

DUT

European Partnership

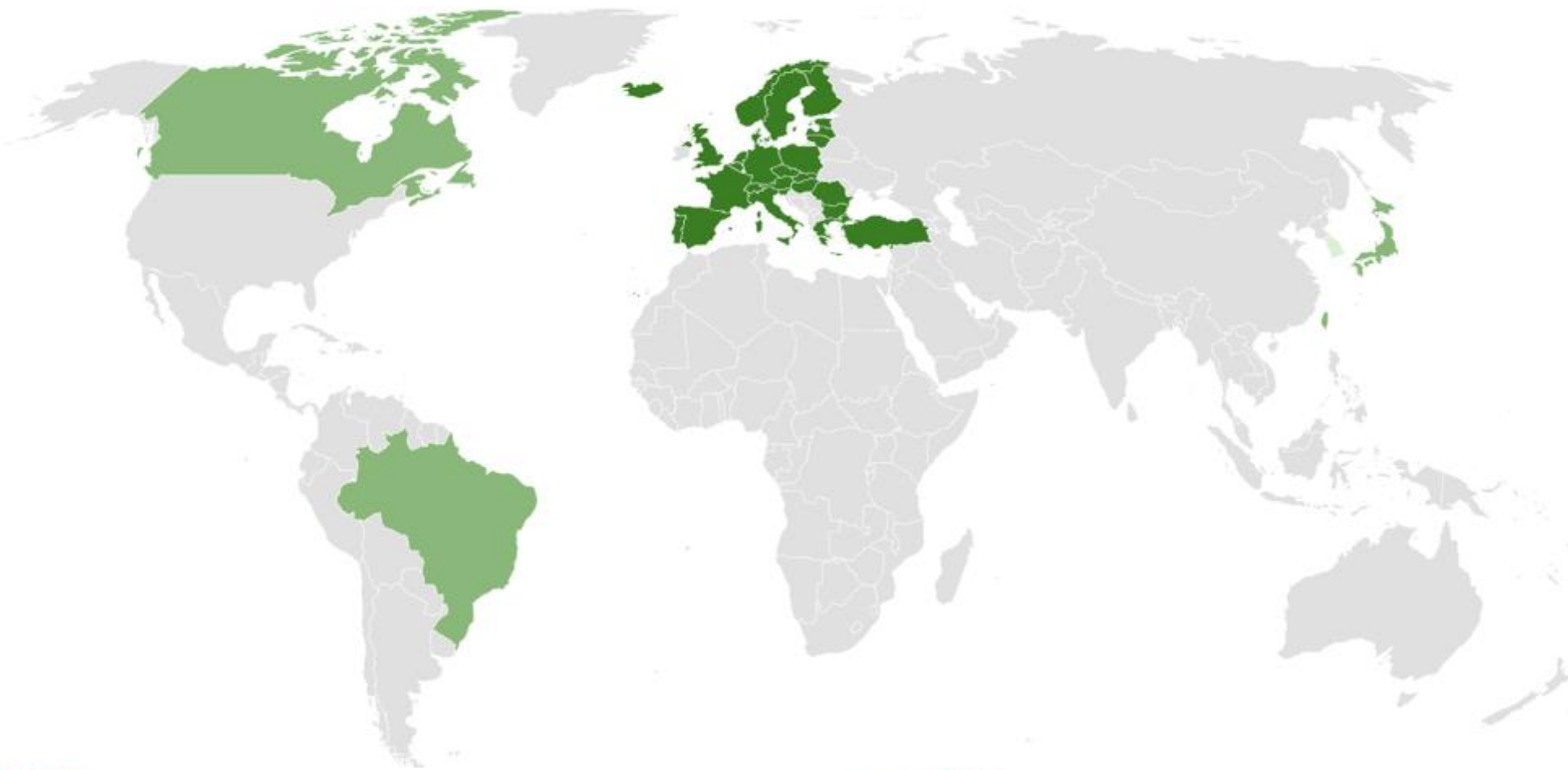
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The Driving Urban Transitions Partnership

- Public-public partnership on **R&I for urban transitions, co-funded and co-created** by 65+ partners from 28 European countries, and the European Commission
- approx. **450 M EUR indicative budget for 2022-2028**



THE CIRCULAR URBAN ECONOMIES (CUE) TRANSITION PATHWAY



THE POSITIVE ENERGY DISTRICTS (PED) TRANSITION PATHWAY



THE 15-MINUTE CITY (15MC) TRANSITION PATHWAY

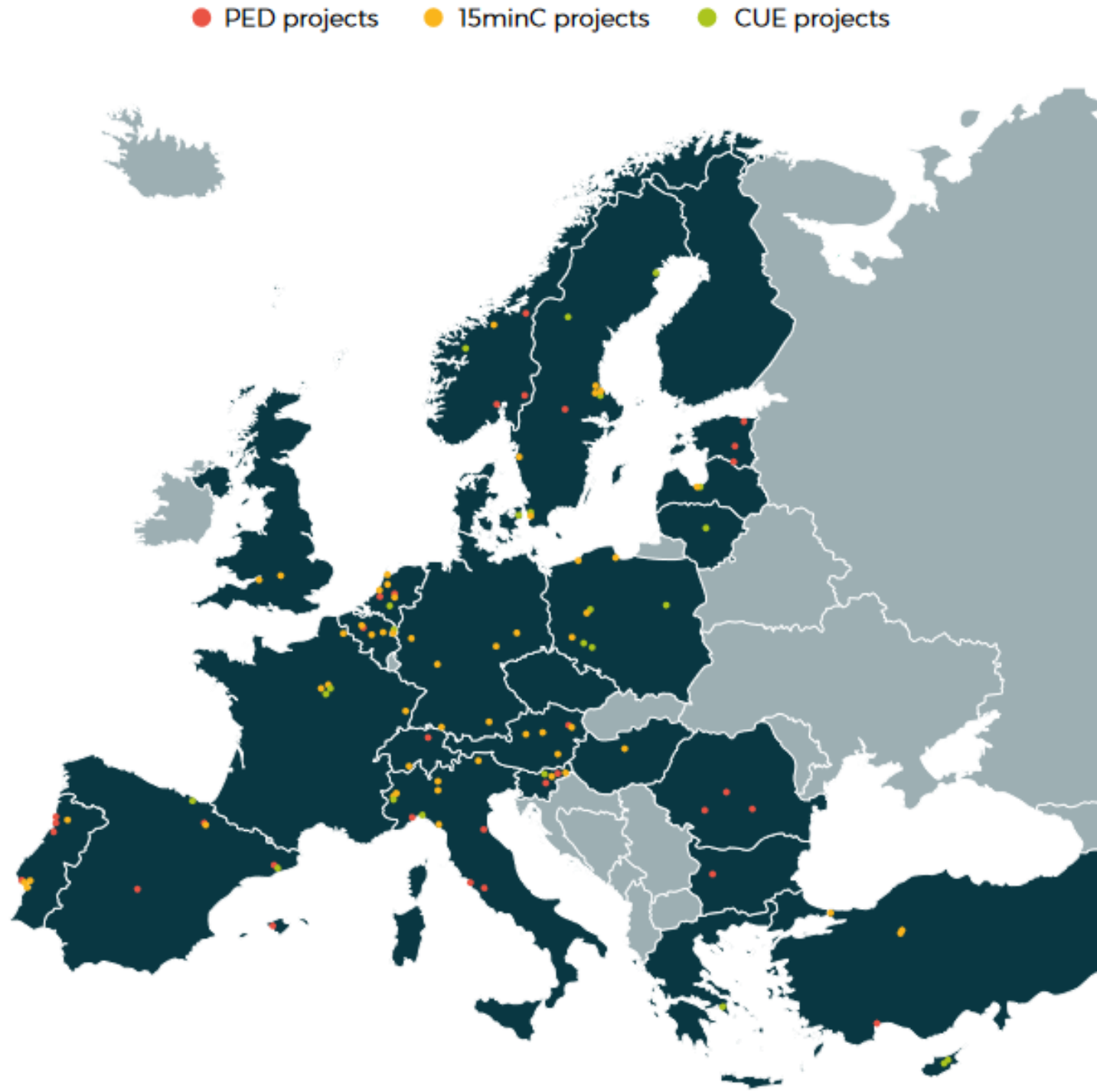
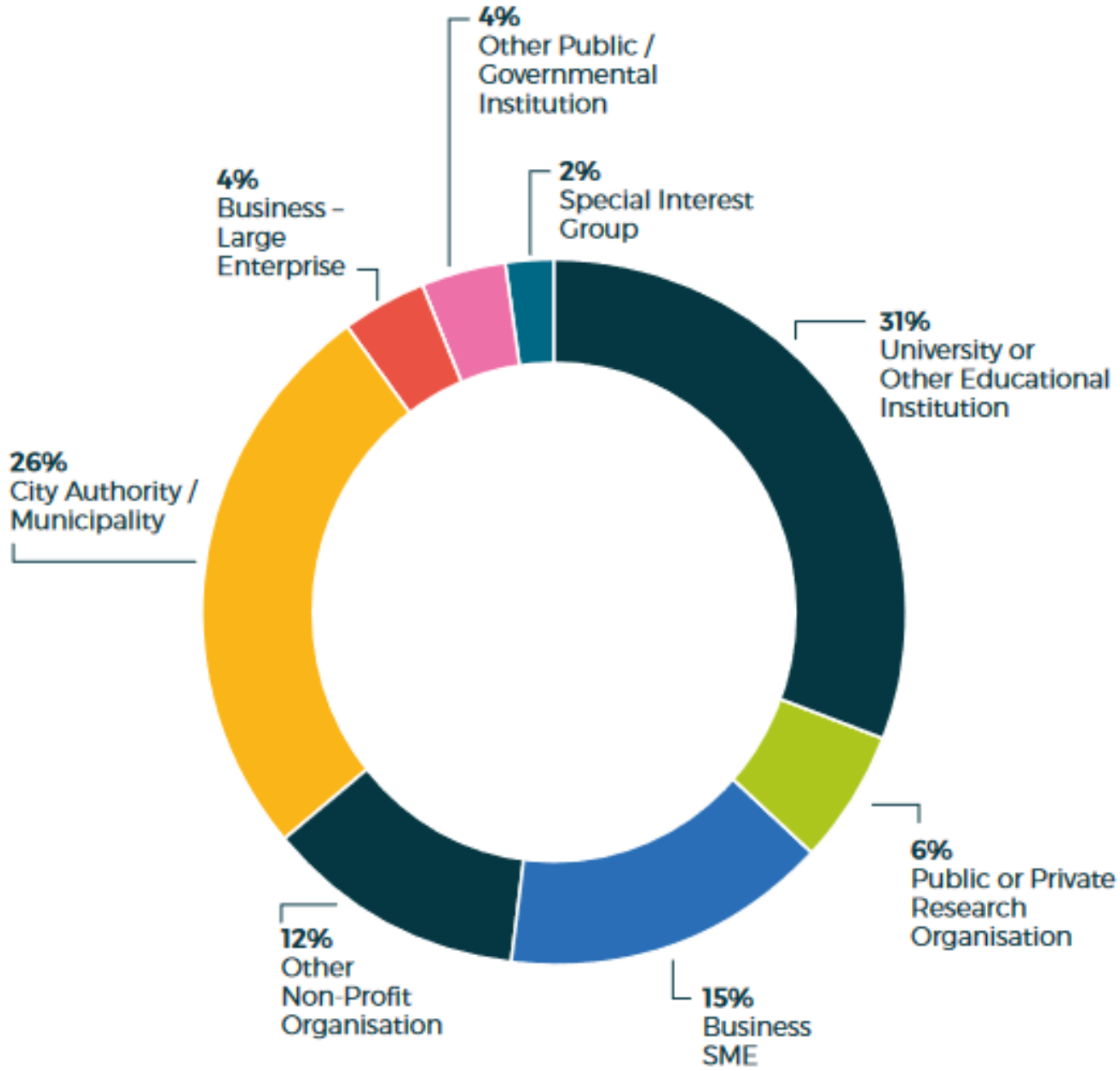
Key Message 1:

Supporting transformative urban research and innovation requires reimagining research and innovation funding



DUT Call #1: Results

- **48 projects** selected from 188 pre-proposals
- **111 cities** and urban public authorities involved – out of these **36 Mission Cities**
- 1 out of 5 is an **innovation project**



Working with the projects



Working with the urban administration

DUT City Panel



Engaging a broader community

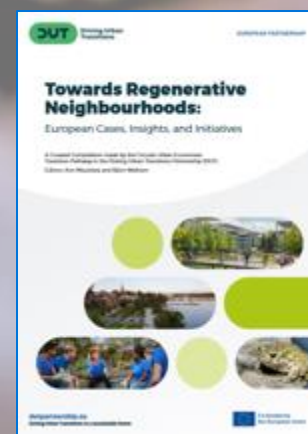
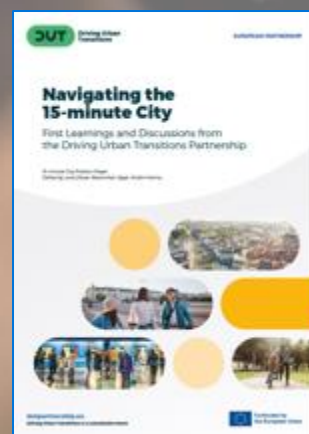
DUT's AGORA Stakeholder Platform



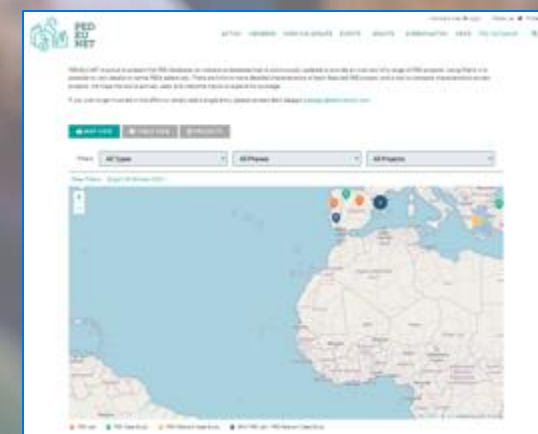
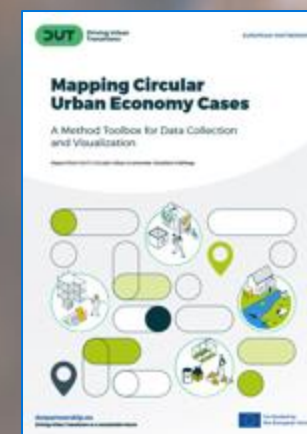
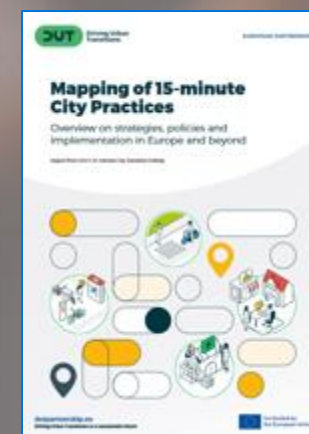
Engaging in policy discussions



Position Papers



Mappings and databases



Mobilising Neighbourhood Initiatives for urban R&I

DUT's Urban Doers Community





Key Message 2: Mobilising local knowledge(s) and experiences is key for facilitating urban transformations

DUT's Urban Doers Community Pilot

Call for Expression of
Interests:
02 May – 14 June 2023

188 eligible expressions
received

20 Initiatives became part of
DUT Urban Doers Community



Smarter Than Car (AUT); Imperfect (BEL); Maribor Cycling Network (SLO); Fragment (NOR); MUV (ITA); OK NON-PROFIT (POL); La Papiro (ESP); Solidarity Economy Center (HUN); Telheiras Renewable Energy Community (PT); Centre for Spatial Justice (TUR); Thriving Communities (SLO); Groupe One (BEL); Wise Europe (POL); Supergrätzl Lichtental (AUT); PLAN ZERO (POL); Frank Bold Society (CZE); Barkarby Science AB (SWE); SUSDESIGN (PT); Buurtcomité Ekkergem (BEL); Elav Tänav (EST)

Urban Doers Community: Closing Event - Video

Click here to watch the video



Urban Doers Community: Policy Paper



Urban Doers Community

Policy Paper: Bridging urban niche innovation and European ambitions



DUT

Policy recommendation 7

Establish early warning and prevention mechanisms against heatwave hazards for vulnerable groups



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THE CHALLENGE: addressing heatwave hazards
Urban areas are increasingly facing the pressing challenge of heatwave hazards, which pose significant risks to the health and well-being of residents. The urban heat island effect intensifies these risks, particularly for vulnerable populations who may lack access to adequate cooling resources. Additionally, energy poverty compounds the issue, leaving many individuals unable to afford the necessary energy to keep their homes cool during extreme heat events. Addressing these interconnected challenges is essential for safeguarding public health and ensuring that all urban residents can thrive in a changing climate.

The increasing frequency and severity of heatwaves pose significant hazards to urban populations, particularly vulnerable groups such as pensioners, the economically disadvantaged, the elderly, and the homeless. This recommendation calls for the establishment of effective early warning and prevention mechanisms that will protect these groups from the adverse effects of heatwaves, thereby enhancing urban resilience to climate change.

THE OBJECTIVE: enhancing urban resilience and supporting vulnerable groups
The primary objective is to address the risks posed by heatwave hazards in urban areas, focusing on preventing deaths and health problems associated with extreme heat. By fostering resilience in public spaces, the goal is to create environments that can adapt to the impacts of climate change while ensuring that vulnerable groups receive the necessary support and resources. Empowering these communities is essential for enabling them to better cope with heat-related risks and enhancing overall urban resilience. Through targeted strategies and inclusive policies, public health can be safeguarded, promoting a thriving urban landscape for all residents.

What are the expected benefits?
Short-term: In the immediate term, the implementation of these measures is expected to prevent deaths and mitigate health issues associated with heatwaves.
Long-term: In the long term, increased public awareness of climate change and its impacts will foster adaptability, resulting in urban areas that are more liveable and better adapted to the challenges posed by climate change.

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Who to involve?
Key stakeholders in this initiative include central and local governments, civil society organisations, and public institutions such as health centres and schools. Local authorities will play a crucial role in creating local warning systems and enhancing urban resilience, while central governments will monitor casualties and develop the necessary educational frameworks. Civil society organisations will be instrumental in raising awareness, advocating for change, and identifying vulnerable groups. Public institutions can support these efforts by integrating heatwave education into their activities.

Three actionable steps to make change happen:

Implementation of this recommendation involves collaboration at various levels of governance. Monitoring of health impacts and fatalities due to heatwaves should be conducted at the national level, while local authorities are responsible for establishing early warning systems. Both levels must work together to develop prevention mechanisms and promote education and awareness about heatwave risks and response strategies.

- Monitoring:** Establish a robust system for monitoring deaths and health issues during heatwaves, ensuring that information is readily available and transparent to the public.
- Education:** Develop an educational framework that includes prevention mechanisms for heat-related health risks. This should encompass integrating heatwave awareness into primary school curricula and training staff in healthcare institutions and local authorities to recognise the signs of heat-related health issues.
- Outreach:** Identify vulnerable groups through collaboration with healthcare institutions, local municipalities, and civil society organisations (CSOs). Establish effective communication methods for early warning systems and provide dedicated public cooling centres during heatwaves.

Conclusions:

- Human-centred approaches require new formats beyond business as usual.
- Local, human centred knowledge and experience is out there! It is a matter of mobilisation.
- For tackling the societal challenges of the 2020s, we cannot effort to not make use of local knowledge, experiences and solutions.



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