



3G. Pathways to climate neutrality

04:45 PM - 06:15 PM



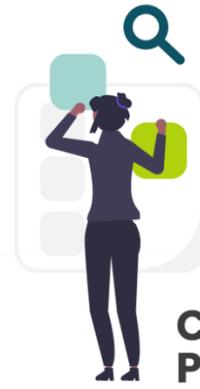
Governance & Integration



Climate City Contract

a tool for developing holistic pathways to climate neutrality

Anna Huttunen
NetZeroCities



CITY LEARNING PROGRAMME



TWINNING PROGRAMME



CAPITAL HUB



CLIMATE TRANSITION MAP

PILOT CITIES PROGRAMME



NETZEROCITIES PORTAL



CLIMATE CITY CONTRACT



TRANSITION TEAM



CITY ADVISORS



Supporting Cities towards Climate Neutrality



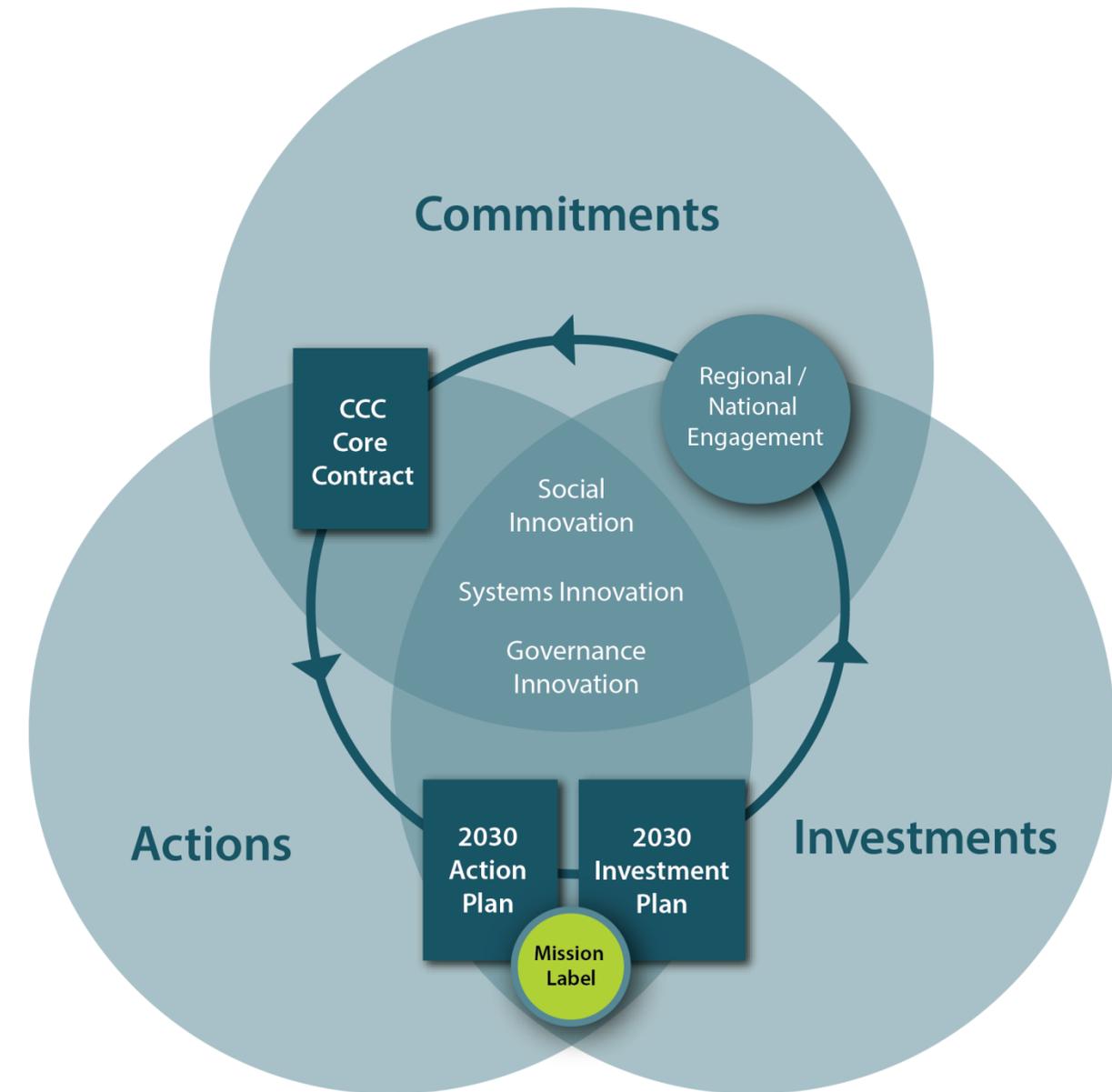
Climate City Contract: A Roadmap to Climate Neutrality

A multi-level government collaboration tool to help cities collaboratively address barriers to accelerate transformative action.

The Climate City Contract (CCC) has three interlinked components:

- Commitments
- Action Plan
- Investment Plan

Lays out action and investment pathways to climate-neutrality 2030

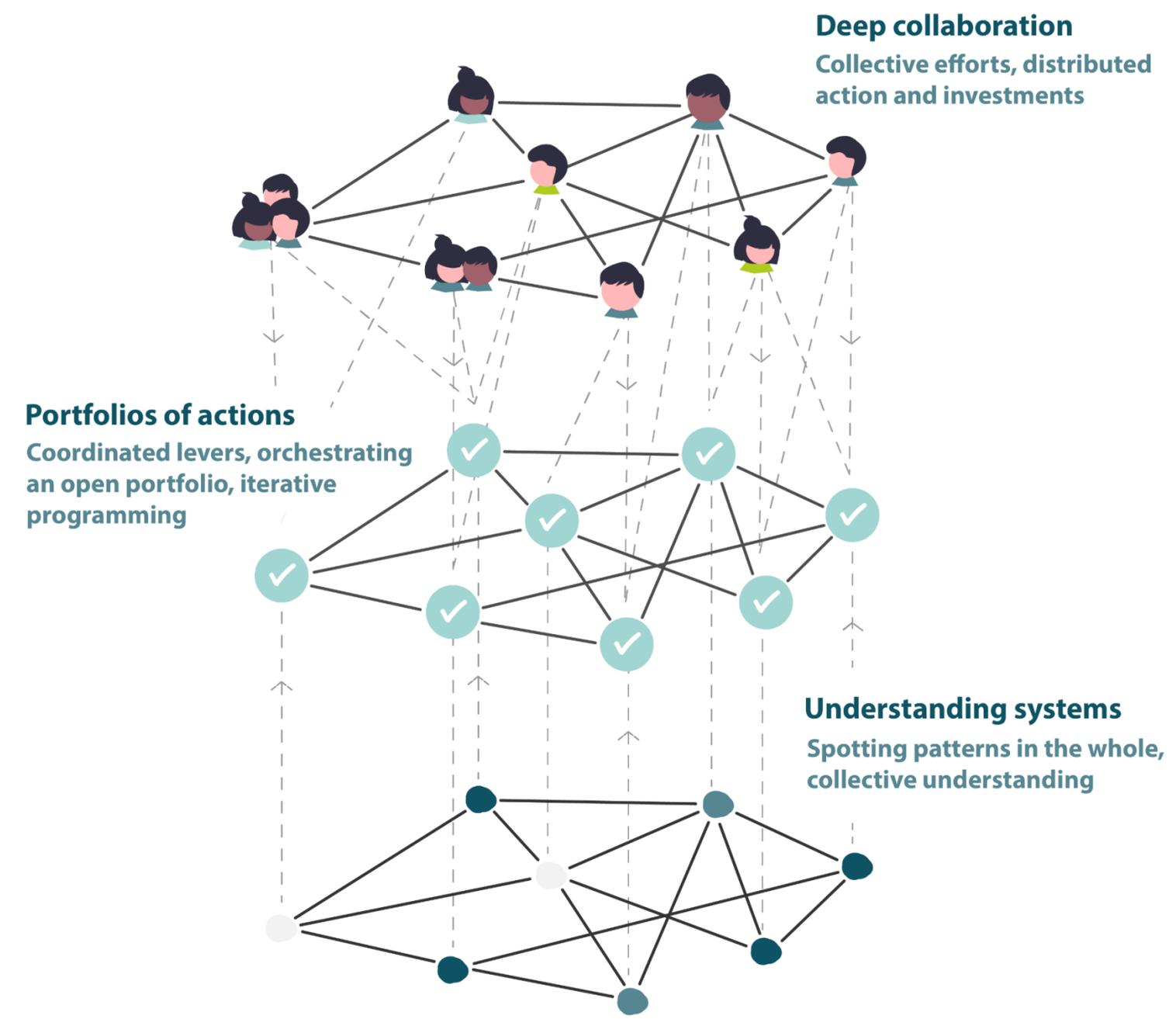
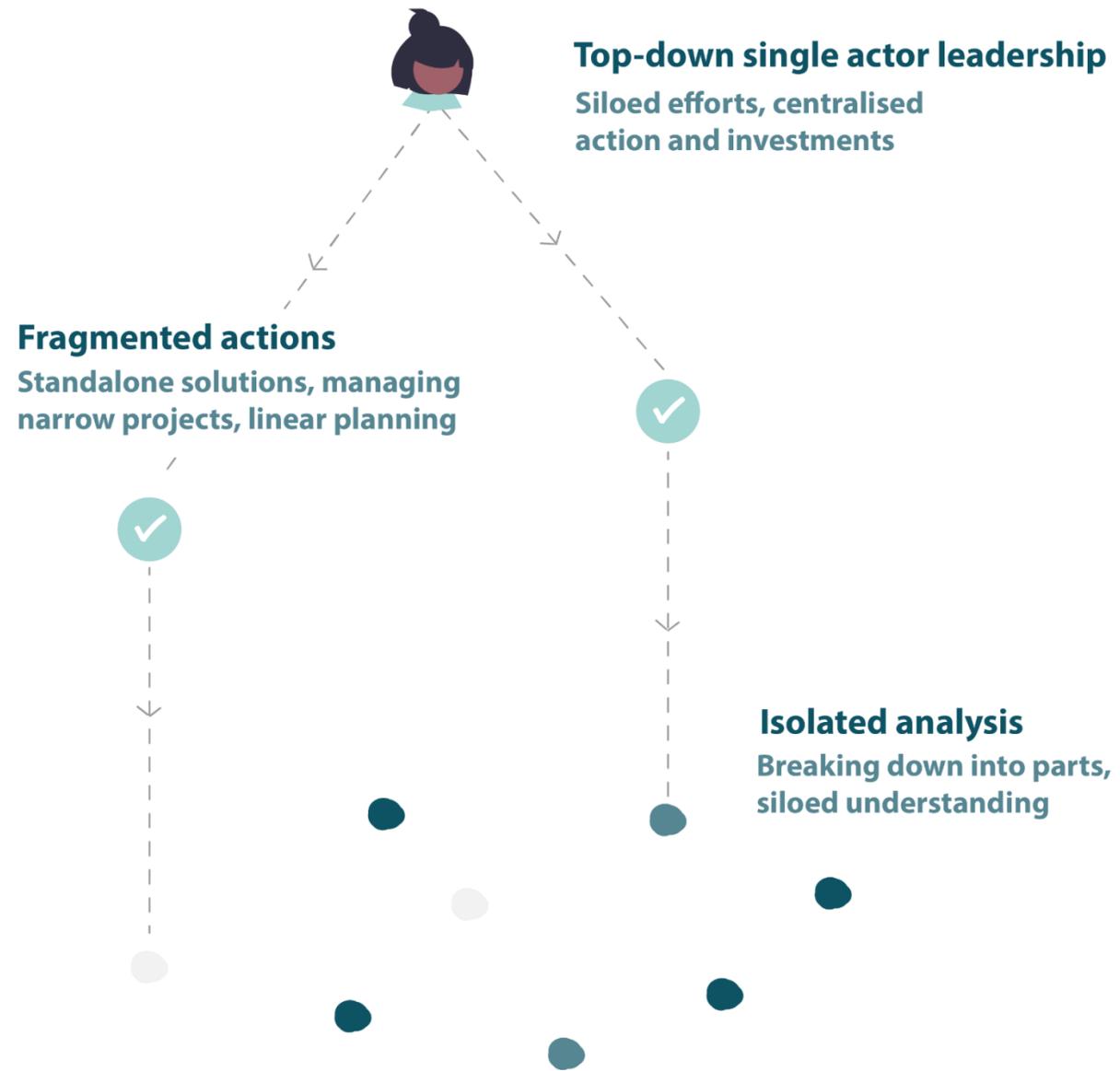


Cities Mission Climate City Contract





Systemic, multi-level, multi-actor





53 Cities Awarded the EU Mission Label



EU MISSION LABEL

CLIMATE-NEUTRAL & SMART CITIES

1st batch of awarded cities (October 2023): Sønderborg (Denmark), Mannheim (Germany), Madrid, Valencia, Valladolid, Vitoria-Gasteiz and Zaragoza (Spain), Klagenfurt (Austria), Cluj-Napoca (Romania) and Stockholm (Sweden).

2nd batch of awarded cities (March 2024): Ioannina, Kalamata, Kozani, Thessaloniki (Greece), Heidelberg (Germany), Leuven (Belgium), Espoo, Lahti, Lappeenranta, Tampere, Turku (Finland), Barcelona, Seville (Spain), Pecs (Hungary), Malmö (Sweden), Guimaraes, Lisbon (Portugal), Florence, Parma (Italy), Marseille, Lyon (France), Limassol (Cyprus) and Izmir (Türkiye).

3rd batch of awarded cities (October 2024): Aachen, Münster (Germany), Trikala (Greece), Miskolc (Hungary), Eilat (Israel), Bologna, Bergamo, Milan, Prato, Turin (Italy), Liepāja (Latvia), The Hague (the Netherlands), Porto (Portugal), Bucharest 2nd District, Suceava (Romania), Ljubljana, Kranj (Slovenia), Gothenburg, Gävle, Umeå (Sweden).



The analysis of the CCCs in underway..



..JRC feedback on the mobility pathways of the 33 Mission Labelled cities



Common areas for improvement:

- **Holistic approach and inclusion of certain measures:** cities demonstrate awareness of stakeholder collaboration, emphasizing private, public, and academic involvement.
- **BUT gaps remain in addressing, reduction of the car traffic, Low Emission Zones, Urban Vehicle Access Regulations and digital integrations.**
- Emphasis on electrification is common but optimizing and **shifting demand through sustainable modes (e.g.active mobility) and logistics improvements are often overlooked.**
- **Lack of detail**

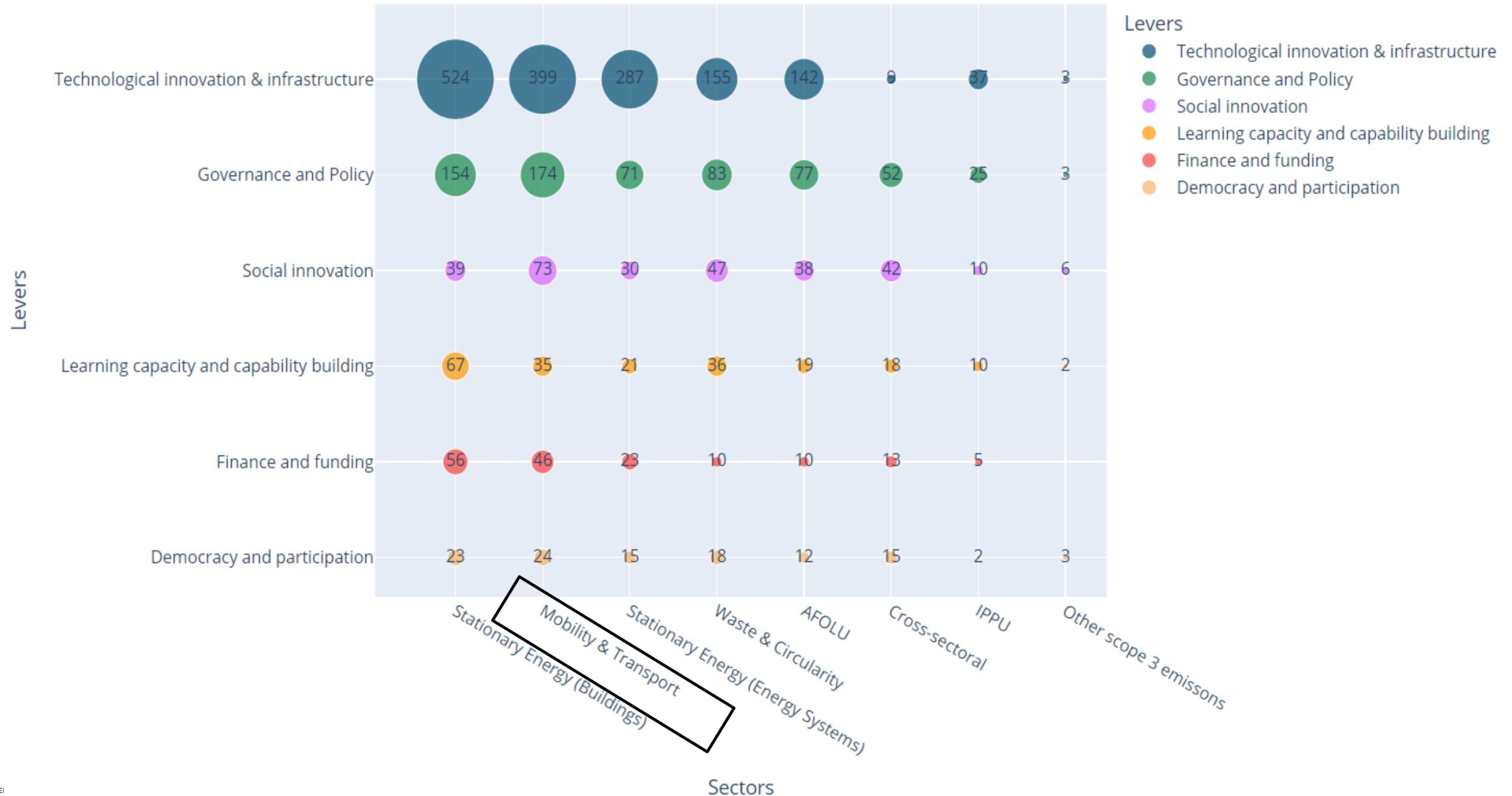


...JRC feedback on the mobility pathways of the 33 Mission Labelled cities

- Include **specific measures addressing the reduction of the need for motorized transport**, for modal shift and for shared transport;
- Assess **impacts beyond CO2 emissions** on changes in mobility
- Address emissions from **private cars, urban freight, airports.**
- Incorporate **innovative measures** (e.g., waterborne transport, cable car)
- Explore the **digitalization potential** and leveraging new data sources to enhance their transport planning.

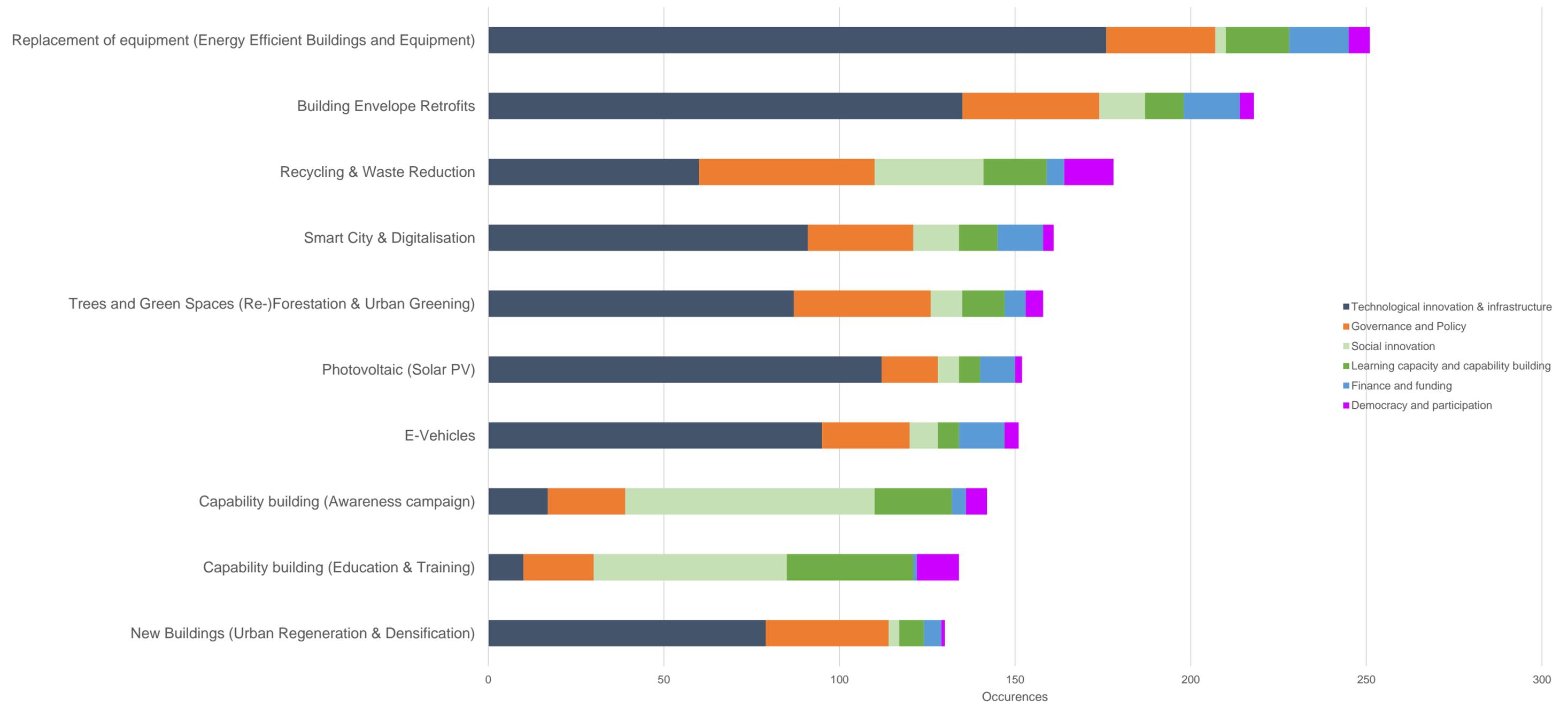
...NZC analysis of 53 action portfolios

Overall portfolio tends to focus on T&I and stationary energy





..most frequently cited actions

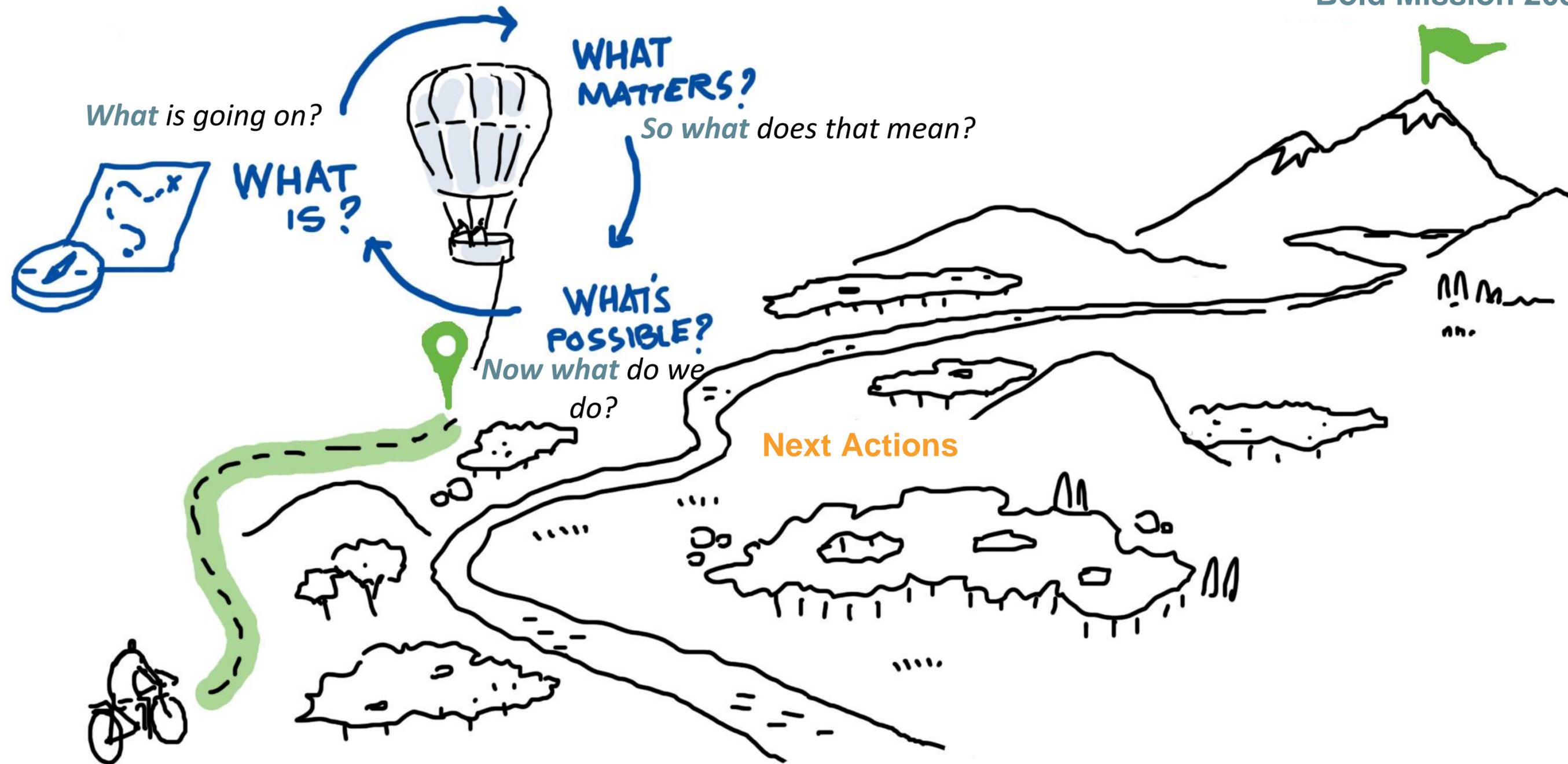




Implementation and iteration

Learning Loop

Bold Mission 2030

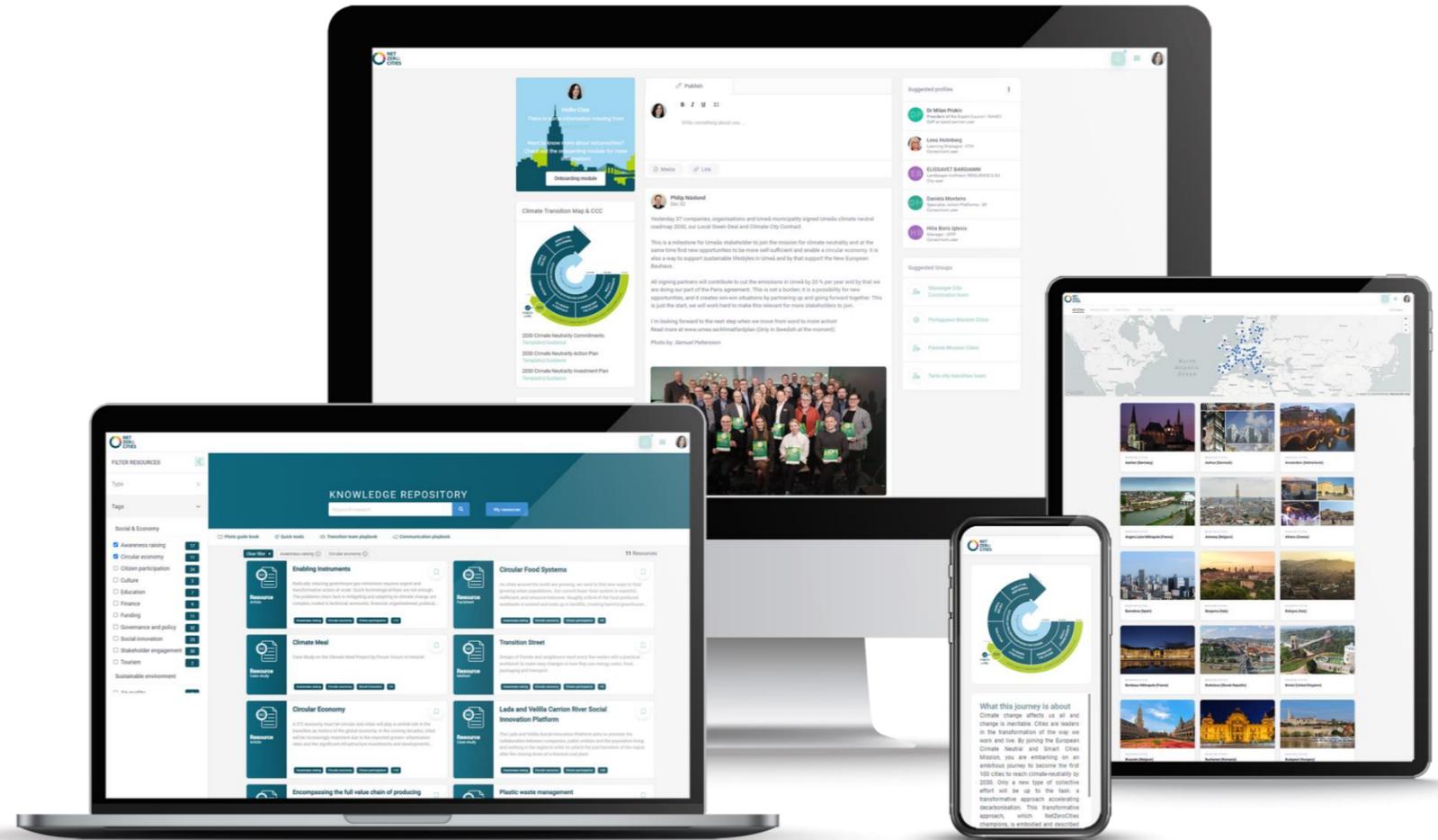




Join The NetZeroCities Portal

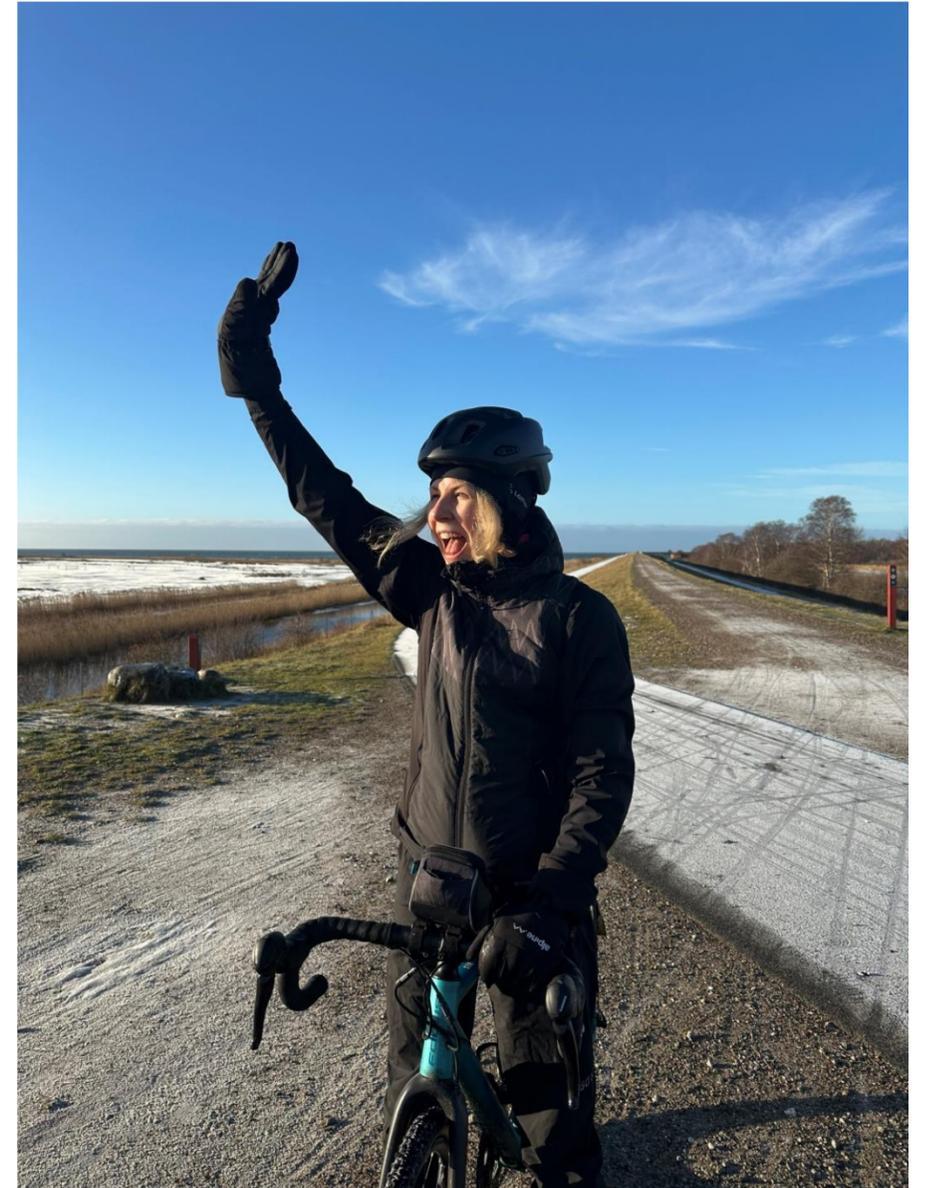


NetZeroCities.app





**Thank you for
your attention!**





For more information:

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Anna.Huttunen@climate-kic.org

[Anna Huttunen | LinkedIn](#)



**Baden-Württemberg
Ministry of Transport**



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Baden-Württemberg
Ministry of Transport



Karlsruhe

PATHWAYS TO CLIMATE NEUTRALITY: How can Baden-Württemberg's digital state-wide transport demand model contribute to climate protection?

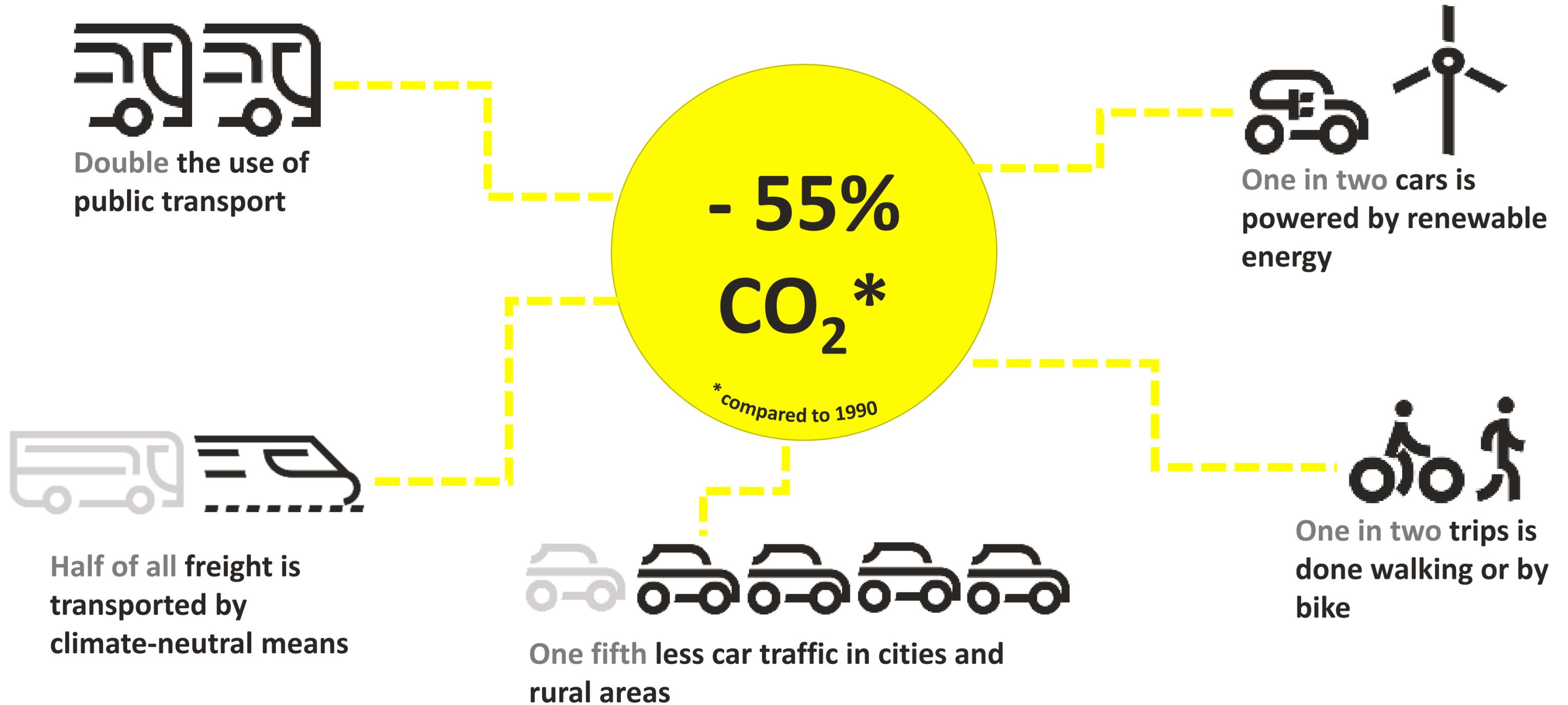
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27 November 2024

Linda Heine, Ministry of Transport Baden-Württemberg

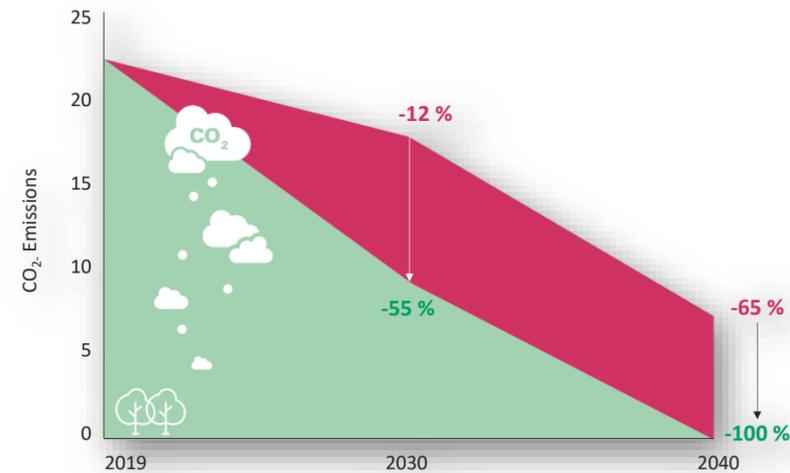
Dr. Volker Waßmuth, PTV Transport Consult GmbH

Transforming the Transport Sector by 2030

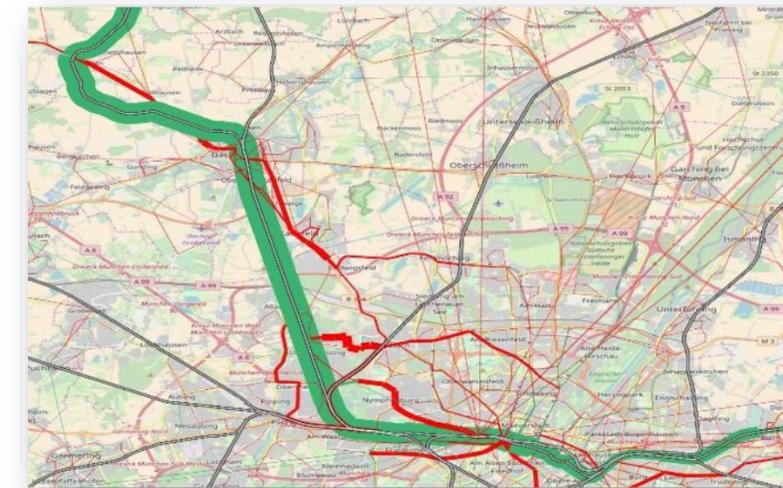


Key goals of the model

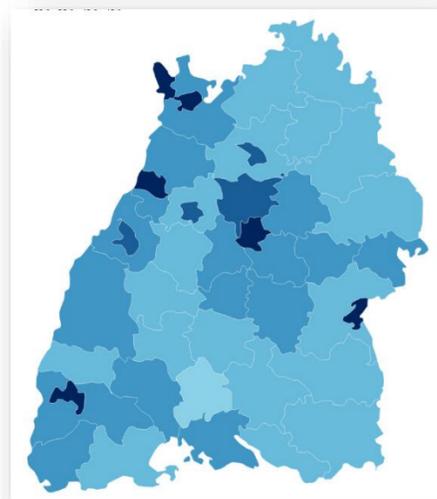
Calculation of CO₂-emissions



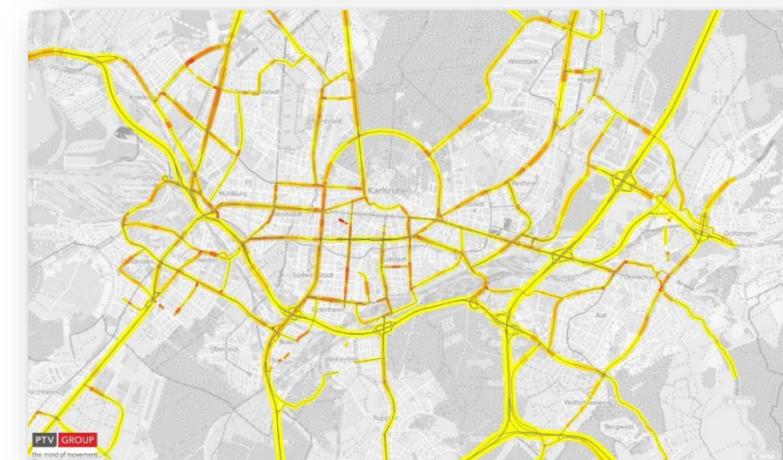
Basis for feasibility studies road / rail / bike



Scenarios for overall development

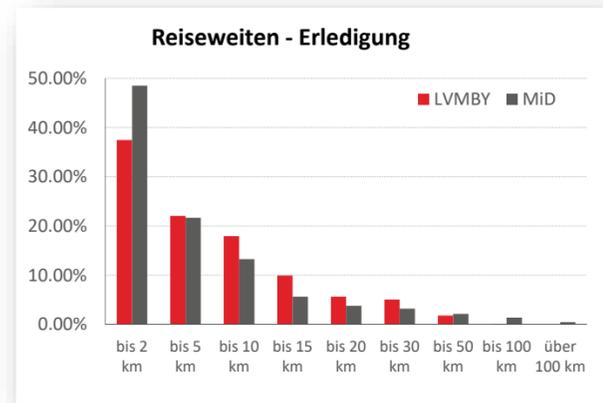


Integrated data base for urban applications

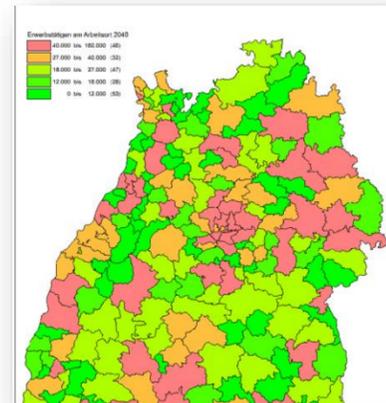


Structure of the Model

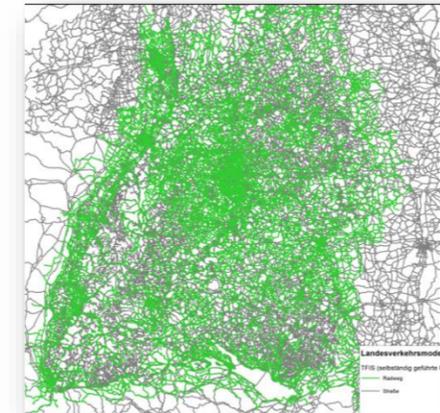
Behaviorial data



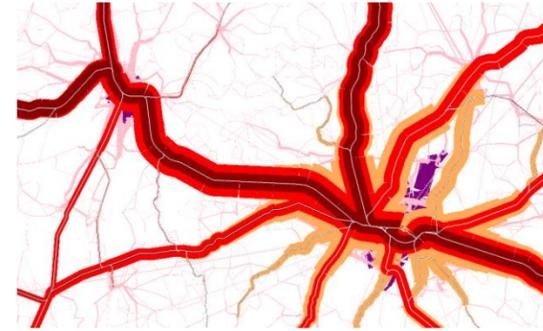
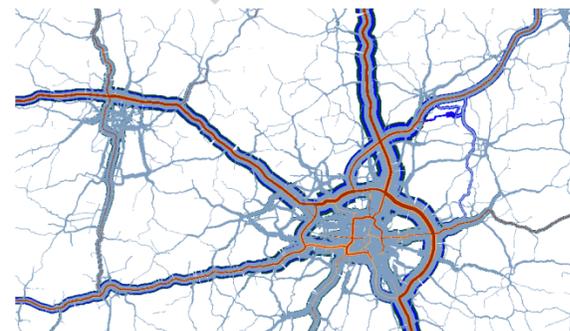
spatial structure



Network models



transport demand model
sensitive to all input variables

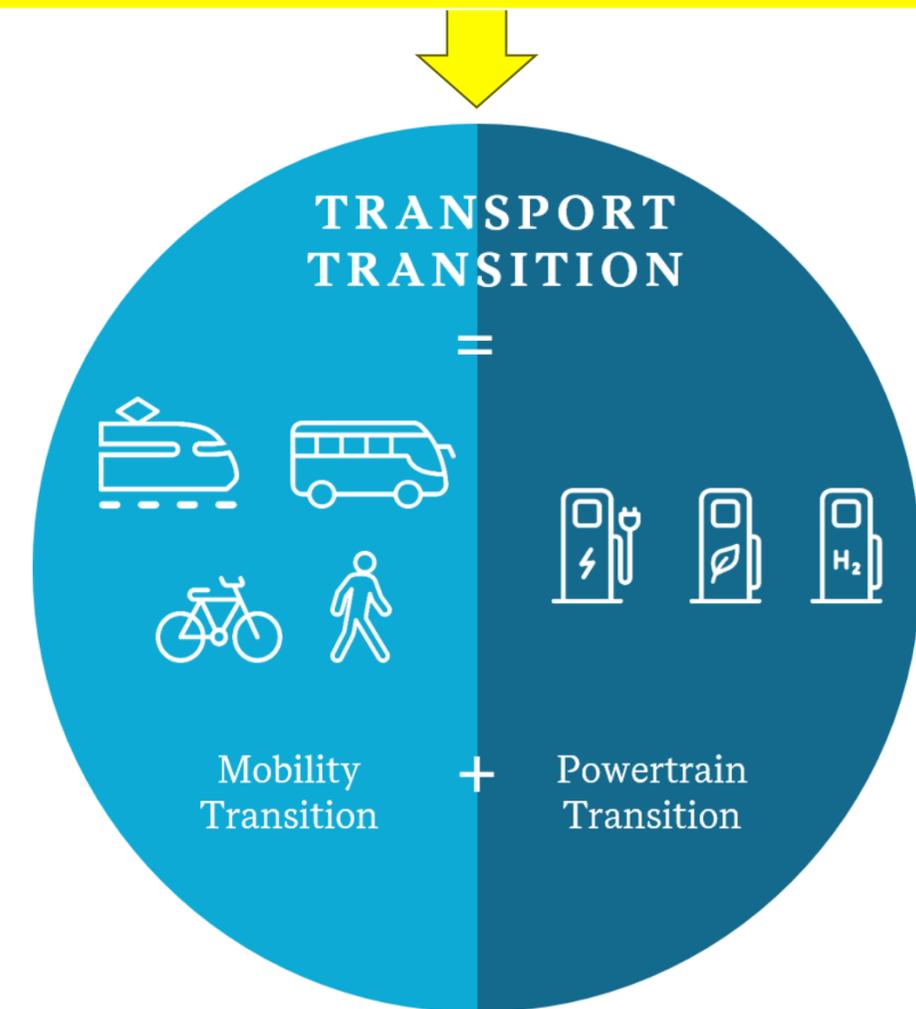
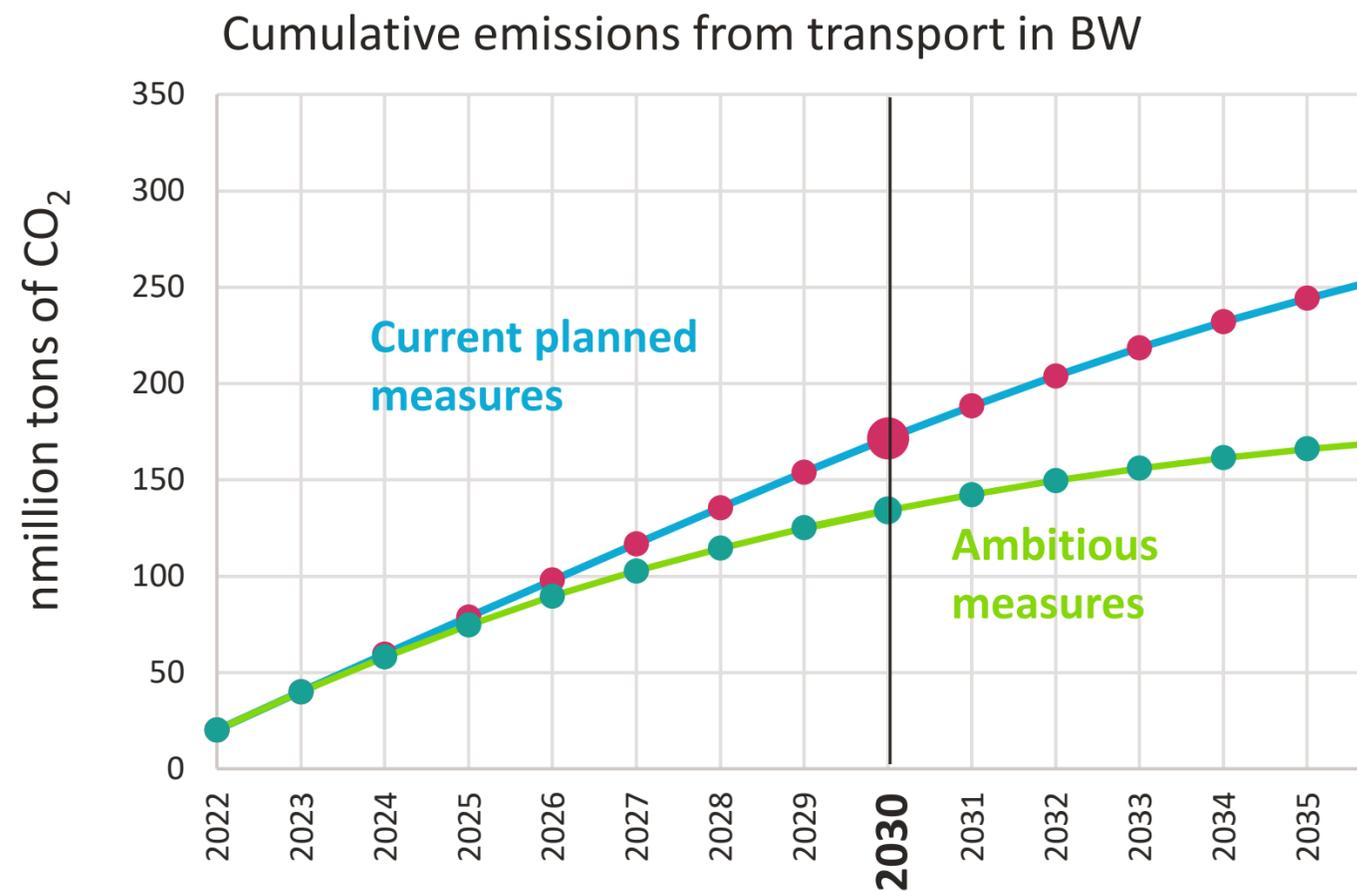


Output

- ➔ traffic volumes (all mode)
- ➔ impacts / emissions
- ➔ current travel times
- ➔ costs and revenues

Forecast Scenarios

Scenario 1:	Current planned measures for 2030	politically decided, firmly planned and/or financed measures
Scenario 2:	Ambitious measures to meet 2030 targets	ambitious measures to accelerate the transport transition



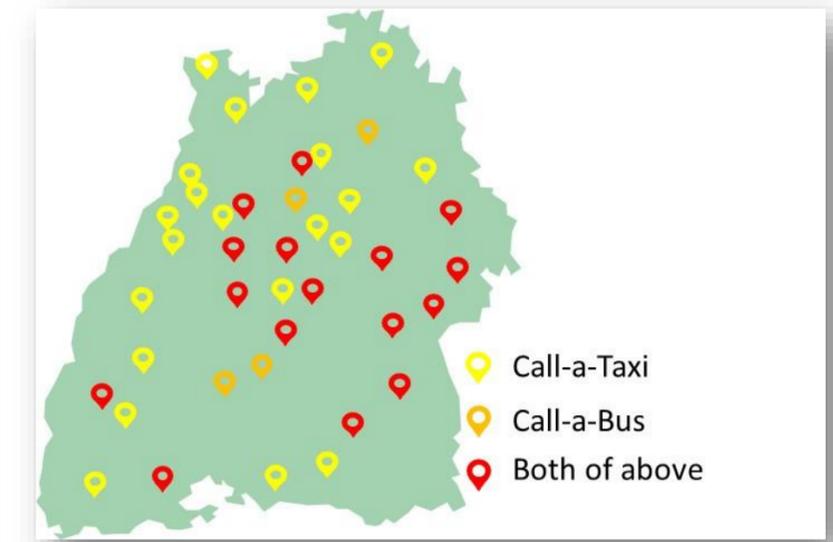
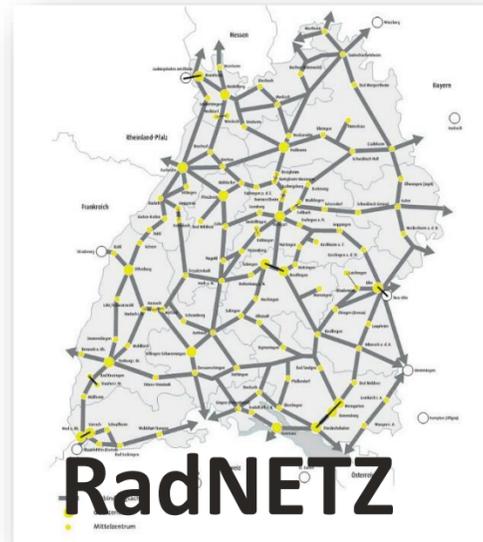
Innovative Features

State-of-the-art-transport demand model (and a little bit more...):

- Fully integrated bicycle network
- Sub-models for car ownership, public transport decisions, OnDemand transport, tariff structure ...
- Modal choice model for freight transport
- Detailed, link based, calculation of emissions



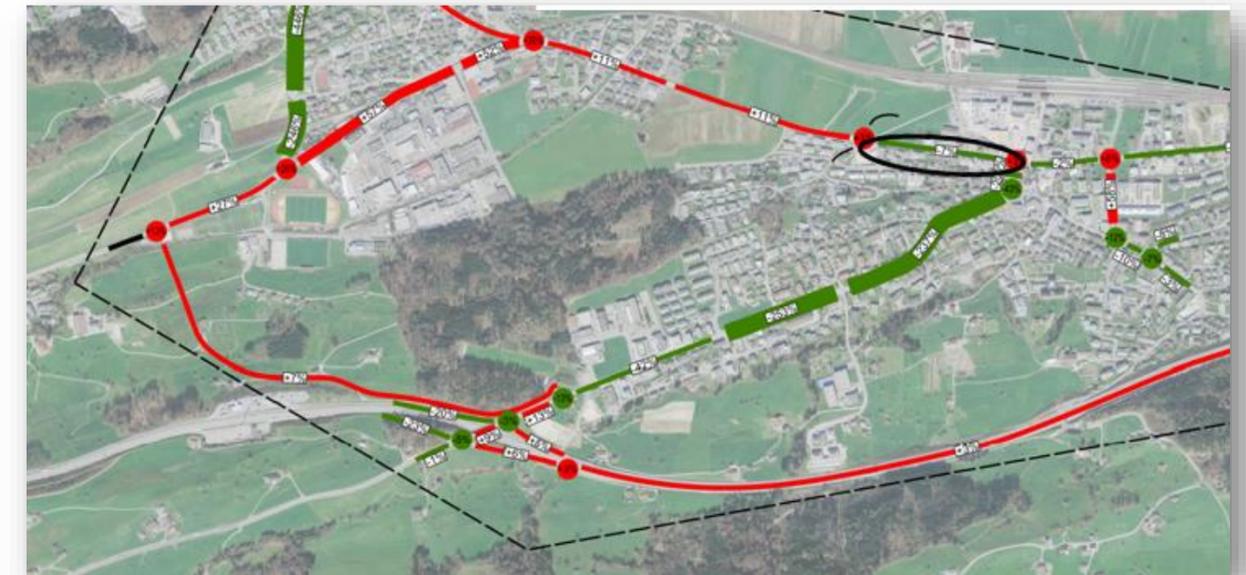
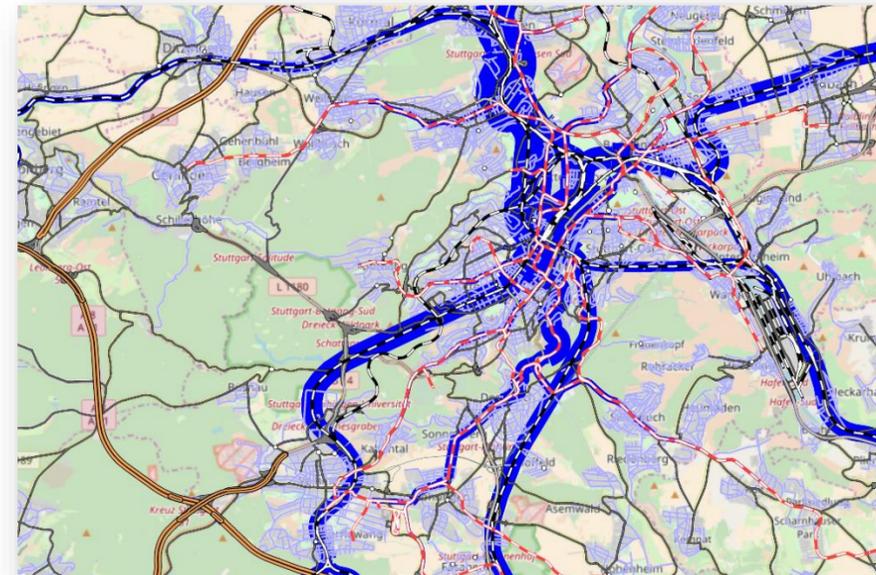
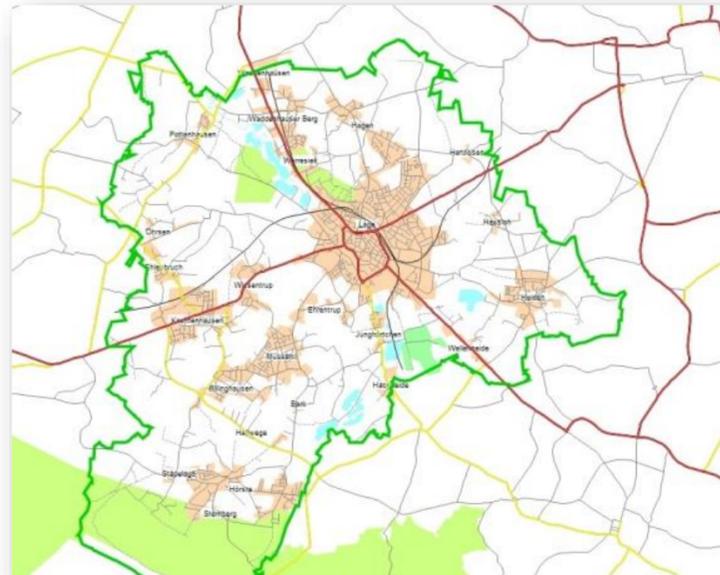
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Urban Applications

Basis for

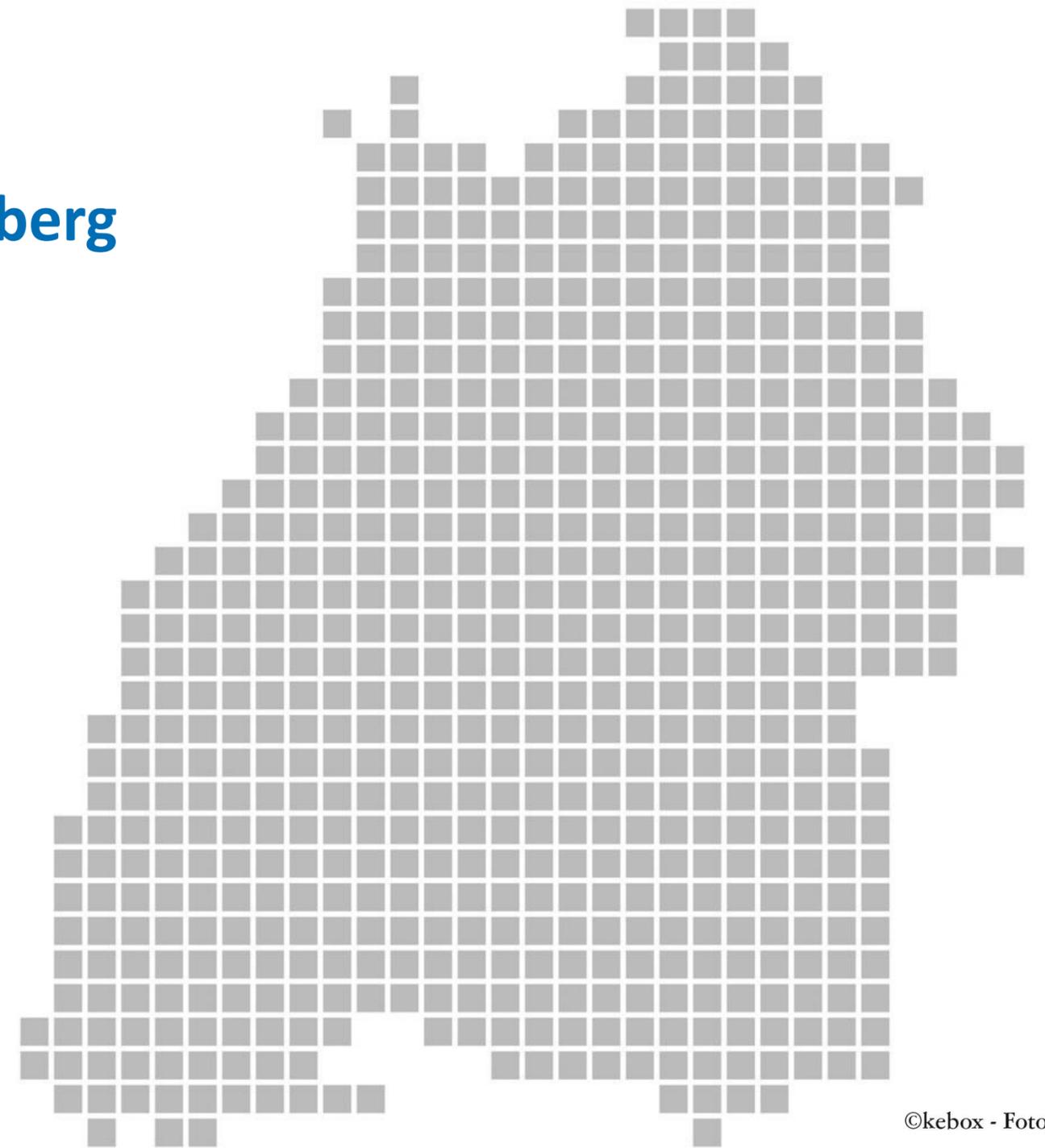
- Urban transport demand models
- SUMP / climate mobility plans
- Local and regional studies for cycle network planning, public transport operations, road safety analysis,....



Conclusion

The Transport demand model for Baden-Württemberg

- Is innovative
- Offers many applications and secures consistency
- Can handle future tasks in traffic and transport (like MaaS, environmental analysis)
- Can be used by public authority and every consultant
- Can be refined and recalibrated in the local application
- Will be operational by end of 2025.



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Thank you for your attention!

Your questions...

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27 - 28 NOVEMBER 2024

KARLSRUHE (DE)

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Telefon: 0711 89696 - 0
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How does AI change the governance of (sustainable) mobility?

NOVEMBER 2024, POLIS

Frauke Behrendt, Associate Professor Transitions to Sustainable Mobility
Eriketti Servou, Freelance Researcher & Consultant

Why AI-Based MaaS Is Poised To Be The Future Of Transportation



Shailesh Manjrekar Forbes Councils Member
Forbes Technology Council COUNCIL POST | Membership (Fee-Based)

Sep 14, 2020, 09:00am EDT

Global head of AI and strategic alliances at Weka.IO, driving AI strategy and business growth.



AI Humans
Decisions Governance
Sustainability



How is AI is used in MaaS? Sustainability?

Technical literature

- Smart mobility, Transport modelling, Computer science

Social Science literature

- Data governance, Algorithmic governance, Responsible innovation

Participant Observation

- 10 international MaaS Workshops on technical capabilities/data/AI in MaaS, 2021-2022



Dr. Eriketti Servou

- Innovation Consultant at Egen Green
- Guest Researcher & former PostDoc at TU/e

Servou, Behrendt, & Horst (2023) Data, AI and governance in MaaS - leading to sustainable mobility? *Transportation Research Interdisciplinary Perspectives*, 19, 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trip.2023.100806>

AI: Relevant for 3 key aspects of MaaS

End user demand

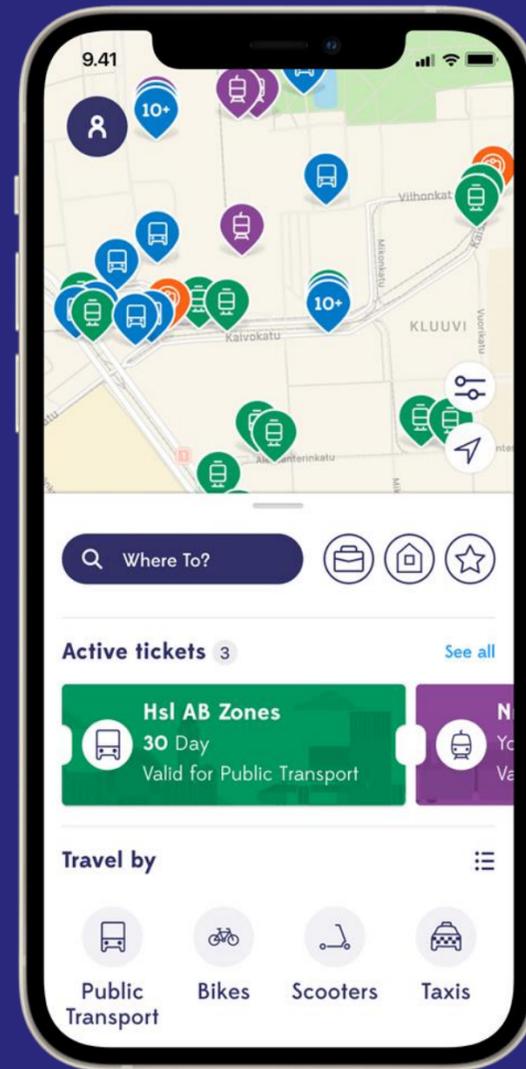
Mobility service supply

Mobility system optimization

AI: Relevant for 3 key aspects of MaaS

End user demand

- Understanding user behavior
- Personalizing journey planning, integrated ticketing and booking
- Creating flexible mobility packages
- Nudging user behavior



- Rebound effects
- Discrimination in terms of, income, location, etc.

AI: Relevant for 3 key aspects of MaaS



Mobility service supply

- Integrate mobility services & providers through AI recommenders
 - Learn about transport mode availability/supply
 - Collaboration among stakeholders & members
 - New governance models (i.e., public-private collaborations)
- **Energy consumption (data centres)**
 - **Cross-border scaling up: if supply integration is centralized**
 - **AI might evade accountability**

AI: Relevant for 3 key aspects of MaaS



- Existing MaaS projects have not achieved this
- Hypothesis abstracted from computer modelling
- Links to wider discussions on delegating governance of climate change to AI on a global scale

Mobility system optimization

- Most complex & advanced level of MaaS
- Bundling supply & demand
- Predicting & modelling traffic
- “Brain” of urban mobility
- Can integrate sustainability goals (e.g. emission reduction, efficiency, accessibility)

AI: Relevant for 3 key aspects of MaaS

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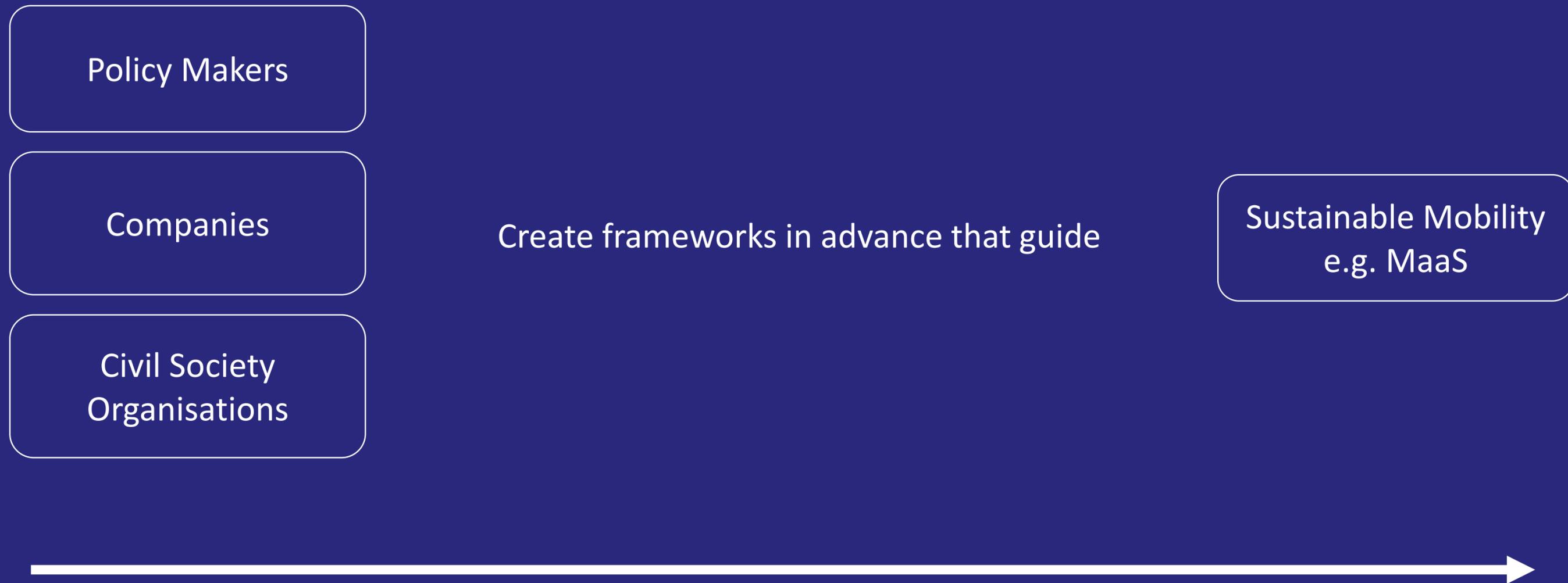
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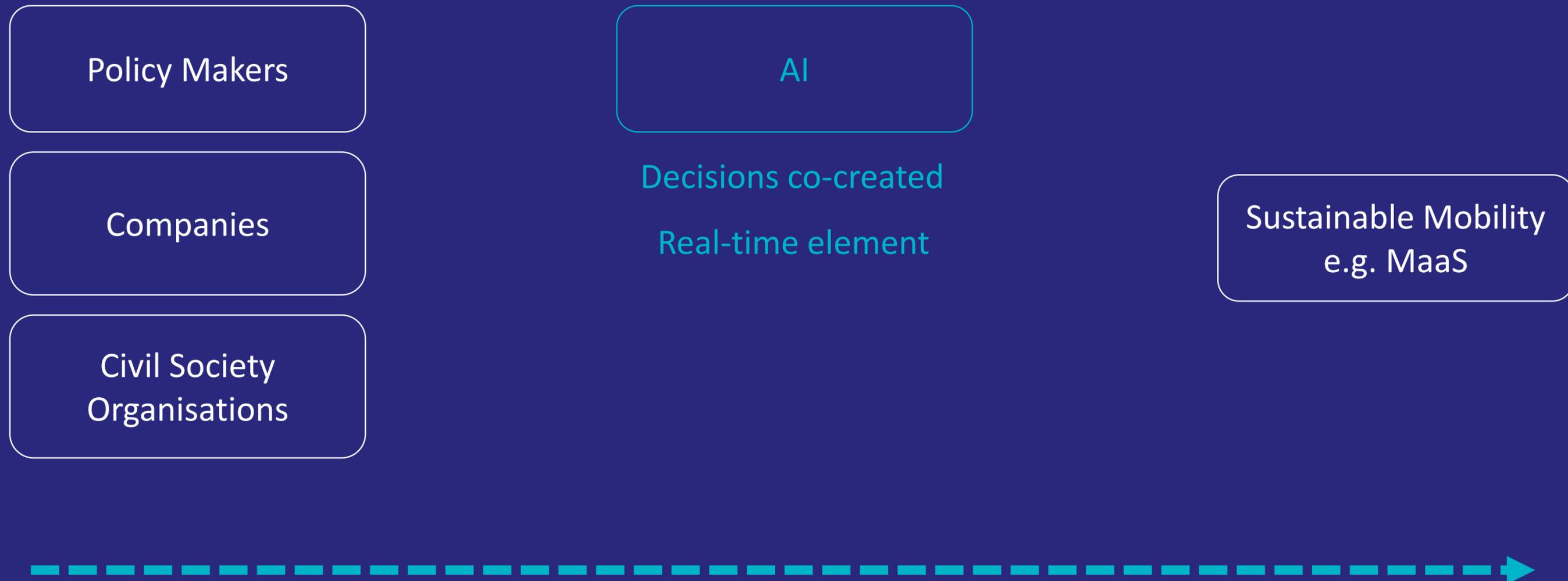
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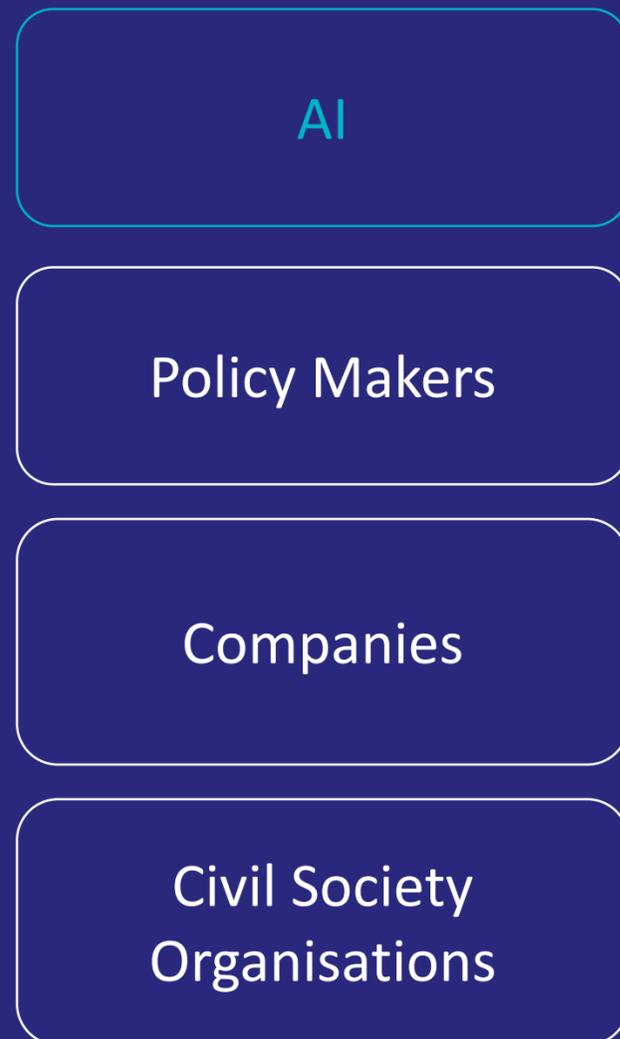
How are decisions around mobility taken (governance)?



How are decisions around mobility taken (governance)? AI?



Hybrid Governance



- AI as actor in governance processes
- Interplay between humans & AI
- creates new accountabilities, opportunities and risks
- for sustainability and beyond

Hybrid AI & Human Governance

AI

Policy Makers

Companies

Civil Society
Organisations

Developers

- Requires co-creation and collaboration between developers, policymakers, citizens and algorithms
- Objectives and values of algorithms need to be decided collectively by private and public actors
- To ensure alignment of interests and public value



Sustainability with AI

AI for Sustainability

Sustainability of AI

Hybrid Governance

Hybrid governance with AI: Shaping sustainable futures and decision making

- How to best care for sustainability in hybrid governance processes?
- How to translate policy goals, such as emission reduction or accessibility into AI?
- How to co-create strategies for hybrid governance that allow for open trade-offs between individual, market, and public interests – especially in the light of the climate crisis?
- Who should be involved and how: developers, policymakers, company leader, civil society? Skills?

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Pathways to climate neutrality

Evaluating the effectiveness of multimodal urban mobility hubs to motivate passengers to use more sustainable modes of transport for their first/last mile trip

16:45 PM - 18:15 PM

27 November 2024

Maria Morfoulaki, CERTH/HIT

 **Kornitia** Maria Kotoula, CERTH/HIT
This project has received funding from the
innovation programme under grant agreement
No 953939



_urban multimodal mobility hubs concept

Designated locations within urban areas
integrating various modes of transport



Strategically situated near
major transport terminals

Aiming to enhance the overall
mobility experience while:

- ✓ reducing traffic congestion
- ✓ improving air quality
- ✓ encouraging the use of environmentally friendly transportation alternatives

Valuable solution when
dealing with traffic
problems generated in
TEN-T Urban nodes



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 953939

_ urban multimodal mobility hubs key features

Intermodal Connectivity



Accessibility for all

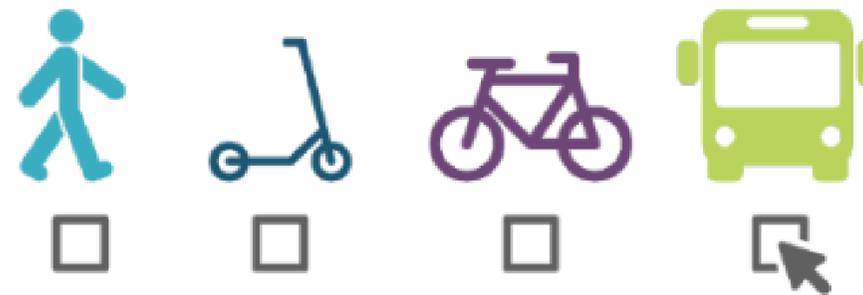


Information and Services



-  Travel Information
-  Digital Logistics Platforms
-  Digital Interactive Walls
-  Charging points
-  Wi-Fi

Multi-Modal Transportation Alternatives



Land Use Integration

- embrace opportunities for
- ✓ retail activities
 - ✓ socializing



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon innovation programme under grant agreement No 953939



_mechanisms behind the operation of urban multimodal hubs that influence travel behavior



Sustainability and awareness

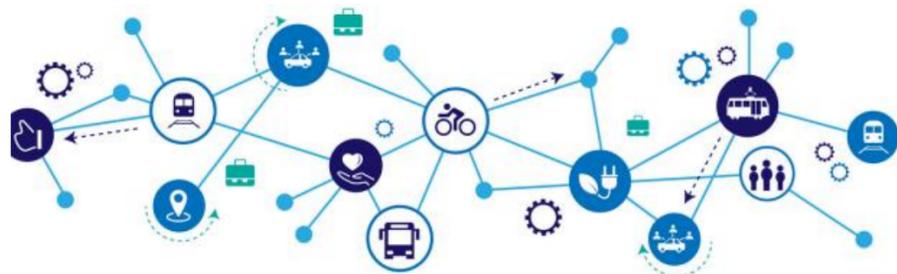
Behavioural nudges and incentives



Improved travel experience



Convenience and accessibility



Car dependency reduction



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 953939





Evaluating the effectiveness of hubs in MOVE21 cases

Well structured questionnaires designed to

- Capture hub's users and non-users travel attitudes
- Understand the prerequisites under which they are both willing to change travel habits

Sample of 1326 participants

302 users

1024 non users



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 953939



_MOVE21 case studies

Hamburg – KaltenKircher Platz, multifuncional neighborhood hub

Different mobility services (Park & Ride/ Park & Shared modes)
& Shared last mile logistics modes offer in the same place



Mobility services

- ✓ Carsharing & charging infrastructure
- ✓ Parking zone for micro-mobility
- ✓ Bicycle racks
- ✓ Charging point for commercial electric car-users (taxis)
- ✓ Improve connection to existing bus station

Last mile logistics services

micro-depot: logistic companies and start-ups use cargo bikes for last mile deliveries



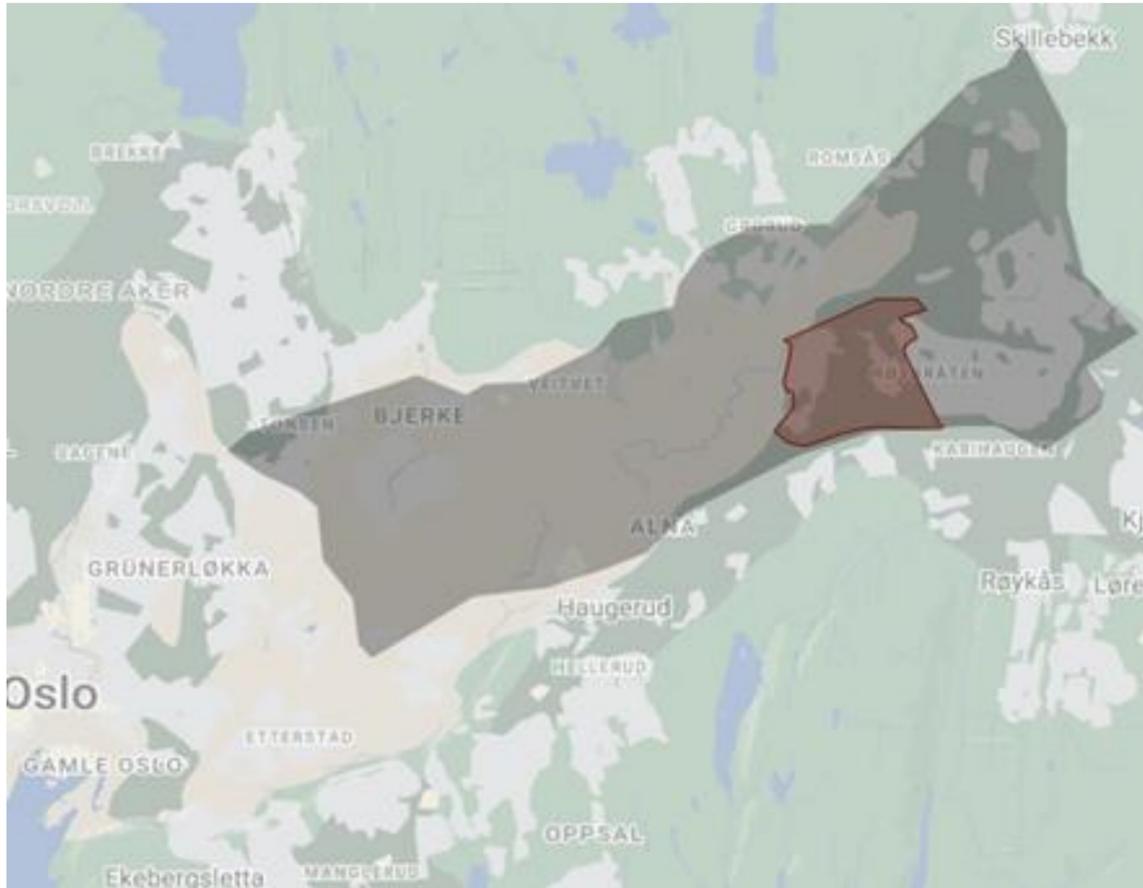
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_MOVE21 case studies

Oslo Grorud Mobility Hub Network

Increase liveability without owning a private car with mobility hubs connected to existing nodes in suburban areas



Deployment of different mobility and freight services in public and private space



Mobility services

- ✓ e-scooters
- ✓ e-bicycles
- ✓ Car sharing
- ✓ Safe bicycle lockers
- ✓ Trains

Logistics services

- ✓ Parcel lockers



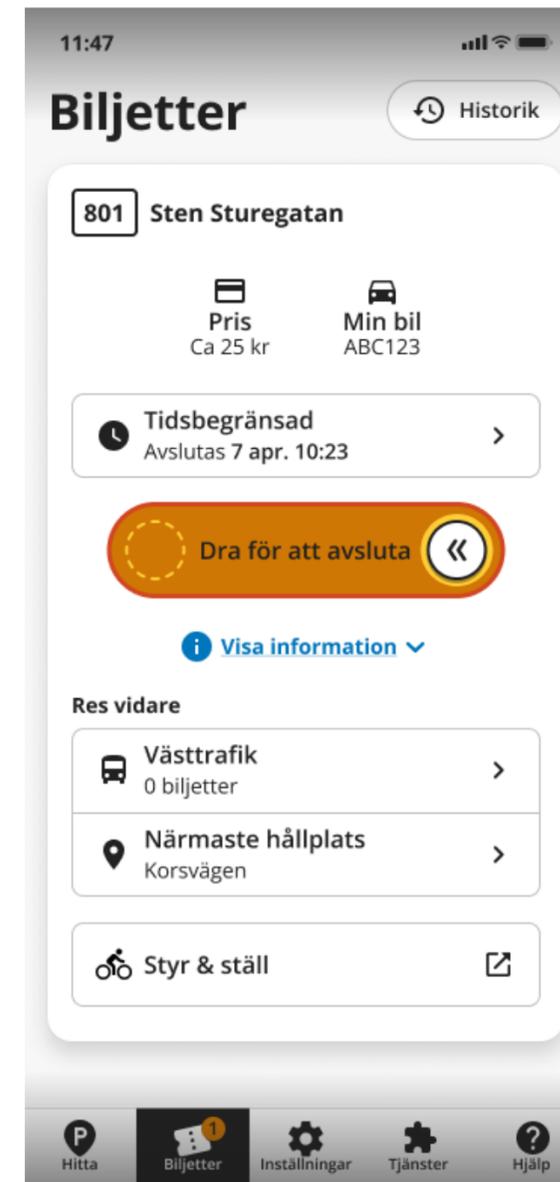
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MOVE21 case studies

GOTHENBURG - Park & Bike Klippan

Micromobility hub area offering different combinations of transport modes



Mobility services

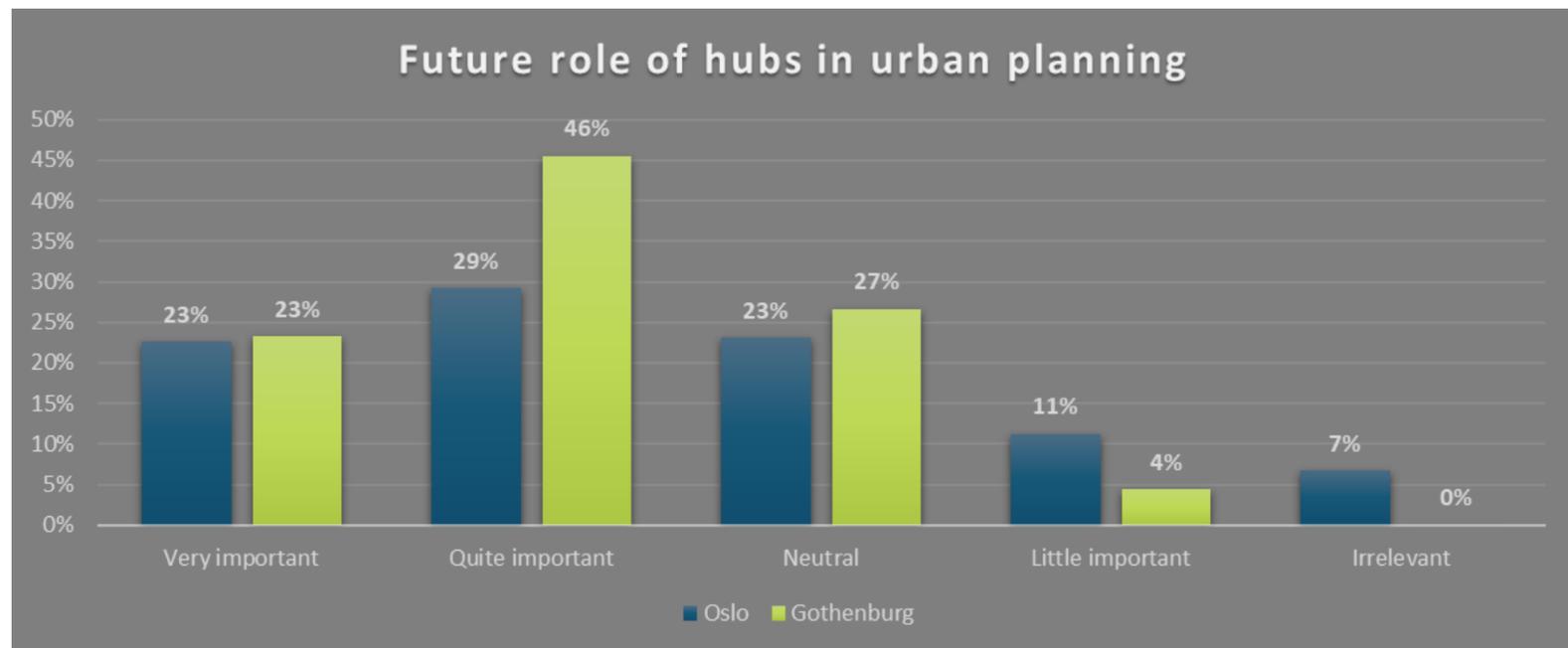
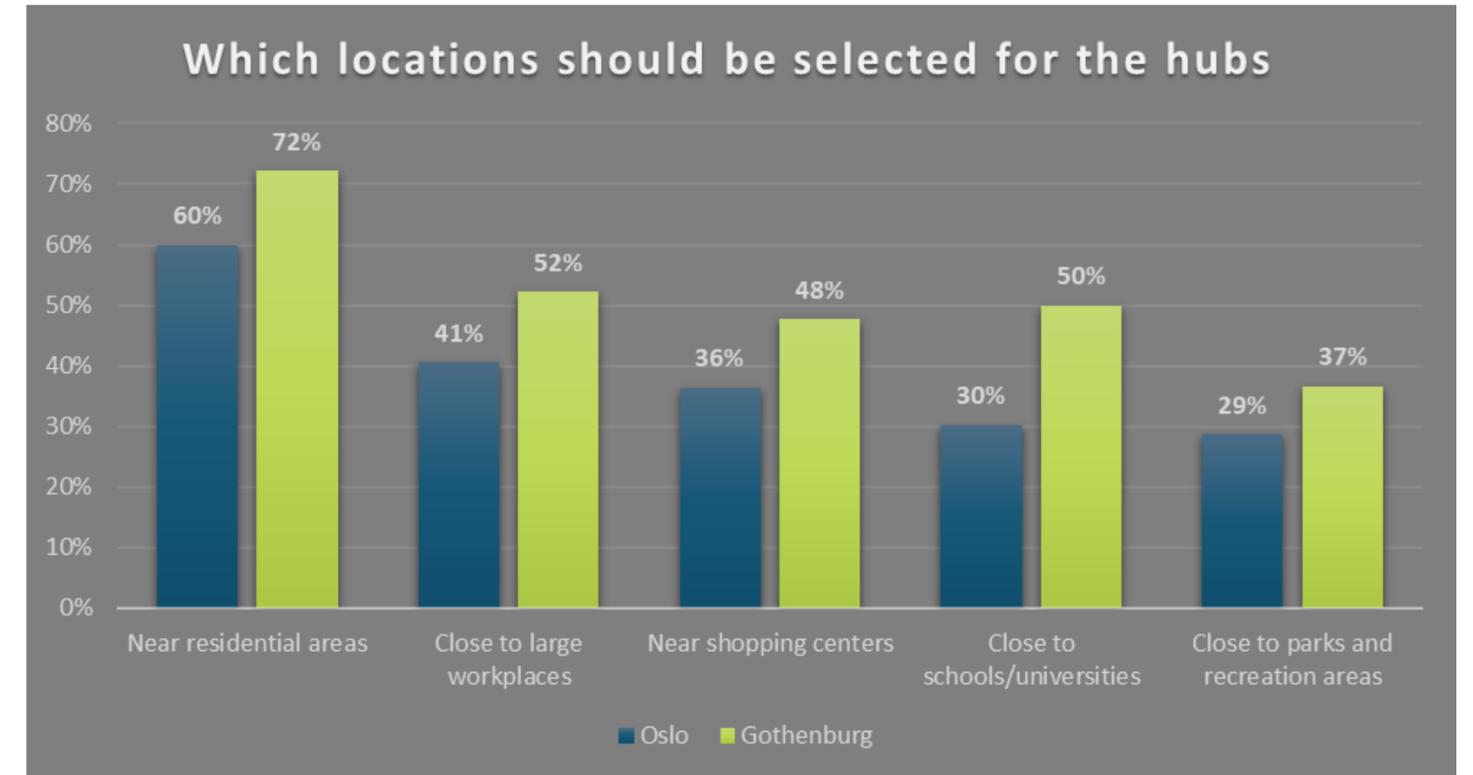
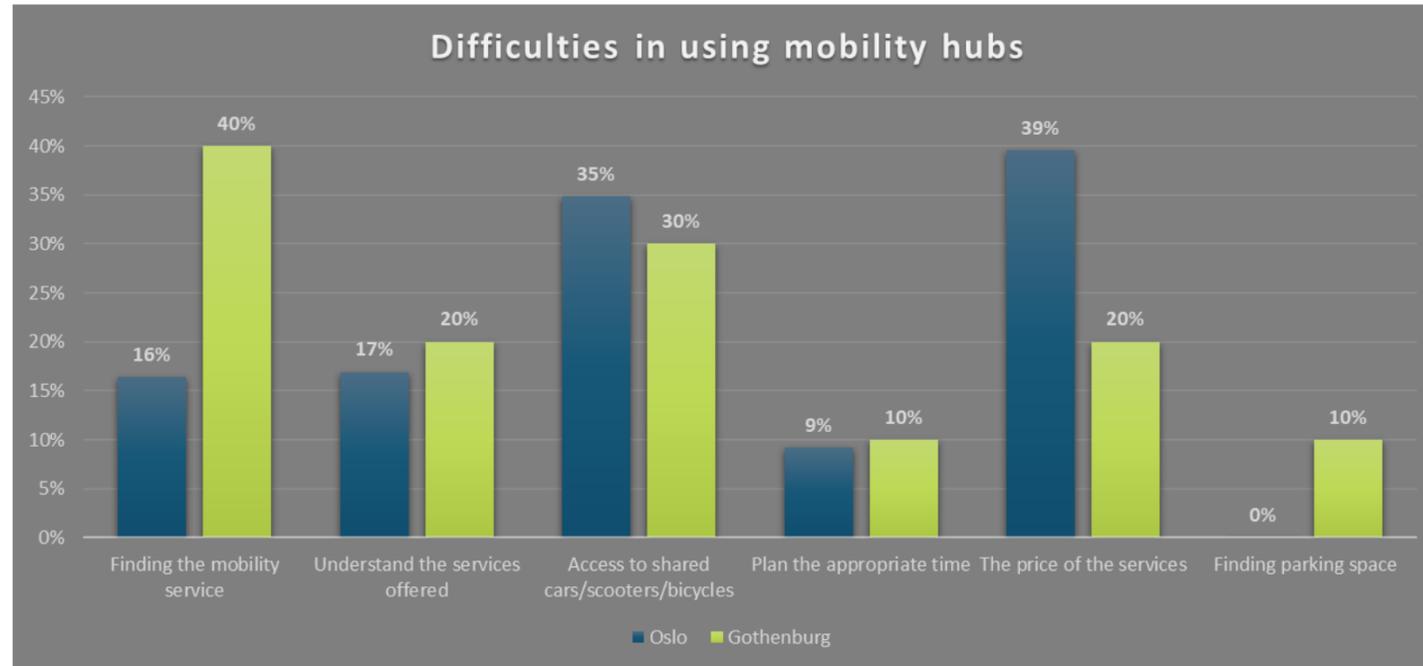
- ✓ New public rental bike-station to promote the Park & Ride as a mobility choice to the city center
- ✓ Integration parking app and public rental bike



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 953939



_evaluation findings – USERS

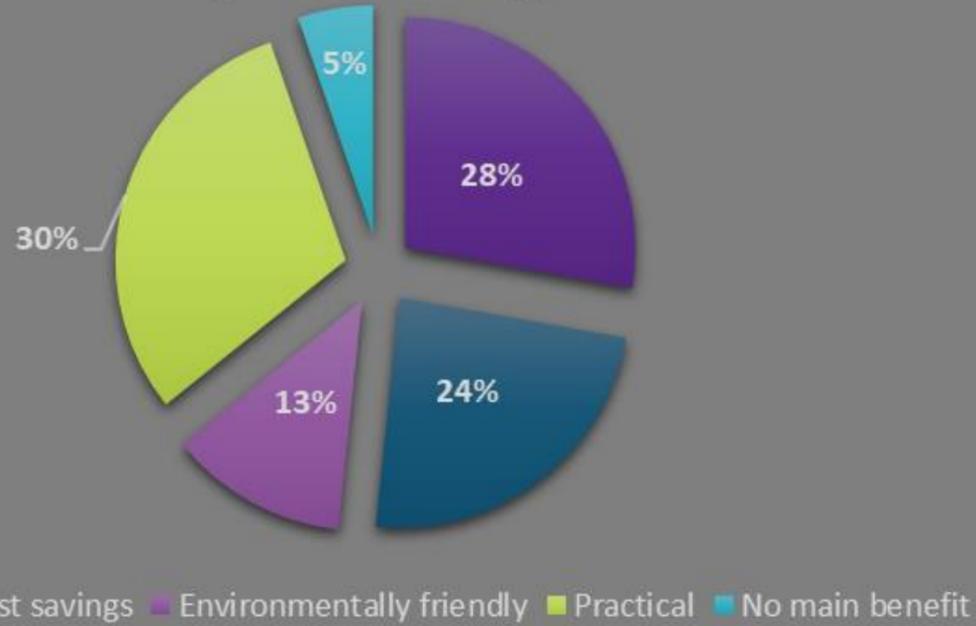


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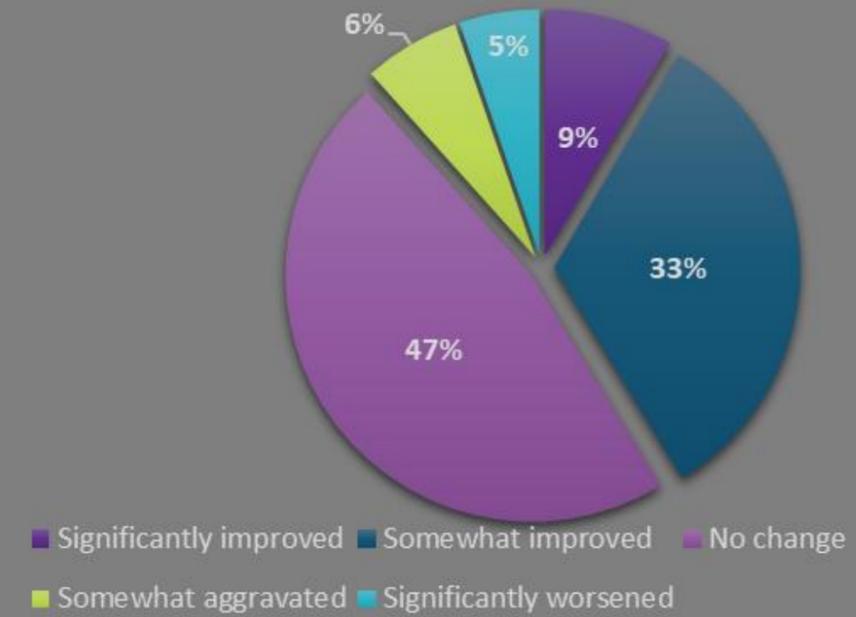


_evaluation findings – USERS

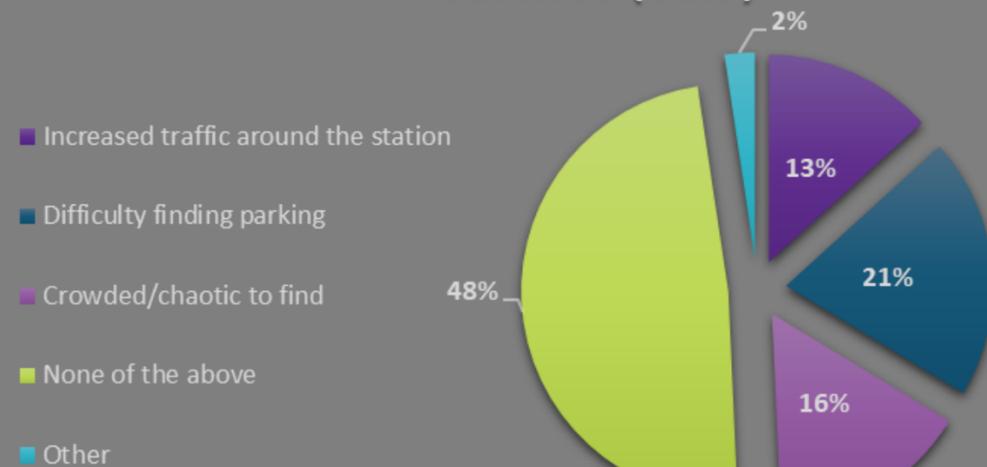
Main benefits from using the mobility hub (Gothenburg)



To what extent has the use of mobility services influenced your daily travel experience (Oslo)



Consequences after the introduction of mobility services (Oslo)



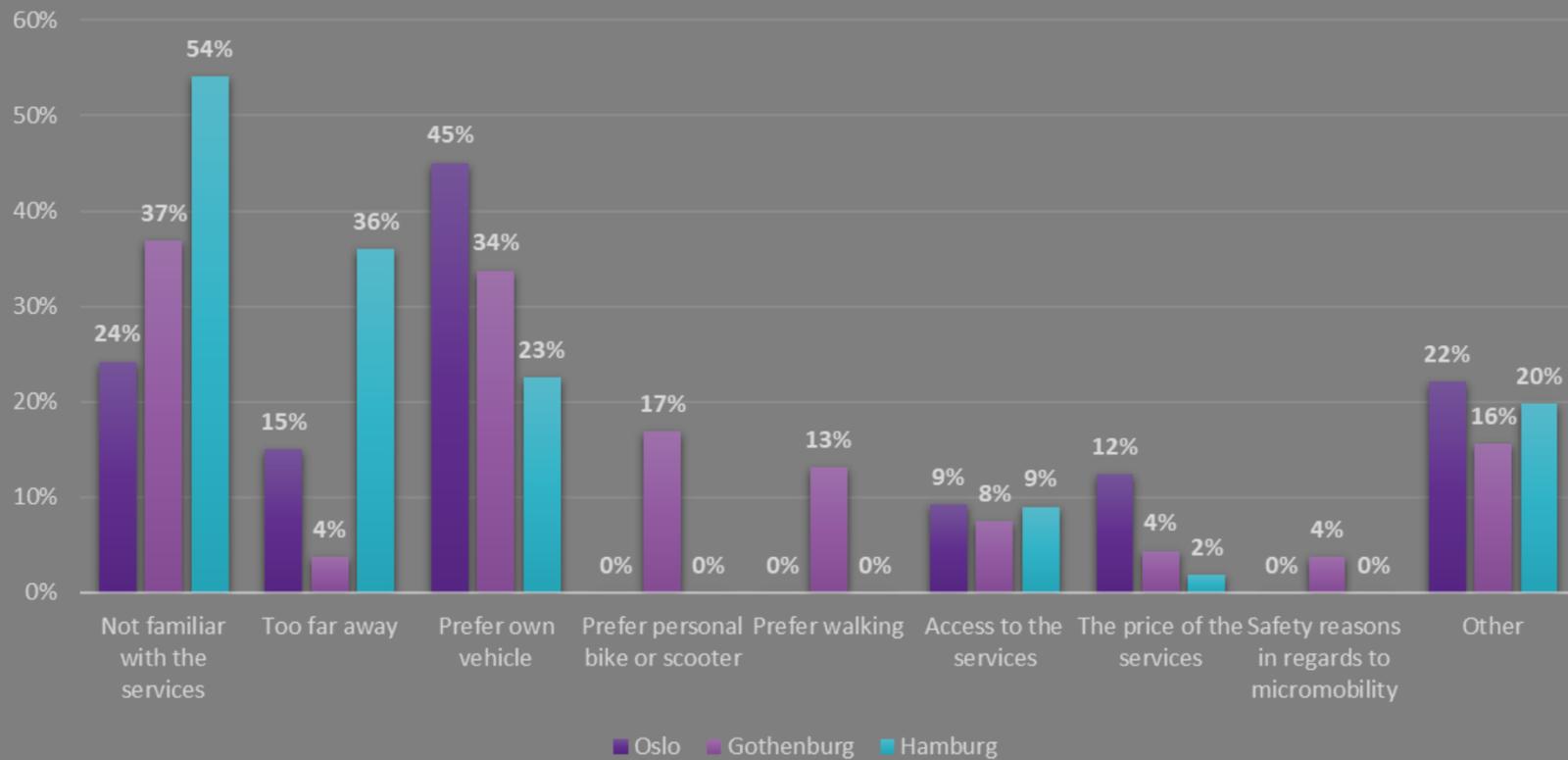
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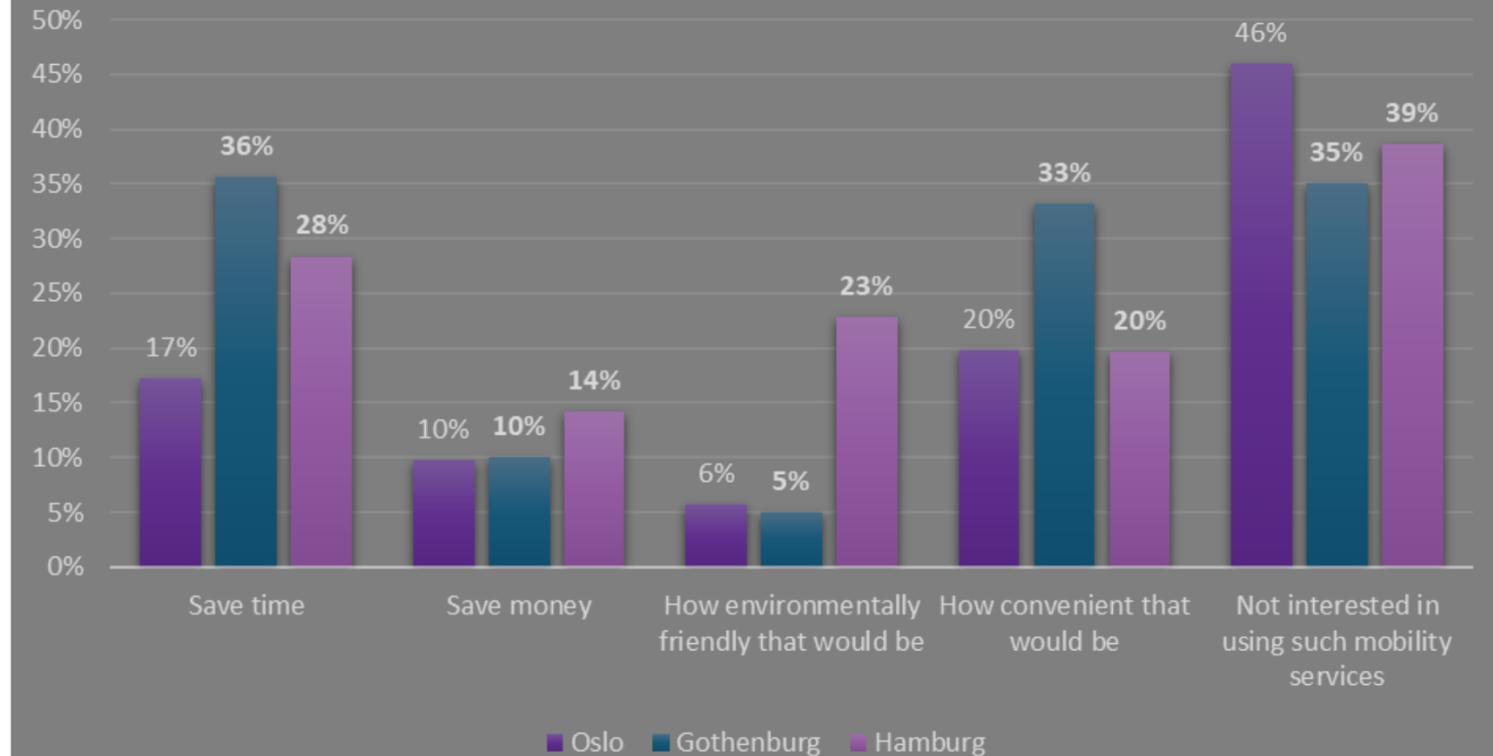
_evaluation findings – NON-USERS



Most important reasons for not using mobility hubs



Factors that motivates you to use the hub/services



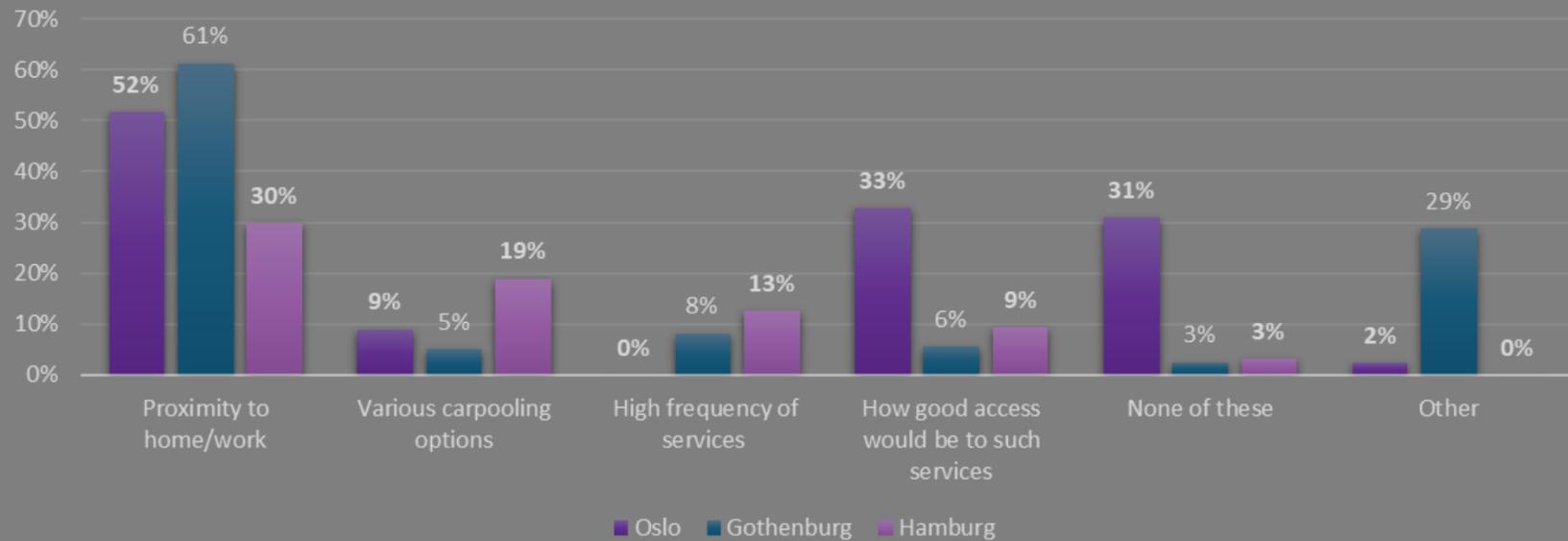
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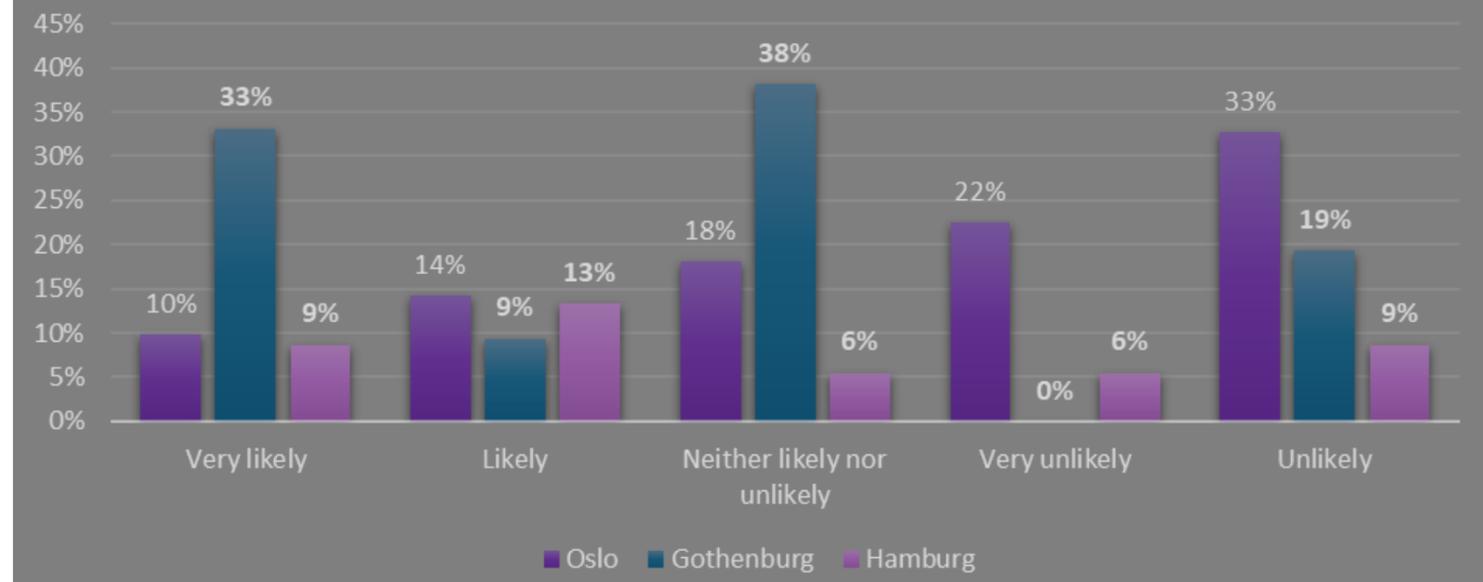


_evaluation findings – NON-USERS

Important aspects to start using a mobility hub



How likely is to use the hub if it was set at start/ destination point

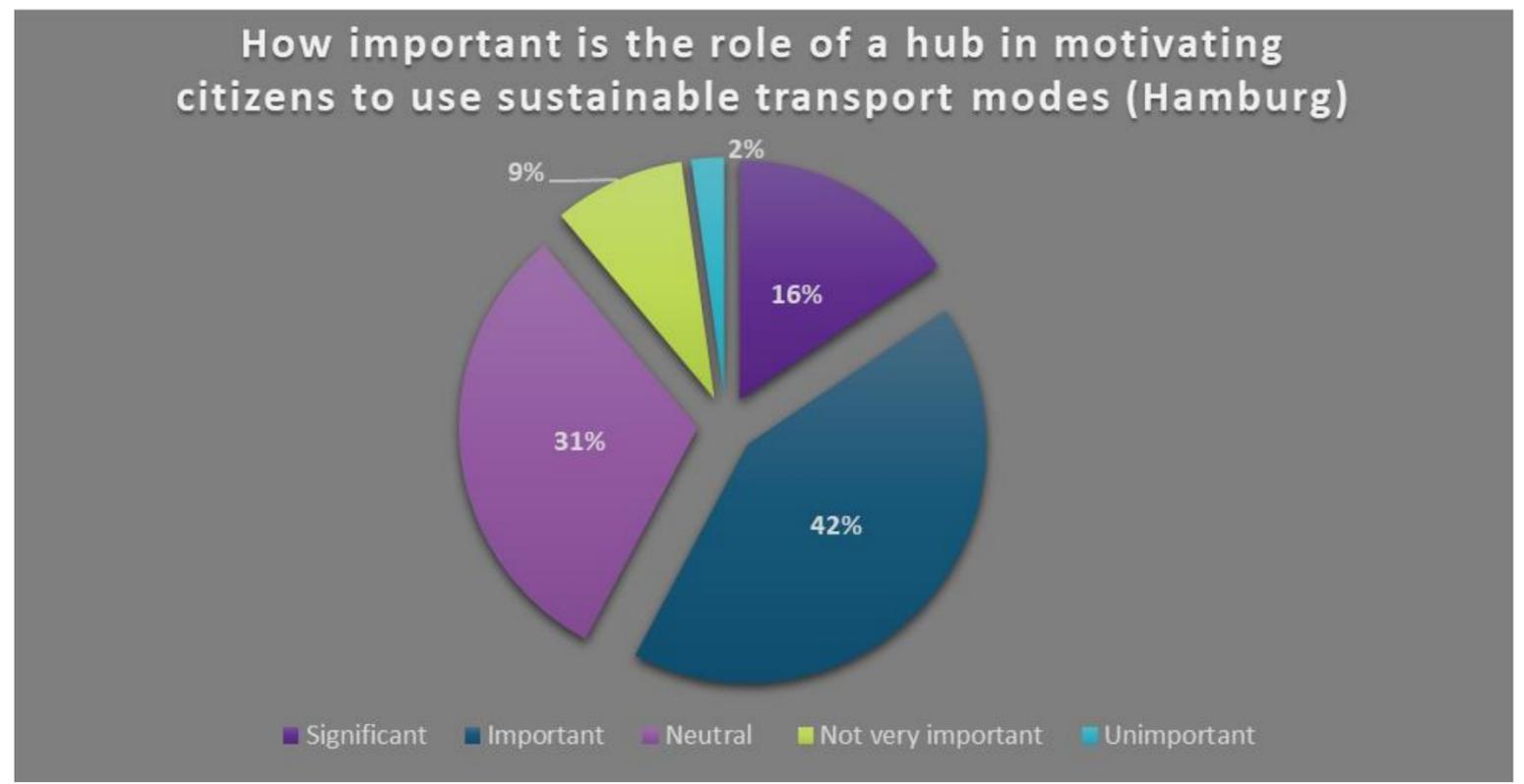
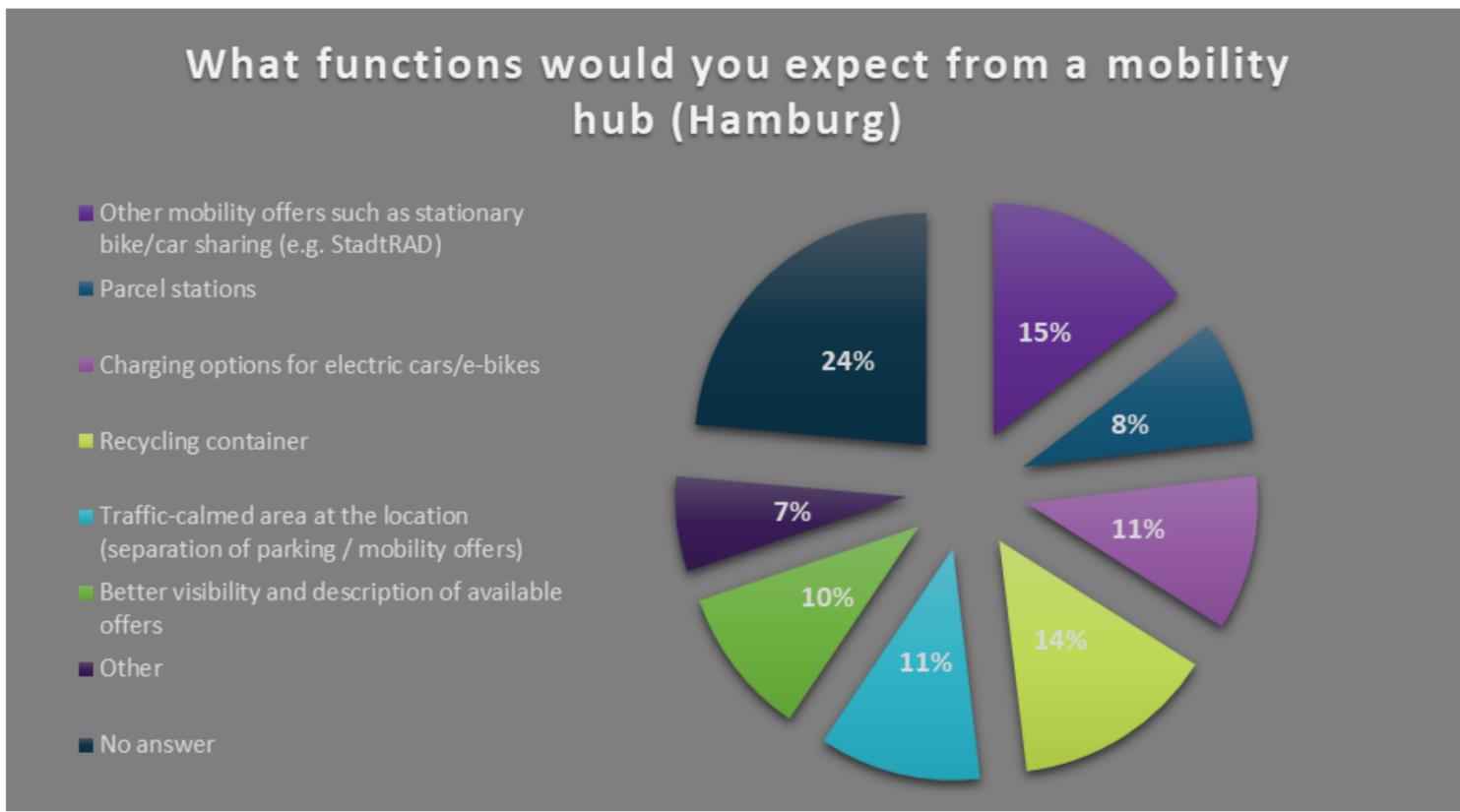


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_evaluation findings – NON-USERS



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_conclusions

USERS

- Identify residential neighbourhoods and workplaces as optimal locations for establishing hubs to encourage the use of diverse transit options
- Emphasize that saving both time and money for commuting positively influences people to adopt greener and more sustainable travel practices
- 1 out of 2 believes hubs are essential for future urban mobility strategies and efforts to achieve climate-neutral cities
- Hubs and services offered should be clearly and thoughtfully designed to ensure ease of use, accessibility, and effective integration with other mobility options
- 4 out of 10 state that using the services improved significantly their daily travel experience

NON-USERS

- Reasons for not using a hub is private vehicle addiction and non-familiarity with the provided services
- Save of time and convenience are main reasons to start using a hub
- 6 out of 10 believe that hubs play a crucial role in motivating citizens to use sustainable transport modes
- Proximity to the residence and workplace are important aspects when using a hub



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Thank you for your attention!

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**Baden-Württemberg
Ministry of Transport**



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