Methodological summary of transitions 2024-2030

May 2025

Contents

Introduction

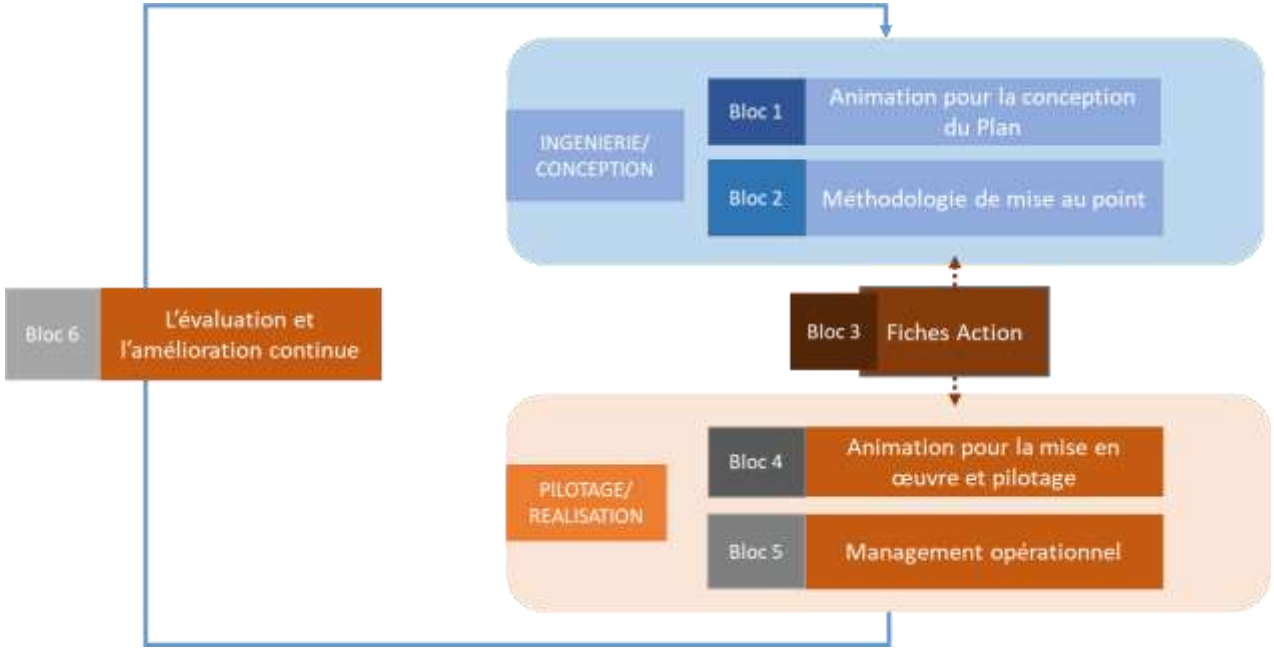
Introduction

- The aim of this methodological guide is to make accessible and intelligible the considerations, stages and processes involved in the systemic management of environmental, social and economic transitions over the 2024-2030 period in the Dijon metropolitan area.

- To ensure effective coordination and collective ownership of the approach, this guide is intended for all the players involved.

Articulation of methodological blocks

The set of processes required for the systemic management of transitions is called territorial governance, and breaks down as follows:

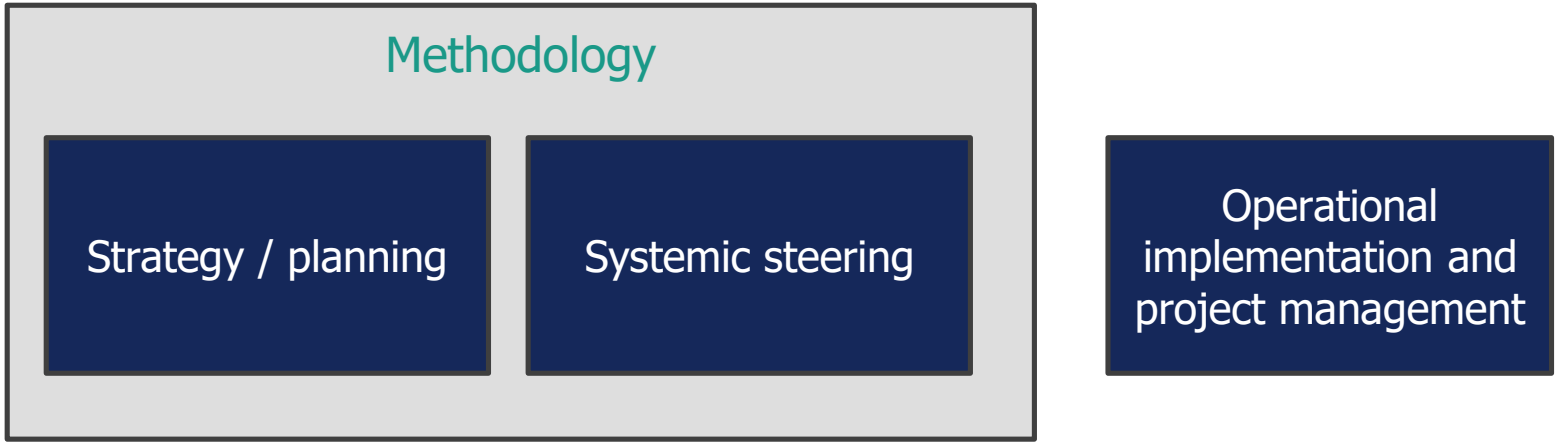


Construction of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan steering committee (PC&B)

Methodological blocks	Description	Link between blocks	Reference in the document
Block 1 : Coordination for the design of the Plan	Defines the process for coordinating and involving stakeholders in drawing up the Climate and Biodiversity Plan (PC&B).	Feeds Blocks 2 and 3 with strategic objectives and proposals formulated by stakeholders.	8-12
Block 2: Document development methodology	Defines the key documents that make up the entire PC&B process and presents the methodology used to develop the plan.	Structures Block 3. Is implemented by Block 3, Block 4, Block 5 and enhanced by Block 6.	13-25
Boc 3: Action sheets	Definition of action sheets, the plan's operational tool. They translate strategic objectives into concrete actions, structured by systemic action levers, expected effects and areas of human activity.	Based on the structure of the key documents in Block 2, they provide a working basis for Blocks 4 and 5.	26-31
Block 4: Coordination for implementation and management	Definition of action implementation, stakeholder coordination, monitoring and steering.	Is based on the Action Sheets of Block 3 and the structuring documents of Block 2. Is monitored and evaluated by Block 6.	32-33
Block 5: Operational management	Defines the management of resources and the coordination of players to implement processes and achieve the objectives set out in key documents.	Structures the operational management of Blocks 3, 4 and 6.	34
Block 6: Evaluation and continuous improvement	Assessment of performance, whether or not objectives have been met, and improvements to be implemented.	Feeds the overall structure and therefore Blocks 2, 3, 4 and 5.	35-38

An integrated management system

The methodology presents the strategy, translated into various framework documents, as well as the systemic management.



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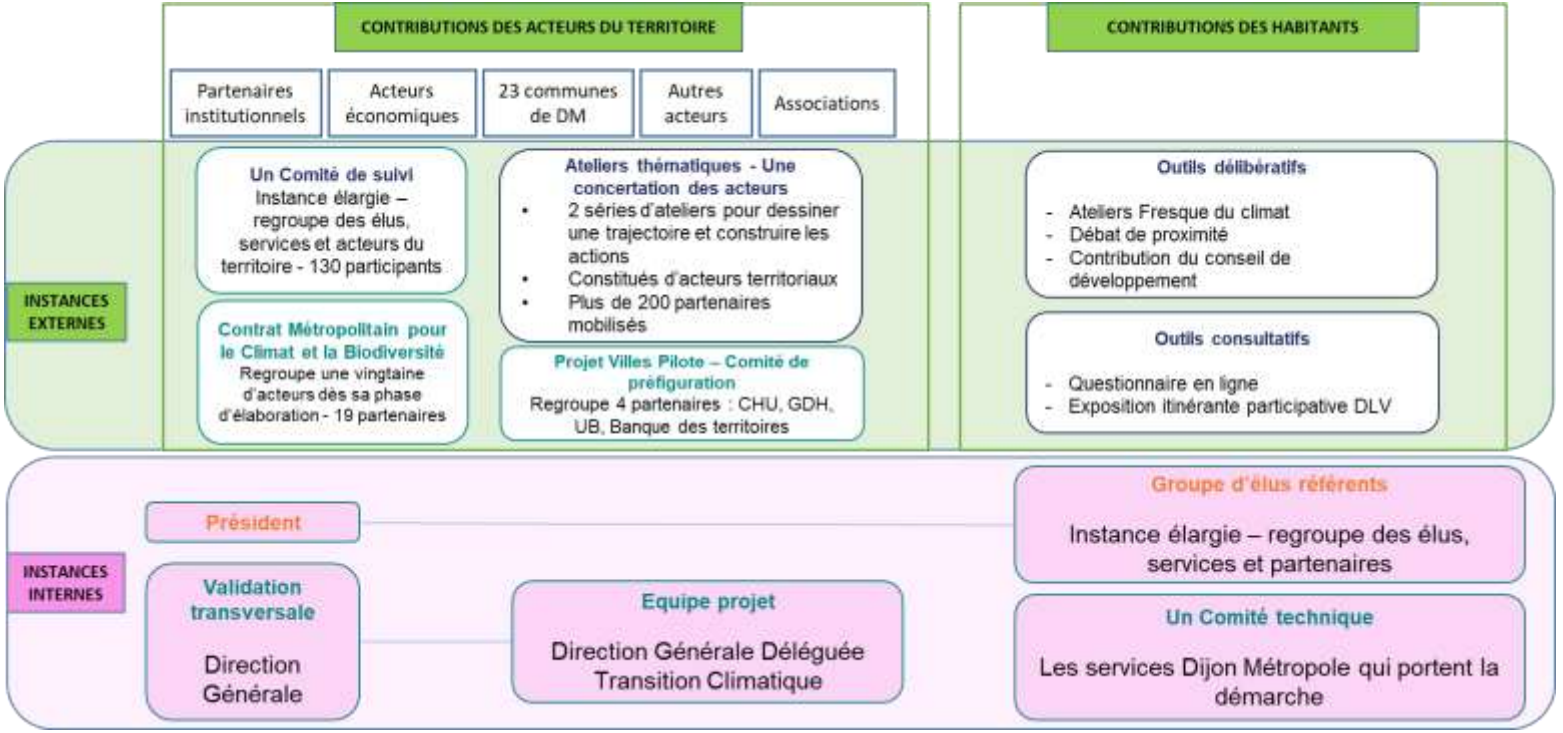
Mobilization & Commitments

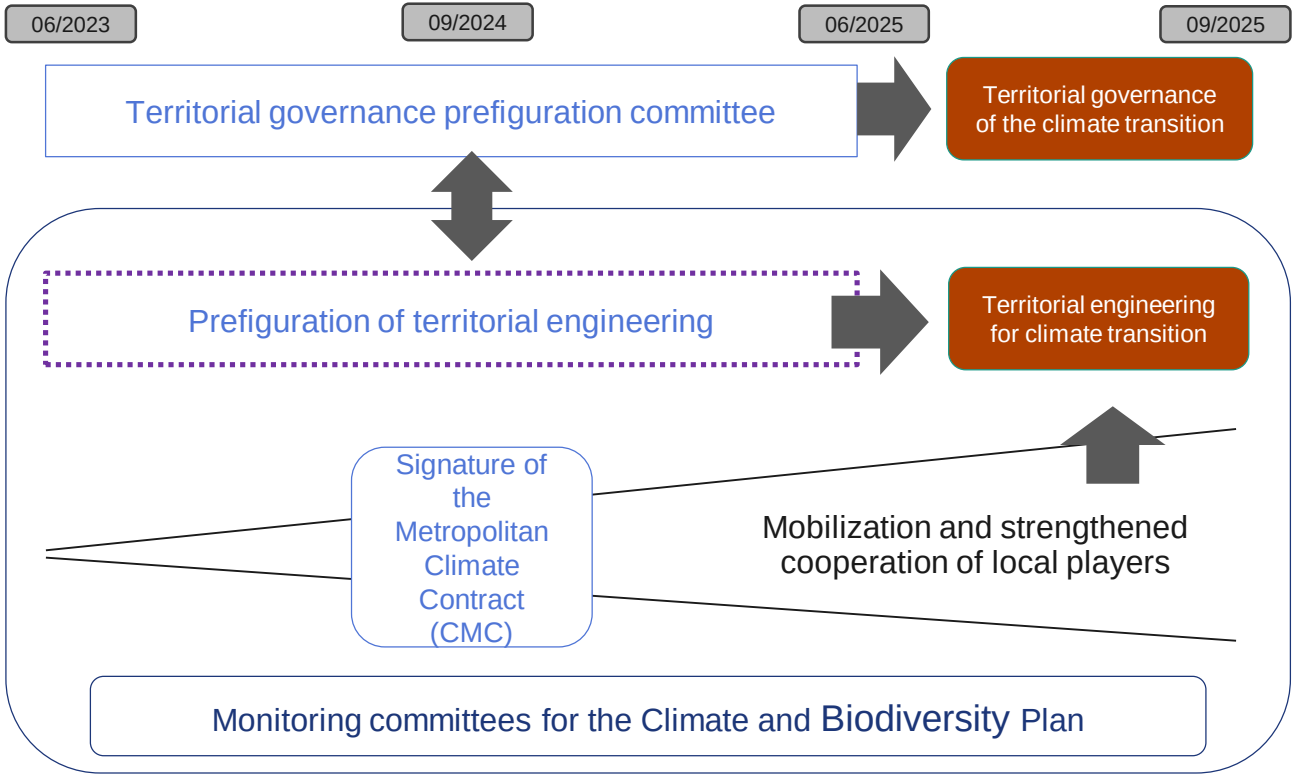
Contribution to PC&B development

Cooperation is a major pillar in the design and management of transitions. The Climate and Biodiversity Plan has been developed in several forums, mobilizing local stakeholders throughout its construction phase, from strategy to Action Plan.



Mobilizing local players

As part of the development of the climate and biodiversity plan, different levels of stakeholder involvement are proposed.



Territorial engineering

Territorial engineering is defined as the expertise needed to accelerate transitions.

Cooperation with local players

Spurred on by **Mission 100 Villes** and in conjunction with the Villes Pilotes program and PC&B, Dijon métropole has **strengthened the mobilization and cooperation of local players** through a **Metropolitan Contract for Climate and Biodiversity (CMCB)**. This has resulted in :

- Some twenty players involved in the area
- Aggregation of actions carried out by partners around 5 goals:
  - renewable energy production,
  - building
  - mobility,
  - water and biodiversity
  - food
- Translate our shared commitment into action:
  - A carbon trajectory
  - A financial trajectory
  - Contributions to PCAET action levers
- Committed partners with high-impact actions

In the implementation phase, a gradual expansion of the number of signatories is planned.

Cooperation with local players

Dijon métropole wanted to work on the prefiguration of a territorial engineering system.

A small team of partners was set up to carry out the territory's transition projects in cooperation.

- **4 public players**
- Commitment to the prefiguration of territorial engineering to amplify the impact of actions carried out in the region
- The engineering aims to :
  - Innovate in financing energy transition
  - Encourage the emergence of cooperative actions to reinforce ambition
  - Monitor the region with shared tools

Dijon Bourgogne University Hospital
Dijon Burgundy

University of Burgundy

Grand Dijon Habitat

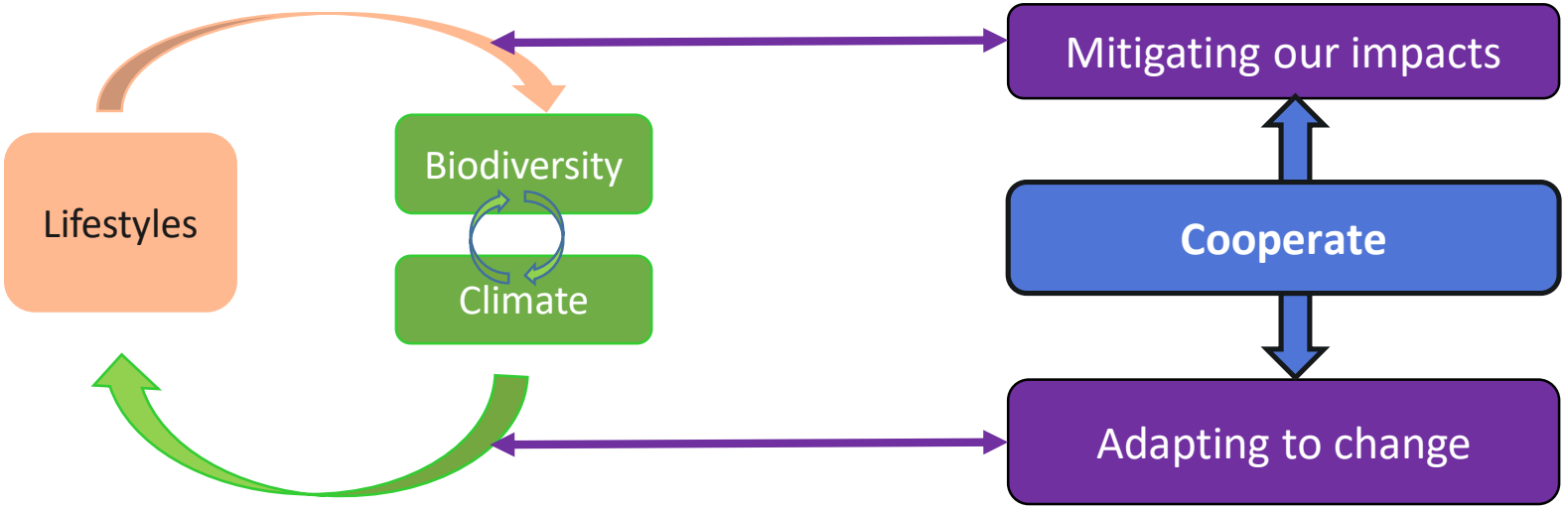
Banque des Territoires

Strategy development

The Climate and Biodiversity Plan strategy

Our lifestyles are changing the climate and altering biodiversity. Conversely, climate change and biodiversity loss are beginning to impact our lifestyles.
The Climate and Biodiversity Plan is based on three strategic axes that we need to invest in simultaneously and with the same intensity: cooperating to mitigate our impacts and adapt to change.

Climate and biodiversity plan 2024 - 2030
Dijon, a metropolis of solidarity, ecology and radiance



For a socially and economically sustainable transition

Methods used to calculate the region's GHG emissions

	Territorial inventory	Territorial carbon footprint
Scope	Scopes 1 and 2 (approach limited to territorial boundaries)	Scopes 1, 2 and 3 (no geographical boundaries)
Structure	Sectors of activity	Sectors of activity and consumption items (food, consumption)
Data source	2022 inventory ATMO Bourgogne Franche Comté	**Direct emissions :** • Inventory 2022 ATMO Bourgogne Franche Comté **Indirect emissions:** • ATMO (transport excluding DM) • BD TOPO (roads) • Observatoire et Prospectives DM 2021 (construction) • MyCO2 (food, consumption)
Gases included	CO2, CH4, N2O	CO2, NH4, N20

Method for calculating the territory's GHG emissions

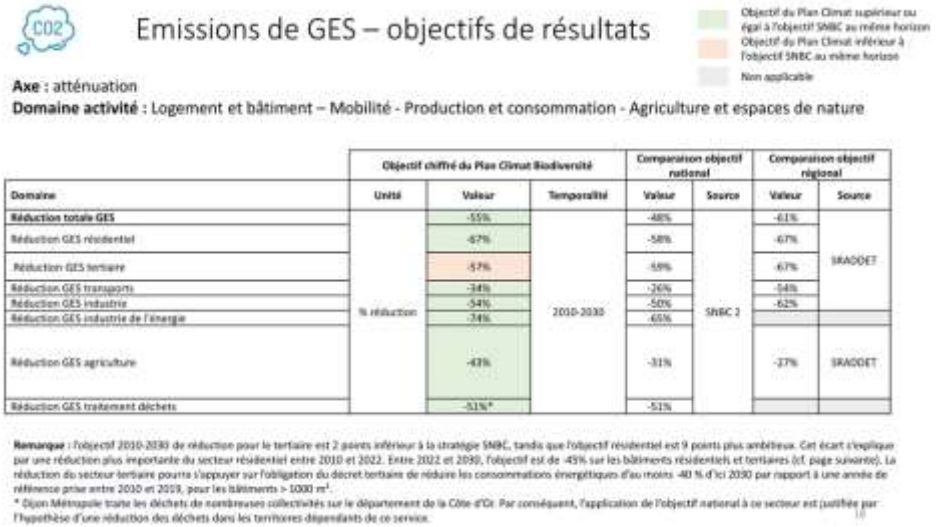
The methodology used for the territorial inventory stems from the Pôle de Coordination national sur les Inventaires d'émission Territoriaux (PCIT). This taskforce is steered by the Direction Générale de l'Energie et du Climat (DGEC) and mainly comprises the ATMO federation (national federation of air quality monitoring networks), CITEPA and INERIS. The guides produced by this taskforce ensure the correct application of IPCC reference methods in the production of local/territorial data, and the consistency of GHG emissions between regional districts and the national scale.

The 2030 objectives of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan are defined on the basis of this inventory data.

Method for comparing regional and Dijon metropolitan trajectories

The Climate and Biodiversity Plan uses 2010 as its reference year, continuing the basis established in its PCET 2011-2020. To enable comparison with the SRADDET (2008 baseline) and the SNBC (2015 baseline), the SRADDET and SNBC targets have been related to the 2010 period via Average Annual Growth Rates (AAGR).

For the SNBC, national targets have been applied to the territory. For example, the objective of reducing transport emissions by 28% by 2030 (compared with 2015) has been updated to take account of the results observed between 2015 and 2022, now requiring a 3.5% AAGR to achieve a 26% reduction between 2010 and 2030.
For the SRADDET, the objectives of the trajectory of the regional REPOS scenario territorialized at the territorial level have been used.



Emissions de GES – objectifs de résultats

Objectif du Plan Climat supérieur ou égal à l'objectif SNBC au même horizon
Objectif du Plan Climat inférieur à l'objectif SNBC au même horizon
Non applicable

Axe : atténuation
Domaine activité : Logement et bâtiment – Mobilité - Production et consommation - Agriculture et espaces de nature

	Objectif chiffré du Plan Climat Biodiversité			Comparaison objectif national		Comparaison objectif régional	
Domaine	Unité	Valeur	Temporalité	Valeur	Source	Valeur	Source
Réduction totale GES	% réduction	-55%	2010-2030	-48%	SNBC 2	-61%	SRADDET
Réduction GES résidentiel		-67%		-58%		-67%	
Réduction GES tertiaire		-57%		-58%		-67%	
Réduction GES transports		-34%		-26%		-54%	
Réduction GES industrie		-54%		-50%		-62%	
Réduction GES industrie de l'énergie		-74%		-65%			
Réduction GES agriculture		-43%		-31%		-27%	SRADDET
Réduction GES traitement déchets		-51%*		-51%			

Remarque : l'objectif 2010-2030 de réduction pour le tertiaire est 2 points inférieur à la stratégie SNBC, tandis que l'objectif résidentiel est 9 points plus ambitieux. Cet écart s'explique par une réduction plus importante du secteur résidentiel entre 2010 et 2022. Entre 2022 et 2030, l'objectif est de -45% sur les bâtiments résidentiels et tertiaires (cf. page suivante). La réduction du secteur tertiaire pourra s'appuyer sur l'obligation du décret tertiaire de réduire les consommations énergétiques d'au moins -40 % d'ici 2030 par rapport à une année de référence prise entre 2010 et 2019, pour les bâtiments > 1000 m².
* Dijon Métropole traite les déchets de nombreuses collectivités sur le département de la Côte-d'Or. Par conséquent, l'application de l'objectif national à ce secteur est justifiée par l'hypothèse d'une réduction des déchets dans les territoires dépendants de ce service.

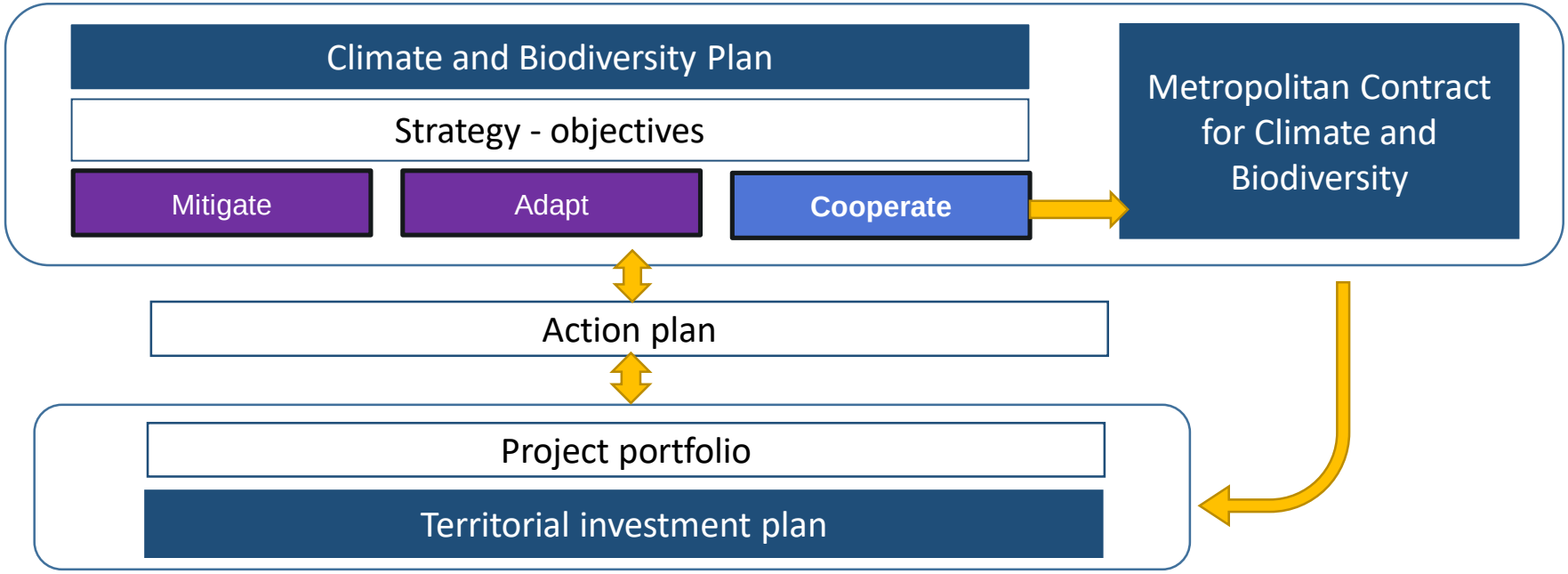
Dijon métropole's ambition exceeds the SNBC targets for almost all sectors, but remains 6 points below the territorialized SRADDET trajectory. The latter would require a more than 2-fold reduction in emissions between 2022 and 2030. After running scenarios based on very ambitious groups of actions to be implemented, it was not possible to achieve the SRADDET targets, particularly in the mobility sector.

Document preparation

Building the Climate and Biodiversity Plan

Strategic axes

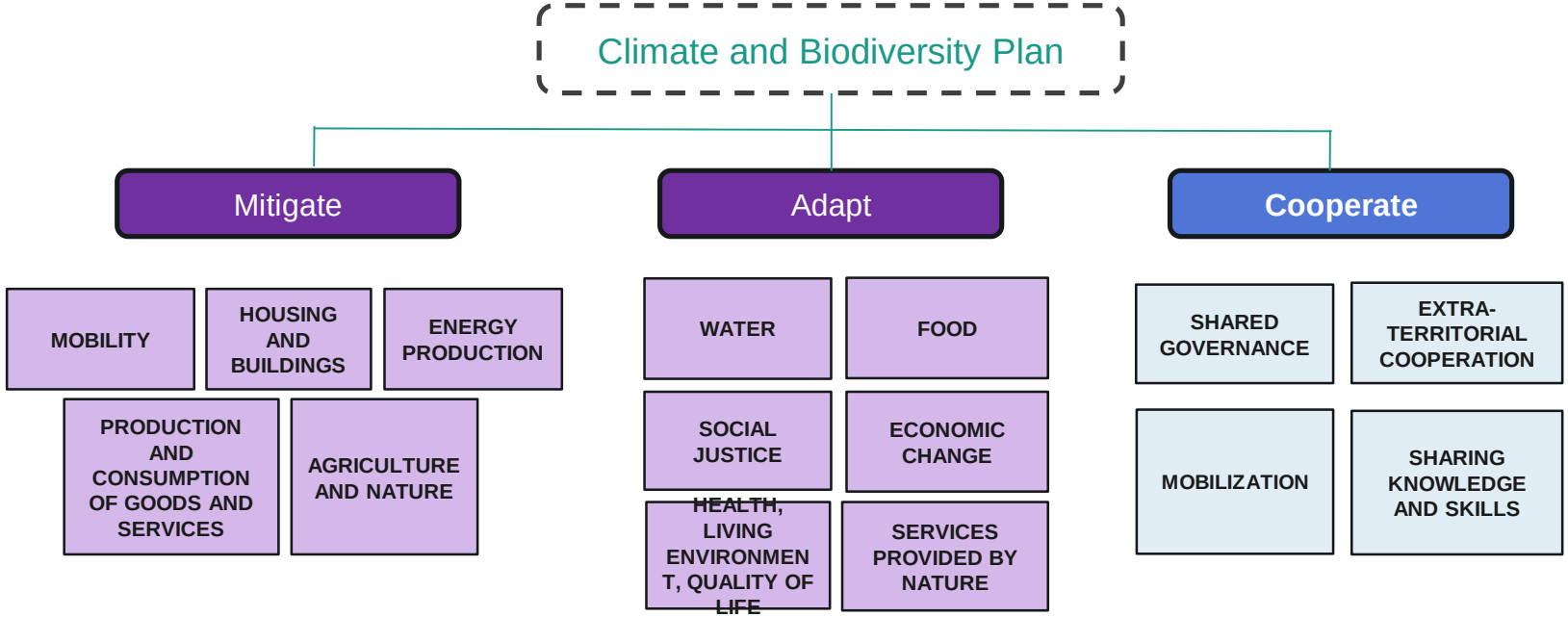
The strategy of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan is based on 3 axes: mitigation, adaptation and cooperation.



The 15 areas of human activity

Areas

The strategic axes of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan are organized around 15 areas of activity. Although each is associated with the area to which it contributes most directly, interactions between the different areas and areas will be highlighted wherever possible.



The **30 objectives of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan** are linked to the 15 areas of activity.

The 14 expected systemic effects

Expected effects (x 14)

Expected effects are the operational translation of strategic objectives. They represent all the **concrete transformations that the region intends to implement**.
This systemic vision of effects makes it possible **to identify and maximize synergies between different actions.**

- Energy-efficient renovation of buildings
- Space planning and construction of efficient buildings
- Flexibility and control of usage
- Development of renewable energies (electricity, gas, heat)
- Optimization and decarbonization of mobility flows within the region
- Reduction, optimization and decarbonization of inbound and outbound mobility flows (car and freight commuting)
- Promotion of alternative modes of consumption and waste management
- Promotion of alternative waste production and management methods
- Development of new ways of managing natural areas
- Development in favor of water conservation in our territory
- Supporting those most vulnerable to change
- Supporting economic players in meeting the challenges of decarbonization
- Strengthening our resilience to better manage the hazards associated with climate change and the scarcity and erosion of resources
- Favoring the development of natural ecosystem functions

The 5 levers of systemic action

Systemic levers for action (x 5)

Linked to the action sheets, the systemic action levers are the mechanisms to be mobilized in order to achieve a significant impact with regard to the expected results, and thus promote the acceleration of transitions.

- Technological solutions and implementation techniques
- Governance (policy and regulation)
- Social innovation, new uses
- Financing and business models, legal frameworks, purchasing clauses
- Capacities and capabilities

18 Systemic Action Sheets

18 Action sheets

- Develop active mobility and encourage calming of public spaces
- Development of public transport services
- Development of low-carbon and carbon-free vehicles
- Development of sustainable urban logistics
- Development of a coordinated transport offer across the urban area

Mobility

- Decarbonization and reduction of energy consumption in existing housing
- Decarbonizing and reducing energy consumption in the tertiary and industrial sectors (excluding processes)
- Reducing the climate and biodiversity impacts of development and construction projects (public spaces and buildings)

Buildings Development

- Development of renewable electricity production
- Development of renewable gas production
- Development of renewable thermal energy production
- Development of energy management

ENR and management

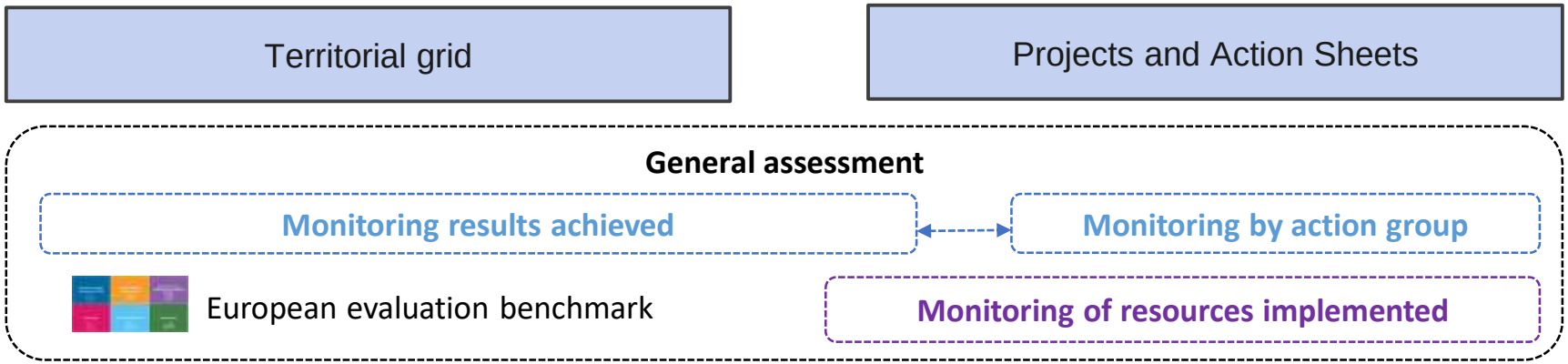
- Encourage consumption of local products and support behavioral change
- Promoting the circular economy, reducing the impact of industrial processes on climate, biodiversity, resources and health

Local consumption & circular eco.

- Plan the management of water resources and adapt infrastructures
- Support local, environmentally-friendly food production
- Reduce vulnerability to natural and health risks exacerbated by climate change
- Strengthen biodiversity and natural ecosystems in the region

Adaptation

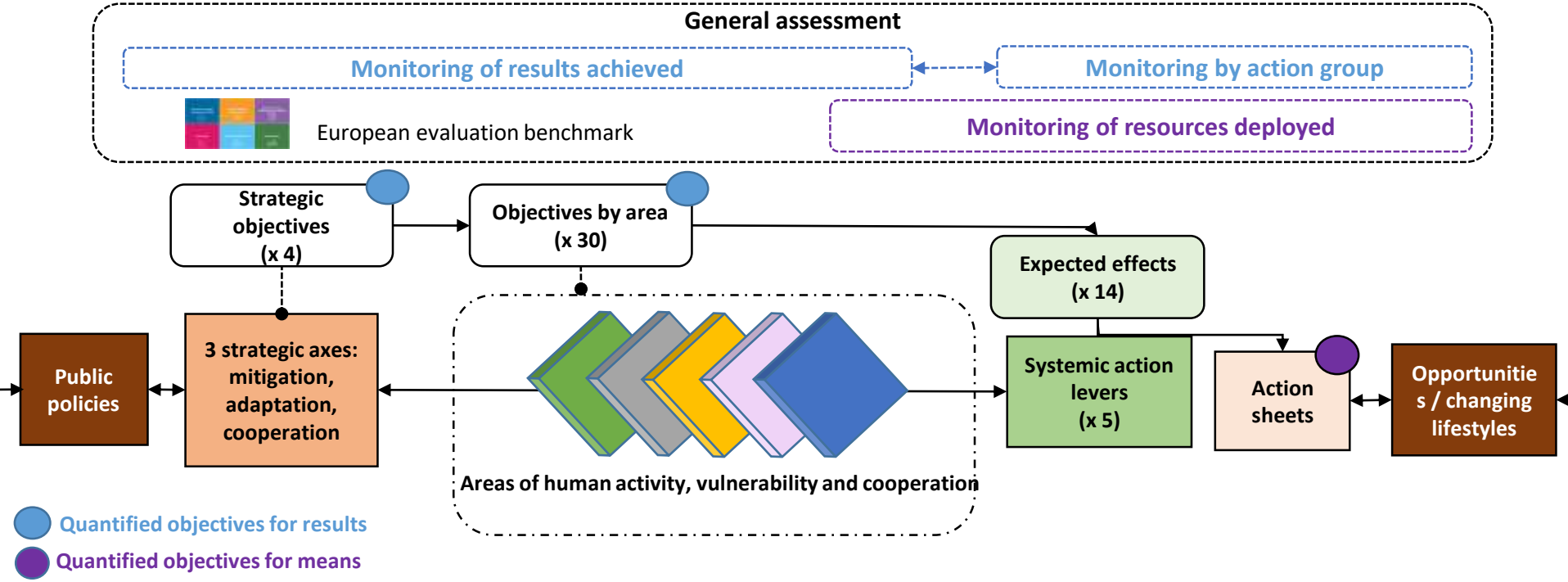
Summary of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan



Dijon métropole has chosen to develop indicators based on results rather than means targets, which the local authority undertakes to monitor over time in order to assess whether targets have been met**.** This will encourage greater openness in the choice of actions implemented, in the opportunities to be seized, in the cooperation to be built and the deployment of shared governance, and finally in the acceptability of the solutions deployed. However, the resources deployed will be monitored and their impact assessed in terms of their performance and the trajectory taken by the territory.

Summary of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan

The Climate and Biodiversity Plan is based on 3 strategic axes: Mitigation - Adaptation - Cooperation. Each of these axes is associated with areas of activity, to which 30 objectives are attached. To achieve these objectives, action levers and systemic effects are mobilized through Action Sheets.



5

Action Sheets and portfolios

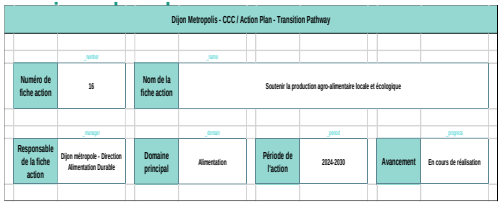
Summary of the Action Sheets of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan

The Action Sheets, drawn up with a view to systemic management, are the operational tools of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan. Linked to the areas of activity, they list the actions and policies implemented with regard to the expected objectives and the stakeholders involved.
They enable **the Climate and Biodiversity Plan to be monitored and steered, in conjunction with project portfolios**.

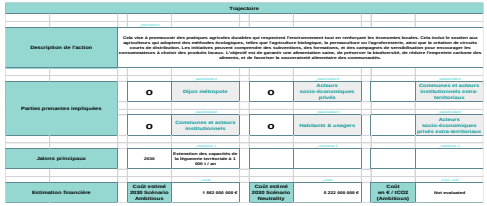
The Climate and Biodiversity Plan comprises **18 Action Sheets**. Each action sheet is associated with the different areas it covers. Similarly, each area of activity is implemented through several Action Sheets simultaneously.

Summary of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan Action Sheets

1. Name and person responsible for the action sheet, description of the action and stakeholders



2. Trajectory: timetable, financial, Climate and Biodiversity points, co-benefits and risks



3. Results indicators

4. Expected effects in relation to PC&B issues

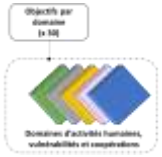
Effets attendus (x 14)

5. Key projects and policies

6. Systemic levers for action

Leviers d'actions systémiques (x 5)

7. Identification of contributions to PC&B objectives and list of actions linked to Action Sheet



8. All actions linked to the Action Sheet, by % of contribution

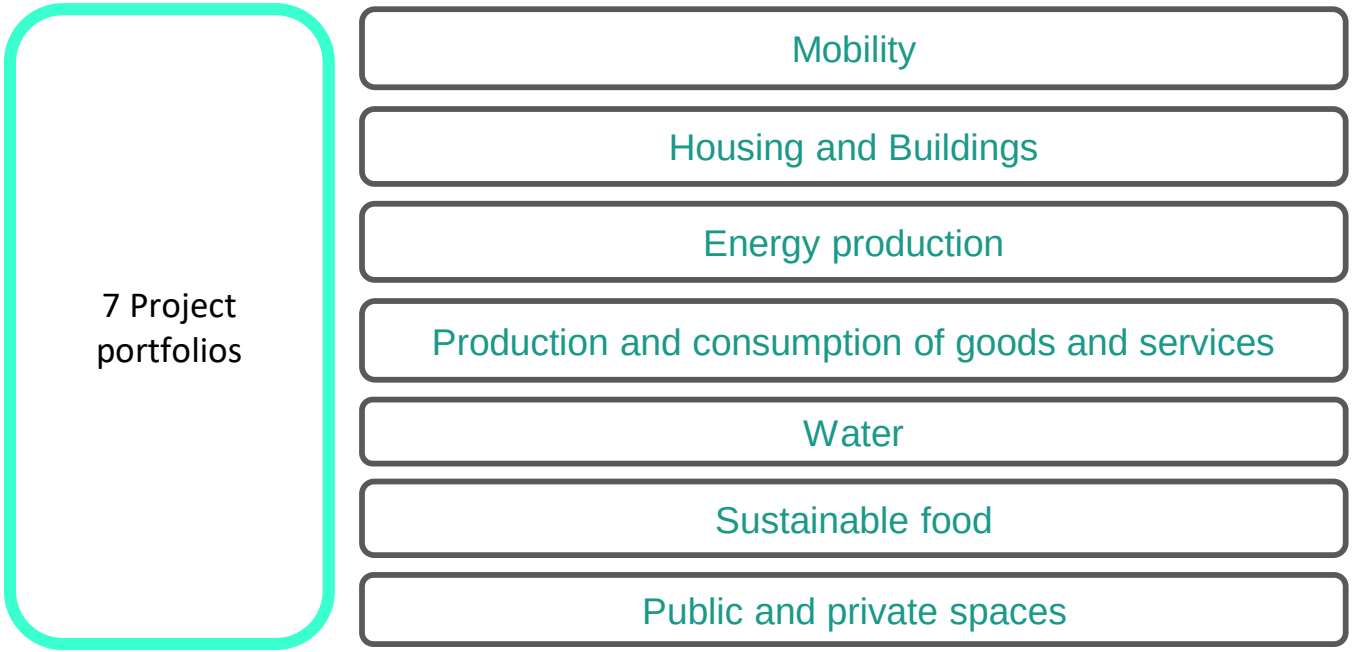
Summary of the Action Sheets of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan

Action Sheets :

- Are **assigned to a pilot**, who is responsible for follow-up
- Describe the **mobilization of stakeholders** by theme (or area of activity) and the **associated investment needs**, detailed in the Investment Plan.
- Identify the **expected effects** of the actions carried out in relation to the systemic effects expected by the Climate and Biodiversity Plan; the measurement of systemic effects feeds into the modeling used in the Investment Plan to rate actions.
- Describe **projects and key policies or studies** in each field of action, it being understood that these projects may interact with several fields of action. The projects and actions mentioned are tracked in the Project Portfolios, which in turn refer to the general tracking of the Investment Plan.
- Describe the 5 major **systemic levers to be mobilized** for action deployment: technology, governance, innovation, capacity and channels, business model.
- Define the **strategic results** to be observed to steer the region's transitions.
- List **all actions linked to the Action Sheet**, by percentage of contribution to the Action Sheet.
- Identify the **contribution of each Action Sheet to the strategic objectives** of the Climate & Biodiversity Plan.

Summary of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan project portfolios

The territory's actions and projects are listed in 7 portfolios:



Summary of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan project portfolios

The project portfolios provide a link between the Climate and Biodiversity Plan, its strategy and action plan, and the operational projects carried out by the local authority and its partners, as well as the investment plan, to enable the search for innovative financing. The portfolios each feed into several action sheets and form the operational basis for monitoring and implementing the action sheets.

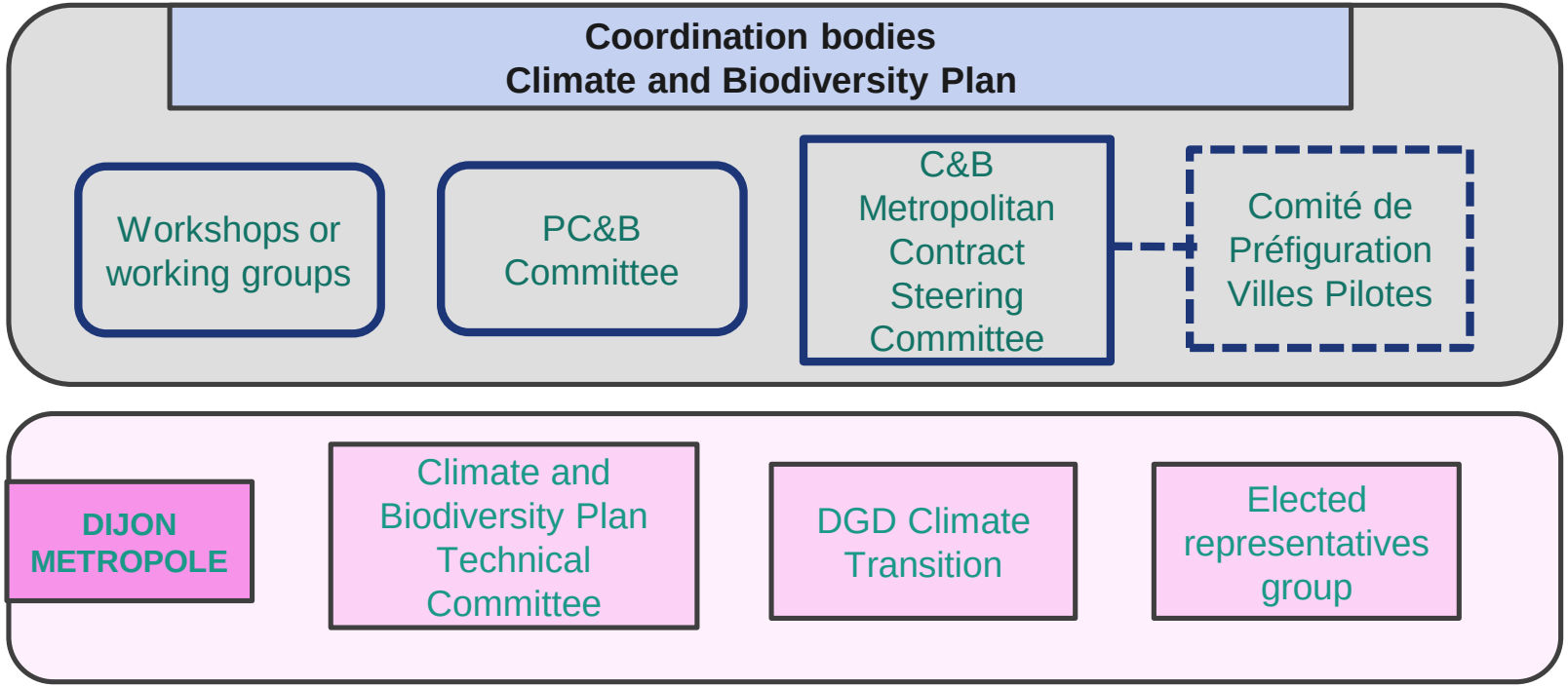
They make it possible to :

- Identify the **contributions of actions and projects to the Action Sheets**,
- Give an aggregated view of investments (CAPEX, OPEX) according to the various financiers (Dijon métropole, public and private local players, residents);
- **Facilitate governance** :
  - by developing a more global understanding of projects carried out in the area,
  - by feeding into the investment plan and work on project financing.

6

Steering bodies

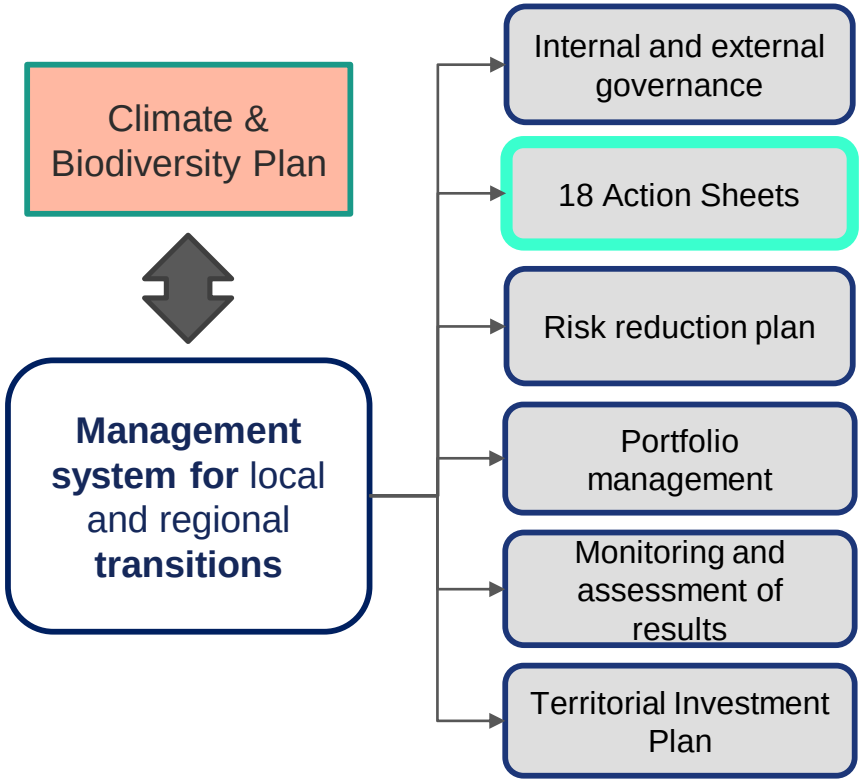
The Climate and Biodiversity Plan's coordinating and steering bodies



The Climate and Biodiversity Plan, an asset for steering transitions

Based on the Action Sheets of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan, and in order to be able to steer the transition strategy on the territory, the management system of the transitions of the community and the territory must allow :

- monitor internal and external governance
- Monitor and evaluate Action Sheets
- Monitor the Risk Reduction Plan
- Manage project portfolios
- Monitor and evaluate results
- Monitor the Territorial Investment Plan



7

Monitoring and evaluation system

Evaluation and continuous improvement of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan

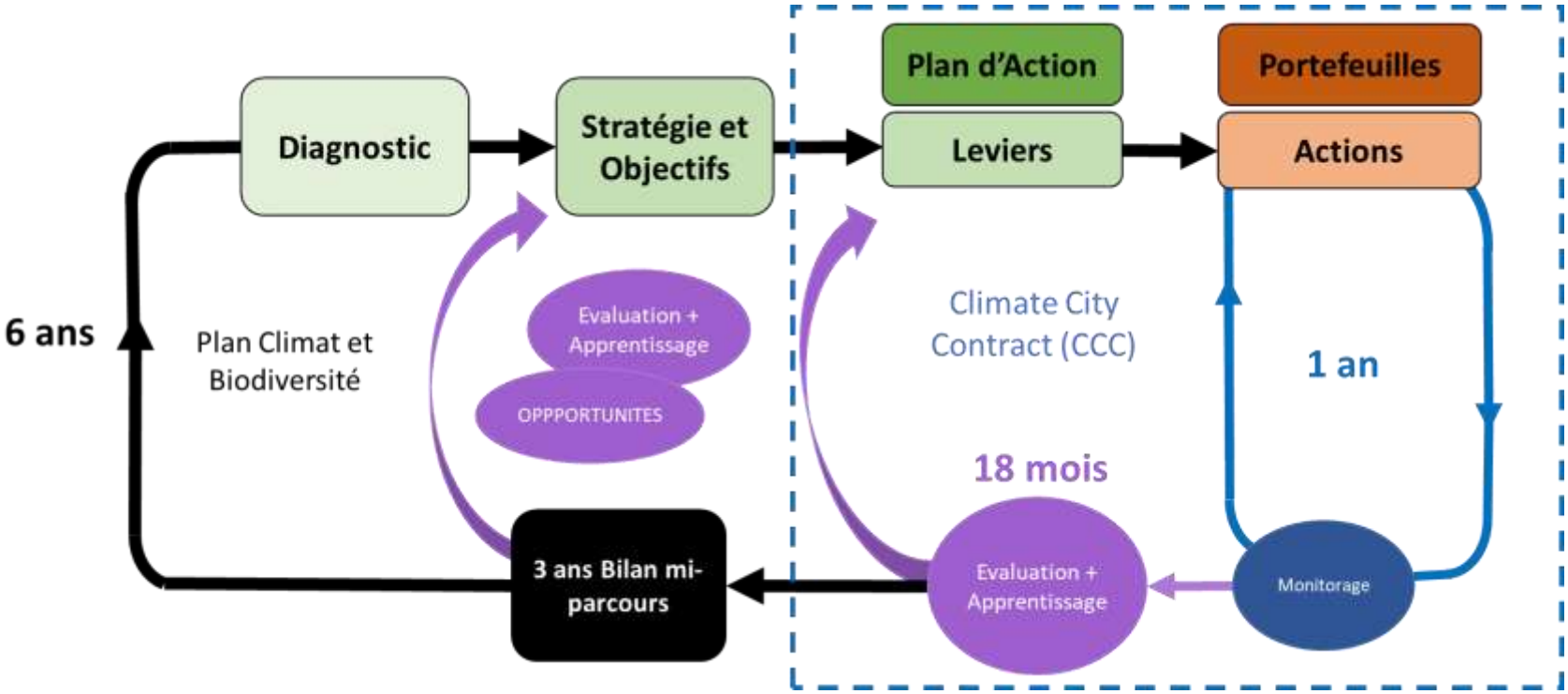
In order to monitor the progress of transitions in the region, the objectives of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan have been translated into **targets** to be achieved.

One of the steering phases will then consist of measuring, analyzing and **evaluating territorial progress in achieving the objectives** of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan. Action Sheets and project portfolios will be used to analyze the contribution of actions to the objectives.

As part of a continuous improvement process, dysfunctions will be identified and the **levers for improvement** and effective actions identified will be reinforced.

This evaluation process will enable the region to take a proactive approach to achieving its objectives, making the steering and management of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan more effective.

Evaluation and continuous improvement of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan



Evaluation and continuous improvement of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan

This monitoring and evaluation will take place over three main periods:

- **Annual monitoring of the Climate City Contract**: A rapid diagnosis of the levers and action plan is carried out, and data on energy production and consumption as well as greenhouse gases are updated, providing an overview of the dynamics in the area. Minor modifications to the Action Plan may be made.
- **Mid-term assessment (3 years)**: The aim of the mid-term assessment is to take stock of strategy implementation, project progress and governance. In this way, the Climate and Biodiversity Plan strategy can be adjusted if necessary, and the mobilization of the region can be relaunched.
- **Revision of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan (6 years)**: This involves a complete overhaul of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan, with the construction of a new strategy associated with new objectives and a new 6-year action plan.

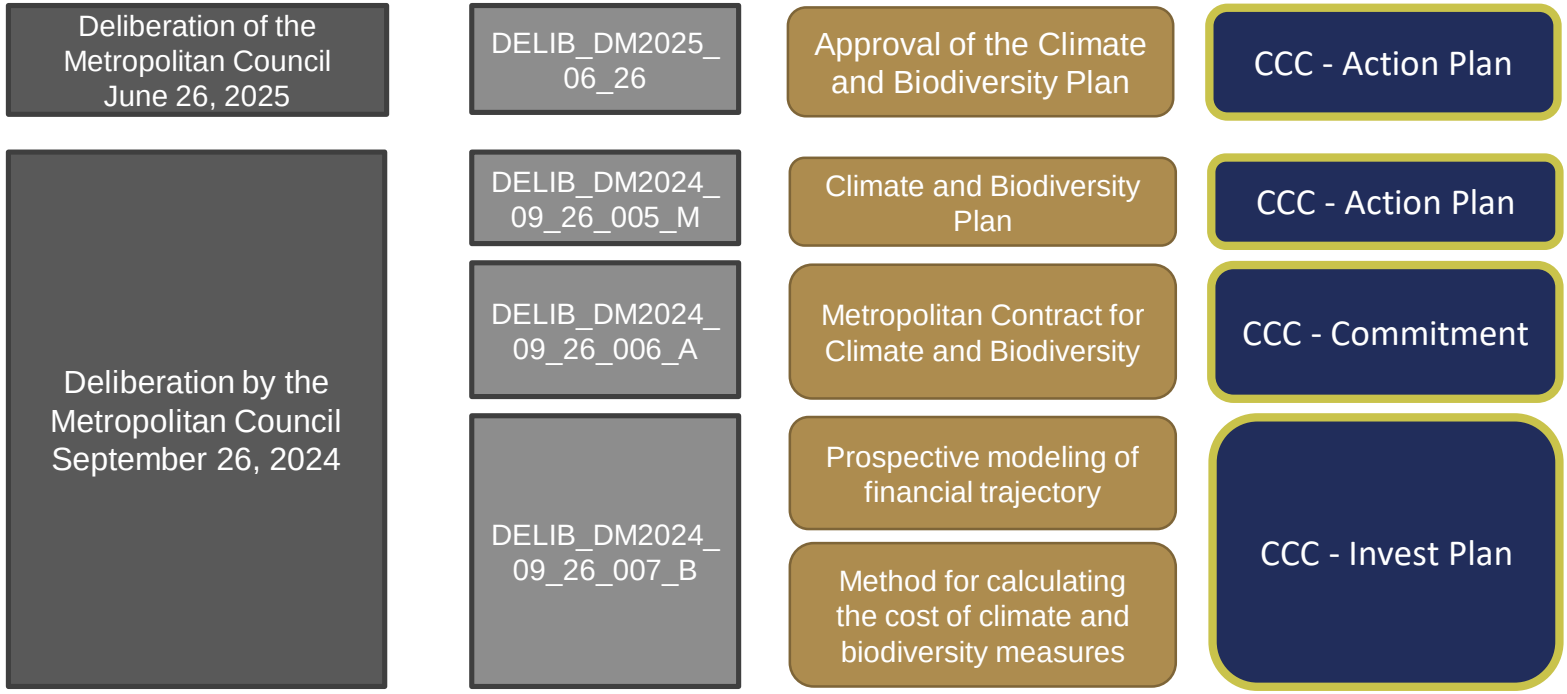
8

Appendices

Inventory of key documents of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan

The Climate and Biodiversity Plan has been the subject of 3 deliberations: The Climate and Biodiversity Plan, comprising its strategy, action plan and appendices, the Metropolitan Contract for Climate and Biodiversity and the Investment Plan.

It meets a regulatory obligation, the Plan Climat Air Energie Territorial (PCAET), and a European commitment, the Climate City Contract (CCC).



Inventory of Climate and Biodiversity Plan appendices

Deliberation of the Metropolitan Council of 26/06/2025

Climate and Biodiversity Plan appendices

1. Action and risk assessment sheets
2. Air Quality Action Plan
3. “Livre blanc” of the population’s consultation
4. Contribution of the Development Council
5. General background to the preparation of the Climate and Biodiversity Plan
6. Methodology for drawing up the Climate and Biodiversity Plan
7. Regulatory technical diagnosis
8. Vulnerability analysis
9. Energy master plan
10. Environmental study
11. ZFEm study