

LEUVEN 2030

MINDER UITSTOOT, MEER TOEKOMST

- summary -

ROADMAP

2025-2035-2050

to a climate-neutral future

THE CHALLENGE

The latest report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), issued in October 2018, has made one thing perfectly clear: the world has not yet shifted onto a path consistent with staving off catastrophic climate change. With each passing day, the goal agreed upon in the 2015 Paris Agreement – to limit global temperature rise to 1,5 or 2°C – moves a little further out of reach, and the world’s carbon budget (the remaining amount of greenhouse gases permitted to be put into the atmosphere) shrinks.

The longer we wait to take structural and decisive action, the harder and costlier transitioning to a carbon-free society will be. And the higher the chances that we will fail to keep rising temperatures in check. Climate change will have far-reaching impacts not only globally, but also at the local level, jeopardizing the liveability of cities. Leuven, like other cities, will be confronted with an unpredictable climate, marked by more frequent and longer periods of drought, flooding, and heat stress. Conversely, the sooner we act, the lower the cost to society, and the higher our chances of safeguarding a sustainable future.

Climate action is about more than averting environmental disaster. Viewed through a wider lens, climate action is about seizing social and economic opportunities. It’s about strengthening the knowledge economy, spurring technological innovation, creating jobs, improving public health, expanding green spaces, increasing our energy and materials independence, and inspiring other cities to follow our lead. All of which will help build resilience, and equip Leuven to cope with the effects of climate change when they hit.

The sooner we act, the lower the cost to society, and the higher our chances of safeguarding a sustainable future.

THE TIME IS NOW

The City of Leuven is a signatory of the Covenant of Mayors. As such, it is committed to achieving its share of emissions reductions and to developing a comprehensive adaptation plan. In addition to signing onto the Covenant of Mayors, the city formally declared its ambition to transform Leuven into a climate-neutral city. To help achieve this goal, the city, alongside key partners, in 2013 founded the non-profit organization Leuven 2030, aimed at turning the transition towards climate neutrality into a project with citywide support and a focus on social justice, bringing on board policymakers, knowledge institutions, companies, civil-society organizations, and citizens.

In the past few years, stakeholders, led by the City of Leuven and KU Leuven, have taken significant steps. Since 2010, carbon emissions on Leuven's territory have stayed flat. No small feat, considering that the number of residents, jobs, and students has expanded significantly over the same period of time. But this achievement is nowhere near enough.

The time is now. Now is the time to shift from 'doing what can be achieved' to 'doing what must be achieved'. A shift that implies a systemic change to the city and its community. Leuven has the ambition, as well as the responsibility, to lead the way. It possesses both the knowledge and the societal and economic capital to carry out the transition, and to inspire other cities and municipalities to follow its lead, both within Belgium and far beyond.

Now is the time to shift from 'doing what can be achieved' to 'doing what must be achieved'.

ROADMAP AS A GUIDE

In 2018, Leuven 2030, with the help of urban-planning agency BUUR and a large number of local experts, created this roadmap, to serve as a guide for achieving climate neutrality by 2050 (which will require an emissions reduction of at least 80%). To help achieve this goal, the Roadmap offers a timeline containing all the steps the city is to take by 2025 and 2035: residents, businesses, knowledge institutions, and civil society.

This roadmap builds on Leuven 2030's Scientific Rapport (2013), broadening the scope and refining the timeline. Until recently, Leuven 2030's focus lay primarily on scope 1 and scope 2: the emissions produced directly on Leuven's territory (scope 1) and the emissions produced elsewhere to supply Leuven's electricity (scope 2).

Yet Leuven is also responsible for emissions beyond the city's administrative borders: travel to and from the city, the production of goods and food outside of Leuven,... Reducing these emissions – scope 3 – also falls within the city's responsibility. This raises the bar significantly: Leuven will have to reduce its emissions by no fewer than 2,500 kilotons per year – nearly four times as much as projected in Leuven 2030's original goals.

Reducing emissions by at least 80% by 2050 (compared to 2010 levels) is the central goal of the Roadmap. But meeting this challenge will contribute to, and shape, other goals as well, such as achieving a higher quality of life, increasing prosperity, and ensuring social justice. These goals are therefore part of the Roadmap, too.

The Roadmap focuses both on emissions for which Leuven is directly responsible and on emissions that it is responsible for beyond its borders.

EIGHT AMBITIONS

The Roadmap is structured around eight ambitions for a climate-neutral Leuven. The first four ambitions together account for the four largest segments of Leuven's emissions output.

1. Climate-neutral living
2. Climate-neutral urban services
3. Climate-neutral mobility
4. Consuming sustainably
5. Producing renewable energy locally
6. Increasing urban resilience
7. Achieving climate neutrality together
8. Sharing knowledge and innovating

These ambitions are broken down into 80 project clusters (so-called 'sites'), organized into 13 programs. Every one of these programs is key to achieving climate neutrality and should be considered a priority. For every site, the Roadmap defines quantitative targets, to the extent possible, and proposes measures to meet them. Every site will require a site leader, cooperation between multiple key actors, and the development and implementation of an action plan.

Eight ambitions are broken down into 80 project clusters (or sites), which are organized into 13 programs.

ACCELERATING SUSTAINABILITY IN BUILDINGS

Energy use in buildings accounts for no less than 60% of scope-1 and scope-2 emissions (2010). Even when including scope-3 emissions, buildings still account for 40% of total output. These emissions have to decline dramatically, and at a much faster pace than in the past few years.

The goal is to reduce building-related emissions by at least 80%. By 2050, 60% of the existing building stock needs to have been retrofitted so thoroughly that energy use is scaled back to the lowest possible level (meeting the so-called BEN standard: “Bijna Energieneutraal,” or “Almost Energy-Neutral”), while the remaining 40%, though falling short of the BEN standard, nonetheless needs to have seen a sharp drop in energy use and a shift to renewable energy. (Not all buildings can meet the BEN standard; consider, for example, historic buildings.)

PROGRAM 1

Retrofitting residential buildings

Supplying buildings with heat is the single largest source of energy consumption; it alone accounts for about 30% of scope-1 and scope-2 emissions. A major challenge thus lies in speeding up the rate of retrofitting, thereby lowering the demand for heat. The remaining demand (for heat and electricity) is to be met with renewable energy.

The current rate of retrofitting in Leuven is just shy of 1%. The goal is to increase this figure to 3%, which corresponds to approximately 1.000 homes being retrofitted every year. At least 60% of those will need to undergo a deep retrofit, scaling back energy use to the lowest possible level. The use of fossil fuels for heating, and for the supply of hot water for domestic use, will be kept to a minimum.

A retrofitted home has many advantages (a lower energy bill, a higher level of comfort, higher real-estate value), but getting there is complex. There are tens of thousands of home owners in Leuven, and they often lack the interest, know-how, or capacity to carry out the measures needed for retrofitting. To get them on board, it will be important to provide adequate support. The program therefore places a strong focus on actively reaching out to home owners and meeting their needs. This will be done through offering tailor-made advice, ‘unburdening’ home owners via projects of joint retrofitting (in which multiple homes are retrofitted simultaneously), and addressing regulatory barriers (either at the local level or by reaching out to policymakers at a higher level). For the rental market, a separate, sector-specific approach will be developed.

PROGRAM 2

Retrofitting non-residential buildings

As in residential buildings, the demand for heat and electricity in non-residential buildings accounts for roughly 30% of scope-1 and scope-2 emissions. The same challenge thus applies: scaling back heat demand by accelerating retrofitting. To scale back electricity use, greater efficiency will be needed in the use of electric equipment, such as lighting systems and electronic appliances.

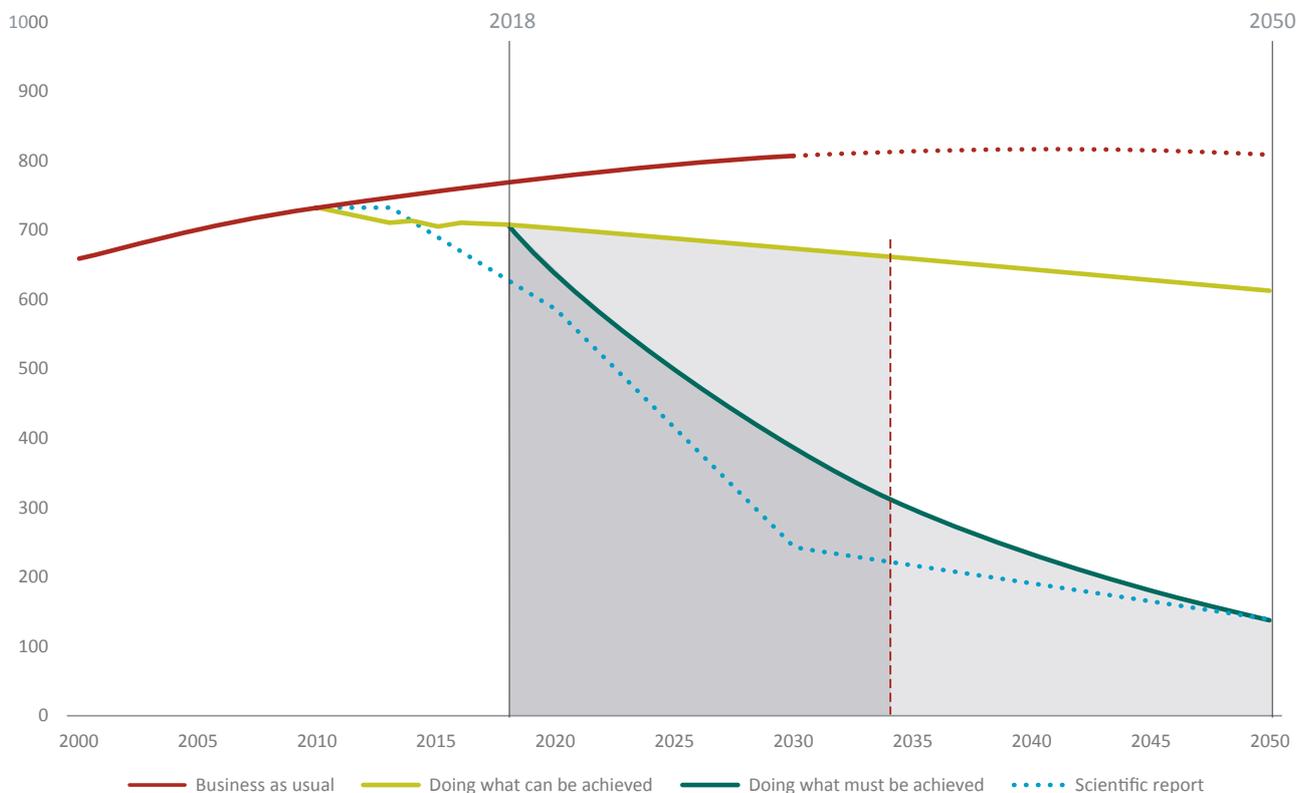
The program focuses on reaching out to and supporting building owners, either individually or within the frame of collective pilot projects. Many of the major players, like the City of Leuven, KU Leuven, or UZ Leuven, are

founding members of Leuven 2030, and are committed to taking action and leading by example.

PROGRAM 3 Climate-neutral new buildings

All new buildings must be built in accordance with the most stringent energy standards in terms of isolation, airtightness, ventilation, and heat release. This will ensure that heat demand is kept to the lowest possible level. The remaining demand for energy is to be met using renewable sources.

Between now and 2050, 1.000 homes and 150 other buildings will be retrofitted per year.



Scenarios for the CO₂ reduction in Leuven (scope 1+2): "business as usual", "scientific report", "doing what can be achieved", "doing what must be achieved". If we follow the path of "doing what can be achieved" the total CO₂ budget of Leuven will be depleted by 2034.

A RADICAL SHIFT TO SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

Mobility from, to, and within Leuven accounts for over 25% of Leuven's total emissions output (scope 1, 2, and 3). And emissions from mobility keep rising. To reverse this trend, a radical shift to sustainable mobility is required. Such a shift will have the added benefit of improving quality of life and public health, as well as safeguarding the city's accessibility. It is important to note that mobility is an issue that very much transcends the local level, and must be addressed not only in Leuven but in the surrounding areas and by higher-level policymakers as well.

PROGRAM 4

Vibrant centers and smart location policy

The first building block of a shift to sustainable mobility is reducing the need for travel. This can be achieved by increasing density in the city and town centers in the Leuven region, enabling more people to live in or near the city, thereby lowering the need for travel. Areas and services that attract large numbers of people will be situated near multimodal nodes. Urban sprawl within the Leuven region will be reduced.

PROGRAM 5

Sustainable modal shift

The second building block is achieving a modal shift. By 2030 the number of cyclists and users of public transport needs to have doubled, reducing car travel by 20%.

Achieving a shift to sustainable modes of transportation is complex. Not only will it require a profound change in behavior in a large number of Leuven's residents and visitors, it will also require governments to facilitate and steer such behavioral change by taking measures such as: introducing low-traffic city centers, neighborhoods, and school environments; investing in safe and comfortable cycling infrastructure; ensuring a strong and high-quality regional public-transport network with sufficient capacity and guaranteed passage; tightening parking policy; establishing low-emissions zones and road pricing; and facilitating the sustainable transport of goods.

A key part of the modal shift will be to evolve towards a shared-mobility system, in which mobility is offered as a service, and multiple shared modes of transportation are clustered, and made more accessible, in mobility nodes. Company cars should be discouraged and swiftly phased out. Down the line, private car ownership should make way for a system based on zero-carbon shared vehicles. Additionally, residents, as well as companies and institutions residing in Leuven, will have to significantly scale back their air travel.

PROGRAM 6

Greening the vehicle fleet

By 2035 all vehicles in Leuven must be carbon-free. City buses must be carbon-free by 2025. To help meet these targets, a network of EV charging stations must be set up at an accelerated pace.

Cycling rates and the use of public transport will have doubled by 2030. By 2035 all vehicles in Leuven will be carbon-free.

GENERATING GREEN ENERGY

Leuven produces 2.4% of its own electricity and 0.6% of its own heat through renewable sources. The first requirement for establishing a sustainable energy system is lowering energy use, the subject of virtually all other programs in this roadmap. The remaining demand should be met with renewable energy, to be generated locally, by the residents of Leuven themselves. In this way, Leuven can become more energy-independent, and its energy investments will generate local benefits.

PROGRAM 7

Generating green energy

Leuven will have to generate as much of its own green energy as possible, both on its own territory and in surrounding areas, by working with neighboring municipalities. The city may also choose to invest in green power and heat elsewhere in Belgium.

Leuven must go all-in on solar power. By 2030, ten times as much power will be generated by photovoltaic panels as today. By 2050, 15 times as much. Additionally, an ambitious wind-power plan for the entire Leuven region must be developed, with a view towards installing at least 20 wind turbines in Leuven and its surrounding areas by 2035. A local energy cooperative is to be established, to invest in local production in and outside of Leuven. The aim is for at least 40% of households in Leuven to have joined up by 2030. A local energy director is to provide support to residents and companies in shifting to clean energy, and help coordinate the complex energy projects to be carried out in Leuven.

Innovative energy concepts are to be adopted and tested in large-scale pilot projects at an accelerated pace. These may include: district heating using residual, geothermal, or sewage heat; smart micro grids with joint production and storage of electricity; and power-to-gas systems as an alternative to natural gas.

District-level energy strategies will be developed for all of Leuven, laying out a clear path for sustainable energy production and distribution. No new oil-fired boilers or grid connections for natural gas will be installed past 2025. By 2030, 25% of total heat demand (by then sharply decreased) will be met with renewable sources. By 2050, 75%.

By 2030, Leuven will produce ten times as much electricity from photovoltaic panels as today. By 2035, at least 20 wind turbines will be installed in the Leuven region.

SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION

The consumption of food and goods accounts for over 25% of households' carbon footprint. The vast majority of goods and food is produced outside of Leuven and thus is not counted among the city's own emissions. Nevertheless, consumption-related emissions must be incorporated into the challenge of achieving climate neutrality, since Leuven's residents are responsible for their own consumption.

The solutions proposed here mainly target consumers and the distribution sector. But advances in production and the repair economy are also critical, and are key to creating a truly circular city.

PROGRAM 8

Sustainable and healthy eating

When it comes to food, there is a strong overlap between sustainability and health. Healthy food, with a responsible and balanced ratio between animal and vegetal nutrients, has a smaller impact on the climate. Healthy food should be strongly promoted, not only through awareness campaigns but also by creating an environment that stimulates affordable, healthy, and sustainable food in supermarkets, schools, companies, care centers, and so on. There should be an emphasis on seasonal food, produced locally and in an energy-efficient way.

The problems of food waste and unsustainable packaging will be tackled by developing charters and action plans for the sector's biggest players. Local production will be expanded, both by professional farmers and through collective projects. Public participation in food production will be encouraged, and the eco-efficiency of production will be sharply increased. Alongside KU Leuven and other knowledge institutions, Leuven will foster innovation in sustainable agriculture and nutrition.

PROGRAM 9

More selective consumption

To tackle the consumption of other goods, Leuven will promote more selective and more sustainable consumer behavior. By stimulating the local repair and sharing economy, selective consumption will increase, products will last longer, and the local economy will grow. The local economy will be further strengthened by expanding the local sustainable processing of discarded products and materials, and by expanding local sustainable production. Supportive measures include establishing a local hub for technological innovation, setting up a materials repository, putting a stronger emphasis on production and product design in Leuven's programmes of study, and accelerating the shift from a product economy to a service economy.

Leuven will go all-in on healthy and sustainable food, resulting in less waste, less packaging, and more local food production.

GREEN AND RESILIENT CITY

Regardless of whether or not Leuven achieves the goal of climate neutrality by 2050, additional measures will be required to cope with the effects of climate change. Such adaptive measures have the added benefit of enhancing the city's quality of life.

PROGRAM 10

Green and resilient spaces

Leuven will alleviate land-use pressures by putting a stop to the development of vacant spaces unless such development is offset by vacating spaces elsewhere (starting from 2025, 15 years ahead of Flanders) and by reducing urban sprawl.

Leuven will expand green spaces by planting more trees and by creating new green spaces in and outside of the city, on public and private land. Paved spaces (squares, parking lots, playgrounds,...) will be greened and unsealed. Buildings will be outfitted with green roofs and green facades. Biodiversity in the built environment will be enhanced. Collectively, these measures will help mitigate the heat-island effect and will strengthen the city's resilience to heavy rainfall and droughts.

Wherever possible, carbon capture and storage (CCS) will be used, sequestering carbon in either biomass or soil. Pilot projects will be set up to store carbon captured from the atmosphere into materials.

Leuven will expand green spaces and enhance biodiversity in the built environment. Starting from 2025, Leuven will put a stop to the development of vacant spaces.

ENABLING THE TRANSITION

The Roadmap also contains a few cross-cutting programs, which facilitate the implementation of the other programs and are essential to successfully carrying out the transition.

PROGRAM 11

Governance and financing

The City of Leuven will consider the transition towards carbon neutrality a top priority. Alongside Leuven 2030, it will intensify efforts to cooperate with other stakeholders to accelerate the transition. As part of this, the city will establish a cross-municipality cooperation platform to address, together with its neighboring municipalities, issues that transcend the local level.

Leuven 2030 will help initiate and scale up the Roadmap's programs and sites. It will enlist program coordinators and appeal to and bring together stakeholders. It will also take charge of a number of cross-cutting sites itself. These efforts will require a structural expansion of Leuven 2030's capacity.

A key aspect of the transition is financing. Achieving the goals defined in the Roadmap will require serious investment. Investing in sustainability is not only a moral imperative, it is also sensible economics, as making investments in the short term will prevent costs from rising in the long term. Several tools will be enlisted to help spur investment, which may include a local climate fund, ESCOs, energy cooperatives, and divestment. Absent the introduction of a binding carbon tax, local companies, organizations, and residents will be encouraged to make voluntary contributions to offset their carbon footprint. Companies will harness the power of innovative entrepreneurship to help drive the transition, and will create new economic opportunities in the process.

The City of Leuven will consider the transition towards carbon neutrality a top priority.

PROGRAM 12

Involving everybody in the transition

Implementing the Roadmap will require broad support. Building and maintaining that support will require a permanent and citywide effort to raise awareness about the importance of taking action. This effort will focus not only on the challenges facing Leuven, but also on the opportunities those challenges present, for all societal actors: governments, companies, knowledge institutions, citizens, and investors. Easily accessible information should be made available to anyone wanting to take action, but efforts should also target groups that are less inclined towards sustainability, to encourage them to act, too. Special attention will be devoted to young people, who represent the city's future.

Leuven 2030 will continue to expand its base of support. Though it has already succeeded at bringing together a wide range of stakeholders, it should continue to grow in terms of capacity, resources, network, and exposure. It should encourage its members to create or update action plans, fold their plans into the ambitions of the Roadmap, and then act on them.

To succeed, the transition must bring everybody along, including societally vulnerable groups. Ensuring social

justice across all sites of the Roadmap is essential, and must be constantly kept in mind. Wherever necessary, supplementary measures should be taken, for example to ensure affordable housing or to ensure access to energy and transportation.

Broad support for the Roadmap among residents and stakeholders is essential.

PROGRAM 13

Learning and monitoring

Acquiring new knowledge, sharing best practices, and monitoring progress will be key to implementing the Roadmap and to ensuring a continuous learning cycle. This roadmap is a snapshot, based on the current level of knowledge and insights. But these are subject to change, and in many areas additional research is needed, as well as experimentation through pilot projects.

The implementation of the Roadmap is itself a learning process: not only for Leuven itself, but also for other cities and municipalities, in and outside of Flanders, who will follow Leuven's lead. The impact and effectiveness of implementation, but also the way in which it is carried out and structured, will be subject to continuous evaluation and optimization. Keeping a constant ear to the ground will ensure that innovative solutions and new insights, both from within the country and abroad, are not overlooked.

As a city that has assimilated innovation and learning into its very core, Leuven will play a leading part in the sustainable transition. Through its own research and innovation – conducted by and achieved through the university, the city's many local experts, Leuven 2030, and Leuven MindGate – Leuven will make an active contribution to the growing base of knowledge surrounding climate action.

Monitoring and reporting emissions and actions will be essential for tracking progress. What results have been achieved? Which stakeholders have been reached? What barriers have been encountered? Such insights will help turn the Roadmap into a living document, that will be systematically updated and enriched with the latest insights.

Leuven 2030 will help implement the Roadmap, requiring a structural expansion of its capacity.

TO WORK

This Roadmap is a call to action to all societal actors: governments, citizens, knowledge institutions, companies, and investors. Each of these bears a responsibility to act, and to seize the opportunities presented by the 80 sites defined within this document. Each program will be assigned a program coordinator to initiate and accelerate the transition. Each site will need a site leader capable of bringing stakeholders together and building coalitions for accelerated action.

Securing a climate-neutral future for Leuven will require everyone to dedicate themselves to achieving a just transition, and to working towards a future with clean air, healthy food, appealing public spaces filled with green and water, comfortable homes and buildings, and a thriving but sustainable economy.

This roadmap is a call to action to governments, citizens, knowledge institutions, companies, and investors to display a powerful commitment to a climate-neutral future for Leuven.

PROGRAMS AND SITES OF LEUVEN'S ROADMAP

[PROGRAM 1] RETROFITTING RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

- Site 1 Reaching out to private owners of residential buildings
- Site 2 Providing advisory support for retrofitting residential buildings
- Site 3 Addressing regulatory and financial barriers to retrofitting residential buildings
- Site 4 Retrofitting social housing
- Site 5 Setting up projects of joint retrofitting
- Site 6 Retrofitting private residential buildings on an individual basis
- Site 7 Addressing the energy consumption of equipment and appliances in residential buildings

[PROGRAM 2] RETROFITTING NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

- Site 8 Retrofitting the building stock of the major building owners
- Site 9 Retrofitting the remaining, energy-intensive buildings
- Site 10 Establishing pilot districts for the non-residential sector
- Site 11 Reaching out to the owners of the remaining non-residential buildings
- Site 12 Providing advisory support for retrofitting non-residential buildings
- Site 13 Addressing regulatory and financial barriers to retrofitting non-residential buildings
- Site 14 Retrofitting individual non-residential buildings
- Site 15 Addressing fixed equipment in large non-residential buildings
- Site 16 Adapting behavior and the use of equipment in the non-residential sector

[PROGRAM 3] CLIMATE-NEUTRAL NEW BUILDINGS

- Site 17 Addressing the regulation for new buildings
- Site 18 Applying smart design to new "BEN" buildings
- Site 19 Using sustainable and climate-neutral building materials

[PROGRAM 4] VIBRANT CENTERS AND SMART LOCATION POLICY

- Site 20 Making better use of the existing building stock
- Site 21 Establishing spatial-planning policy at the regional level
- Site 22 Increasing density and mixing services
- Site 23 Clustering popular destinations around public-transportation nodes
- Site 24 Reducing urban sprawl in Oost-Brabant
- Site 25 Rethinking services and commercial activities

[PROGRAM 5] SUSTAINABLE MODAL SHIFT

- Site 26 Developing an integrated mobility policy
- Site 27 Establishing low-traffic city centers, neighborhoods, and school environments
- Site 28 Facilitating travel by foot
- Site 29 Expanding cycling rates
- Site 30 Expanding the use of public transportation
- Site 31 Expanding shared mobility
- Site 32 Discouraging car use and tightening parking policy
- Site 33 Facilitating and stimulating the sustainable transport of goods
- Site 34 Reducing air travel
- Site 35 Monitoring travel

[PROGRAM 6] GREENING THE VEHICLE FLEET

- Site 36 Setting up a network of EV charging stations
- Site 37 Increasing the share of electric vehicles in the private fleet
- Site 38 Increasing the share of electric buses and green trucks

[PROGRAM 7] GENERATING GREEN ENERGY

- Site 39 Supporting and facilitating the energy transition
- Site 40 Developing district-level energy strategies for Leuven
- Site 41 Producing renewable heat at the building level
- Site 42 Expanding collective heat production
- Site 43 Producing energy with local biomass

- Site 44 Distributing heat
- Site 45 Expanding photovoltaic production
- Site 46 Installing wind turbines
- Site 47 Expanding local energy production and storage

[PROGRAM 8] SUSTAINABLE AND HEALTHY EATING

- Site 48 Promoting sustainable and healthy food
- Site 49 Decreasing food waste and food packaging
- Site 50 Expanding participatory and sustainable food production in the Leuven region
- Site 51 Increasing the eco-efficiency of food production
- Site 52 Fostering innovation in sustainable agriculture and nutrition

[PROGRAM 9] MORE SELECTIVE CONSUMPTION

- Site 53 Stimulating more selective and more sustainable consumer behavior
- Site 54 Stimulating the repair economy
- Site 55 Stimulating the sharing economy
- Site 56 Stimulating second-hand use
- Site 57 Stimulating the re-use and sustainable processing of discarded products and materials
- Site 58 Creating a circular city

[PROGRAM 10] GREEN AND RESILIENT SPACES

- Site 59 Alleviating land-use pressures
- Site 60 Expanding green spaces
- Site 61 Enhancing biodiversity in the built environment
- Site 62 Expanding carbon capture and storage
- Site 63 Counteracting the heat-island effect
- Site 64 Increasing resilience to heavy rainfall and droughts

[PROGRAM 11] GOVERNANCE AND FINANCING

- Site 65 Intensifying stakeholder cooperation
- Site 66 Strengthening urban climate policy
- Site 67 Cooperating across municipalities in the Leuven region
- Site 68 Cooperating with higher authorities
- Site 69 Stimulating sustainable entrepreneurship
- Site 70 Stimulating climate-driven innovative entrepreneurship
- Site 71 Adopting innovative financing mechanisms
- Site 72 Expanding the structural capacity of Leuven 2030

[PROGRAM 12] INVOLVING EVERYBODY IN THE TRANSITION

- Site 73 Expanding partnerships and participation
- Site 74 Raising awareness among the general public as well as targeted groups
- Site 75 Involving young people
- Site 76 Ensuring social justice

[PROGRAM 13] LEARNING AND MONITORING

- Site 77 Collecting and monitoring data
- Site 78 Acquiring knowledge and conducting research
- Site 79 Sharing knowledge
- Site 80 Updating the Roadmap

CREDITS

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This Roadmap was made possible by the valued contributions of a large number of local experts. The fact of their contribution does not necessarily imply that they endorse every part of the Roadmap. The experts contributed in their own name and not on behalf of the organizations for which they work.

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