



European Bank
for Reconstruction and Development

EBRD GREEN CITIES

SDG7 Energy Compact for EBRD Green Cities

A next Decade Action Agenda to advance SDG7 on sustainable energy for all, in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change

SECTION 1: AMBITION

1.1. Ambitions to achieve SDG7 by 2030. [Please select all that apply, and make sure to state the baseline of each target]

(Member States targets could be based on their NDCs, energy policies, national five-year plans etc. targets for companies/organizations could be based on their corporate strategy)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.	<p><u>Target(s):</u> Improve universal access to energy through district energy projects that deliver affordable, reliable, low-carbon and modern energy services in urban areas.</p> <p><u>Time frame:</u> EBRD Green Cities runs until the end 2023.</p> <p><u>Context for the ambition(s):</u> The modernisation and expansion of district energy infrastructure is an integral part of EBRD Green Cities, and is crucial to increasing the uptake of renewable and urban waste heat sources, and providing access to cleaner, more affordable, modern energy sources.</p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.	<p><u>Target(s):</u> Seize all viable investment opportunities to link renewable energy electricity generation (via the distribution grid or through direct generation) for municipal service providers to decarbonise urban public services.</p> <p><u>Time frame:</u> EBRD Green Cities runs until the end 2023.</p> <p><u>Context for the ambition(s):</u> EBRD Green Cities is beginning to introduce RE electricity generation services, through improvements to the local distribution service operators to feed RE to urban services utilities, and through the preparation of 'private RE to municipal' Power Purchase Agreements.</p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.	<p><u>Target(s):</u> Seize all viable investment opportunities to electrify and increase energy efficiency in urban transport across public transport modes, shared mobility/ride hailing, and individual vehicle transport.</p> <p><u>Time frame:</u> EBRD Green Cities runs until the end 2023.</p> <p><u>Context for the ambition(s):</u> Urban transport is a core part of EBRD Green Cities, and our investments seek to identify electrification and energy efficiency, as well as clean, high-quality public transport that ranks consistently high as concerns for both citizens and municipal leaders.</p> <p><u>Target(s):</u> Seize all viable investment opportunities to minimise the energy across the water and solid waste sectors and capture circular economy opportunities.</p> <p><u>Time frame:</u> EBRD Green Cities runs until end 2023.</p> <p><u>Context for the ambition(s):</u> Water and solid waste sectors are an important part of EBRD Green Cities, and these investments prioritise energy-efficiency and emissions reduction.</p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.a. By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.	<p><u>Target(s):</u> Increase the amount of EBRD Green Cities members and partnerships-driven by the preparation and completion of Green City Action Plans (GCAPs), facilitated by EBRD for Cities in the network.</p> <p><u>Time frame:</u> EBRD Green Cities runs until the end 2023.</p> <p><u>Context for the ambition(s):</u> EBRD Green Cities strives to build a better and more sustainable future for cities and their residents. The programme achieves this by identifying, prioritising and connecting cities' environmental challenges with sustainable infrastructure investments and policy measures. The first step in developing a GCAP involves assessing the city's environmental performance, including the state of the city's environmental assets, its overall resource efficiency and climate change risks. The GCAP is highly participatory based on a stakeholder-driven planning process, involving local citizens, private sector, CSOs, and the public sector.</p>

7.b. By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programs of support.

Target(s): Mainstream digitalisation for **smart city** applications into EBRD Green Cities, across all urban sectors to capture the benefits of real-time data to enhance green outcomes and energy efficiency.

Time frame: EBRD Green Cities runs until the end of 2023.

Context for the ambition(s): Green and digital go hand in hand. For this reason, we are mainstreaming Smart city technology to achieve greener, more efficient outcomes, with operational savings (thus reducing energy inputs) and by extending asset lives through enhance preventative maintenance using real-time data. By introducing these new technologies to cities, we are helping them to secure a greener future.

1.2. Other ambitions in support of SDG7 by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050. [Please describe below e.g., coal phase out or reforming fossil fuel subsidies etc.]

EBRD Green Cities fits squarely within the EBRD's wider commitments to the goals of the Paris Agreement. On July 1, 2021, acting upon Resolution 239 approved by the EBRD's Board of Governors, the EBRD will from the end of 2022 align all its activities with the goals of the Paris Agreement, aiming to accelerate decarbonisation across its regions, supporting them to reach net-zero emissions by mid-century. In 2020 the EBRD had already committed to raising the proportion of its green finance – investments that not only align with but actively promote the green transition – to more than 50 percent by 2025. The changes will drive future strategy, operations and client engagement.

Using a methodology developed jointly with the other multi-lateral development banks, projects will be screened to ensure that they are consistent with long-term progress towards low-carbon development and that physical climate risks are addressed. Policy support will develop green energy capacity-building, and encourage a just transition which supports those impacted by the transition away from fossil fuel dependency.

The EBRD, created 30 years ago to help formerly communist economies adapt to market conditions, works in many countries that face the toughest challenges in reducing carbon emissions, or are vulnerable to climate change. EBRD countries are 35 per cent more carbon-intensive than the world average, and highly polluting coal accounts for more than 40 per cent of primary energy supply in seven EBRD countries. Yet the EBRD regions are well positioned to benefit from the fast-growing transition to renewables, thereby reducing their reliance on fossil fuels, with excellent resource and growing capacity in wind, solar and hydropower. The Bank will therefore increase financing for renewable energy and associated energy systems. Designing a way out of economies built around fossil fuels within three decades will require intensive planning, including in securing the social conditions for a sustainable and just transition. The EBRD will also significantly scale up policy advice and institutional capacity building for low carbon and climate resilient strategies, promoting and supporting ambitious action in, and with, its countries of operations.

The EBRD is committed to supporting economies to be digital, equal and sustainable and will invest in each of these areas as it helps communities affected by the closure of coal mines and other carbon-intensive industries. The EBRD's country expertise, private-sector focus and mandate for economic transition gives it a critical role to play in advising countries and clients on how to frame their individual climate ambitions through Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Long-Term Strategies (LTSs) and sector-specific low carbon pathways.

This tilt to green is at the heart of the EBRD's commitment to help its countries of operation build back better as they recover from the Covid-19 global pandemic. Plans will be tailored to each of its member economies' unique circumstances, and designed to speed transformation in the EBRD regions – central and eastern Europe, Central Asia, and the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean, while helping countries find the best way to get the most in jobs and growth from the green economic transition that looks set to dominate the next 30 years.

Furthermore, the EBRD's Energy Strategy (2019-2023) targets the creation of an energy sector which delivers clean, secure and affordable energy for all. The strategy emphasises the scaling-up of investment in renewables, supporting the integration of energy systems, promoting the switch to cleaner and more resilient energy sources and facilitating electrification as a means to clean the economies where the Bank invests, which include some of the least energy-efficient and most polluting economies and cities in the world. Consistent with this direction, the strategy establishes that the Bank will not finance thermal coal mining or coal-fired electricity generation, nor any upstream oil exploration.

SECTION 2: ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE THE AMBITION

2.1. Please add at least one key action for each of the elaborated ambition(s) from section 1. *[Please add rows as needed]*.

<p><u>EBRD Green Cities has well-established Eligibility Criteria for Investments under the existing Framework, agreed by EBRD's Board and accepted by its donors (such as the Green Climate Fund, a major supporter of the programme). The utilization of these criteria is an essential part of achieving the ambitions laid out in this compact. The pertinent Eligibility Criteria are as follows:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consistent with the EBRD Green Economy Transition approach 2. Sectors: Fall within the urban infrastructure sectors including district energy, low-carbon and climate resilient buildings, nature based solutions, renewable energy, solid waste management, street lighting, urban transport, urban climate resilience, urban drainage, urban regeneration, or water and wastewater; 3. Concessionality: Employ the minimum level of concessionality to address financing requirements, market entry barriers or incremental costs in line with the EBRD's internal process for utilising concessional instruments. 4. Green City Action Plan (GCAP): All 'trigger' sub-Projects will require the development of a GCAP based on the GCAP methodology. In addition, cities will be required to identify city staff responsible for the process of developing and implementing a GCAP. 5. Priority environmental challenges: All Green Cities investments subsequent to the development of a GCAP will address a priority environmental challenge identified by the city specific GCAP. Priority environmental challenges will be selected by the city stemming from the GCAP's indicators measuring urban environmental performance. 6. Impact thresholds: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. All sub-Projects with climate mitigation impacts will reduce GHG emissions by at least 20 percent or improve energy efficiency by at least 20 percent II. All sub-Projects with climate adaptation impacts will have a Climate Resilience Outcomes Ratio of at least 10 percent. III. All sub-Projects targeting environmental impacts beyond climate change will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) employ EU environmental standards, including Best Available Techniques, or where EU standards do not exist, recognised GIP of pollution prevention and control techniques and standards, for example the World Bank Group/IFC Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines, or b) reduce local pollution from the relevant municipal activity, or improve resource efficiency. 	2021-2023
<u>District energy:</u> Prepare and finance district energy investments prioritised in Green City Action Plans prepared across EBRD Green Cities, in line with EBRD Green Cities' Eligibility Criteria.	2021-2023
<u>Renewable energy:</u> Prepare and finance RE investments linked to urban public services prioritised in Green City Action Plans prepared across EBRD Green Cities, in line with EBRD Green Cities' Eligibility Criteria.	2021-2023
<u>Urban transport:</u> Prepare and finance zero-carbon/low-carbon urban transport investments prioritised in Green City Action Plans prepared across EBRD Green Cities, in line with EBRD Green Cities' Eligibility Criteria.	2021-2023
<u>Water and solid waste management:</u> Prepare and finance water and solid waste management projects that reduce the energy intensity, resource intensity and promote a circular economy of the services provided as investments prioritised in Green City Action Plans prepared across EBRD Green Cities, in line with EBRD Green Cities' Eligibility Criteria.	2021-2023
<u>Green City Investments ("Trigger and Follow-On") Investments and Green City Action Plans (GCAPs):</u> EBRD completes a minimum of 50 GCAPs; EBRD invests circa EUR 1.9 billion in Green Cities priority investments by end 2023, from 19 GCAPs completed and EUR 1,011m invested as of August 2021; and each Green City makes an average of at least three investments (with or without EBRD financing) that address priority environmental challenges identified by the GCAP.	2021-2023
<u>Digitalisation within Green Cities:</u> Mainstream smart elements to enable full green outcomes in GCAP-prioritised projects, in line with EBRD Green Cities' Eligibility Criteria.	2021-2023

SECTION 3: OUTCOMES

3.1. Please add at least one measurable and time-based outcome for **each** of the actions from section 2. *[Please add rows as needed]*.

<u>District energy:</u> All EBRD district energy investments within EBRD Green Cities will promote climate mitigation, climate adaptation, or environmental improvements in line with the eligibility criteria	2021-2023
<u>Renewable energy:</u> All EBRD RE to urban utility investments within EBRD Green Cities will promote climate mitigation, climate adaptation, or environmental improvements in line with the eligibility criteria	2021-2023
<u>Urban transport:</u> All EBRD Urban transport investments within EBRD Green Cities will promote climate mitigation, climate adaptation, or environmental improvements in line with the eligibility criteria.	2021-2023
<u>Water and solid waste management:</u> Each EBRD Water and solid waste management investments within EBRD Green Cities will promote climate mitigation, climate adaptation, or environmental improvements in line with the eligibility criteria	2021-2023
<u>Green City Action Plans (GCAPs):</u> 50 GCAPs to be completed and sent to the City councils (or equivalent) for approval by end 2023.	2021-2023
<u>Digitalisation within Green Cities:</u> Inclusion of new technological/digital solution when appropriate in EBRD Green Cities projects	2021-2023

SECTION 4: REQUIRED RESOURCES AND SUPPORT

4.1. Please specify required finance and investments for **each** of the actions in section 2.

EBRD Green Cities will invest circa EUR 1.9 billion, in line with commitments by EBRD, by the end of 2023. The initiative will invest across the six main Actions described herein, in accordance with the Green Cities Framework's eligibility criteria. As a demand-driven institution, the precise level of investments linked to each Action area will be determined as a result of the completed GCAPs. Through June 2021, urban mobility accounts for approximately 54%; water and solid waste sectors account for 28%; and district energy accounts for 8%.

4.2. [For countries only] In case support is required for the actions in section 2, please select from below and describe the required support and specify for which action.

[Examples of support for Member States could include: Access to low-cost affordable debt through strategic de-risking instruments, capacity building in data collection; development of integrated energy plans and energy transition pathways; technical assistance, etc.]

<input type="checkbox"/> Financing	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> In-Kind contribution	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Support	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Please specify	Description

SECTION 5: IMPACT

5.1. Countries planned for implementation including number of people potentially impacted.

EBRD's region encompasses the following countries: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, West Bank and Gaza

EBRD Green Cities targets cities with populations above 100,000¹ (but also include megacities such as Cairo and Istanbul), all of whom will benefit from EBRD Green Cities investments, including those associated with this Compact. The current total population benefitting from EBRD Green Cities (as of August 2021) is approx. 70 million across 49 Green Cities, which will increase proportionately as new cities join the initiative. EBRD Green Cities has targeted the completion of 50 GCAPs by the end of 2023. As a baseline, the current total Annual Energy savings (Primary) as a result of the programme amounts to 2,435,276 GJs, which is expected to increase proportionately as new cities join the initiative.

5.2. Alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Please describe how **each** of the actions from section 2 impact advancing the SDGs by 2030.

[up to 500 words, please upload supporting strategy documents as needed]

District energy: 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 17
Renewable energy to urban services: 7, 9, 11, 13, 17
Urban transport: 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 17
Water and solid waste management: 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17
Green Cities Action Plans (GCAPs): Emphasis on 17
Digitalisation within Green Cities: 7, 9, 11, 13, 17

¹ In exceptional circumstances, EBRD Green Cities will consider cities with a population down to 50,000 if the scale and complexity of environmental challenges they face are significant, and when the financial and institutional strength of the city authorities are sufficient to build a meaningful and realistic multi-project approach over a 5-year period

Sustainable infrastructure is a crucial part of accomplishing Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. Research shows that infrastructure has a role to play in achieving all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and over 80% of the detailed targets that sit below them. Moreover, we know that cities must be a central force for change in the battle against climate change, as the source of nearly three quarters of global greenhouse gas emissions and given the enormous environmental challenges they face. The actions detailed in this Compact represent an opportunity, cemented by the larger EBRD Green Cities framework, for us to address the pressing need for infrastructure investment while focusing on cities, where this momentum is needed most.

The actions detailed contribute to a host of SDGs. All of the actions contribute to SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, as of course this is the central Compact objective. The actions described will increase energy efficiency in accordance with industry standards, in some cases also contributing to increased energy access, electrification, and renewable power in the energy mix. All actions also contribute to SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure through sustainable infrastructure investments, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities by ensuring that cities are safer, more inclusive and more resilient, and SDG 13: Climate Action including by reducing carbon emissions and helping cities develop actions to combat climate change. Moreover, these actions would not be possible without the wide array of stakeholders and partners brought together by EBRD Green Cities constituting a strong contribution to SDG 17: Partnerships for the SDGs.

Certain of the actions within this Compact will contribute to additional SDGs, beyond the scope of what is above discussed. District energy, urban transport, and water sector actions will contribute to SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being through their respective air and water quality gain enacted to improve health outcomes. Solid waste management actions will likewise advance to SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production through sound waste management and circular economy investments, and they have the potential to contribute to SDG 14: Life Under Water and SDG 15: Life on Land through significant pollution reduction. Water sector actions will also impact SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, providing access to clean drinking water, water loss management, and better sanitation facilities.

While above are the gains we hope to see through the actions described, we also expect that our actions will have further benefits, given the holistic and systemic nature of the 2030 Agenda. For example, within EBRD's Sustainable Infrastructure Group (SIG), as of 2021, over 30% of investments must contribute to the Bank's Strategy for the Promotion of Gender Equality, thus contributing to SDG 5: Gender Equality. Investments, likewise, often promote equal employment, including among youth and historically marginalized groups, associated with SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth and SDG 10: Reduced Inequality, in some instances accompanied by training programmes in line with SDG 4: Quality Education. These impacts are expected to carry through in certain of the actions outlined in this Compact.

Overall, we are confident that this Compact and the actions delineated herein have an enormous potential to advance Agenda 2030.

5.3. Alignment with Paris Agreement and net-zero by 2050 - Please describe how **each** of the actions from section 2 align with the Paris Agreement and national NDCs (if applicable) and support the net-zero emissions by 2050. [up to 500 words, please upload supporting strategy documents as needed]

District energy: Investment in expansion and modernisation of existing district energy infrastructure as well as completely new networks will play a vital role in the decarbonisation of the heating and cooling sector in urban areas. For heating, district energy infrastructure can facilitate the greater use of urban waste heat, deploy renewable-based heating to many thousands of buildings from a single facility and help to electrify a greater proportion of heating while minimising investment in upstream power infrastructure. In the IEA's Net-Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario ("NZE") district heating is forecast to provide more than 20% of final energy demand for space heating, up from a little over 10% today.

Energy use for space cooling, almost entirely in the form of electricity is forecast to more than triple from 2016 to 2050 (IEA Report "The Future of Cooling"). Investments in district cooling can significantly lower peak electrical demands and reduce overall energy consumption by 40% or more compared to conventional cooling plant.

Renewable energy to urban services: Scaling-up investments in renewable energy sources is key to meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement, and achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. There is a broad consensus on the central role of electrification, and of decarbonising electricity, in meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement. In scenarios such as the IEA's Net-Zero by 2050 scenario, the total share of electricity in final energy consumption rises to over 50% by 2050 (compared to 20% in 2020), and the share of renewables rises to 88% of electricity generation (from 29% in 2020). Other scenarios, for example, those produced by the Energy Transitions Commission, show similar trajectories for electrification and renewable energy.

Urban transport: Investments in urban mobility will focus on encouraging shared mobility to address pressures of increased car ownership and alleviate air pollution, and on expanding and developing electrification of transport. Investments will focus on expansion of existing metro, tram and trolleybus systems (notably through battery 'in motion charging' trolleybus) and enhancement of municipal bus fleets, through adoption of adapted low emission technologies and battery electric fleets. Mobility schemes shall encourage adoption of automated fare collection, information and management systems to embody modern, integrated and user-friendly service. Investments shall also support broader electrification across private and commercial vehicle fleets (taxis, logistics etc), provision of charging infrastructure and support for micro e-mobility (e-scooters, e-bikes), as appropriate. Policy support will be extended to sustainable urban mobility plans and national and city-level EV plans.

Water and waste water: Investments in the water sector are fully aligned but with an expected uplift in more sophisticated water and wastewater systems attention will be given to emissions removal in addition to further emissions reductions; projects will increasingly feature use of nature based solutions and sustainable catchment practices that avoid energy use. Unavoidable energy intensive practices would include carbon offsetting in addition to energy recovery/renewables. Technical innovation and digital solutions will continue to facilitate the pathway to net-zero in the water sector. Future projects will better address un-controlled GHG emissions from more harmful methane and nitrous oxide from the sector's activities.

Solid waste management: Investments related to the reduction of methane generation and direct venting into the atmosphere are key in the solid waste sector in order to reach net zero. On the one hand, non-engineered dumpsites have to be closed and remediated, and new, sanitary landfills have to include landfill gas capture components. On the other hand, investments shall reduce emissions related to waste collection and support circular economy, waste prevention and the source-separation of recyclables in order to mitigate upstream GHG emissions related to primary raw material extraction and processing. Biodegradable waste treatment in composting or biogas facilities reduce methane emissions and residual waste shall be treated before final disposal. In waste-to-energy facilities, the installation of carbon capture and storage can mitigate non-biogenic carbon dioxide emissions

Smart cities technology: Digitalisation today is widespread across the infrastructure and energy sectors delivering a range of benefits for asset owners, service providers and end users. These benefits include energy efficiency and GHG emissions reductions. McKinsey, in their Smart Cities report of 2018, estimated that 10% to 15% GHG emissions reductions are achievable in cities that fully integrate digital technologies into their city infrastructure. There are many examples of how digitalisation achieves this. Energy production from wind turbines is optimised through AI modelling of turbine speeds for different wind velocities. Digital twins help cities identify energy losses from buildings such that they can concentrate investment where it will have most impact. Digitalised enterprise asset management utilises machine learning to predict when mechanical components might fail or require maintenance to reduce asset downtime, improve service provision and efficiency. Equipment operating more efficiently uses less energy and produces fewer emissions.

SECTION 6: MONITORING AND REPORTING

6.1. Please describe how you intend to track the progress of the proposed outcomes in section 3. Please also describe if you intend to use other existing reporting frameworks to track progress on the proposed outcomes.

We intend to base monitoring and reporting on existing metrics reported in EBRD's [Annual Review](#), [Sustainability Report](#), and EBRD Green Cities Periodic Reporting. Each participating Green City, as a part of the GCAP, will compile and update a set of indicators that assess a city's environmental performance. Amongst these indicators, cities will be asked to afford particular attention to four indicators to regularly report to the EBRD. These indicators are:

No.	Indicator	Unit
1	Average annual concentration of PM2.5	µg/m ³
8	Annual CO2 equivalent emissions per capita	Tonne / year / capita
25	Water consumption per capita	L / day / capita
31	Proportion of MSW that is sorted and recycled (total and by type of waste e.g. paper, glass, batteries, PVC, bottles, metals)	%

In addition, EBRD will also report on the Annual Energy savings (Primary, expressed in Gigajoules) as a result of the programme.

SECTION 7: GUIDING PRINCIPLES CHECKLIST

Please use the checklist below to validate that the proposed Energy Compact is aligned with the guiding principles.

I. Stepping up ambition and accelerating action - Increase contribution of and accelerate the implementation of the SDG7 targets in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for Paris Agreement

I.1. Does the Energy Compact strengthen and/or add a target, commitment, policy, action related to SDG7 and its linkages to the other SDGs that results in a higher cumulative impact compared to existing frameworks?

Yes No

I.2. Does the Energy Compact increase the geographical and/or sectoral coverage of SDG7 related efforts? Yes No

I.3. Does the Energy Compact consider inclusion of key priority issues towards achieving SDG7 by 2030 and the net-zero emission goal of the Paris Agreement by 2050 - as defined by latest global analysis and data including the outcome of the Technical Working Groups? Yes No

II. Alignment with the 2030 agenda on Sustainable Development Goals – Ensure coherence and alignment with SDG implementation plans and strategies by 2030 as well as national development plans and priorities.

II.1. Has the Energy Compact considered enabling actions of SDG7 to reach the other sustainable development goals by 2030? Yes No

II.2. Does the Energy Compact align with national, sectoral, and/or sub-national sustainable development strategies/plans, including SDG implementation plans/roadmaps? Yes No

II.3. Has the Energy Compact considered a timeframe in line with the Decade of Action? Yes No

III. Alignment with Paris Agreement and net-zero by 2050 - Ensure coherence and alignment with the Nationally Determined Contributions, long term net zero emission strategies.

III.1. Has the Energy Compact considered a timeframe in line with the net-zero goal of the Paris Agreement by 2050? Yes No

III.2. Has the Energy Compact considered energy-related targets and information in the updated/enhanced NDCs? Yes No

III.3. Has the Energy Compact considered alignment with reaching the net-zero emissions goal set by many countries by 2050? Yes No

IV. Leaving no one behind, strengthening inclusion, interlinkages, and synergies - Enabling the achievement of SDGs and just transition by reflecting interlinkages with other SDGs.

IV.1. Does the Energy Compact include socio-economic impacts of measures being considered? Yes No

IV.2. Does the Energy Compact identify steps towards an inclusive, just energy transition? Yes No

IV.3. Does the Energy Compact consider measures that address the needs of the most vulnerable groups (e.g. those impacted the most by energy transitions, lack of energy access)? Yes No

V. Feasibility and Robustness - Commitments and measures are technically sound, feasible, and verifiable based a set of objectives with specific performance indicators, baselines, targets and data sources as needed.

V.1. Is the information included in the Energy Compact based on updated quality data and sectoral assessments, with clear and transparent methodologies related to the proposed measures? Yes No

V.2. Has the Energy Compact considered inclusion of a set of SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, resource-based and time based) objectives? Yes No

V.3. Has the Energy Compact considered issues related to means of implementation to ensure feasibility of measures proposed (e.g. cost and financing strategy, technical assistant needs and partnerships, policy and regulatory gaps, data and technology)? Yes No

SECTION 8: ENERGY COMPACT GENERAL INFORMATION

8.1. Title/name of the Energy Compact

EBRD Green Cities UN Energy Compact: Clean and Affordable Energy in Cities

8.2. Lead entity name (for joint Energy Compacts please list all parties and include, in parenthesis, its entity type, using entity type from below)

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

8.3. Lead entity type

Government

Local/Regional Government

Multilateral body /Intergovernmental Organization

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)

Civil Society organization/Youth

Academic Institution /Scientific Community

Private Sector

Philanthropic Organization

Other relevant actor

8.4. Contact Information

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8.5. Please select the geographical coverage of the Energy Compact

Africa Asia and Pacific Europe Latin America and Caribbean North America West Asia Global

8.6. Please select the Energy Compact thematic focus area(s)

Energy Access Energy Transition Enabling SDGs through inclusive just Energy Transitions Innovation, Technology and Data Finance and Investment.

SECTION 9: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (IF REQUIRED)

Please provide additional website link(s) on your Energy Compact, which may contain relevant key documents, photos, short video clips etc.

<https://www.ebrd.com/>

<https://www.ebrdgreencities.com/>

<https://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/get/knowledge-hub.html>