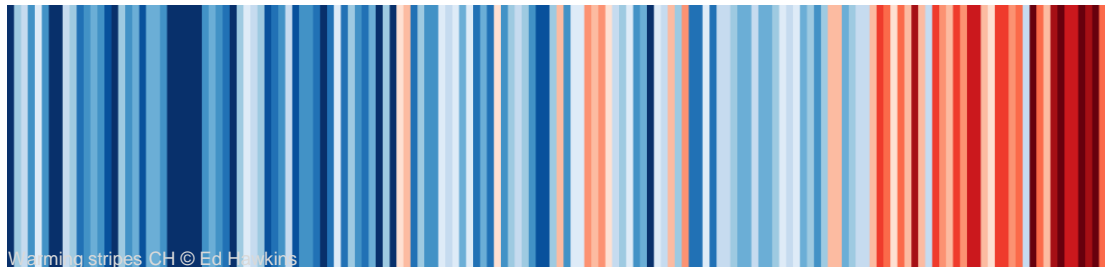




Sustainability assessment in practice

# Monitoring of Lausanne's climate plan Why and how?



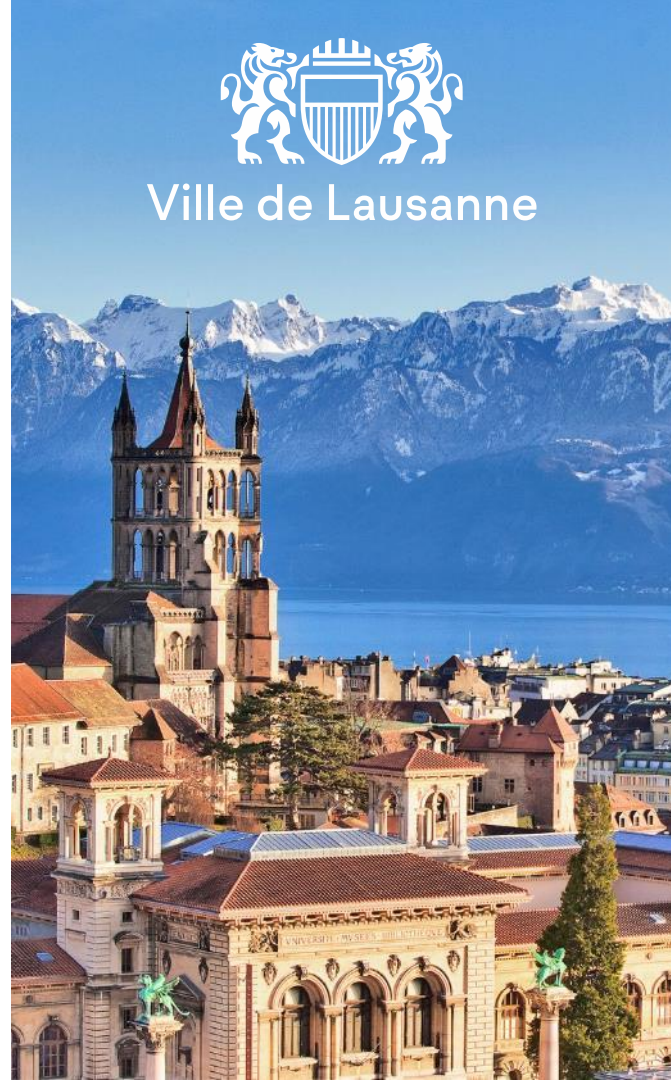
Warming stripes CH © Ed Hawkins

14.05.2025

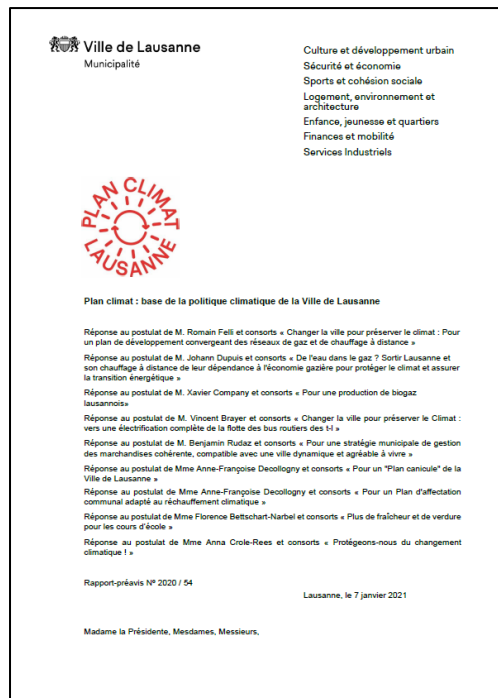
Denis Bochatay | Bureau climat et durabilité



Ville de Lausanne



# Climate Plan of the Ville de Lausanne



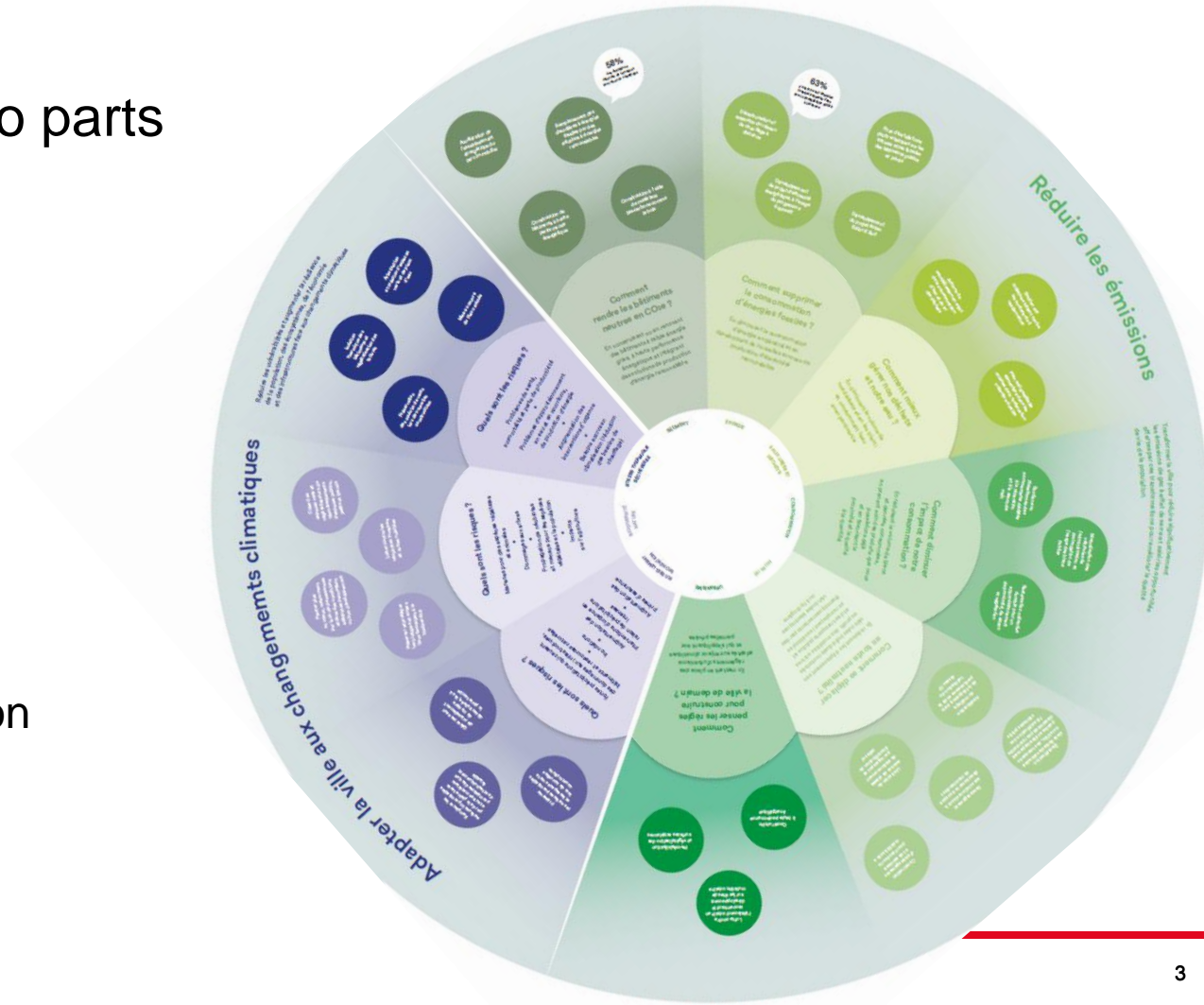
- Strategic document
- Co-creation with many services across the City administration
- Validated by the Municipality and the City Council (May 2021)
- Give quantitative objectives at the territorial level and at the organisation (administration) level
- Creation of the climate unit

# Climate plan – two parts

## Mitigation

# Adaptation

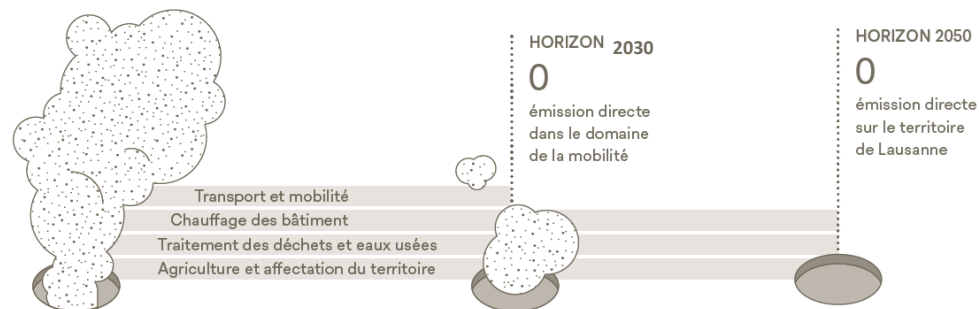
+ participation



# Climate plan – various (types of) objectives

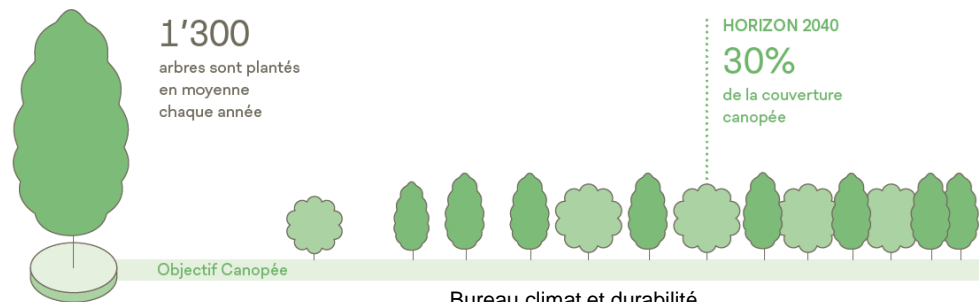
## Macro objectives

- Alignment with Paris Agreement (net zero in 2050)



## Sectorial objectives

- Building renovation rate to 3.3% per year
- Canopy cover of 30% by 2040
- ...



# Missions of the climate team

Innovation and  
development

Monitoring

«Quality  
insurance»

Communication

## 2

# Monitoring : why and how

# Why?

- Pilot public policies
  - Define, guide and assess
- Facilitate internal and external communication



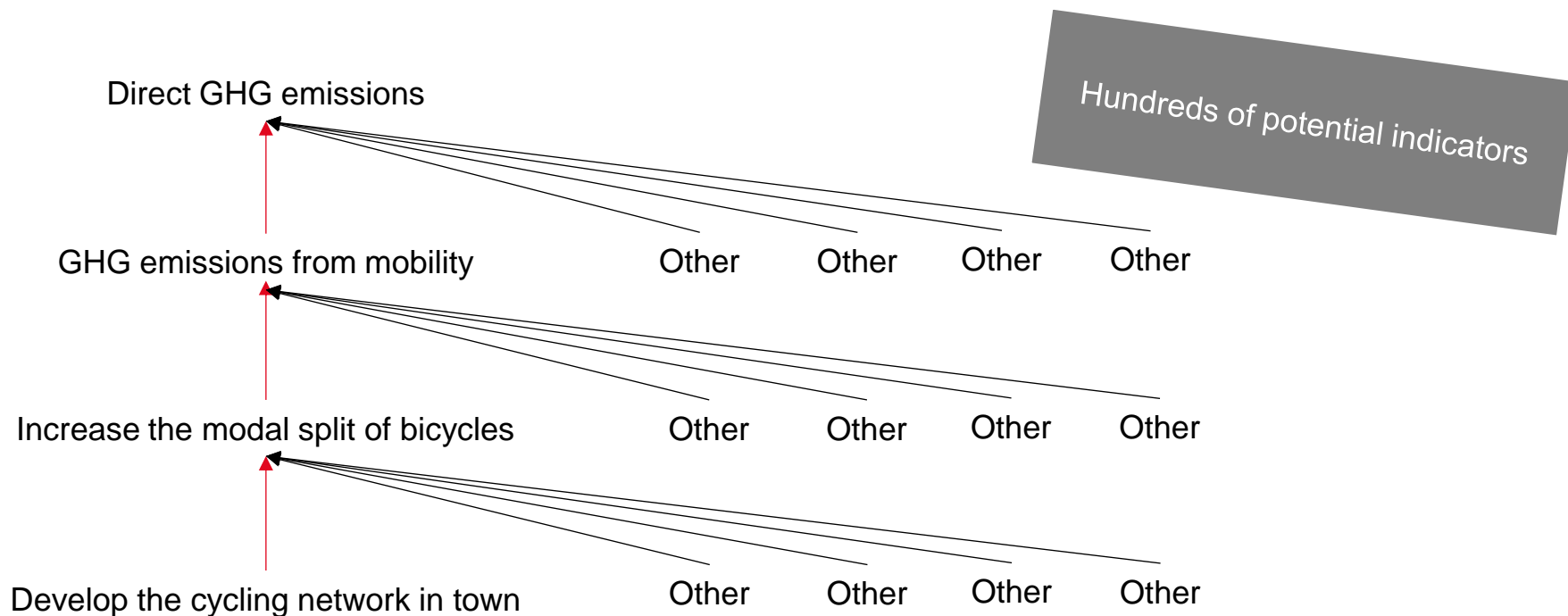
Various levels of information according to various audiences

# Defining which information shall be monitored and shared

- Importance of information with the upper objective (net zero by 2050)
- Reliability of the chain of causality to the upper objective
- Availability of the data
- Reliability of the data
- Relevance of the indicator for your audience
- (Alignment with other Swiss Cities and States)



# Multiple chains of causality to achieve the main objective



# Defining which information shall be monitored and shared

- Importance of information with the upper objective (net zero by 2050)
- Reliability of the chain of causality to the upper objective
- Availability of the data
- Reliability of the data
- Relevance of the indicator for your audience
- (Alignment with other Swiss Cities and States)

# Two sets of indicators

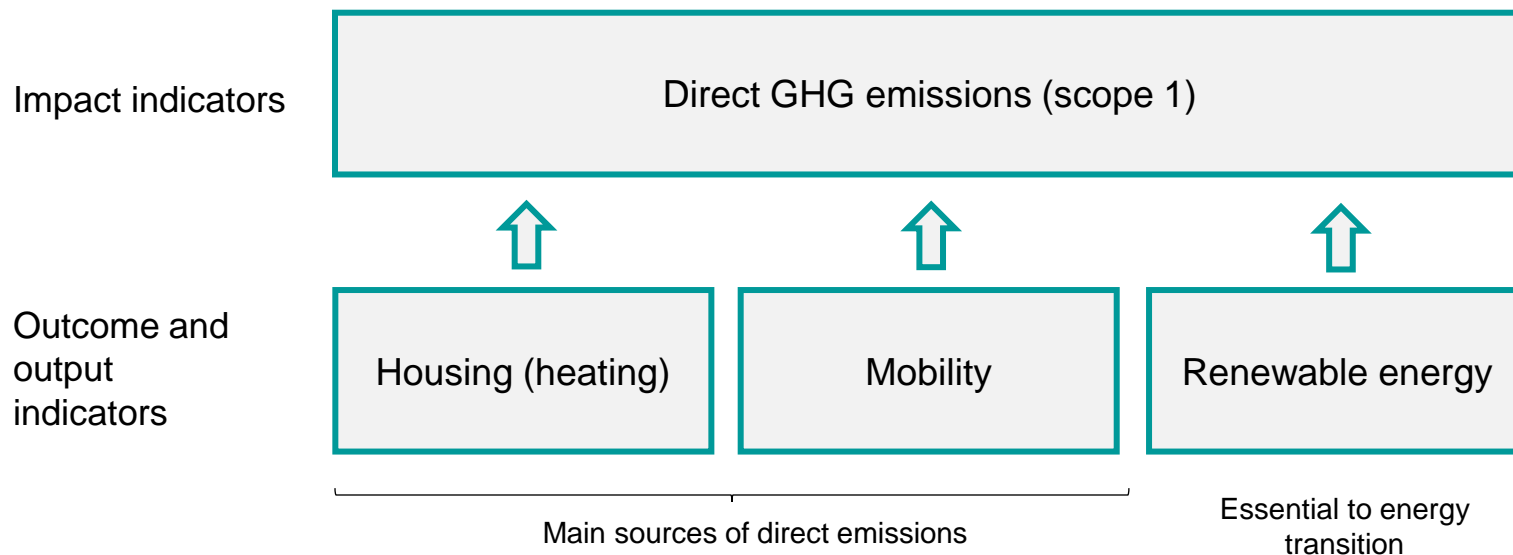
## Main set

- Main sectors in relationship with our objective (0 direct emissions)
- Strong causality with GHG emissions
- Quantitative targets set
- Used for assessments dedicated to decision makers (Municipality)
- Annual
- Published

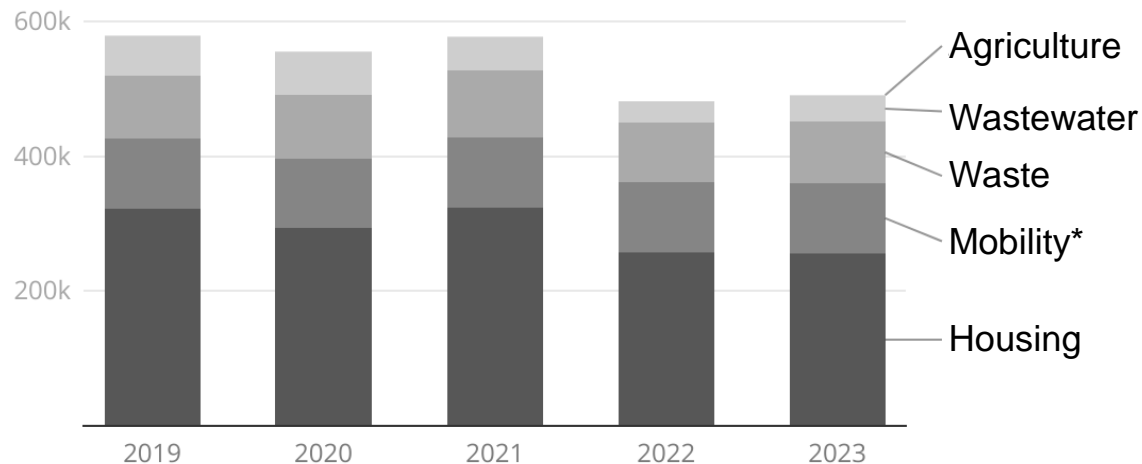
## Additional set

- All sectors
- Less important in term of GHG, but important for other aspects (social aspects, collaboration with services less involved)
- “Not ready yet” information
- Internal

# Main set of indicators



## Direct GHG emission (city-wide)

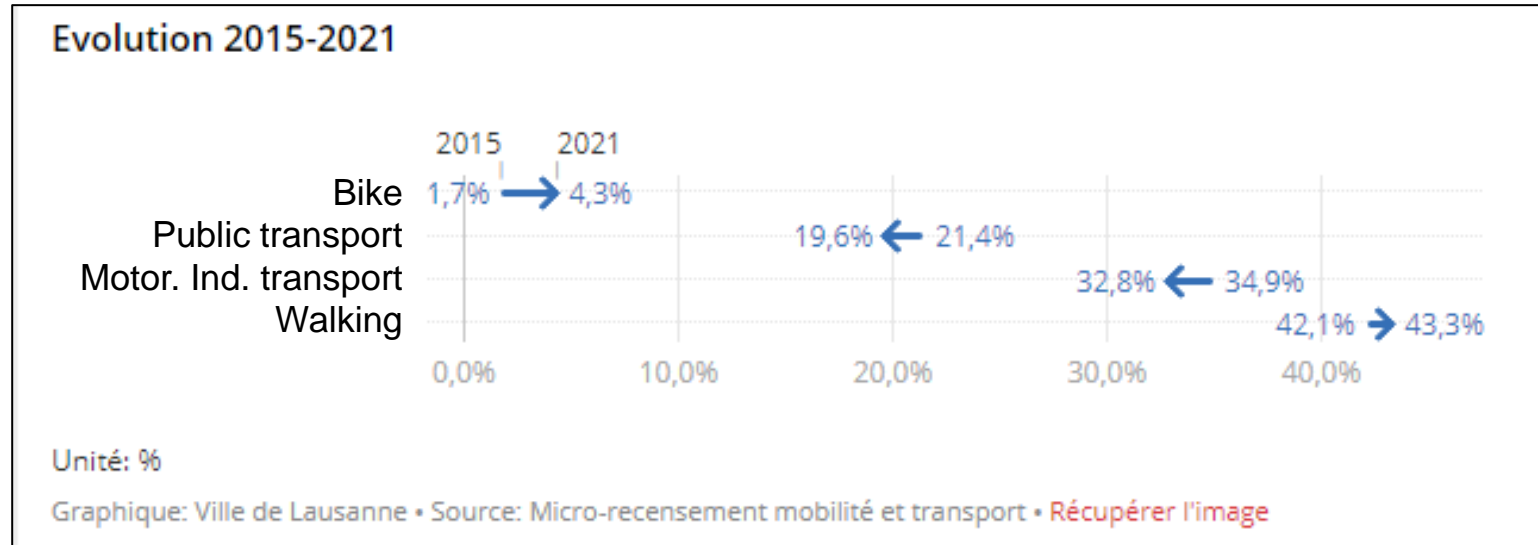


Unité: t CO2e. \* = Estimé chaque 5 ans

Source: Ville de Lausanne

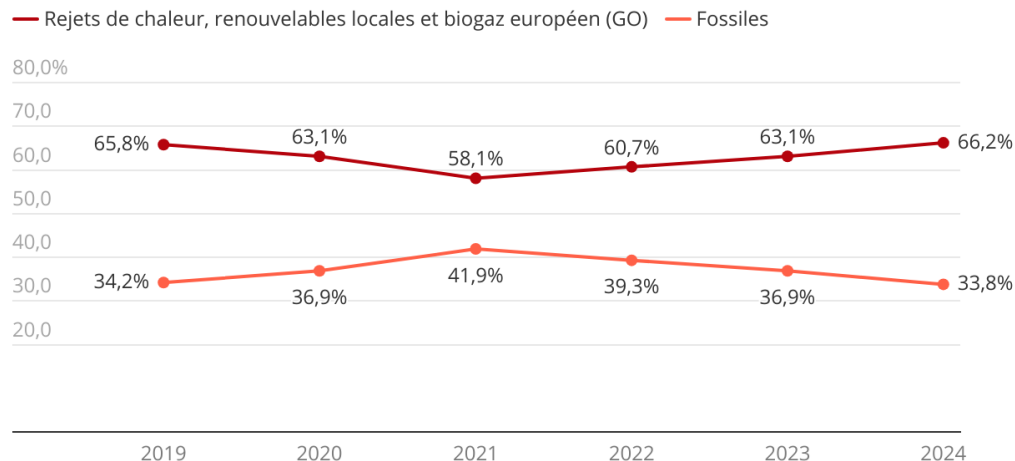
- “THE” indicator, corresponding to the climate plan main objective

# Evolution of modal split



- Needed to assess direct GHG emissions of mobility
- Key indicator to pilot mobility public policies, where private and public actions co-exists

# Share of renewables into urban heating district



Unité: GWh (%)

Graphique: Ville de Lausanne

- Needed to assess direct GHG emissions of urban heating district
- Direct action of the administration

# 3

## Conclusion



## Difficulties, limits and key aspects

- Access to reliable data
- ... at a reasonable cost
- Define the right level of complexity according to your audience
- Organise a project involving many City services



Questions?