2017 and 2030	Emission reductions per consumption category between 2017 and 2050
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of new clothing items bought every year Reduce supply chain waste 	39% (Reducing the number of new clothing items alone accounts for 37%)	66% (Reducing the number of new clothing items alone accounts for 64%)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dietary change: eat in line with health recommendations and lower meat and dairy consumption Reduce household waste Reduce supply chain waste 	36% (Dietary change alone accounts for 27%)	60% (Dietary change alone accounts for 45%)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce number of flights Increase adoption of sustainable aviation fuel 	26% (Reducing number of flights alone accounts for 18%)	55% (Reducing number of flights alone accounts for 31%)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve materials efficiency Enhance building utilisation Switch to lower carbon materials Adopt low-carbon cement Reuse building components 	26% (Improving materials efficiency and enhance building utilisation together account for 18%)	44% (Improving materials efficiency and enhance building utilisation together account for 29%)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce car ownership Increase car lifespans Increase material efficiency 	28% (Reducing car ownership alone accounts for 24%)	39% (Reducing car ownership alone accounts for 31%)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimise lifetimes of IT equipment 	18%	33%

The priorities of the office

1) **Climate change mitigation:**

Update of the Paesc – C40
Approval of the Climate City
Contract

2) **Climate change adaptation**

Approval of the urban adaptation
plan

3) **Energy Efficiency of buildings**

4) **Energy communities**

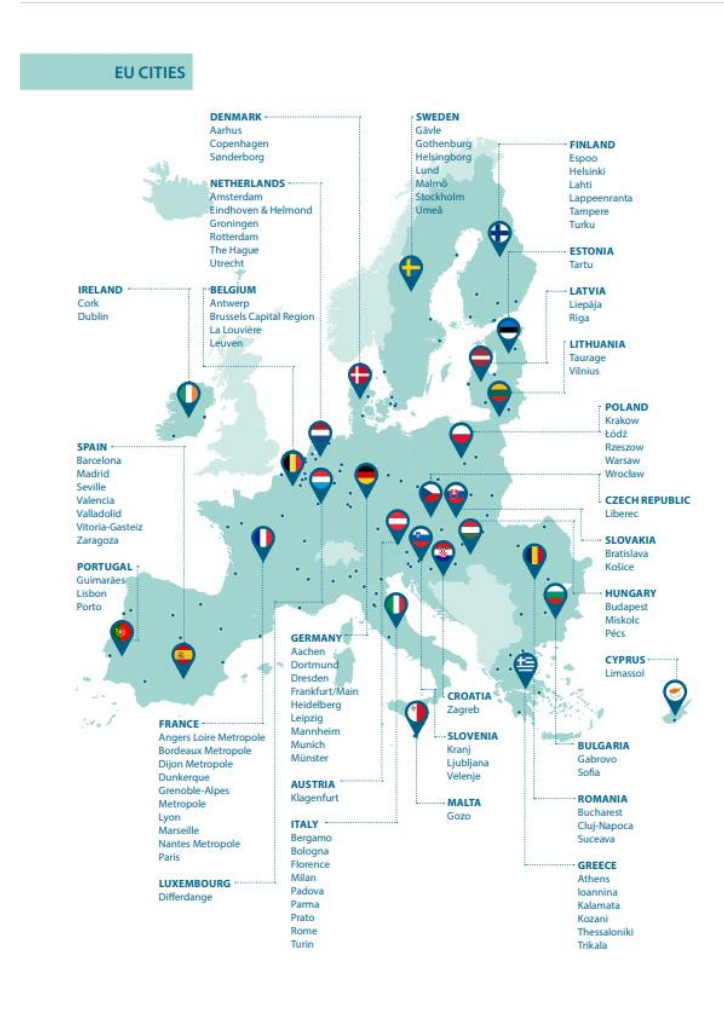


Rome as one of the 100 EU smart and climate-neutral cities by 2030

On 28 April 2022 the European Commission announced the 100 EU cities that will participate in the EU Mission for 100 climate-neutral and smart cities by 2030, the so-called Cities Mission. The 100 cities come from all 27 Member States, with 12 additional cities coming from countries associated or with the potential of being associated to Horizon Europe, the EU's research and innovation programme (2021-2027). The press release by the European Commission reads:

The Cities Mission will receive €360 million of Horizon Europe funding covering the period 2022-23, to start the innovation paths towards climate neutrality by 2030. The research and innovation actions will address clean mobility, energy efficiency and green urban planning, and offer the possibility to build joint initiatives and ramp up collaborations in synergies with other EU programmes.

Benefits for cities include tailor-made advice and assistance from a dedicated Mission Platform run by NetZeroCities, additional funding and financing opportunities and the possibility to join large innovation actions and pilot projects. The Mission also provides networking opportunities, exchange of best practices between cities and support to engage citizens in the mission.





Next Steps

The Commission will invite the 100 selected cities to develop Climate City Contracts, which will include an overall plan for climate neutrality across all sectors such as energy, buildings, waste management and transport, together with related investment plans. This process will involve citizens, research organisations and the private sector. The clear and visible commitments made by the cities in the Climate City Contracts will enable them to engage with the EU, national and regional authorities – and most importantly with their own citizens to deliver on this ambitious objective.

Moreover, in light of the overwhelming interest from 377 cities to join the mission, the Commission is also putting in place support for cities that were not selected, including support through the Mission Platform and funding opportunities under the Cities Mission Work Programme of Horizon Europe.

Clima: le sfide dell'adattamento nella città di Roma

Prima conferenza verso il piano di adattamento climatico urbano

18 gennaio 2023 dalle 9:30 alle 13:30
Sala della Protomoteca - Piazza del Campidoglio

Apertura dei lavori

Roberto Gualtieri, Sindaco di Roma
Mario Nava, Commissione UE, Direttore generale
DG REFORM
Claudio Barbaro, Sottosegretario Ministero
dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica

Gli scenari climatici per l'Italia e il Mediterraneo

Antonio Navarra, Presidente CMCC
Riccardo Valentini, IPCC – Università della Tuscia

Rischi e strategie per l'adattamento climatico di Roma

Paola Mercogliano, CMCC
Francesca Giordano, Ispra

Coordina: **Edoardo Zanchini**, Direttore ufficio
clima Comune di Roma

Ore 11:00

Le priorità e le azioni per l'adattamento climatico nel territorio di Roma

Prima sessione

La risorsa acqua: le nuove sfide climatiche e i progetti in corso

Ornella Segnalini, Assessore ai lavori pubblici
Comune di Roma
Marco Casini, Segretario generale Autorità di
bacino distrettuale dell'Appennino centrale
Claudio Cosentino, Presidente Acea ATO2
Giuseppe Napolitano, Capo Dipartimento
protezione civile Comune di Roma
Andrea Minutolo, Legambiente-Osservatorio
Città Clima sugli impatti dei cambiamenti
climatici

Seconda sessione

Il caldo in città: il ruolo della forestazione e le strategie di adattamento degli spazi pubblici

Sabrina Alfonsi, Assessore all'Ambiente Comune
di Roma
Pierluigi Sanna, Vicesindaco Città Metropolitana
di Roma
Paola Michelozzi, Direttore Dipartimento
epidemiologia ambientale Regione Lazio
Carlo Gaudio, Presidente CREA
Danila Severa, Ufficio clima Comune di Roma

Segreteria: ufficioclima@comune.roma.it

Adattare le città a un clima che è già cambiato e che rischia di diventare più caldo e incerto rappresenta una delle sfide più importanti dei prossimi anni. Nel Comune di Roma sono aumentate negli ultimi anni l'intensità e la frequenza delle alluvioni, dei periodi di siccità e di ondate di calore. Il clima è una delle priorità dell'amministrazione di Roma Capitale sia sul versante della mitigazione - con la selezione da parte della Commissione europea nella Mission 100 Climate-neutral and smart cities 2030 - che dell'adattamento del territorio agli impatti dei cambiamenti climatici. Durante l'incontro verrà presentato il percorso che il Comune intende intraprendere per la predisposizione del piano di adattamento climatico della città e sarà occasione per aprire il confronto su progetti in corso e priorità di intervento con enti di ricerca e istituzioni.

1/1

As part of our work for



on 18 January 2023 the Rome City Government organized its first conference for the city's climate adaptation plan, developed and implemented with the support of Rome universities and research centres – the main data emerged have been:

- A. In the last 50 years Rome average temperatures have already increased by 2 degrees and Rome, also because of its dimensions, has had the highest extreme meteorological events recorded in all Italian cities between 2010 and 2022.
- B. On water-related policies 1,8 billion euro – including funding from the EU National Recovery and Resilience Plan - have already been invested to face the consequences of heat waves, hydrogeological instability and upgrade water supplies and purifiers.
- C. One million new trees are going to be planted.
- D. Rome is the first European city to apply on climate adaptation for the EU *Technical Support Instrument*.

Finally on the questions which you kindly sent before your arrival and which I will orally answer

1. Can you name three, in Italy or in other countries, local sustainable development success stories? Any detail about what has been achieved is most welcome.
2. Which are the characteristics of what may be defined as "successful local sustainable development"?
3. Which should be the strategic priorities for a municipality wanting to pursue local sustainable development?
4. Which kinds of investments are necessary to foster local sustainable development? Which are the investment sources (private funds and/or public local/regional/national/EU funding and/or crowdfunding and/or other kinds of investments) you would advise to give priority to?
5. How to avoid the risks of greenwashing in so-called local sustainable development efforts?
6. The city of Rome has been selected for the "Climate-neutral & smart cities project" project by the European Commission. Could you give us information about this project and other examples of sustainable development investments for Rome?

**Thank you very much for your
attention !**

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