

CapaCITIES 2.0

Countries Self-Assessment

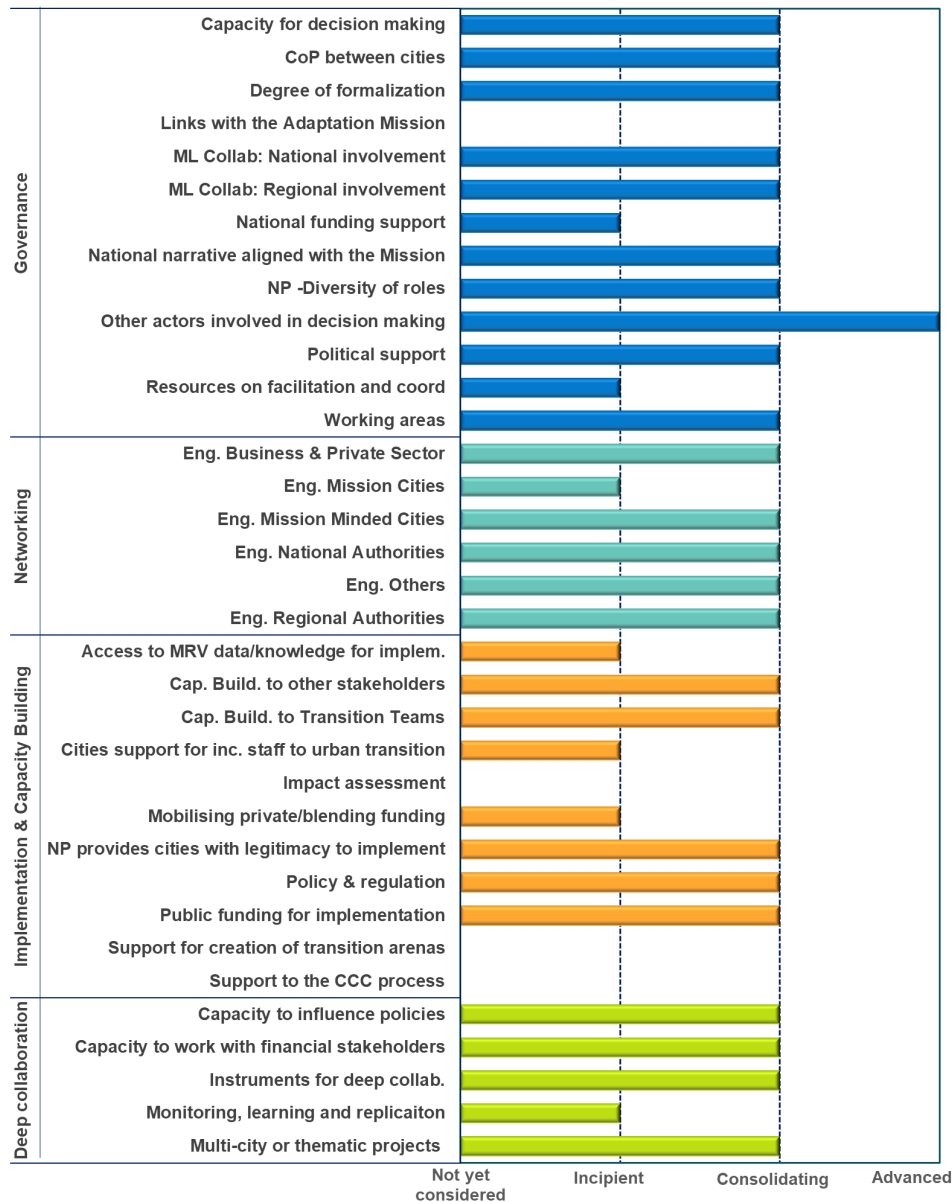
WORK PACKAGE 2: MAKE NATIONAL STRUCTURES AND
GOVERNANCE WORK

UPM, UPV, WITH THE VALIDATION OF ALL COUNTRY PARTNERS

Albania

The information below summarises the results obtained from the Self-Assessment. The responses were provided by a representative of the *Albanian Missions HUB – Coordinator*. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Albania Self-Assessment Overview



Most indicators are assessed at the **consolidating level** in **Governance (69%)**, **Networking (83%)**, and **Deep Collaboration (80%)**. In **Implementation and Capacity Building**, **45%** of indicators are at the **consolidating level**.

Table 1: Albania, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Albania	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	2	15%	1	17%	3	27%	1	20%
Consolidating	9	69%	5	83%	5	45%	4	80%
Advanced	1	8%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Not yet Considered	1	8%	0	0%	3	27%	0	0%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 2: Albania's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Albania			
National Mission Platform story and state of play	Albania entered the EU Cities Mission with Elbasan as their Mission City, while other municipalities have been progressively engaged since 2023. The EU & Global Missions Centre acts as a neutral third-party coordinating the Albanian Mission Hub, supporting both EU Missions and the Urban Transition Mission. While the platform is well formalized and strongly networked with national, private and third sector stakeholders through MoUs, its impact remains limited due to insufficient dedicated funding			
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission Cities: Elbasan Mission-minded cities: Lushnjë, Berat, Lezha, Shkodra, Tirana, Saranda, Mat, Fushe Arrez			
Key Stakeholders	Albanian Mission Hub, EU & Global Missions Centre, National Economic Council, Albanian Investment Corporation, Durana Teck Park, Regional Innovation Centre for Raw Materials, Bank of Development			
CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP3	WP4	WP5

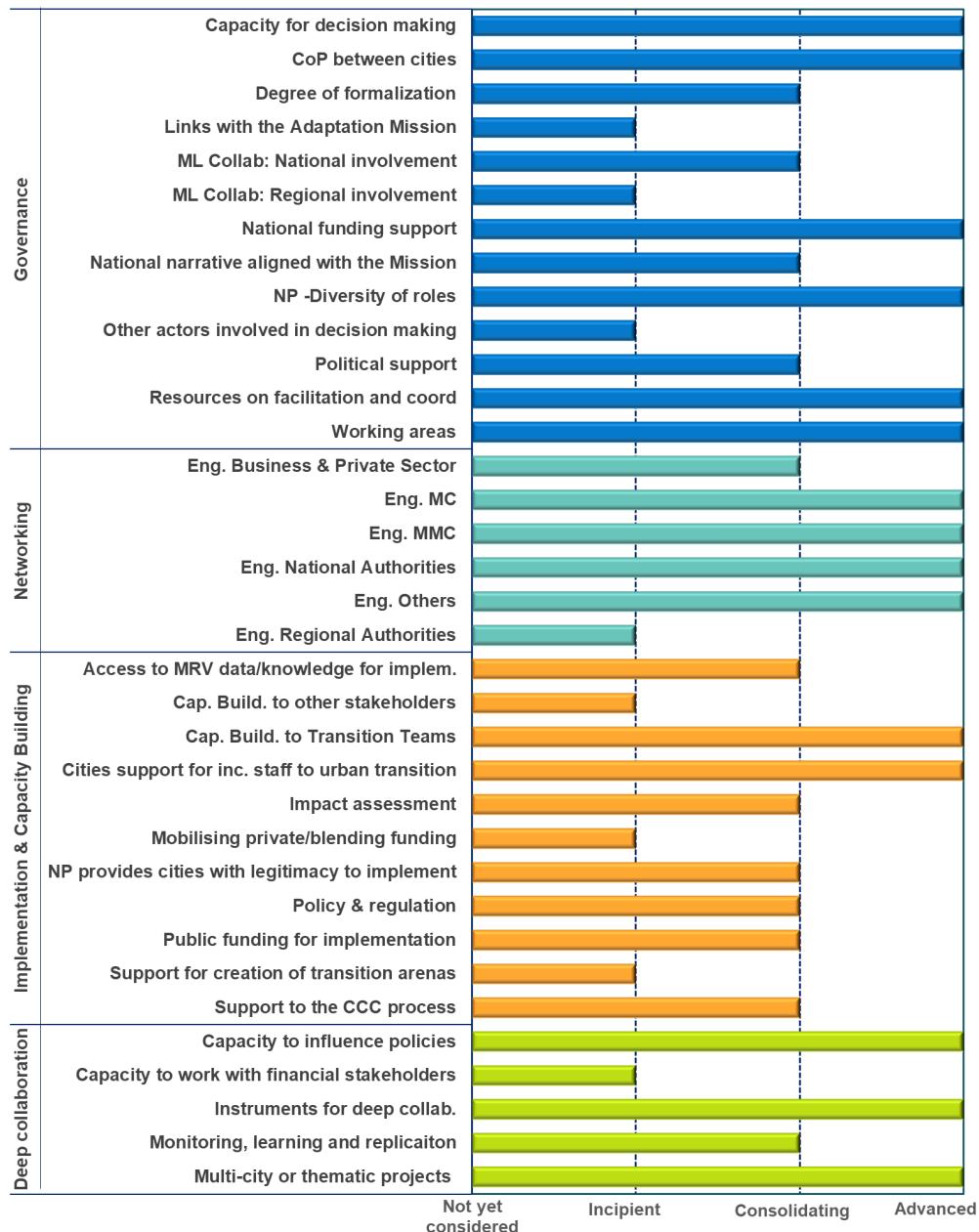
Requested services from other WPs	-	Thematic group to face common barriers: Funding (WP3), funding at platform level for mentoring to the transition team	-	-	
Analysis by Dimension	Description		Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	Albania coupled the Urban Transition Mission and the Mission Cities under the Albanian Mission Hub coordination. It’s been formalized through Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with a diversity of stakeholders, providing legitimacy and allowing it to play a diversity of roles, while its governance framework is still evolving. Decision-making is practice-based rather than on formal administrative aspects which, at the same time, allows them to be adaptive to emerging project and investment opportunities, but keeps them dependent on others’ agendas. Political support has increased over time through sustained advocacy. The contribution of the AL Missions HUB to the Albania’s accession into the EU is considered a key added value and is supporting the Albania’s reform efforts to this aim		Establishing sustained funding to scale multi-collaborative strategies and projects, to scale their impact	Existing cooperation frameworks through MoUs and Partnership Agreements signed with governmental institutions, universities, NGOs, and private sector actors. Also, its cluster-based approach to city collaboration, allowing them to onboard also small municipalities and to maximize human and financial resources, as well as thematic and city projects, moving beyond exchange, to collective action and impact	Even though remaining adaptive to external opportunities allows them to compensate for limited institutional resources, strengthening their own agenda and governance framework would consolidate the platform. This is aligned with the priority of accomplishing sustained funding
Dimension 2: Networking	The platform has focused on broadening the national critical mass by engaging 18 additional cities; however, direct collaboration with Elbasan (Mission City) remains limited and fragmented. Stakeholder engagement is broad (including socio-economic actors) and formalised through MoUs, although the depth of collaboration lacks structured funding for development		Funding for structured activities (pilots projects, regional gatherings, co-design labs) with the broad spectrum	The platform demonstrates a strong capacity to onboard additional cities to the Mission framework, and other key governmental institutions. Sustained efforts on expanding networks and partnerships are	Closer collaboration with the Mission City, which could also learn from the HUB clusters’ approach and share their experience with the Mission-minded cities.

	of activities. While the platform connects key national-level entities, enabling cross-ministerial coordination and facilitating policy coherence with EU Missions framework, strong institutional links are constrained by limited financial resources.	of stakeholders involved.	being made. While these remain in a consolidating stage, they point to a clear and positive strategic orientation.	Strengthen collaboration with national, regional and private actors to align their strategies with Mission framework, and to mobilise public and private resources.
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	The platform shows a positive strategic orientation in supporting cities through capacity building (for Transition Teams and other stakeholders), innovative financing approaches, and legitimacy for transformative actions, but remains constrained by insufficient financial support, constraining continuity and the development of key implementation tools such as MRV systems, integrated data access, impact assessments, and support to Climate City Contracts	Funding at platform level for transition project implementation	The platform shows strong operational dynamism, actively supporting cities through capacity building initiatives and exploring innovative financing models (blending public, private, and international resources). While still in an early phase, and constrained by the limited funding, the platform's proactivity is a clear strength	Public funding for implementation of transformative projects in cities and clusters, which would also give them "credibility" to scale their impact
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	The platform fosters deep collaboration through a cluster-based model that enables cities to pool limited resources, develop joint projects, and move towards collective action. While policy influence and engagement with financial stakeholders are progressing, through a strong ESG narrative and highlighting Albania's EU country candidate position, the lack of funding constrains demonstrative projects, investment readiness, and the establishment of systematic monitoring and replication mechanisms	Strengthening financial collaboration: funding at platform level is needed for its readiness	Their strategic cluster-based governance model, enabling cities to maximize resources and results between them	The financial capacity, which allows to co-finance projects with national and local public entities, to collaborate with key stakeholders and to attract private investors and funding

Austria

The information below summarises the results obtained from the Self-Assessment. The responses were provided by the representative of *Salzburger Institut für Raumordnung & Wohnen (SIR)*, a *non-governmental organisation responsible for the Austrian consultation process in the country platform*. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Austria Self-Assessment Overview



Across the four dimensions, most indicators in **Governance, Networking and Deep Collaboration**, are assessed at an **advanced** level: **46%, 67% and 60%**, correspondingly. Within **Implementation & Capacity building**, the largest share of indicators is assessed at a **consolidating** level (**55%**).

Table 3: Austria, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

AUSTRIA	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	3	23%	1	17%	3	27%	1	20%
Consolidating	4	31%	1	17%	6	55%	1	20%
Advanced	6	46%	4	67%	2	18%	3	60%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 4: Austria's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Austria			
National Mission platform story and state of play	The Austrian Climate-neutral City Mission (KNS) has been running since 2019 and is built on an equal partnership between the Federal Ministry for Innovation, Mobility and Infrastructure (BMIMI), KLIEN, FFG and the participating cities (47 in total, with one Mission City, and 20 Mission-minded cities with public-public cooperation funding). BMIMI also launched a "Mission Cities Action Group" among the relevant federal ministries, supporting key stakeholders for the EU Cities Mission. The platform acts as an enabler to foster exchange between cities through a variety of formats, ensuring financial, human and capacities resources			
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission City: Klagenfurt Mission-minded cities: Graz, Innsbruck, Linz, Salzburg, Vienna, St. Pölten, Villach, Dornbirn, Wiener Neustadt, Altmünster, Feldkirch, Kapfenberg, Tulln an der Donau, Weiz, Krems, Gleisdorf, Feldbach, Judenburg, Steyr, Gratwein-Straßengel			
Key Stakeholders	BMIMI (Federal Ministry for Innovation, Mobility and Infrastructure), KLIEN (Climate Energy Fund), FFG (Austrian Research Promotion Agency), SIR (Salzburg Institute for Regional Planning and Housing), ÖGUT, AustriaTech, AIT			
CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	Transnational Alliance development: webinars and other exchange formats	Thematic groups to face common barriers in: Policy Regulation, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification, Funding, and Regional Approach. Guidance in how to access funding, in	Sessions and peer learning exercises to facilitate practical cooperation among diverse stakeholders, with an	Communication Strategy: support in stakeholders' mobilization with an adequate communication strategy on the

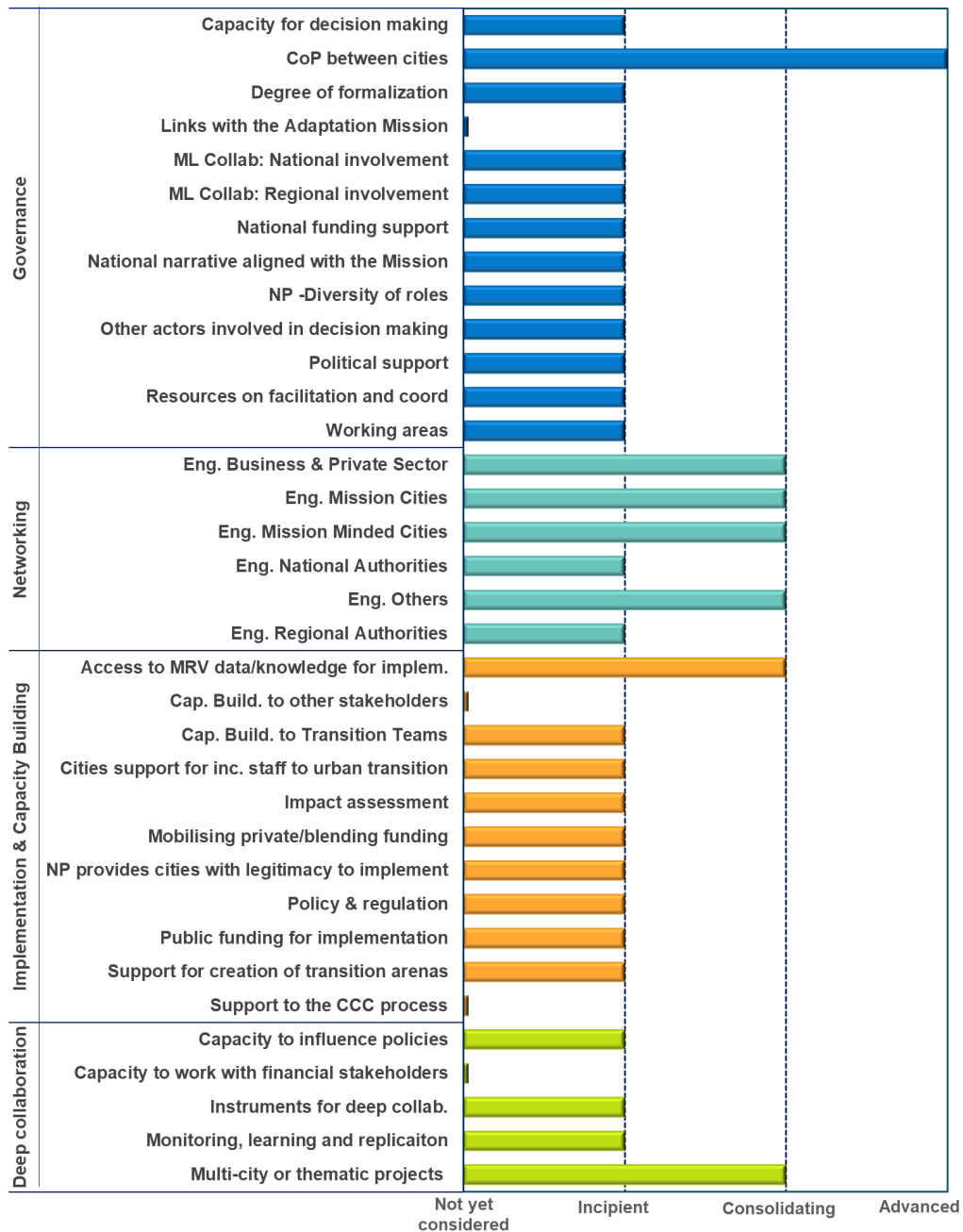
		standards and certification schemes, and learning about good practices in climate reporting	emphasis on hands-on collaboration and capacity building activities. Also, knowledge management and transfer	mission approach and CapaCITIES project
Analysis by Dimension	Description	Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	The platform is strong in its governance and structure; cities are linked to key national stakeholders and have secured long-term funding through PPCs (public-public cooperation funding). Its iterative and adaptive multi-actor structure allows them to have a robust decision-making capacity, in both strategic and implementation aspects. At the national level, there's an initial understanding and recognition of the Mission, although consistent linkage with other ministries still needs to be developed	Strengthen regional involvement with the platform, although efforts have been made to establish and formalize the exchange between the national level, federal provinces and cities on key thematic priorities, and support the connection to regional programmes through networking. Also, leverage and strengthen initial collaborations with the Adaption Mission Hub	The platform is well anchored at the institutional level, and therefore it has secured funding. Also, stable governance and structure between key actors for decision-making, strategic orientation, and capacity of influencing	Deeper influencing in other ministries, connecting with regional programmes, strengthening collaboration with the Adaption Mission Hub, involving other actors within the Mission beyond collaboration with cities, and to adapt to political support shifts and the new government's fiscal approach
Dimension 2: Networking	Collaboration with both the national level and third sector is strong: there are formats for direct exchange between cities and national key stakeholders. Also, as the Mission is coordinated by the Ministry's Innovation division, there's a close relationship between research and cities, resulting in various research and innovation projects. Nonetheless, private stakeholders have limited relationships with the Mission, as they only take part in it by working with cities on their strategic planning and implementation.	Strengthen collaboration with the regional level	Strong link between innovation and implementation of climate-neutral strategies in cities, given that the Mission is institutionally anchored in the national's innovation division	Collaboration with private actors, making them part of the Mission on a broader level, and continuous involvement of current and newly appointed Mission-minded cities

	As mentioned above, regional involvement is planned but not yet developed			
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	The platform follows a capacity-led and process-oriented approach, acting as an <i>enabler</i> for cities to achieve their goals. The platform supports in mobilizing funding, in the incorporation of Mission dedicated staff, and in the establishment of Transition Teams in cities, providing them with capacity building through thematic assistance. Moreover, there's a positive relation between cities and the Ministry in overcoming bottlenecks, having regular exchange formats to address regulatory and policy barriers from cities to the Ministry, and back, creating positive feedback loops to improve policies and achieve effective outcomes	Strengthening their Impact Assessment tool, better identifying successful projects in cities, and processing and securing that knowledge, to share it within and outside the Mission. Also, building capacities in smaller cities (from 2026 onwards KLIEN funds new Transition Teams within 11 small- and medium-sized mission-minded cities through PPCs)	Its enabler role, making sure cities can count on either financial or human resources, and capacities. In addition, providing an exchange space to address bottlenecks between local and national level, for effective implementation	Continuous support to cities for the incorporation of staff dedicated to urban transition in bigger cities and new support to be organized for small- and medium-sized cities, consolidating access to relevant data and knowledge production, and provide more capacity building for Transition Teams
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	There is a solid ecosystem for deep collaboration, where there are many RTI projects underway between cities and academia, also involving other stakeholders. Even though there is an Online Platform storing all cities' projects information, a consolidated common Monitoring and Learning system is still missing, to enhance exchange and collaboration between cities	Creating a comprehensive system for monitoring and learning from city projects, enabling their replication inside and outside the Mission. Also, involving the federal states more closely to address and overcome specific policies (as it is already done with the national level)	Dynamic collaborative spaces between cities and academia, resulting in impactful projects	Capacity to influence policies at local, regional and national level, and capacity to work collaboratively with financial stakeholders

Belgium

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by a representative from the *Knowledge Centre for Flemish Cities*, an association of Belgian cities. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Belgium Self-Assessment Overview



In three of the four dimensions, the largest share of indicators are assessed at the **incipient level: Governance (85%), Implementation and Capacity Building (73%), and Deep Collaboration (60%)**. In **Networking**, **67%** of indicators are assessed at the **consolidating level**.

Table 5: Belgium, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Belgium	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	11	85%	2	33%	8	73%	3	60%
Consolidating	0	0%	4	67%	1	9%	1	20%
Advanced	1	8%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Not yet Considered	1	8%	0	0%	2	18%	1	20%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 6: Belgium's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Belgium				
National mission platform story and state of play	Belgium is a new country partner, with an emerging country platform which is led -for the Flemish Region-, by two main actors, KCVS and NK, supporting Mission cities, Mission-minded cities, and others who have signed the Covenant of Mayors				
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission Cities: Antwerpen, Brussels, Leuven, La Louvière Mission-minded cities: Bruges, Kortrijk, Mechelen, Ostend, Ghent, Liège, Roeselare, Schaerbeek				
Key Stakeholders	Knowledge Centre for Flemish Cities (Kenniscentrum Vlaamse Steden), Climate Network (Netwerk Klimaat - VVSG)				
CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	-	National Platforms Good Governance: webinars on	Thematic group to face common barriers: in Policy Regulation and Funding	National Consultation Panels: a collective meeting with representatives from all	Communication Strategy: support in stakeholders' mobilisation with an adequate communication strategy on the

		successful examples and learnings exchange		partner countries, connected to the Cities Mission Conference Pan-European Consultation Panel: in-person event at the Cities Mission Conference in Torino	mission approach and CapaCITIES project
Analysis by Dimension	Description		Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	Belgium presents a fragmented governance structure for the coordination of Mission Cities, as no platform at the national level exists, nor community of practice between Flemish, Brussels and Walloon regions, since they all have different policy frameworks. In this case, only Flemish cities are analysed. KCVS is mainly financed by 13 Flemish cities and VVSG and for 1/3 by the Flemish region, while NK is funded by the Flemish Region via its agencies. These structures are well established and enable a strong community of practice among Flemish cities, mainly through working groups and peer-to-peer learning. Nevertheless, Flemish funding for NK and support mechanisms such as the LEKP (Local Energy Action Plan) are currently under review for extension beyond 2026 and therefore constitute an uncertain factor for continuity and overall impact. Thus, formalization remains		Respondents don't highlight priorities for this dimension	Strong peer-to-peer learning dynamics through well-established working groups and a solid community of practice between Flemish cities. Also, existing operational consultation mechanisms that enable regular coordination and implementation feedback loops between public and private actors, and cities (Operational Consultation of the NK, and Energy and Climate Advisory Group). Finally, the Flemish government's objective	Regional involvement for the piloting function of the cities, coordination at the regional level of the policy domains involved, capacity for decision-making, involvement of other actors in the decision-making, strengthen working areas and the community of practice between cities, and political support

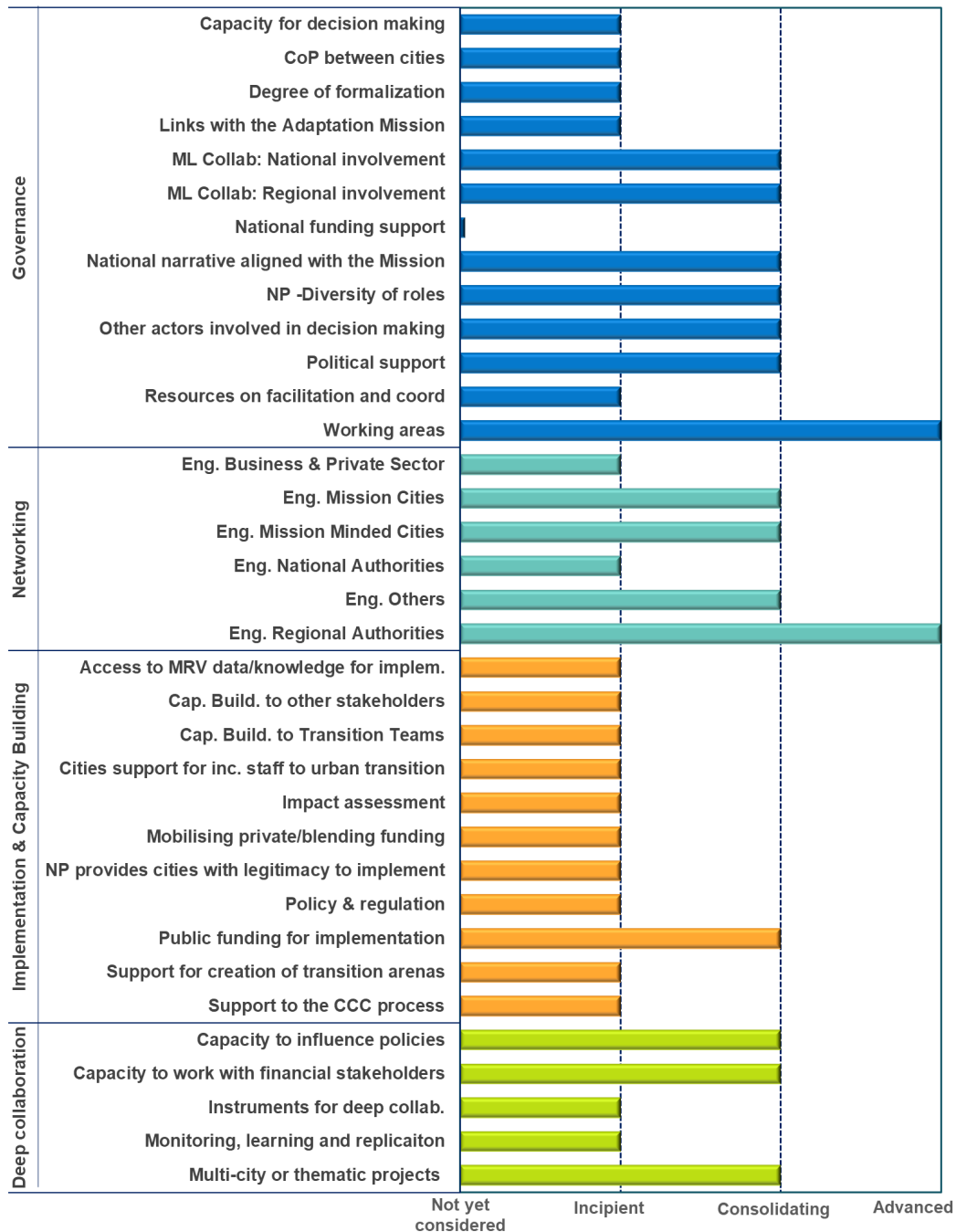
	limited. Consequently, decision-making capacity is mainly operational and practice-based rather than strategic.		to establish a Structural Climate Dialogue Platform offers an opportunity, as it will address implementation bottlenecks and strengthens regional-local coordination.	
Dimension 2: Networking	Flemish Mission and Mission-minded cities are involved in the working groups of KCVS and the work programme of NK. National and regional authorities are rarely involved within the Mission, although they might run their own climate-neutral initiatives. Businesses and private sector actors, on the other hand, are well engaged through the Operational Consultation of NK, where they meet monthly to monitor and support the implementation of the NK's working programme. Third sector actors are not directly involved but participate mainly through project-based engagement through EU project consortia. Overall, networking functions primarily at city level and through and with an operational approach, rather than as a structured multi-actor collaboration ecosystem.	Engagement of regional authorities, businesses and private sector actors, and other parties, together with cities to create coalitions to tackle common problems selected by the cities	Strong and continuous engagement of Mission and Mission-minded cities, and regular engagement with private sector actors through NK's Operational Consultation group	Engagement of regional authorities, businesses and private actors and others in events and projects
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	Initiatives for implementation & capacity building remain at an incipient stage, as KCVS and NK operate with limited funding and institutional support. There is no structured support for cities in mobilizing public, private or blended financing; cities explore these options themselves, as well as self-financing consultancy services for drawing up	Assisting cities for mobilizing private/blending funding for implementation of projects, providing access to relevant data, and strengthening capacity building initiatives already taking place, to	Strong support to cities by KCVS and NK, despite limited institutional and financial backing	Assistance for mobilising private/blending funding for implementation of projects. Support to cities for the incorporation of staff dedicated to urban transition, Access to relevant data to Monitor,

	their CCCs. Capacity building is being implemented by KCVS in 13 cities but remains limited due to financial constraints. While LEKP funding enabled cities for staff recruiting, this support will end in 2026, increasing cities' self-reliance. Nevertheless, training programmes on Impact Assessment are being implemented for city staff members	support the work of Transition Teams in cities		Reporting and Verification and decision making as well as knowledge production, to enable proper implementation, Capacity-building to support the work of the transition team in cities, Impact Assessment
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	Deep collaboration remains in an incipient stage; while Flemish cities do engage in exchange formats, deep collaboration instruments are still missing. In that sense, mechanisms for systematic Monitoring, Learning and Replication, are still needed. Capacity to influence policies at the national and regional level remains limited, as consultation with authorities is fragmented and often occurs late in the policy process, despite NK's facilitating role. Overall, collaboration is made through project-based initiatives, requiring a stronger structure and engagement scope	Developing more multi-city projects, build a capacity to influence policies at local, regional and national level, and strengthen the capacity to work collaboratively with financial stakeholders	Existing city exchange, through multi-city projects as they have acquired subsidies and entered partnerships to do so, and the facilitating role of NK to support input into policy discussions	Multi-city projects. Monitoring, learning and replication. Capacity to influence policies at local, regional, and national level. Capacity to work collaboratively with financial stakeholders

Bosnia-Herzegovina

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by a representative from the *Sarajevo Economic Regional Development Agency (SERDA)*. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Bosnia & Herzegovina: Self-Assessment Overview



Across the four dimensions, **Governance (46%)**, **Networking (50%)**, and **Deep Collaboration (60%)** show the largest share of their indicators at a **consolidating level**. By contrast, within **Implementation and Capacity Building**, most indicators are assessed at an **incipient level (91%)**.

Table 7: Bosnia & Herzegovina, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Bosnia & Herzegovina	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Building	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	5	38%	2	33%	10	91%	2	40%
Consolidating	6	46%	3	50%	1	9%	3	60%
Advanced	1	8%	1	17%	0	0%	0	0%
Not yet Considered	1	8%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 8: Bosnia & Herzegovina's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Bosnia & Herzegovina
National Mission platform story and state of play	The Climate Neutrality Mission platform in Bosnia and Herzegovina is in the initial phase of activation. At the local level, Sarajevo FUA-Functional Urban Area is at the forefront of the mission journey, having recently submitted the CCC in a joint exercise between the three administrations, with clear definition of working areas through sectoral priorities such as: energy, residential, transport, industry, waste and spatial planning (green infrastructure and nature-based solutions). At the state level, there is not sufficient integration into the mission mechanisms. The lack of a unified legislative structure and the inconsistency of regulations between the entities (FBiH and RS) represent a key obstacle. Cooperation with international institutions is advanced, while the private sector, citizens and civil society engagement is strengthening with new participatory tools.
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission City: Sarajevo Functional Urban Area
Key Stakeholders	Sarajevo Economic Region Development Agency (SERDA), Sarajevo Functional Urban Area represented by the Prime Minister of Sarajevo Canton, the Mayor of the City of Sarajevo and the Mayor of the City of East Sarajevo.

CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	Learning portfolio from CapaCITIES, in particular information related to guidance in standards and certification schemes, good practices on integrated planning, climate reporting, etc.	National Platforms Good Governance: webinars on successful examples and learnings exchange	Domestic institutional and financial resources are not yet sufficiently developed; there is a strong dependency on external sources to manage the climate transition. There is no institutionalised nor adequately developed national financial support for the platform. Thematic group to face common barriers: Policy Regulation	Explore National Consultation Panels and regional formats Guidance to connect with EU initiatives	Capacity to engage stakeholders at national and multi-level to enhance coordination. Identification of stakeholders is in Deep Collaboration description.
Analysis by Dimension	Description		Priorities, next two years	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	There is no formally established national mission platform at the BiH level, at the entity and city level cooperation towards climate neutrality is progressing. The governance of Sarajevo FUA for the mission has the following established bodies: Governing Body, Operational Team and Transition Team; and the political will to make decisions, however capacity is significantly limited by a complex multi-level management system. There has been improvement in private sector participation and incorporation of civil society participatory tools engaged		Existence and consolidation of the Bosnia and Herzegovina National mission Platform, Capacity for decision making and National Funding support. To move from fragmented and project-dependent management to a consolidated and institutionally based platform, while strengthening decisions, financing and involvement of actors at all levels.	Sarajevo FUA is moving the process forward, being a key traction force to harmonise decision makers. The regional involvement in multi-level collaboration has been consolidating, Sarajevo Canton, represents the strongest link in the climate neutrality process, engaging multi-level cooperation. Sarajevo FUA has a clear	There is a lack of harmonization of laws and institutional capacities for the implementation of energy and climate policies. Institutional regulation needs to reflect political ambition that is increasingly aligning the climate neutral mission; however, the State is not sufficiently integrated into the mission mechanisms. The level of cooperation between national and local

	diverse actors in climate neutral transition. There is a complex multi-level management system, inconsistent regulations and weak operational implementation, which can currently be assessed as a medium to lower level of capacity. International funding institutions are the largest source of financial resources.		definition of working areas, through sectoral priorities (energy, residential, transport, industry, waste and spatial planning) — which are the basis for planning and implementing climate measures.	authorities needs to be reinforced.
Dimension 2: Networking	At the current stage Sarajevo FUA are the cities involved in the mission, City of Sarajevo the City of East Sarajevo, and the whole area of Sarajevo Canton. Operational cooperation is quite good, political cooperation is occasionally unstable. At the state level, there is a strategic commitment, but operational involvement is incipient. The business sector is partially involved, but without formalized institutional involvement in decision-making and coordination processes. Academic institutions, civil organizations and citizens are recognized as key stakeholders and involved in the process through consultation, research and social mobilization.	Strengthening coordination mechanisms with national authorities for regulatory harmonization and access to financing; in addition to SFUA, include other cities in the community, intensification of partnerships with the private sector; structuring cooperation with the academic community in innovation and monitoring results; and the institutionalization of the participation of citizens and civil society through permanent mechanisms of involvement in decision-making.	The close cooperation and coordination between Sarajevo FUA administrations will lead the development of a broader cities' community of practice. Academic institutions, civil organisations and citizens are key stakeholders. Their involvement in the CCC process has been a rich experience, through consultation analysis, research and social mobilisation.	National authorities are not included, nor formally participating in management and operational structures, besides signed agreements/conventions. Needed formalisation of institutional involvement in decision making and coordination processes. Mission minded cities engagement. The role of business sector is partially developed, which is key for investments and implementation of sectoral measures.
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	Implementation mechanisms are needed to be reinforced, in terms of institutional, capacity and financial aspects.	Creating investment plans, developing public-private partnership models and establishing connections with	Data access for MRV and decision-making is being improved through the establishment of advanced	Support to transition arenas, which are gradually strengthened, but is not institutionalised.

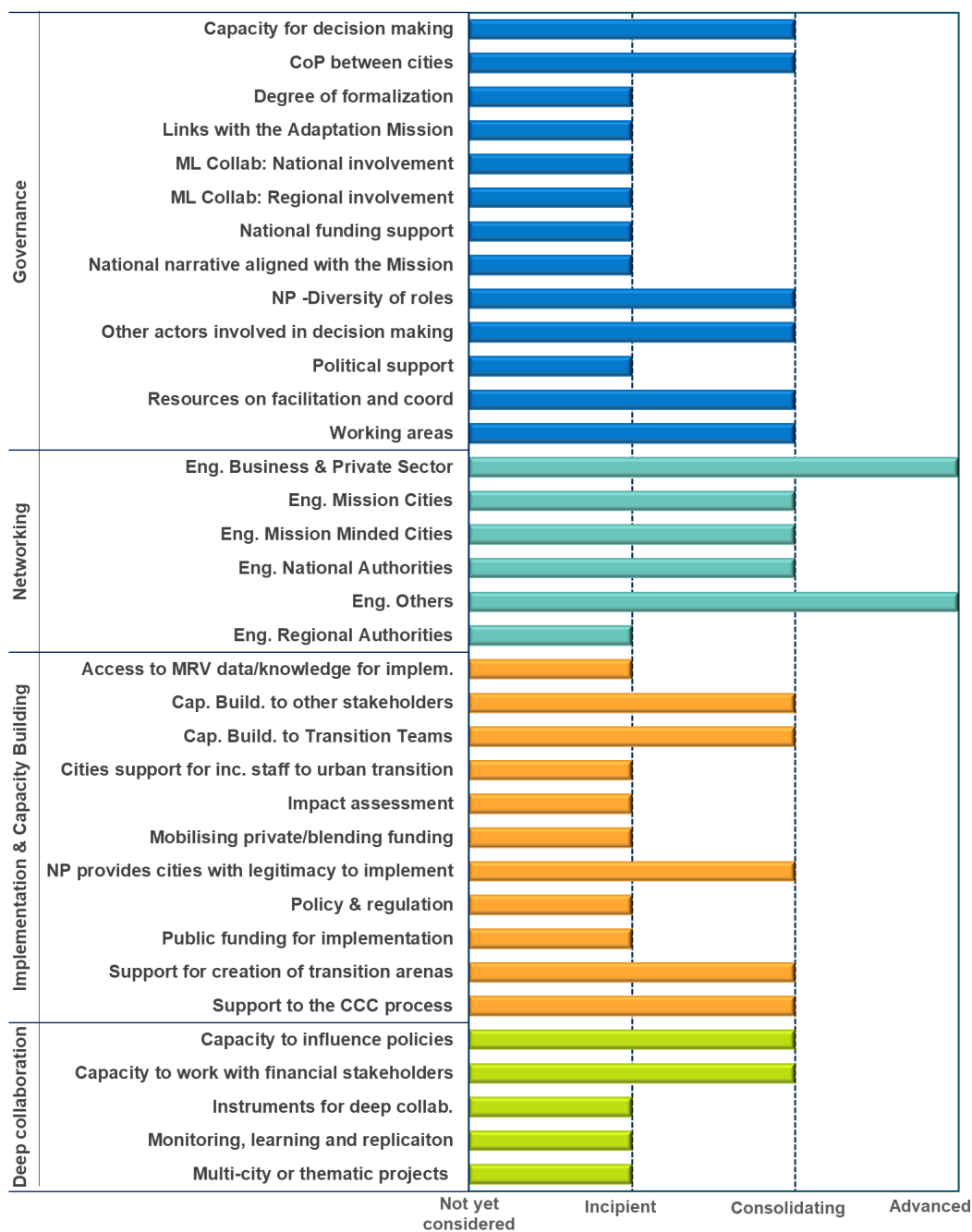
	The most certain forms of public financing for the implementation of cities projects are cantonal and municipal budget, existing subsidy programmes, environmental protection funds and combined models with international financial institutions with public co-financing. There are insufficient developed mechanisms for attracting investors, complex administrative procedures, and lack of capacity to prepare more complex projects in this area. Data from CNAP 2030 is used for MRV and decision-making. Although data is still incipient.	international financial institutions and private investors, are expected to be strengthened through the activities of the transition team. NP is the establishment and legitimacy to enable implementation of transformative actions.	digital systems for mobility and air quality, as well as strengthening the management of energy data and emission inventories. This approach should enable timely and reliable information for the planning and evaluation of climate measures and the creation of new knowledge in the transition process.	Capacity building to support the work of transition teams in cities, this exists and is systematically planned, but more institutionalisation is needed to, e.g., secure financial sources. Strengthening financial, legal and human capacities to implementation of the CCC. Policy & Regulation is still fragmented, without a formalised mechanism of vertical coordination; changes are needed to enable a fast and efficient implementation.
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	The instruments for deep cooperation within the framework of the National Mission Platform are still not fully developed. There is basic coordination and occasional exchange of information, but mechanisms for systematic and permanent cooperation between cities (joint working groups, joint investment initiatives, standardized tools, national technical support) should be significantly strengthened. Within the entities, the Federation of BiH and the Republika Srpska, ministries that manage key areas such as energy, mining, transport, communications, environment, physical planning, tourism,	In the next two years, the focus should be on the institutional strengthening of deep cooperation through formalized mechanisms, the joint implementation of FUA projects and the establishment of a monitoring and learning system. This would contribute to inter-institutional connectivity and ensure the long-term sustainability of the climate transition, especially in the context of the complex management framework of the Sarajevo FUA. Key stakeholders to be engaged at national level are: Ministry of	Sarajevo FUA shows a high level of readiness and existing engagement of financial stakeholders through International Financial Institutions and the private sector that can provide expert insight and is ready to invest in decarbonization and green projects (Business Alliance), with a clear institutional structure for investment mobilization.	Mechanisms for systematic and permanent cooperation between cities (joint working groups, joint investment initiatives, standardized tools, national technical support) should be significantly strengthened. Further operationalised the MEL system. Regarding the capacity to influence policies, the capacities at the entity and national level are still not at an enviable level, and in this sense it is necessary to include national actors and

	agriculture and forestry, making them central to efforts to reduce emissions and sustainable development. At the cantonal level, especially in the Sarajevo Canton, the ministries responsible for communal services, infrastructure, physical planning, construction, environmental protection, transport, economy and finance play a key role in the planning and implementation of climate-neutral infrastructure and services.	Communications and Transport, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations and the Ministry of Finance and Treasury, which are responsible for the supervision of key sectors, including transport, energy, coordination of environmental protection and public finance - each of which has significant implications for climate policy.		expand partnerships towards higher levels of government and international actors.
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Bulgaria

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by a representative from the *Centre for Energy Efficiency EnEffect*, a Bulgarian non-governmental organisation. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Bulgaria: Self-Assessment Overview



Three of the four dimensions show a relatively even distribution between the **incipient** and **consolidating** levels, including **Governance (54% incipient)**, **Implementation and Capacity Building (55% incipient)**, and **Deep Collaboration (60% incipient)**. In **Networking**, 50% of indicators are at a **consolidating level** and **33%** at an **advanced level**.

Table 9: Bulgaria, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Bulgaria	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	7	54%	1	17%	6	55%	3	60%
Consolidating	6	46%	3	50%	5	45%	2	40%
Advanced	0	0%	2	33%	0	0%	0	0%
Not yet Considered	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 10: Bulgaria's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Bulgaria
National Mission Platform story and state of play	Currently in Bulgaria there is no formalised structure yet. Activities are mainly events organised with the stable and proactive participation of local authorities, including Mission cities, public and private financing institutions, professional and business associations, and civil society actors. National governments primarily demonstrate their support through the participation of their representatives in events. Although they are not official members and there is no intergovernmental coordination. These ongoing partnerships were built on the heritage of the NECPlatform, BeSMART and SMAFIN/SMAFIN Expanded projects.
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission Cities: Gabrovo, Sofia Twin city: Gabrovo
Key Stakeholders	Existing: EcoEnergy municipal network members; National Trust Eco Fund (Adaptation Mission); National Association of Municipalities in Republic of Bulgaria (NAMRB); Covenant of Mayors; professional associations, financing institutions, academic partners, and civil society actors

	To be engaged: Ministries of environment, energy, regional development, innovation and growth; data providers, e.g. National Statistical Institute; stakeholders from NECPlatform and BeSMART/SMAFIN databases (more than 250 individual institutions), representing all relevant sectors, incl. municipal networks and associations, professional chambers, industry and business associations, financing institutions, academia, non-governmental sector, media, etc.; members of EcoEnergy and municipalities receiving funding from specialised programmes, e.g. from National Trust Eco Fund, representatives of innovative projects included in the CCCs, as e.g. energy communities, OSS, mobility, waste management, etc.				
CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	Guidance in how to access funding (e.g. EU initiatives, leveraging taxonomy, private funding) Good practices on integrated planning (e.g. SECAPs, Urban Greening Plans)	National Platforms Good Governance: webinars on successful examples and learnings exchange	Thematic group to face common barriers: Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification, and Funding Good practices in climate reporting (e.g. reporting platforms, supportive national reporting frameworks)	National Consultation Panels: a collective meeting with representatives from all partner countries, connected to the Cities Mission Conference Pan-European Consultation Panel: in-person event at the Cities Mission Conference in Torino, May 2026. Guidance in how to connect with the EU level initiatives and partnerships (e.g. NetZeroCities, Driving Urban Transitions, other EU Missions - in particular the EU Mission on Climate Adaptation, EU Covenant of Mayors, EU Climate Pact, New European Bauhaus, Smart City Market Place, NetworkNature)	-
Analysis by Dimension	Description		Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced

Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	There is no official agreement or formalisation, and the Mission narrative is absent at the national level despite being visible in cities, with very limited multilevel collaboration with national and regional governments and only occasional discussions on project funding. As the group's work consists mainly of events, agendas are co-designed with municipal networks, energy agencies, professional associations, NGOs, public financial institutions, and Mission cities, with events set ad hoc though some are expected annually, such as the EcoEnergy conference in March, the 'Mayors Talk' by EnEffect and Gabrovo in June, and the Bulgarian Energy Agencies Conference in November. MCs and MMCs do not interact in an ongoing Community of Practice under the Mission narrative	The introduction of the Mission's narrative in the national level policy making process, while at the same time increasing the representativeness of the Platform's events, enhancing media presence, ensuring high-level governmental involvement, and, in the best-case scenario, advocating specific financial support to MCs based on CCCs. Efforts for sharing experiences and capacity building for local officials would be continued	The main strength lies in the strong participation and leadership of private-sector and civil-society actors There are key topics/areas of interest identified: financing instruments for public and private building renovation, utilisation of renewable energy, capacity building and local training, energy communities and One Stops Shops	Existence of the National Mission Platform, National narrative aligned with the EU Cities Mission, Multi-level collaboration: National involvement, Involvement in decision making of other actors (membership), Community of practice between cities, Resources for the facilitation, convening, and coordination role, regardless of the source, Political support, Links with the Adaptation Mission Hub
Dimension 2: Networking	Two Mission Cities connected in an unstructured way and also in networking activities with other cities. EcoEnergy, participants in the Adaptation Mission, and other frontrunners, nationally representative National Association of Municipalities in Republic of Bulgaria (NAMRB). National government mentioned on the CCCs	Engagement of Mission-minded cities, Engagement of national authorities	Professional, business, academic and civil-society organisations regularly participate in platform meetings, while mission cities very often involve private actors in pilot projects such as OSSs and energy communities—besides typical consultancy functions—as well as academic and civil-society organisations are involved in pilot projects such as OSSs, energy	The role of the national government and the regional level, as both have a limited role and presence. Engagement of Mission-minded cities, Engagement of national authorities in a structured way. Note: The ongoing situation should be fully utilized, as the current caretaker government could be actively engaged in both

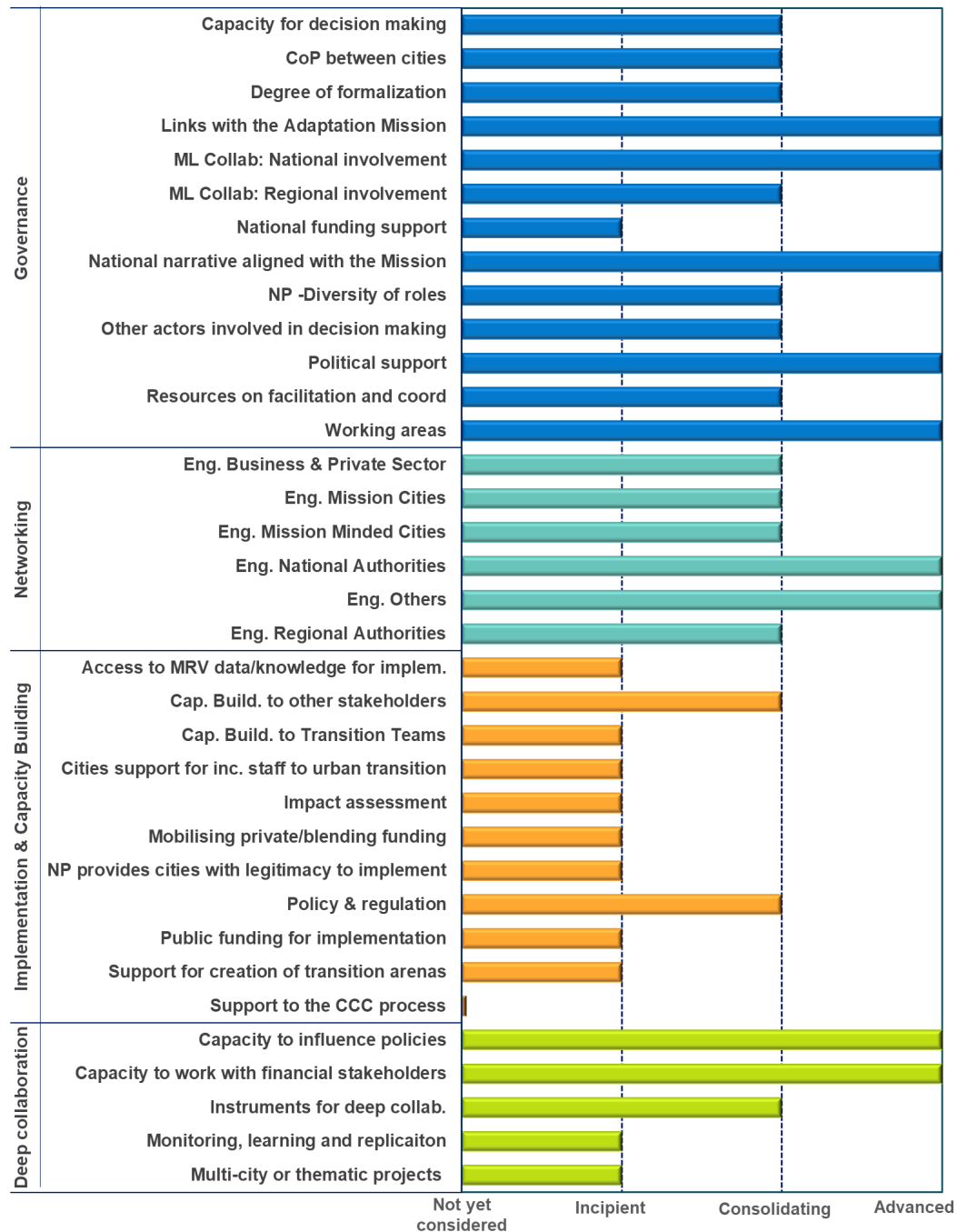
			communities, training and capacity-building activities by the Mission Cities.	EU Missions, which may help the continued presence and effective participation of the national government in the future.
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	There is no national funding for CCCs, though the Capital Hub is discussing with Gabrovo on some projects. Cities seek media visibility for their transformative actions through collaboration with platform members during events. Cities use national databases and statistical sources and are developing their own databases and energy-management systems with external expert support. Both Mission Cities have consultation mechanisms, but their work still depends mainly on sector-specific exchanges with professional stakeholders. Discussions with national authorities are occasional, even though city representatives openly raise regulatory barriers, which persist under Bulgaria's strong regulatory and fiscal centralisation. Reporting occurs through national annual reporting requirements and through the Covenant of Mayors (discussed in specific expert meetings with platform members)	Assistance for mobilisation of financing, with specific target to present a working concept at least for the city of Gabrovo Capacity building for both municipal officials and local professionals to be better structured Legitimacy through both multilevel governance exchange and media representation	The regular platform members are using the resources of multiple EU-funded projects and are applying consistent methodologies for data collection, research and analytical work, supporting regular capacity building and policy advocacy actions. There is not a capacity building programme as such, but training sessions for local professionals occur regularly, mostly initiated by EU-funded projects	The involvement in policy co-design and especially implementation could be improved Public funding for implementation of projects in cities, Assistance for mobilising private/blending funding for implementation of projects, Support to cities for the incorporation of staff dedicated to urban transition, Access to relevant data to Monitor, Reporting and Verification and decision making as well as knowledge production, to enable proper implementation, The platform provides cities with legitimacy to implement transformative actions, Support for the creation of "transition arenas", Capacity-building to support the work of the transition team in cities, Capacity building activities to other relevant stakeholders, Support to the CCC

				process: development, iteration, and implementation, Impact Assessment
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	The two Mission Cities remain in regular but unstructured contact and do not collaborate on multicity projects, nor are there national initiatives that enable joint work. They share project results with the group, but no shared monitoring system exists. Although a potential space to influence policies has been identified—the National Association of Municipalities in the Republic of Bulgaria—it has not yet been used for this purpose or to promote financing schemes such as blended finance. Joint work on infrastructural investments occurs only within the Regional Development Programme.	Enhance collaboration between Mission Cities—especially for national-level advocacy—and share good practices with potential follower cities through at least four yearly public events, aiming to establish a permanent working group with active involvement of public financing institutions.	The 2 MCs are in regular contact. The space for influencing policies is identified. Regular involvement of all relevant public funds and the largest commercial banks, creating space for direct exchanges and the initiation of projects.	Instruments for deep collaboration., Monitoring, learning and replication., Capacity to influence policies at local, regional, and national level., Capacity to work collaboratively with financial stakeholders.

Croatia

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by a representative from the *Energy and Climate Regional Agency (REGEA)*. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Croatia: Self-Assessment Overview



Indicators are mainly concentrated at the **consolidating** and **advanced** levels in **Governance (54% consolidating, 38% advanced)** and **Networking (67% consolidating, 33% advanced)**. **Implementation and Capacity Building** is largely at the **incipient level (73%)**, while **Deep Collaboration** shows an even distribution between the **incipient (40%)** and **advanced (40%)** levels.

Table 11: Croatia, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Croatia	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	1	8%	0	0%	8	73%	2	40%
Consolidating	7	54%	4	67%	2	18%	1	20%
Advanced	5	38%	2	33%	0	0%	2	40%
Not yet Considered	0	0%	0	0%	1	9%	0	0%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 12: Croatia's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Croatia
National Mission Platform story and state of play	The existence of a Croatian national platform is in an advance phase, coordinated by REGEA and building on the NECPlatform, is formally recognised and supported by several ministries. It serves as a multilevel space for collaboration on energy, climate and sustainable finance, with participation from public authorities, academia, NGOs and the finance sector.
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission City: Zagreb Twin City: Slavonski Brod
Key Stakeholders	Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, Association of Cities, local and regional representatives, Ministry of Regional Development and EU Funds, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Green Transition, Ministry of Tourism, local and regional representatives, Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund, academia, NGOs, and actors from the business and finance sectors.

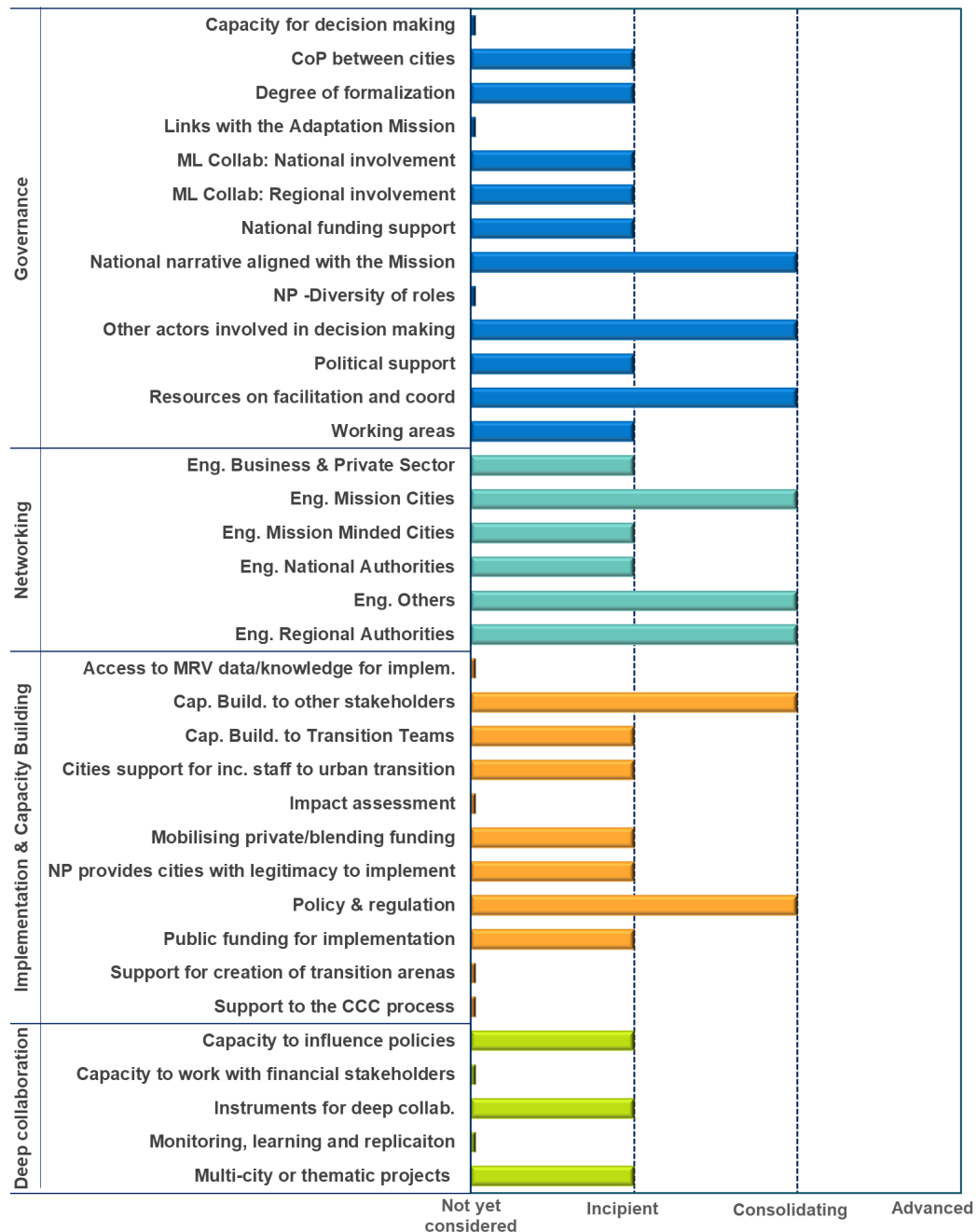
CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	-	Thematic group to face common barriers: Funding	National Consultation Panels (collective meeting connected to the Cities Mission Conference)	-
Analysis by Dimension	Description	Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	The platform acts as a space for collaboration on energy, climate and sustainable finance , bringing together ministries, local and regional governments, academia, NGOs and the finance sector. It already has analytical and coordination capacities, although some elements remain in consolidation.	The priority is to further formalise the platform and strengthen its role in decision-making , particularly in relation to policy and financing. Establishing a sustainable link with the Adaptation Mission Hub , which is just starting, is also highlighted.	The platform is already established and formally recognised , with strong political backing from seven ministries , especially the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economy. It brings together a broad range of stakeholders and addresses all topics related to energy, climate and sustainable finance. It also maintains strong connections with NZC, Capacities and Adaptation hubs.	Greater formalisation, a stronger and more structured involvement of non-public actors, a clearer role in decision-making on policy and financing, and more stable national funding beyond EU project support.
Dimension 2: Networking	Croatia's networking structure builds around one Mission City and a growing network of mission-minded cities. National authorities are strongly engaged, with support from nine ministries. Regional authorities, businesses and other actors participate through existing platforms, particularly the sustainable financing platform and NECPlatform, with plans to broaden direct cooperation.	The main priority is to further develop the network of mission-minded cities . Strengthening engagement with regional authorities, businesses and other stakeholders is also identified as an area to enhance in the short term.	Strong engagement of national authorities , with full support from nine ministries. Active participation from academia and other sectors. Existing structures (sustainable financing platform and NECPlatform) already involve business and private actors.	Expansion of the mission-minded cities network and more direct cooperation with regions and cities beyond the Association of Cities framework.

Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	Most elements are still at an early stage. Initial adjustments to national funding have started. Capacity-building for stakeholders and policy and regulation show some progress, while impact assessment and several support mechanisms remain incipient.	The priority is to strengthen policy and regulation and support the creation of transition arenas. Further development is also needed in staff support and structured implementation mechanisms.	Capacity-building activities are already organised through EU projects. Initial adjustments to national funding have been made, and policy barriers are being identified and addressed.	Public funding for implementation, private/blended finance mobilisation, transition staff and teams, transition arenas, data access for monitoring, legitimacy mechanisms and impact assessment.
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	Some instruments for collaboration are in place, supported by the variety of stakeholders involved in the platform. While structured multi-city projects and monitoring mechanisms are still at an early stage, the platform shows strong capacity to influence policies and to work collaboratively with financial stakeholders.	The priority is to strengthen policy influence at local, regional and national level and to further develop collaboration with financial stakeholders	Advanced capacity to influence policies and strong collaboration with financial actors, particularly through the sustainable finance platform and cooperation with the Ministry of Finance.	Development of structured multi-city or thematic projects, monitoring and learning mechanisms, and more consolidated instruments for deep collaboration.

Czechia

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by a representative from the *Urban Policy and Strategies Unit of the Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic*. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Czechia: Self-Assessment Overview



Indicators are mainly distributed between the **incipient** and **consolidating** levels. The largest share is at the **incipient level in Governance (54%), Implementation and Capacity Building (45%), and Deep Collaboration (60%)**, while **Networking** is evenly split between the **incipient (50%) and consolidating (50%)** levels. A notable share of indicators are **not yet considered in Implementation and Capacity Building (36%) and Deep Collaboration (40%)**.

Table 13: Czechia, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Czechia	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	7	54%	3	50%	5	45%	3	60%
Consolidating	3	23%	3	50%	2	18%	0	0%
Advanced	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Not yet Considered	3	23%	0	0%	4	36%	2	40%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 14: Czechia's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Czechia				
National Mission Platform story and state of play	In Czechia, coordination around the EU Cities Mission is currently led by the Ministry of Regional Development. No dedicated national platform is in place yet, although the Working Group on Smart Cities (SCWG) currently leads national coordination discussion on climate-neutrality. Existing activities currently focus on awareness-raising and ad hoc engagement with Mission and Mission-minded cities				
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission City: Liberec Mission-minded cities: Pisek, Prague, Ústí nad Labem, Hradec Kralove, Jablonec nad Nisou, Jesenik, Kralupy nad Vltavou				
Key Stakeholders	Ministry of Regional Development, Ministry of the Environment, Working Group on Smart Cities, CRR				
CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	-	National Platforms Good Governance: webinars on	Thematic group to face common barriers in: Monitoring, Reporting and Verification, and Regional Approach.	Learning about good practices on integrated	-

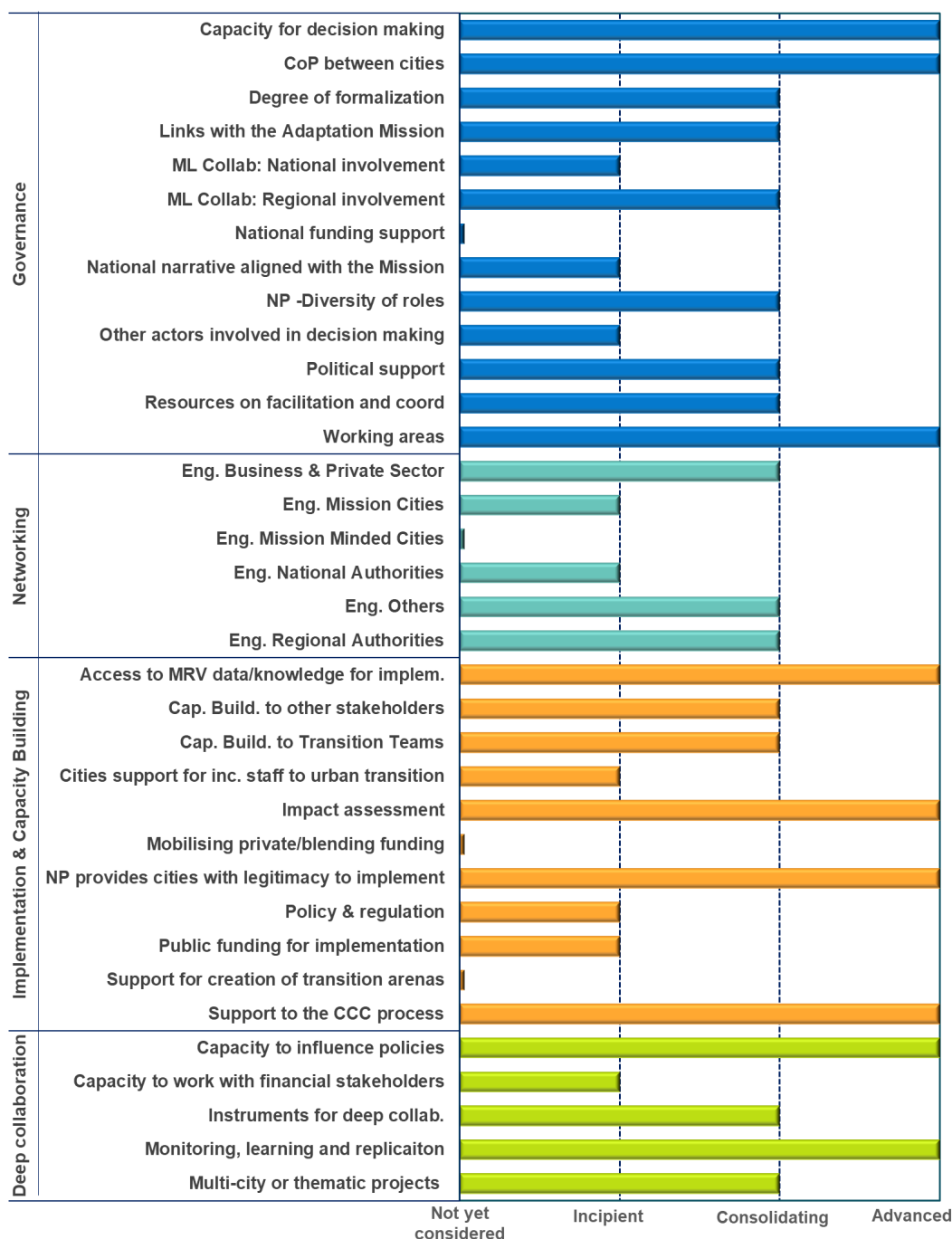
		successful examples and learnings exchange	Also, guidance in how to access funding	planning, and in climate reporting	
Analysis by Dimension	Description		Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	Czechia does not count with a national platform for EU Cities Mission yet, and awareness of its added value and need for funding remains limited among key stakeholders. In the meantime, these efforts are led by the Ministry of Regional Development, which established the SCWG, and it is expected that the Czech Regional Development agency (CRR) takes an overarching role		Engage additional stakeholders for the establishment of a national platform for climate-neutral and Mission-minded cities. While political support and national funding remain important, the main challenge is ensuring broader engagement of relevant ministries, agencies, and partners to enable effective coordination and implementation	Institutional anchoring within the Ministry of Regional Development through the Smart Cities Working Group, appears as an opportunity, as an established coordination mechanism that could evolve into a formal platform	Existence of the National Platform, Multi-level collaboration: National involvement, Multi-level collaboration: Regional involvement, Working areas, National funding support to the platform, Political support
Dimension 2: Networking	Even though there's no formalized national platform in place yet, Mission City Liberec appears active in initiating engagement with several stakeholders for the consecution of the Mission (national, regional and businesses), while participation of Mission-minded cities is limited		Engage with Mission-minded cities and national authorities to provide guidance, coordination and support for the cities. They seek to organize joint community practice events, and foster cooperation among stakeholders at all levels	The case of Liberec appears like an opportunity to engage with other Mission-minded cities, which could replicate Liberec's strategies in engaging with different stakeholders, and to set guidelines and drive transformative actions. Another opportunity is the early-stage collaborations with the Czech Technical University, for expertise and knowledge sharing	Engagement of Mission-minded cities, Engagement of national authorities
Dimension 3: Implementation	Since there's no platform, there's no one centralized organization providing support in mobilizing resources or staff or providing		Establish a structured and operational platform, to further support the creation of Transition Arenas,	Despite the absence of a platform and centralized efforts, key gaps and	Creation of Transition Arenas, Reinforce capacity building

& Capacity Building	capacity building within the Mission framework. The Ministry of Environment funds climate-neutrality projects in a scattered way, and capacity building events for cities are being held in climate neutrality and multi-level cooperation, although not in a structured or strategic way. In terms of support tools, at the national level the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute (ČHMÚ) runs the national GHG inventory, but this data is not a direct tool for local or regional decision making	providing cities and regions with a structured space to discuss climate transition challenges with relevant stakeholders, jointly identify solutions, and set priorities for achieving climate neutrality in Czechia. Also, to leverage the experience and funding of CapaCITIES 2.0 to organize the Transition Arena, and to organize awareness-raising events to engage with a broader range of actors	priorities are clearly identified	activities to other relevant stakeholders, Support to cities for the incorporation of staff dedicated to urban transition, Provide cities with legitimacy to implement transformative actions, Support to the CCC processes
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	Even though there are key stakeholders aware of the need for an institutionalized national platform (City of Liberec, Ministry of Regional Development, Ministry of Industry and Trade), there is a perception that this type of support or organization is not efficient, which results in limited deep collaboration at national level. Nonetheless, cities independently engage in international multi-city programmes like URBACT IV	Developing effective collaboration mechanisms tailored to the specific institutional and cultural context of Czechia, for multi-level cooperation among cities, national authorities and other key stakeholders. This includes engaging and persuading key stakeholders to actively participate, challenge the prevailing dominant discourse that limits coordinated action, and build trust among actors	The existence of the Union of Towns and Municipalities could be an opportunity to initiate and implement exchange formats for cities in climate neutrality	To develop instruments for deep collaboration, Multi-city projects, Monitoring, learning and replication, Capacity to influence policies at local, regional, and national level, Capacity to work collaboratively with financial stakeholders

Denmark

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by a representative from the *CONCITO Danish green think tank*. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Denmark: Self-Assessment Overview



Indicators are mainly concentrated at the **consolidating level** in **Governance (46%)** and **Networking (50%)**. **Deep Collaboration** is evenly distributed between the **consolidating (40%)** and **advanced (40%)** levels, while **Implementation and Capacity Building** is more spread across levels, with the largest share at the **advanced level (36%)**.

Table 15: Denmark, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Denmark	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	3	23%	2	33%	3	27%	1	20%
Consolidating	6	46%	3	50%	2	18%	2	40%
Advanced	3	23%	0	0%	4	36%	2	40%
Not yet Considered	1	8%	1	17%	2	18%	0	0%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 16: Denmark's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Denmark			
National Mission Platform story and state of play	The Danish Climate Alliance has been supporting all Danish municipalities, engaged in the EU Mission or not, to develop and implement their Climate Action Plans since 2019, under C40 Cities methodology and guidance. It consists of a partnership between Realdania (philanthropy), Local Government Denmark (KL), CONCITO (Danish think tank), and C40 Cities.			
Cities engaged with the Mission	EU Mission Cities: Aarhus, Copenhagen, Sønderborg Mission-minded cities: all Danish municipalities			
Key Stakeholders	Realdania, Local Government Denmark, CONCITO, C40 Cities, Regional Partners			
CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP3	WP4	WP5

Requested services from other WPs	Transnational Alliance development: webinars and other exchange formats	Thematic groups to face common barriers in: Policy Regulation, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification, and Funding	Engaging in the Pan-European Consultation Panel	-
Analysis by Dimension	Description	Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	The Danish Climate Alliance operates as a relational and interactive governance network towards climate neutrality, outside the EU Cities Mission framework but within the same overarching goals. It is based on municipal commitment and a shared climate ambition, rather than on a top-down mandate, covering all 98 Danish municipalities with C40 certified Climate Action Plans. Coordinated at first by CONCITO, and currently by Local Government Denmark (KL), and funded by Realdania, the Alliance has developed strong technical and operational capacities. As it does not respond to a top-down national mandate, its vertical integration within national institutions and ministerial agendas remains limited. This makes the Alliance less susceptible to changes in the national political landscape, but limits its influence on issues requiring vertical integration, and challenges its continuity and funding model. Yet its horizontal relational governance model has generated high legitimacy among municipalities and	Engagement of national authorities to align narratives, and to promote multi-level collaboration with them, expanding synergies and impact	C40 Cities methodological framework and guidance, providing them with high standard tools to achieve climate neutrality, combined with a full municipal coverage, enabling consistent, high-standard climate planning nationwide. Philanthropic funding enabling the structure to exist independently from national authorities.	Aligning national narrative with the EU Cities Mission, to promote multi-level collaboration with national key stakeholders. Involving more actors in decision making, especially public and business stakeholders. Reinforcing local government's support, especially in reporting processes. Finally, enhancing ministerial involvement in the platform's strategic agenda.

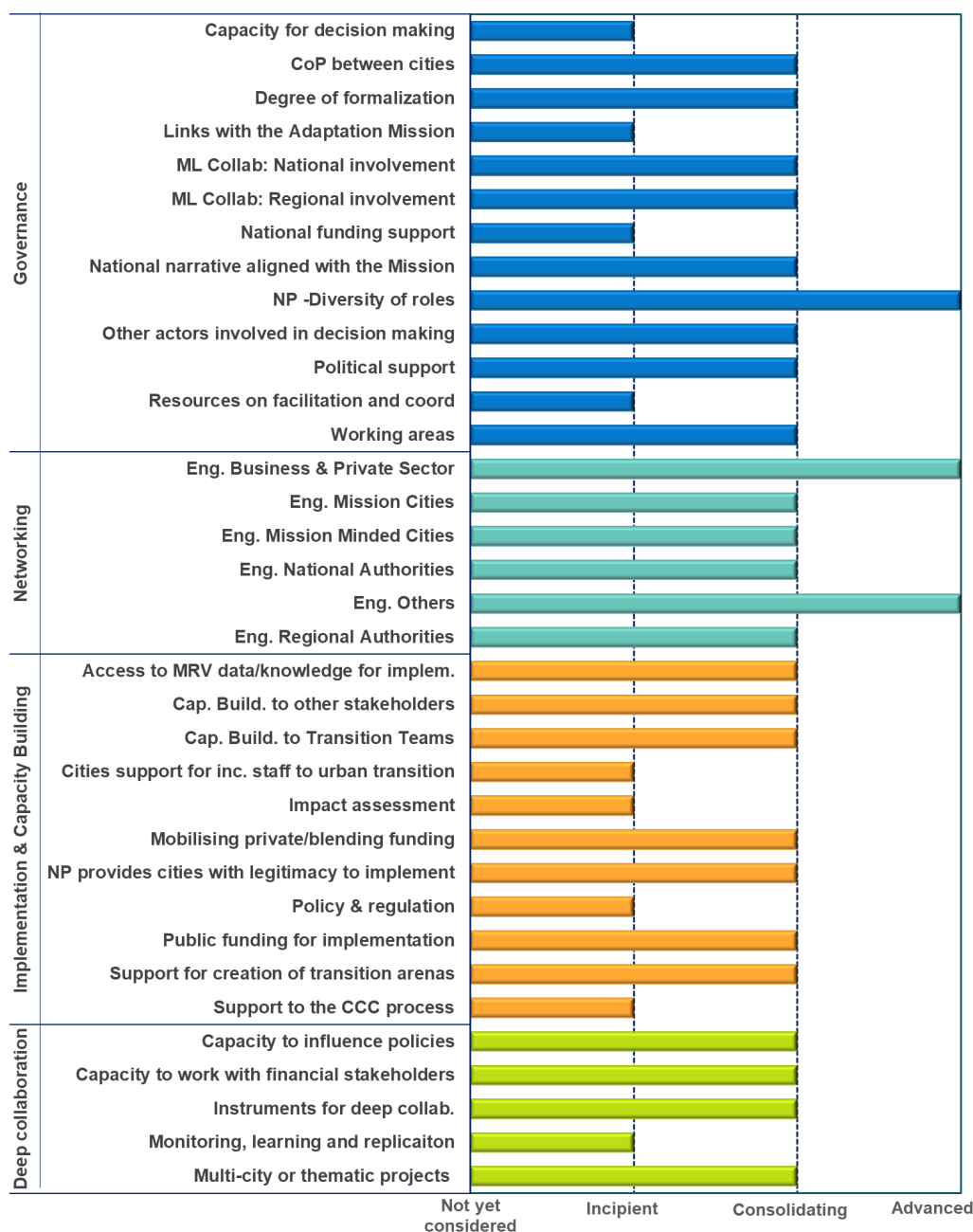
	enabled consolidated coordination across them			
Dimension 2: Networking	The Danish Climate Alliance brings together all municipalities, creating a strong horizontal network and community of practice, without distinguishing between Mission or Mission-minded cities, as it operates independently of the EU Cities Mission framework. In that sense, their engagement with local governments is strong, while the involvement with other stakeholders remains rather incipient: the Ministry's participation is limited, as formal alignment with the Alliance may entail financial and institutional commitments at national level; the private sector and academia are present but not strategically integrated into the Alliance's governance structure. The regional level played an active role until 2025 but withdrew following an unrelated reform redefining the regions' mandate	Engagement with national authorities is set as a high priority	Their close and ongoing collaboration with municipalities, who are ultimately responsible for implementing climate actions, giving them a realistic understanding of local challenges and priorities	Engagement with national authorities and private sector actors
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	Although the Alliance does not specifically support CCCs, it works with municipalities in the same direction. Nevertheless, municipalities have had to rely on their own budgets to implement transformative actions, which highlights the need for stronger resource mobilization mechanisms. However, local technical capacity and skilled staff have gradually increased since the launch of the Alliance.	Mobilizing and decentralizing funding for the long-term sustainability of the platform and involving national authorities in this matter. In that sense, they are considering the organization of a Better Funding Dialogue with NZC.	Advanced monitoring and knowledge production, enabling evidence-based decision making in municipal climate action	Providing assistance for mobilizing private/blending funding for the implementation of projects, enhancing access to relevant data, and promoting positive feedback loops for policy innovation via national authorities' involvement

	The platform provides a solid set of tools, guidance and support for developing and revising CAPs under the C40's framework. It is particularly strong in knowledge production, monitoring, and access to data for decision making. The Alliance, through the C40 certification, has created legitimacy and a certain peer dynamic around climate commitments	Streamlining and optimizing reporting requirements for municipalities		
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	The platform is strong in operational and technical capacities, as it is equipped with tools to map and monitor all transformative actions across the country, but comprehensive and structured instruments for deep collaboration between them are still needed. Since KL is part of the Alliance, they already have the capacity to influence policies at the local level, but with the withdrawal of regions and low level of involvement from the national level, these still need to be engaged within the Alliance and EU Mission Cities framework. The platform recognizes the importance of working more closely with financial stakeholders as it is an area to be explored to create impact, and also for mobilizing resources as it appears as one of the main barriers for implementation for municipalities	Strengthen the capacity to influence policies at local, regional and national level. Especially, stretch interactions with national authorities to solve structural challenges	As the platform engages with all Danish municipalities, there's broad access to all city projects for dissemination and learning. Nevertheless, they expect this would inspire collaboration, but more comprehensive and structured efforts are needed for it to maximize impact	Enhancing Monitoring, learning and replication between cities, influencing policies at local, regional and national level, and to work on their capacity of collaborating with financial stakeholders

Finland

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by a representative from the *Technical Research Centre of Finland (VTT) is Finland's largest government research and technology organisation*. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Finland: Self-Assessment Overview



Indicators are mainly concentrated at the **consolidating level** in **Governance (62%)**, **Networking (67%)**, **Implementation and Capacity Building (64%)**, and **Deep Collaboration (80%)**. Some indicators are also at an **advanced level** in **Governance (8%)** and **Networking (33%)**, while no indicators are **not yet considered** across the dimensions.

Table 17: Finland, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Finland	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	4	31%	0	0%	4	36%	1	20%
Consolidating	8	62%	4	67%	7	64%	4	80%
Advanced	1	8%	2	33%	0	0%	0	0%
Not yet Considered	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 18: Finland's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Finland
National Mission Platform story and state of play	The Finnish Cities Mission Network operates as a long-term collaboration between the national level, led by the MEE with the support of MEV, and the local level (Mission and Mission-minded cities). The National Platform has a network structure, where various stakeholders take part.
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission Cities: Espoo, Helsinki, Lahti, Lappeenranta, Tampere, Turku Mission-minded Cities: Oulu, Joensuu, Vaasa, Vantaa Twin Cities: Kronoby, Jyväskylä
Key Stakeholders	Ministry of Employment and Economy (MEE), Ministry of Environment (MEV), Ministry of Transport and Communication (MTC), regional councils, universities, VTT (technological agency), and Climate Leadership Coalition, Business Finland, SYKE, Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities, and City advisor of NZC.

CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	Transnational Alliance development: webinars and other exchange formats	Thematic group to face common barriers: Policy Regulation, and Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification	Sessions and peer learning exercises to facilitate practical cooperation among diverse stakeholders; with an emphasis on hands-on collaboration and capacity-building activities. National Consultation Panels: a collective meeting with representatives from all partner countries, connected to the Cities Mission Conference. Pan-European Consultation Panel: in-person event at the Cities Mission Conference in Torino, May 2026	Communication Strategy: support in stakeholders' mobilisation with an adequate communication strategy on the mission approach and CapaCITIES project
Analysis by Dimension	Description	Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	The Finnish Mission Cities Network operates as a coordinated national arena for dialogue and exchange between a variety of stakeholders, rather than as an organization on its own. Led by the MEE, and involving MEV and MTC, agencies, regional actors, and research organizations, it brings together Mission and Mission-minded cities and national level actors under a shared climate neutrality agenda, aligned with EU Cities Mission. As it doesn't work as a formal organization, it does not have a	Supporting the community of practice between cities, and hosting dialogue at the national level. Supporting the facilitation, convening and coordination efforts	The variety of stakeholders involved and their close collaboration with local governments in developing their CCCs or Ecosystem Agreements	Multi-level collaboration with the national level, strengthen working areas (cities' climate leaders already jointly choose collaboration topics, but could be enhanced), and promoting a community of practice between cities

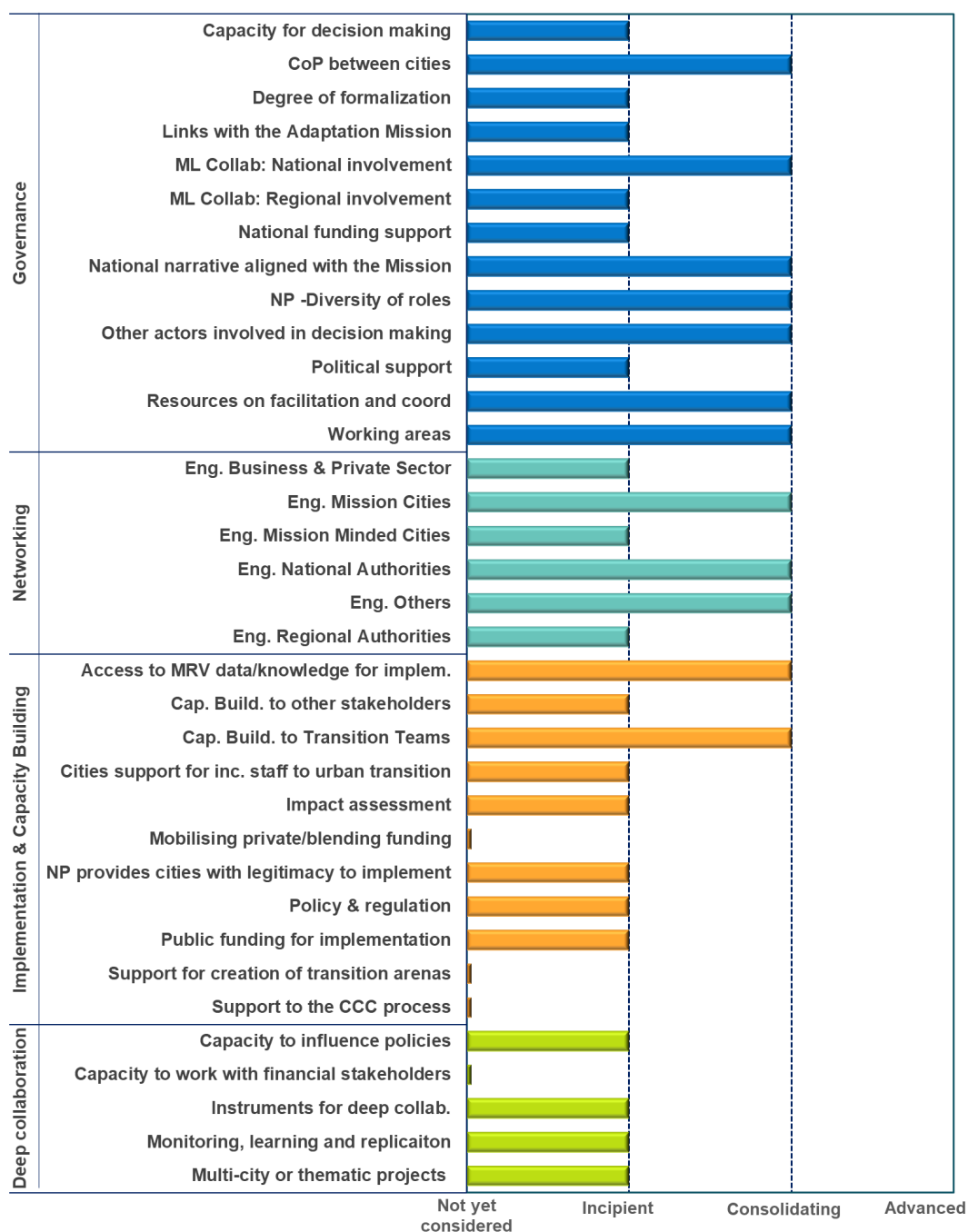
	capacity for decision making, and its ability to influence policies depends on their own organization's mandates. The network has no dedicated budget, relying on staff time from member institutions, while cities access funding through national instruments such as the Ecosystem Agreements programme. Additional strategic direction is considered important to consolidate its governance model			
Dimension 2: Networking	The network actively involves national, regional, and academia sectors, and works on broadening the awareness of cities' climate actions further within these groups. Public sector and academia are the most engaged, as they regularly join events and meetings, while private sector collaborates actively with cities on their projects. National authorities participate mainly through expert-level meetings, and MEE provided a supporting annex to CCCs. At cities level, both Mission and Mission-minded cities are well engaged through regular meetings with VTT and NZC, although depth and implementation remain heterogeneous across cities	Develop national exchange formats for topics raised locally by cities. Also, maximise the Policy Innovation Lab hosted by NZC, and finally, to raise awareness among Mission-minded cities	Close relationship and smooth workflow with cities. Also, private sector, academia and civic organizations are well engaged, actively participating in the tailored formats for each actor type	Engagement with Mission-minded cities, and engagement of national authorities

Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	The Finnish Network works as an enabling coordinator, leveraging existing national capacities: Business Finland provides procurement assistance for financing, SYKE offers access to GHG data and impact assessment models, and cities already have urban transition expert staff. In that sense, the platform adds value through peer-to-peer exchanges, occasional events and supports access to NZC policy innovation labs and other initiatives, but does not provide direct support for CCC development or for Transition Teams themselves	Building collaboration with SYKE and other actors, and to enhance support to the Policy Innovation Lab with NZC	Existing national instruments and city capacities, that already cover most implementation needs. The network effectively channels peer learning and coordination with NZC initiatives	Reinforce access to relevant data to Monitor, Reporting and Verification and decision making as well as knowledge production and sharing, to enable more effective implementation. Address Policy & regulation barriers (Policy Innovation Lab)
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	Finnish cities actively collaborate through multi-city and thematic projects, often integrating other actors, especially the private sector. However, deep collaboration is largely project-driven and city-led, as national funding does not specifically incentivise these initiatives, nor Monitoring, replication and structured learning. Policy innovation is channelled through NZC labs, rather than through the platform's own capacity (as it works as a network or arena). While collaboration is active, strengthening institutional coordination and structured support mechanisms could deepen its impact	Supporting policy dialogue, strengthening instruments for deep collaboration, and enhancing its capacity to influence policies at national level	Active multi-city collaboration, with strong integration of private sector and research sector actors at projects level	Structure instruments for deep collaboration, and strengthen their capacity to influence policies at local, regional and national level

France

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by a representative from the French partner in *Energy Cities*, a European association of cities. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

France: Self-Assessment Overview



Indicators are mainly distributed between the **incipient** and **consolidating** levels. **Governance** shows **54% consolidating** and **46% incipient**, **Networking** is evenly split between **incipient (50%)** and **consolidating (50%)**, while **Implementation and Capacity Building (55%)** and **Deep Collaboration (80%)** are mostly at the **incipient level**.

Table 19: France, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

France	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	6	46%	3	50%	6	55%	4	80%
Consolidating	7	54%	3	50%	2	18%	0	0%
Advanced	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Not yet Considered	0	0%	0	0%	3	27%	1	20%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 20: France's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	FRANCE
National Mission Platform story and state of play	France's platform operates as an informal collaboration space where different stakeholders meet regularly to exchange information and identify synergies to support cities and promote the EU Cities Mission. It brings together representatives from two ministries, national agencies and Mission Cities, with facilitation and coordination mainly supported through NetZeroCities and CapaCITIES. All Mission Cities are involved in the community of practice, and participation has started to open to additional cities. Several thematic working areas have been identified, including decision-making tools, engagement of citizens and companies, financing and skills for the green transition, although partners report limited resources to address them fully. The platform has no formal mandate from the national government, and decision-making capacity, national funding support and political backing remain limited at this stage.
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission Cities: Metropolises of Angers Loire, Bordeaux, Dijon, Grenoble Alpes, Nantes; Cities of Lyon, Marseille and Paris; Urban Community of Dunkirk. Mission-minded Cities: Metropolises of Montpellier, Orléans and Strasbourg, City of Courcy, Communauté d'Agglomération de La Rochelle, City of Issy-les-Moulineaux, City of Lille.
Key Stakeholders	National ministries and agencies: Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Space, Ministry of Ecological Transition and Biodiversity, Ministry of Territorial Planning and Decentralisation, National Agency for Territorial Cohesion (ANCT), National Agency for the Ecological Transition (ADEME),

	National Agency of Research (ANR) City networks and national platforms: France Villes et Territoires Durables, France Urbaine, Energy Cities, PIN Ville.			
CapaCITIES 2.0 support	WP1	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	-	Thematic groups addressing Policy and Regulatory barriers and funding challenges. It also requests guidance on Accessing funding, including EU initiatives and private finance mechanisms	-	Communication strategy and stakeholder mobilisation to strengthen engagement around the Mission
Analysis by Dimension	Description	Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	France reports a consolidating national platform (GMV) where national and local stakeholders collaborate to support cities. The platform remains informal, without a formalised agreement or national mandate, and decision-making capacity is limited. National authorities are represented, while regional involvement is mainly limited to information sharing. A national narrative aligned with the Mission is emerging, and several working areas have been identified, although national funding support and political backing remain limited	Strengthening multi-level collaboration at national and regional levels , increasing decision-making capacity, consolidating working areas and the community of practice, securing national funding support and political recognition, and advancing the merging of shared approaches and tools for carbon mitigation through a collective approach, with the objective of reaching a consolidating level	France reports the existence of a consolidating platform where stakeholders regularly meet to support cities . National-level involvement is established, with representatives from two ministries and national agencies participating . The platform plays a role in animating discussions between cities and other actors, supported through NetZeroCities and CapaCITIES. A national narrative aligned with the Mission is emerging, and all Mission Cities are involved in the community of practice, which has started to open to additional cities.	Regional involvement mainly consists of information sharing and does not yet translate into coordinated action. National funding support and political backing from national authorities remain limited. Alignment with national frameworks still needs to be translated into practice, and links with the Adaptation Mission Hub have not yet been established. Resources are insufficient to fully address all identified working areas
Dimension 2: Networking	France reports a consolidating level of engagement with Mission Cities, with	Strengthening engagement of Mission-minded cities,	Mission Cities are regularly engaged through structured meetings.	Engagement of Mission-minded cities remains limited. Regional

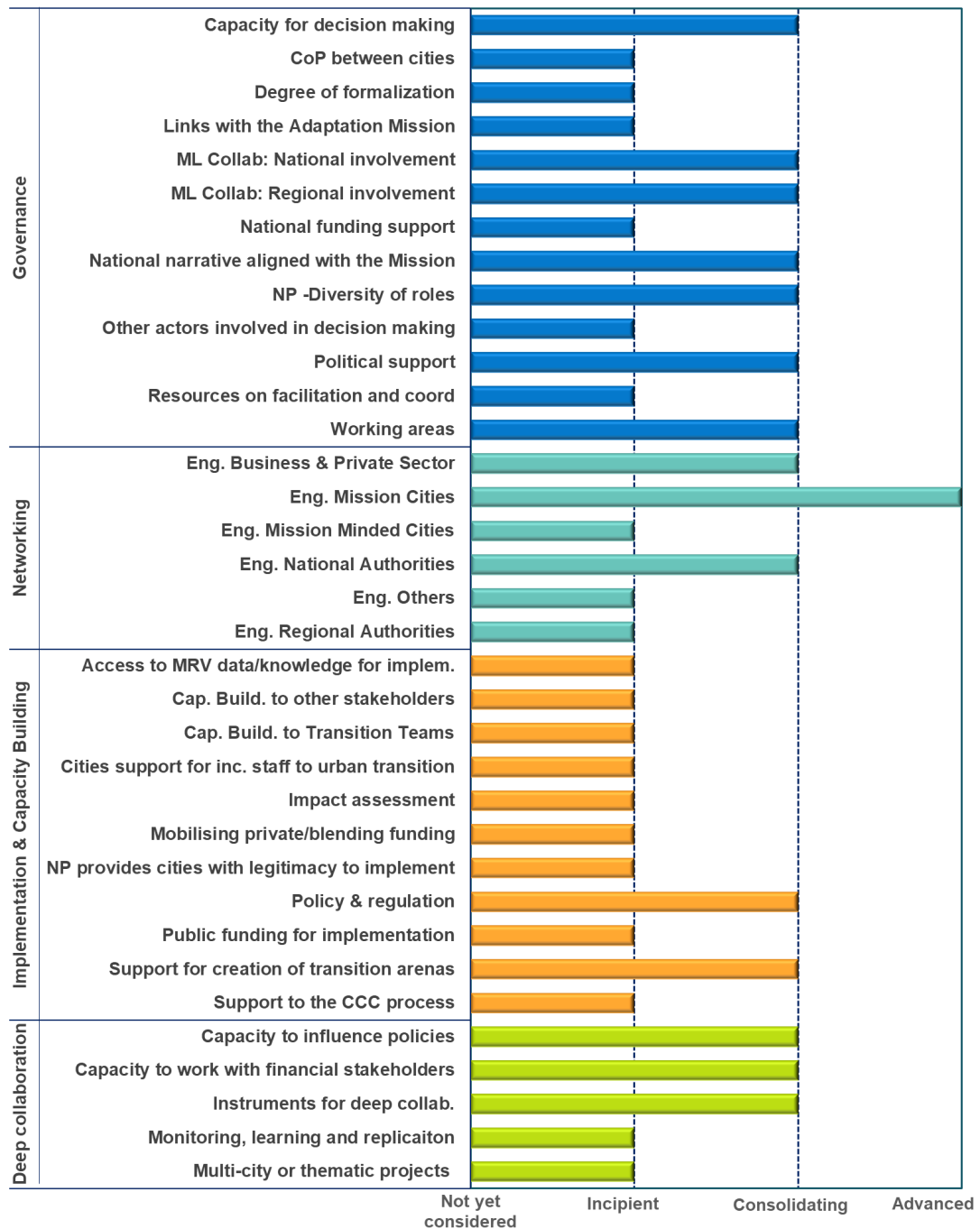
	monthly meetings and additional ad-hoc exchanges depending on topics. National authorities are also regularly involved through meetings and thematic webinars organised for and with cities. Engagement of Mission-minded cities and regional authorities remains incipient, with participation mainly focused on information sharing. Businesses and private actors are not yet engaged in the platform, which is still under consolidation. Academia, city networks and other actors participate actively in exchanges, although this does not yet translate into specific joint projects	national authorities and other actors in both events and projects, with the objective of reaching an advanced level of engagement over the next two years	National authorities participate in meetings and thematic exchanges. Academia, city networks and other actors are actively involved in discussions and events	authorities mainly participate in information sharing and are not active in specific actions. Businesses and private sector actors are not yet engaged. Participation of other actors does not yet translate into concrete projects
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	Overall, the French national platform has a limited role in directly supporting implementation. While some engagement with national decision-makers has taken place and capacity-building activities for transition teams are ongoing, most implementation-related elements remain at an early stage. Public funding support, assistance for private finance, support for Climate City Contracts, policy engagement and impact assessment are either incipient or not yet considered. Access to data for monitoring and reporting is more advanced at national level	Strengthening the platform's role in providing legitimacy for transformative action and consolidating capacity-building for transition teams, with a specific focus on decision-making tools and common methodologies over the next two years	Capacity-building activities for transition teams are consolidating, with webinars and workshops organised through NetZeroCities and CapaCITIES. Access to relevant data for monitoring, reporting and decision-making is relatively advanced at national level. Initial exchanges have taken place with national decision-makers regarding public funding programmes	Public funding support for city implementation remains incipient, and assistance for mobilising private or blended finance has not yet been considered. The platform is not engaged in supporting the development of Climate City Contracts. Support for incorporating dedicated urban transition staff, policy and regulatory engagement, and impact assessment remain at an early stage. Work on transition arenas has not started. Capacity-building for stakeholders beyond transition teams remains limited.

				Research activities are proposed by the platform, but with a limited impact (secondary priority of cities, recurrent difficulty to connect cities to strong but fragmented research landscape)
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	Deep collaboration within the French national platform remains at an early stage. While there are initial attempts to create common workstreams between actors and cities, supported through NetZeroCities and CapaCITIES, structured instruments for collaboration and multi-city projects have not yet been developed. Activities related to monitoring, learning and replication are still emerging, and the platform has limited capacity to coordinate advocacy efforts or engage with financial stakeholders	Strengthening its capacity to influence policies at local, regional and national levels and developing collaboration with financial stakeholders, with the objective of reaching a consolidating level over the next two years	Initial attempts are being made to create common workstreams between actors and cities with support from NetZeroCities and CapaCITIES. Some reflections have started on the mutualisation of monitoring, evaluation and learning tools for local climate actions	Development of structured instruments for deep collaboration. Support for multi-city or thematic projects. Strengthening monitoring, learning and replication processes. Increasing the capacity to influence policies. Developing collaboration with financial stakeholders

Germany

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by a representative from the German partner in *ICLEI Europe, a European city network*. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Germany: Self-Assessment Overview



Indicators are mainly distributed between the **incipient** and **consolidating** levels. **Governance** shows **54% consolidating** and **46% incipient**, while **Implementation and Capacity Building (82%)** is largely at the **incipient level (50%)**, followed by **consolidating (33%)**, and **Deep Collaboration (60%)** is mostly at the **consolidating level**.

Table 21: Germany, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Germany	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	6	46%	3	50%	9	82%	2	40%
Consolidating	7	54%	2	33%	2	18%	3	60%
Advanced	0	0%	1	17%	0	0%	0	0%
Not yet Considered	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 22: Germany's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Germany
National Mission Platform story and state of play	In Germany, coordination of the EU Cities Mission is organized through a combination of interconnected formats, rather than a single national platform. The Mission Cities collaborate closely within the stronGER cities network , which also receives NetZeroCities administrative support. At federal level, the Lenkungsforum (Steering Committee), led by the Federal Ministry for Housing, Urban Development and Building (BMWSB) and Federal Ministry for Education and Research (BMBF), brings together ministries and cities to exchange on cross-sectoral topics related to climate-neutral urban development. Additional formats provide regular space for exchange as well: Bundeskongress, Urban Lunch Talks, City-Industry and Better Funding Dialogues. Germany has a strong network of involved cities: 8 Mission cities, 8 Pilot cities, 21 Mission-minded cities, 5 Twin cities
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission Cities: Aachen, Dortmund, Heidelberg, Leipzig, Mannheim, Munich, Dresden, Münster Mission-minded Cities: Augsburg, Bonn, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Berlin, Darmstadt, Duisburg, Essen, Frankfurt/Main, Hamburg, Konstanz, Mainz, Stuttgart, Wuppertal, Bad Schwalbach, Essen, Herne, Kiel, Lörrach, Lüneburg, Bremerhaven, Cologne, Freiburg im Breisgau, Görlitz Twin Cities: Cologne, Wiesbaden, Würzburg
Key Stakeholders	Federal Ministry for Housing, Urban Development and Building (BMWSB), Federal Ministry of Research, Technology and Space (BMFTR)

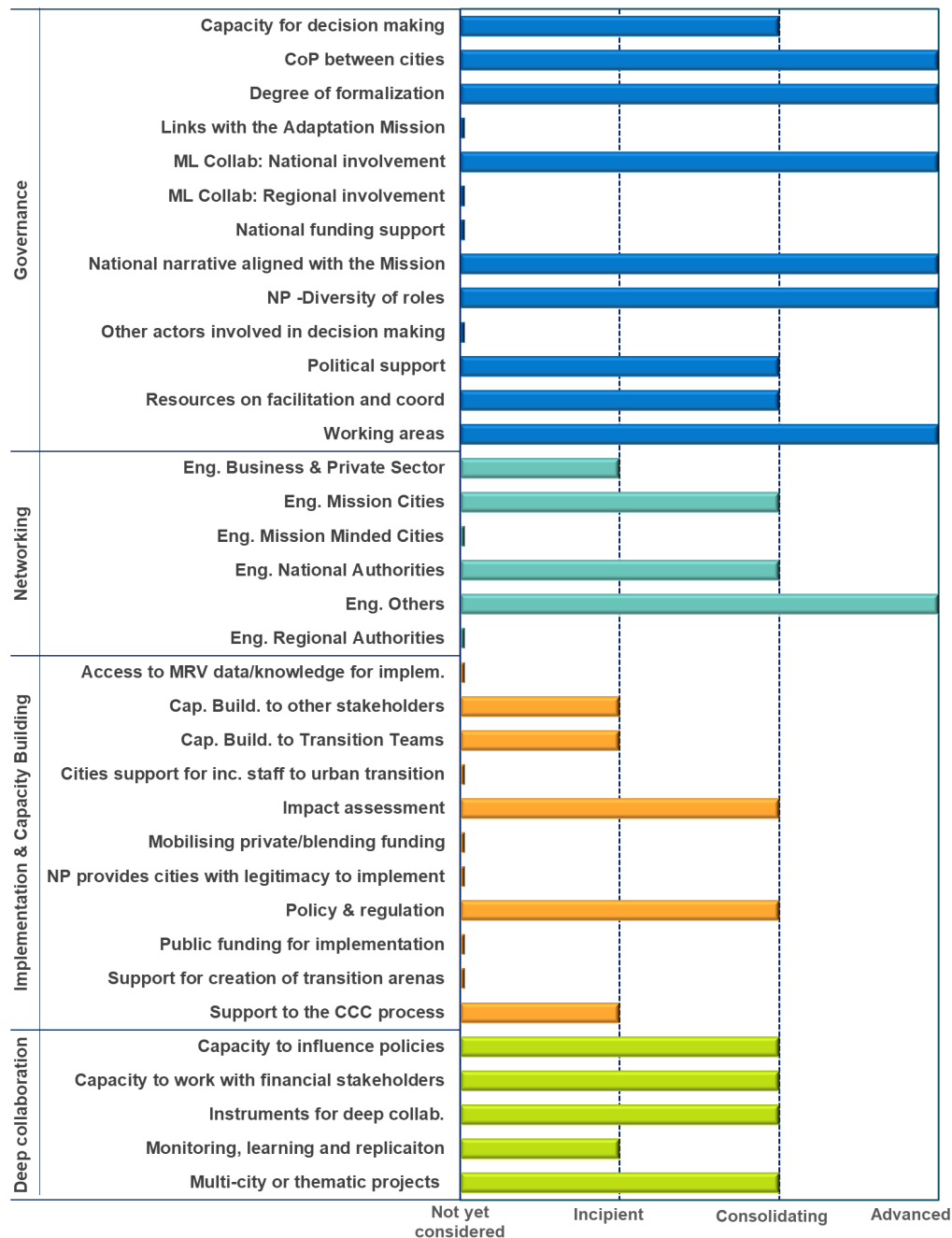
CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	Transnational Alliance development: webinars and other exchange formats	National Platforms Good Governance: webinars on successful examples and learnings exchange	Thematic group to face common barriers: Policy Regulation, Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification, and Funding	National Consultation Panels: a collective meeting with representatives from all partner countries, connected to the Cities Mission Conference	Communication Strategy: support in stakeholders' mobilisation with an adequate communication strategy on the mission approach and CapaCITIES project
Analysis by Dimension	Description		Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	In Germany, coordination around climate neutrality is structured through a combination of interlinked formats and the development of strategic alliances (rather than on a single formal national platform). The stronGER cities network operates as a coalition of Mission Cities under the EU Mission Cities framework, enabling close horizontal coordination among them, although without a legal mandate or dedicated budget. At the federal level, the Lenkungsforum (Steering Committee), led by the Federal Ministry for Housing, Urban Development and Building (BMWSB) and Federal Ministry for Education and Research (BMBF), provides a broader multi-level dialogue space between ministries (national and regional) and cities, to address systemic, cross-sectoral action on climate-neutral cities. There are additional exchange formats such as the Bundeskongress, Urban Lunch Talks, City-Industry and Better Funding Dialogues, all contributing to the same goal. Overall, its governance operates through a layered multi-level configuration, combining city-led coordination (stronGER cities) with federal dialogue mechanisms (Lenkungsforum)		Enhancing funding and political support, e.g. by establishing and maintaining regular dialogue formats around policy and finance	The combination of vertical dialogue mechanisms (Lenkungsforum) and strong horizontal coordination (stronGER cities) creates both political legitimacy at federal level and practical grounded collaboration among Mission Cities	Sharpening priorities for collaboration and topics for dialogue, to be addressed between cities and other stakeholders. Also, securing national funding and political support for the platform

Dimension 2: Networking	Engagement with Mission Cities is highly structured and sustained through stronGER cities (and in 2025 with help from the NZC team), which organizes bi-weekly meetings, ensuring strong horizontal coordination. Mission Cities are also central participants in the Lenkungsforum. On the other hand, engagement with Mission-minded cities is still being formalized. Networking with other actors operates primarily through topic-based dialogue processes, meaning collaboration is largely thematic and alliance-driven, and takes time to demonstrate impact. Involvement of regional actors is somewhat incorporated in the Lenkungsforum and will be expanded in other formats, e.g. BFD.	Developing engagement with the private sector, and building a relationship with regional actors	The platform is active in its networking with different types of actors, although strategic involvement would be valuable. Strong coordination structure for collaboration among Mission Cities	Engagement of Mission-minded cities, wider national authorities (more strategically), regional authorities, and businesses and private sector
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	Implementation and capacity building remains underdeveloped at platform level. Financial support, assistance for staffing, MRV systems or CCC implementation, are mainly covered by NZC or individual city efforts. The platform's added value lies in facilitating strategic dialogue for further policy innovation, and coordination among cities under the EU Missions framework	Accomplishing policy alignment and mobilizing funding resources	Facilitation capacity for policy dialogue and coordination among cities	Public funding for implementation of projects in cities, assistance for mobilization of private/blending funding, Policy & regulation, impact assessment
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	Deep collaboration is well consolidated in Germany through a set of dialogue formats, as mentioned above, which ensures continuous exchange between cities, ministries, and strategic partners. Within the EU Mission framework, multi-city projects are mostly coordinated through NZC, while stronGER cities mainly pursue collective advocacy for policy innovation towards federal ministries. While collaboration is active, more structured mechanisms for collaboration with financial stakeholders, and MRV would strengthen its impact	Strengthening their capacity to influence policies, and engaging with financial stakeholders	Strong stakeholder engagement processes with exchange formats with policy- and decision-makers, e.g. on private sector collaboration and funding.	Capacity to influence policies at local, regional, and national level., Capacity to work collaboratively with financial stakeholders.

Greece

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by a Greek partner *representative from the EGTC CLIMANET GR-CY, the jointly Mission platform of Greece and Cyprus*. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions

Greece: Self-Assessment Overview



Governance indicators are mainly at the **advanced level (46%)**, with a notable share **not yet considered (31%)**. **Networking** indicators are evenly distributed between the **consolidating (33%)** and **not yet considered (33%)** levels. **Implementation and Capacity Building** is largely **not yet considered (55%)**, while **Deep Collaboration** indicators are mostly at the **consolidating level (80%)**.

Table 23: Greece, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Greece	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	0	0%	1	17%	3	27%	1	20%
Consolidating	3	23%	2	33%	2	18%	4	80%
Advanced	6	46%	1	17%	0	0%	0	0%
Not yet Considered	4	31%	2	33%	6	55%	0	0%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 24: Greece's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Greece
National Mission Platform story and state of play	Greece together with Cyprus have recently launched a cross-border platform, ClimaNet , between their seven Mission Cities municipalities. As a legally recognized European Grouping of Territorial Coordination (EGTC), it provides a common governance structure for implementing Climate City Contracts, enhancing knowledge sharing, and securing funding towards climate neutrality efforts. This step institutionalizes previous collaboration work among municipalities, formerly formalized through Memorandums of Cooperation. Although highly formalized, the platform is still in its initial operational phase
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission Cities: Athens, Ioannina, Kalamata, Kozani, Thessaloniki, Trikala, and Limassol (Cyprus) Mission-minded Cities: Alexandroupoli, Chalcis, Chios, Drama, Egaleo, Farkadona, Heraklion, Kallithea, Karditsa, Kifisia, Larissa, Nigrita, Rethymno, Veria Twin cities: Pentel, Vari-Voula-Vouliagmeni
Key Stakeholders	Inter-Ministerial Committee, Ministry of Environment and Energy, Green Fund, Ministry of National Economy & Finance, Ministry of Interior

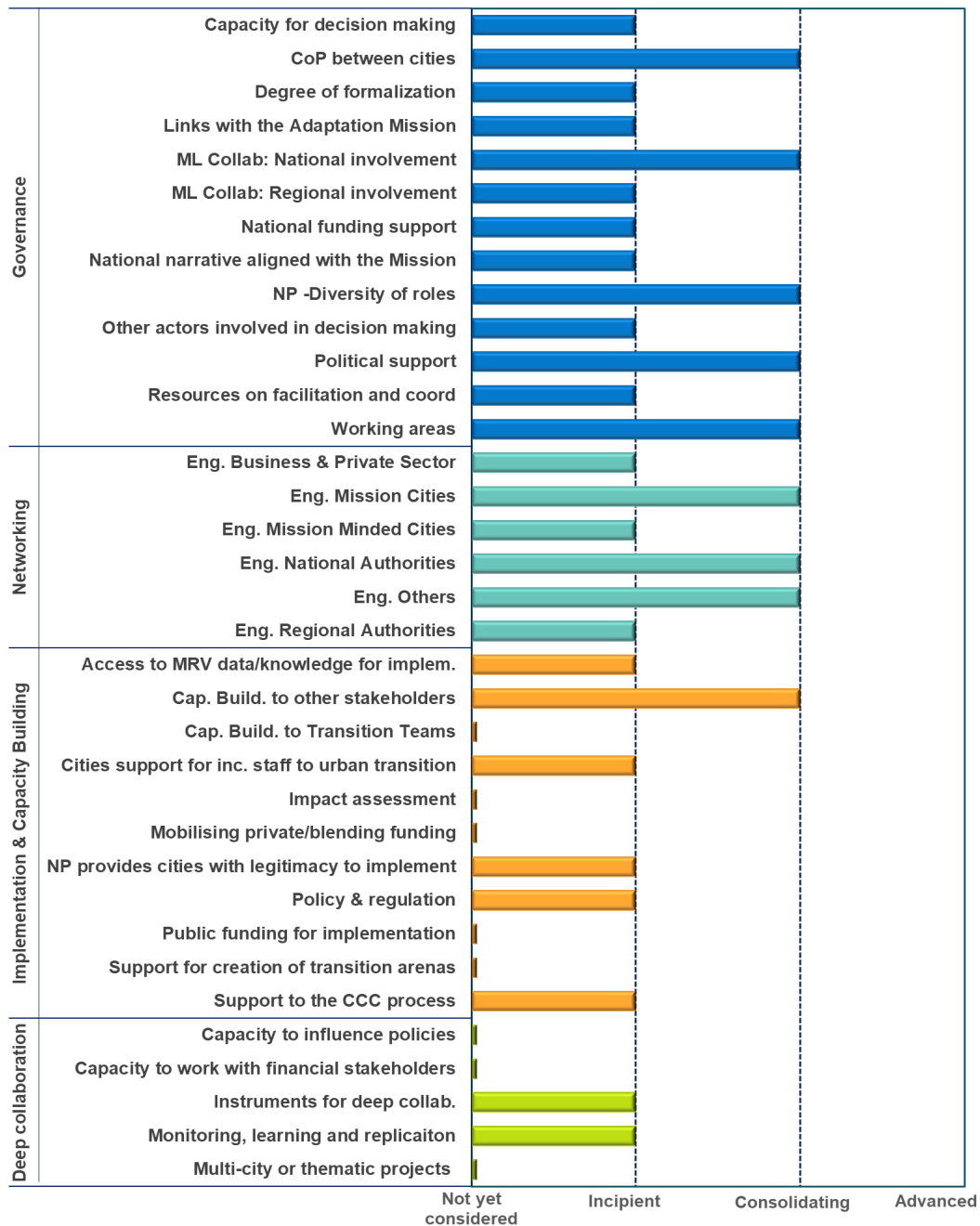
CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	Transnational Alliance development: webinars and other exchange formats	National Platforms Good Governance: webinars on successful examples and learnings exchange	Thematic group to face common barriers: Policy Regulation, Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification, Funding, and Regional Approach	-	-
Analysis by Dimension	Description		Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	ClimaNet is a newly established, municipality-led entity, formally constituted in August 2025 as a European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC), between six Greek and one Cypriot municipalities, which are labelled as Mission Cities. It has an independent legal personality and a clear governance structure: General Assembly, Secretariat and a Management & Coordination Team, and a governing statute. This indicates an institutional leap, creating a transnational governance body, reflecting a bottom-up effort by municipalities to formalize their collaboration towards climate neutrality. Nonetheless, as the entity is in an early stage, its operational capacity, financial base and policy influence are not fully developed yet. Now, the challenge lies in translating that institutional body into effective coordination and implementation capacity, drawing on prior experience under the previous governance model		Since the platform has been recently established, respondents identify a series of priorities to settle its base: Strengthening the administrative and organizational integration of the company, establishing the Management & Coordination Team, creating a stable financial base, creating stable channels of communication, disseminating the methodology of Climate Pacts to other cities, deepening collaboration with local institutional – scientific – social partners, and participating in partnerships for European funding	Solid institutionalized structure built on a bottom-up model, providing insights into cities' priorities and practical barriers to implementation towards climate neutrality	Given its early stage of development, most governance variables still require strengthening, as the institutional structure is still being established (diversity of roles played, alignment with national narrative, multi-level collaboration, capacity for decision making, community of practice, funding, political support)
Dimension 2: Networking	Networking and collaboration are still under development. While engagement of Mission Cities is		Because of the early-stage phase of the platform, all	Even though the platform is undergoing consolidation, its	Engagement with Mission Cities

	stable but not regular, Mission-minded cities are yet to be considered. Within public stakeholders, both national and regional authorities are somewhat engaged, as they are signatories of the CCCs, and there's some connection for public events or initiatives, or funding. Private sector and academia stakeholders are engaged at city level, as they form local partnerships (the former in a more incipient way and the latter has been more actively involved). Also, civil society has participated in consultation processes for city's Climate Pacts	variables are considered to be addressed, although, attracting funding to fully engage Mission Cities to the platform stands out the most	strengths rely in the signatories of CCCs which formalizes relationships with stakeholders, and also the local network to establish partnerships	especially, but also with Mission-minded cities and all types of stakeholders
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	The platform is developing mechanisms to support cities in their pathway towards climate neutrality. All variables appear to be in an incipient stage, with first steps already been taken. For example, they already deliver capacity building workshops for cities that are active in the Climate Conventions, and there is a Partnership Cooperation Group, with one representative from each Mission City. Also, there is relevant data to be shared, but this remains unstructured and scattered	Strengthening support mechanisms for cities to develop projects, advance in their CCC processes, and capacity building	Existence of Partnership Cooperation Group, conformed by one executive from each Mission City, which are to be re-launched and strengthened to become Transition Teams	Mobilizing public funding for implementation of transformative projects in cities, and providing support to cities for the incorporation of staff dedicated to urban transition
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	There are still no structured mechanisms for deep collaboration or the development of multi-city/multi-thematic projects, which constitutes the rationale of the platform's creation. As the platform matures, gaps in engagement, collaboration, a standardized repository of projects, and capacity to influence policies, are expected to be filled	Developing a robust Monitoring, learning and replication mechanism, as one of the main goals of the establishment of ClimaNet, is to standardize a systematization of all projects being implemented	The Technical Assistance Contract with the European Investment Bank, signed by the six Greek Mission Cities, represents an opportunity to leverage, as it includes a dedicated horizontal project component, which could foster the development of multi-city and cross-thematic projects, strengthening inter-city collaboration	Building the capacity to influence policies at local, regional and national level

Hungary

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by representatives from the *Hungarian Research and Innovation Institute and National Authorities*. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Hungary: Self-Assessment Overview



Indicators are mainly concentrated at the **incipient** and **not yet considered** levels. **Governance** is mostly at the **incipient level (62%)**, while **Implementation and Capacity Building** is evenly split between **incipient (45%)** and **not yet considered (45%)**. **Deep Collaboration** is largely **not yet considered (60%)**, whereas **Networking** is evenly distributed between the **incipient (50%)** and **consolidating (50%)** levels.

Table 25: Hungary, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Hungary	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	8	62%	3	50%	5	45%	2	40%
Consolidating	5	38%	3	50%	1	9%	0	0%
Advanced	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Not yet Considered	0	0%	0	0%	5	45%	3	60%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 26: Hungary's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Hungary
National Mission Platform, story and state of play	In Hungary, the national mission platform is emerging, building on a previously informal working group composed of key governmental actors: Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Interior, NKFIH and ÉMI. In November 2023 the initiative evolved into a formalized coordination structure, led by ÉMI. However, recent municipal elections have shaped the institutional context, creating both discontinuities and opportunities to reposition the platform. Overall, it's transitioning from informal coordination towards a more institutionalized configuration, with consolidation still ongoing
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission Cities: Budapest, Miskolc, Pécs Mission-minded Cities: Debrecen, Dunaújváros, Gyöngyös, Érd, Győr, Kecskemét, Szeged, Szombathely, Veszprém
Key Stakeholders	KTI - Institute for Transport Sciences and Quality Control in Building) (former ÉMI Non-Profit Limited Liability Company for Quality Control and Innovation in Building), NKFIH (National Research, Development and Innovation Office), Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Interior

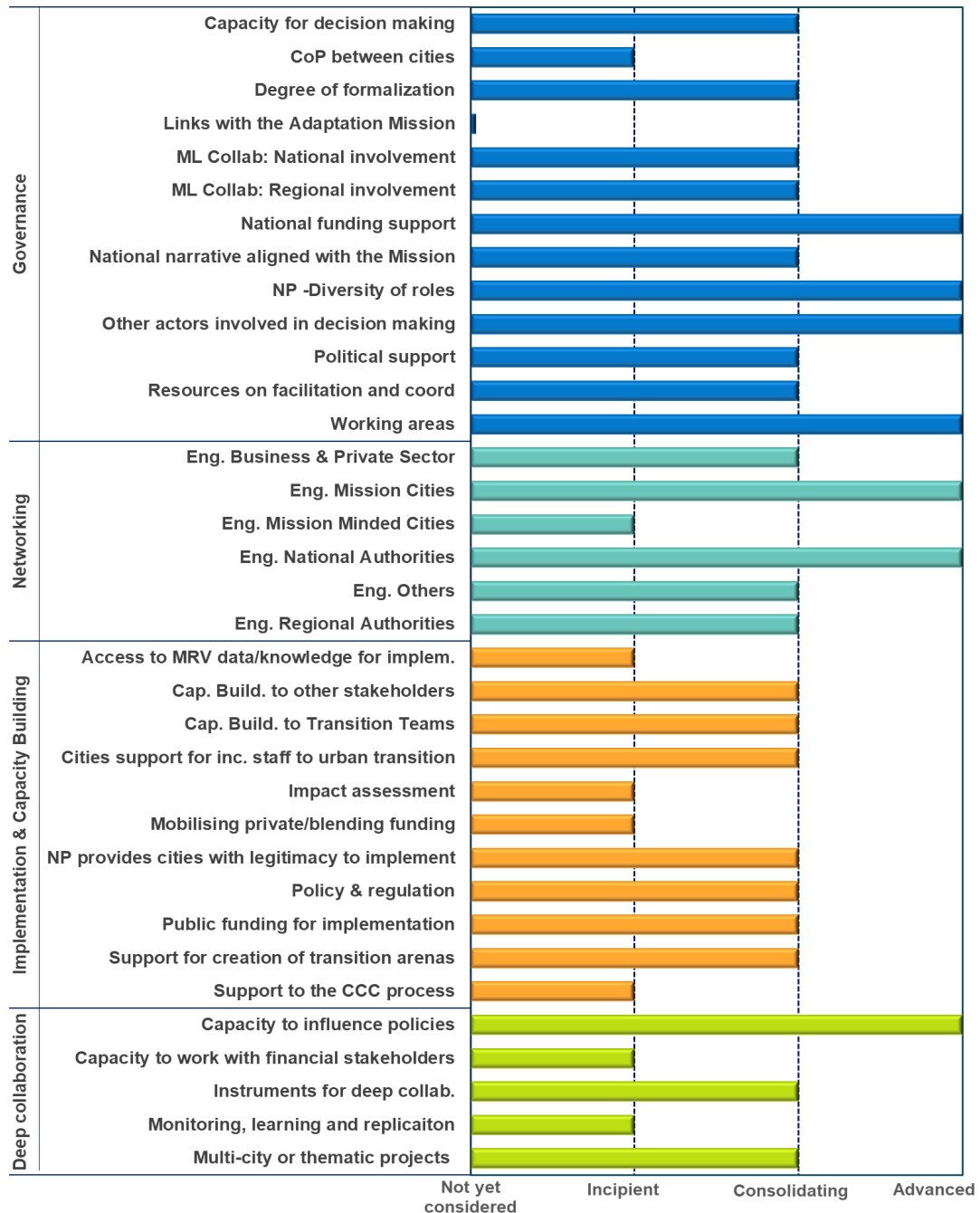
CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	Transnational Alliance development: webinars and other exchange formats	National Platforms Good Governance: webinars on successful examples and learnings exchange	Thematic group to face common barriers: Funding, and Regional Approach	-	Communication Strategy: support in stakeholders' mobilisation with an adequate communication strategy on the mission approach and CapaCITIES project
Analysis by Dimension	Description		Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	Hungary's national platform is in a formative stage (launched in November 2023), led by ÉMI, a state-owned entity. A draft agreement has been prepared although not yet signed. The platform has not yet been constituted as a formal governance body: a secretariat, a defined governance structure, and decision-making capacities remain to be established. In that sense, it operates mainly as a convening and project-driven framework, rather than as an entity with a formal mandate or steering authority, and is still lacking secured national financing (relying mostly on CapaCITIES). Overall, the platform combines institutional anchoring and visibility, with internal consolidation and strategic direction still being structured and institutionalized		Institutional consolidation of the platform through formalization (signed agreement), establishment of a governance structure and secretariat, and clarification of decision-making procedures. Also, strategic prioritization of thematic areas aligned with the Mission, to enable more structured stakeholder engagement	Institutional proximity to national authorities through KTI, providing political visibility and potential vertical coordination	Degree of formalisation, National narrative aligned with the EU Cities Mission, Involvement in decision making of other actors (membership), Working areas, Links with the Adaptation Mission Hub
Dimension 2: Networking	Networking appears to be active but still holds fragile engagement dynamics. Engagement with Mission Cities has been regular within the CapaCITIES framework, yet appears momentum-driven rather than institutionally embedded, making it vulnerable to local political turnover. Mission-minded cities are partially integrated, while their commitment represents an opportunity,		Consolidation of relationships with Mission and Mission-minded cities after local electoral changes, alongside the development of more systematic engagement with private actors and citizens	Institutional proximity to national authorities through ÉMI, and initial engagement of Mission Cities, creating a basis for further consolidation of the network	Engagement of Mission Cities, Mission-minded cities, businesses and private sector, and others in events and in projects (academia, civic organisations, citizens)

	limited resources constrain sustained involvement. At national level, KTI serves as an effective channel to ministries, though engagement with national authorities would benefit from a clearer strategic framework. Participation of private actors, academia and other stakeholders is primarily event-driven: actors engage when invited but their roles within the Mission are not yet clearly defined.			
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	The platform's implementation and capacity-building strategies remain in an early development phase. Several core enabling functions, such as mobilizing public and blended financing, creation of transition arenas, transition teams and development of an impact assessment tool, have not yet been addressed. The platform has focused on information exchange and initial capacity-building activities, through a joint workshop on SECAP preparation and access to funding opportunities. A key constraint is limited human resources. Access to monitoring and reporting data is uneven across cities. Support to CCC has begun but is limited in scope. Overall, implementation support is emerging, but mechanisms still need more structure	Strengthening cities' implementation capacity by supporting dedicated urban transition staff, improving access to monitoring and reporting data, and providing more structured support for the implementation of CCCs	Initial capacity-building activities and recognition of main bottlenecks affecting cities' implementation capacity	Support to cities for the incorporation of staff dedicated to urban transition, Access to relevant data to Monitor, Reporting and Verification and decision making as well as knowledge production, to enable proper implementation, Capacity building activities to other relevant stakeholders, Support to the CCC process: development, iteration, and implementation, Impact Assessment
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	Deep collaboration is also at an early stage of development. While there is awareness of the need to establish mechanisms for structured collaboration, like multi-city or thematic projects, operational instruments have not yet been developed. Overall, deep collaboration remains conceptual, with recognized potential	Development of multi-city initiatives and stronger mechanisms for learning and replication, including participation in international projects	Clear recognition of the role of collaborative instruments, providing a basis for future operational development	Multi-city projects., Monitoring, learning and replication of projects

Ireland

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by representatives from the *Department of Climate, Energy and Environment of Ireland*. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Ireland: Self-Assessment Overview



Indicators are mainly concentrated at the **consolidating level** in **Governance (54%)**, **Networking (50%)**, and **Implementation and Capacity Building (64%)**. **Deep Collaboration** shows an even distribution between the **incipient (40%)** and **consolidating (40%)** levels.

Table 27: Ireland, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Ireland	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	1	8%	1	17%	4	36%	2	40%
Consolidating	7	54%	3	50%	7	64%	2	40%
Advanced	4	31%	2	33%	0	0%	1	20%
Not yet Considered	1	8%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 28: Ireland's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Ireland
National Mission Platform story and state of play	Ireland's National Platform is coordinated by the National Mirror Group (NMG) , with the key participation of the Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment (DCEE). It currently brings together the three Mission Cities and several national actors to coordinate action under the EU Cities Mission. Meetings take place regularly, including NMG meetings every four months and Core Group meetings every six weeks. The platform supports coordination, funding discussions and policy alignment, and is developing a shared national narrative around the Mission through a branding exercise
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission Cities: Cork and Dublin Pilot City: Galway
Key Stakeholders	National Mirror Group (NMG); Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment (DCEE); Department of Housing; Department of Transport, state agencies, regional assemblies, Chambers of commerce and civil society representative bodies.

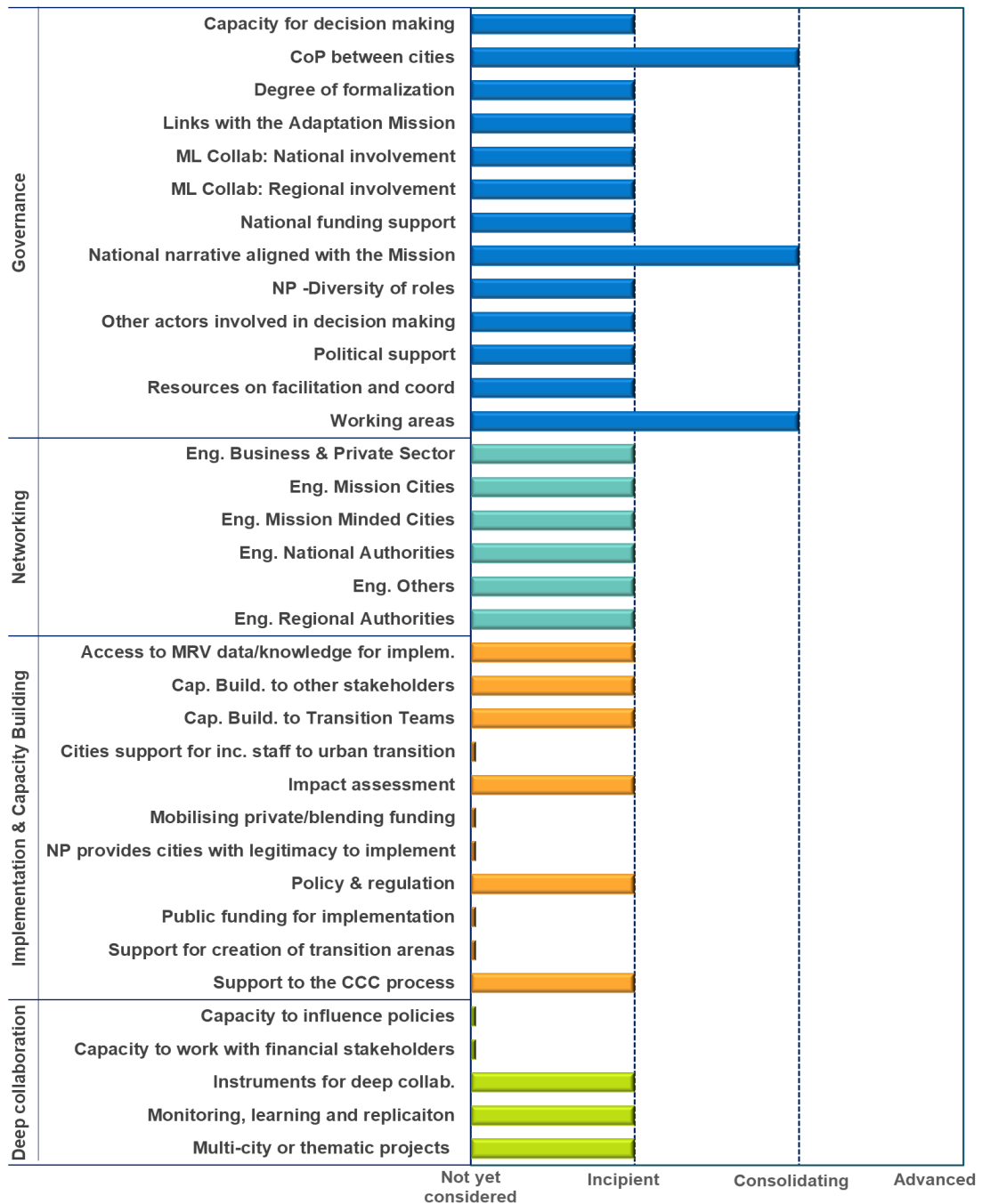
CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	Interest in governance webinars and general capacity-building and exchange.	Interest in policy and regulation, funding mechanisms, Monitoring Reporting Verification, access to EU/private funding, and good practices in climate reporting.	Interest in participation in the Pan-EU Consultation Panel and guidance on connecting with EU-level initiatives.	Interest in integrated planning practices, stakeholder engagement (civil society, chambers, education), and hosting an EU Cities Mission event during the Irish Presidency in 2026.
Analysis by Dimension	Description	Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	The degree of formalisation is consolidating. The platform performs a diverse range of roles and has advanced working areas and national funding support. National and regional involvement in governance are consolidating, as are decision-making capacity, political support and coordination resources. The involvement of other actors in governance is advanced. A national narrative aligned with the EU Cities Mission is consolidating, supported by a branding exercise. The community of practice between cities remains incipient	Ireland identifies strengthening multi-level collaboration at national level and reinforcing the community of practice between cities as priorities for the coming years	The platform is well established and performs diverse roles at an advanced level. Working areas and national funding support are advanced, and other actors are strongly involved in governance processes	Formalisation, narrative alignment, multi-level collaboration, decision-making capacity, political support and coordination resources are consolidating but not yet fully advanced. The community of practice between cities remains at an early stage
Dimension 2: Networking	Engagement of Mission Cities is advanced. National authorities are also engaged at an advanced level. Engagement of Mission-minded cities is incipient. Regional authorities, businesses and other stakeholders are engaged at a consolidating level. Meetings of the	Ireland intends to continue engaging closely with the Mission Cities, ensuring regular and useful meetings and discussions, supported through the CESF package. If CESF successfully engages mission-minded cities, there may be	Engagement of Mission Cities and national authorities is advanced. Regional authorities, businesses and other stakeholders	Engagement of Mission-minded cities remains incipient. Other stakeholder groups are consolidating but not yet advanced

	National Management Group are held every four months and Core Group meetings every six weeks	further engagement with other Irish cities	are actively involved at a consolidating level	
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	Public funding for implementation and support for transition staff are consolidating. Capacity-building for transition teams and other stakeholders, as well as support for legitimacy and transition arenas, are also consolidating. Policy and regulatory support is consolidating. At the same time, support for mobilising private and blended finance remains incipient, as does access to data for monitoring and reporting. Support for the Climate City Contract process and impact assessment are also at an early stage	Ireland prioritises increasing public funding for implementation in Mission Cities, as approved under Budget 2026. It also intends to support cities in exploring private funding options, recognising the constraints linked to borrowing rules	Public funding, staffing support, legitimacy, transition arenas, policy and regulatory support, and capacity-building activities are developing at a consolidating level	Support for private and blended finance, data access for monitoring and reporting, Climate City Contract support, and impact assessment remain incipient and require further development
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	Instruments for deep collaboration and multi-city projects are consolidating, supported by engagement between the lead department (DCEE) and the three Mission Cities, including Horizon-funded projects. Monitoring and learning remain incipient and are mainly limited to tracking actions agreed at NMG meetings, with broader monitoring taking place at city level. The capacity to influence policies is advanced, while collaboration with financial stakeholders remains incipient	Ireland aims to encourage deeper and more systematic collaboration between the Mission Cities, particularly Dublin and Cork, and key departments. It also intends to continue influencing national policies and seek agreement from funding departments to operate differently under programme rules, including through a regulatory sandbox approach	Policy influence is advanced. Collaboration instruments and multi-city projects are consolidating, supported by structured engagement between DCEE and the Mission Cities	Monitoring and learning processes remain limited and primarily action-tracking based. Collaboration with financial stakeholders is still incipient. Deeper and more systematic collaboration between cities and departments requires further development

Italy

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by a representative from the *Ministry of the University and Research of Italy*. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Italy: Self-Assessment Overview



Indicators are largely concentrated at the **incipient level** in **Governance (77%)**, **Networking (100%)**, **Implementation and Capacity Building (55%)**, and **Deep Collaboration (60%)**. A notable share of indicators are also **not yet considered** in **Implementation and Capacity Building (45%)** and **Deep Collaboration (40%)**.

Table 29: Italy, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Italy	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	10	77%	6	100%	6	55%	3	60%
Consolidating	3	23%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Advanced	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Not yet Considered	0	0%	0	0%	5	45%	2	40%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 30: Italy's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Italy
National platform story and state of play	Italy has been developing activities within projects and institutional initiatives like the Let'sGOv network (funded by NetZeroCities), which currently involves nine Mission Cities into a collaborative space where key actors come together to work around initiatives related to the EU Cities Mission. This space is mainly focused on connecting cities rather than on structured or formal collaboration, starting as a pilot within the NetZeroCities framework mainly focused on energy transition, data, climate finance and energy communities. The national ecosystem is mostly informally organised with a focus on coordination rather than joint action.
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission Cities: Bologna, Bergamo, Florence, Milan, Padua, Parma, Prato, Rome and Torino

Key Stakeholders	Institutional stakeholders and research organisations involved in CapaCITIES: MUR, CNR; ENEA; APRE Research organisations providing expertise to MUR on Mission-related aspects: UniBO, UniPA Institutional stakeholders with competence on Mission-related matters: Ministry of Energy and Environment Urban governments: network of the nine Italian Mission Cities; National Association of Italian Municipalities (ANCI) Civil society: EuCliPa (Italian Climate Pact Association) EU platforms: NetZeroCities			
CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	Support to the Climate City Contract (CCC) process: development, iteration and implementation	Support related to Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) and access to data Support related to policy and regulatory aspects	-	-
Analysis by Dimension	Description	Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	Italy has an emerging national space where several stakeholders collaborate to connect to cities and support the dissemination of the EU Cities Mission. The platform is still weakly formalised, with limited and non-formalised multi-level collaboration involving national and regional authorities	Strengthening the national narrative aligned with the EU Cities Mission and improving multi-level collaboration, particularly with the Ministry of Energy and Environment and regional authorities, over the next two years	The existence of a recognised space for collaboration among key national actors and a consolidated community of practice among nine Mission Cities through the Let'sGOv project	Formalisation of the platform , diversification of roles beyond city connection, structured multi-level collaboration with national and regional authorities, decision-making capacity, resources for coordination, funding support and political backing

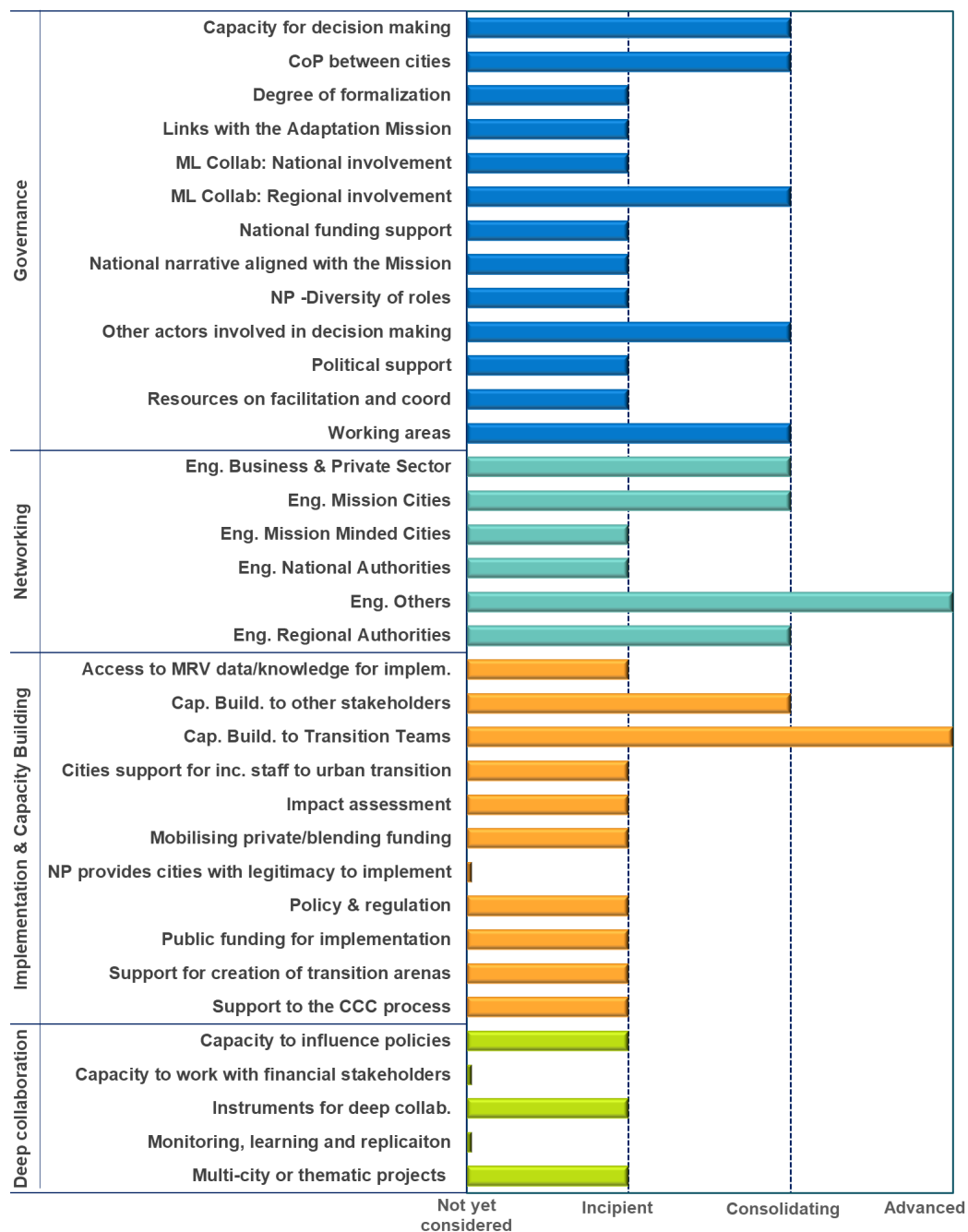
Dimension 2: Networking	Engagement across the national ecosystem is still at an early stage. While some links exist with Mission Cities and other actors, interactions are not regular and largely depend on project-based activities. Participation from national and regional authorities, businesses and the private sector remain limited. Academia and research institutions are mainly involved through events, meetings and congresses where the Mission narrative is presented	Enhancing engagement of Mission Cities, Mission-minded cities, private sector actors and other stakeholders, with a particular focus on strengthening participation through events and projects over the next two years	Existing connections with universities and research institutions that provide opportunities to present and disseminate the Mission Cities narrative	Regular engagement with Mission Cities and Mission-minded cities, stronger involvement of national and regional authorities, increased participation of businesses and private actors, and more structured inclusion of other stakeholders beyond events
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	Support for implementation and capacity building is largely underdeveloped. Public funding, private or blended finance support, staffing support for urban transition, legitimacy for transformative action and transition arenas have not yet been considered. Some initial capacity-building activities exist, mainly within existing funded projects and institutional activities. Access to data for monitoring, reporting and verification, as well as support to transition teams and the Climate City Contract process, remains limited	Strengthening support to the Climate City Contract process, including its development, iteration and implementation, both in the short and medium term	Limited capacity-building activities linked to ongoing projects and institutional initiatives	Support for funding mobilisation, staffing, data access, policy and regulatory frameworks, impact assessment, and structured support to the Climate City Contract process

Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	Deep collaboration among cities remains at an early stage. There is awareness of the need for instruments to support deeper collaboration, but only a few emerging multi-city or thematic projects exist. Activities related to monitoring, learning and replication are mainly based on existing institutional work by research and academic organisations, rather than on structured platform-led mechanisms	Strengthening monitoring, learning and replication processes over the next two years	Initial monitoring, learning and replication activities linked to the work of national research bodies and universities	Development of concrete instruments for deep collaboration, expansion of multi-city projects, and the creation of structured mechanisms for monitoring, learning and replication. Capacity to influence policies and collaboration with financial stakeholders have not yet been addressed
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Lithuania

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by a representative from the Institute of Environmental Engineering - *Kaunas University of Technology (KTU)* one of the largest technical universities in Lithuania. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Lithuania: Self-Assessment Overview



Three dimensions are mainly concentrated at the **incipient level: Governance (62%), Implementation and Capacity Building (73%), and Deep Collaboration (60%)**. In **Networking**, the largest share of indicators is at the **consolidating level (50%)**. A notable share of **Deep Collaboration (40%)** indicators are **not yet considered**.

Table 31: Lithuania, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Lithuania	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	8	62%	2	33%	8	73%	3	60%
Consolidating	5	38%	3	50%	1	9%	0	0%
Advanced	0	0%	1	17%	1	9%	0	0%
Not yet Considered	0	0%	0	0%	1	9%	2	40%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 32: Lithuania's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Lithuania
National platform story and state of play	Lithuania's national context is centred on the Lithuanian Green Municipalities Network , which functions as a voluntary coordination space rather than a formally established national platform. The structure is largely city-driven, with Vilnius and Tauragė playing a leading role in Mission-related activities and maintaining closer collaboration
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission Cities: Taurage and Vilnius
Key Stakeholders	Lithuanian Green Municipalities Network; Universities; Business representatives

CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	-	National Platforms Good Governance: webinars on successful examples and learnings exchange	Lithuania identifies needs related to policy and regulatory alignment with the Mission, strengthening funding frameworks, and developing a clearer regional approach to support implementation.	Lithuania highlights the need to strengthen national consultation mechanisms and structured dialogue formats, including participation in National and Pan-European Consultation Panels.	-
Analysis by Dimension	Description		Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	The Lithuanian Green Municipalities Network functions as a coordination and exchange platform among municipalities . The network enables regular meetings and collaboration on climate-related topics, but there is no legally established national platform dedicated to supporting climate neutrality. Participation is based on voluntary commitments, and the level of formalisation remains limited. While municipalities are actively engaged and a community of practice is in place, national-level involvement, dedicated resources, structured funding support and political backing remain limited		Over the next two years, Lithuania aims to strengthen structured national involvement in Mission governance and improve alignment between national strategies and Mission objectives . Expanding regional engagement beyond current frontrunner cities, further structuring thematic working areas, reinforcing the community of practice, and establishing initial links with the Adaptation Mission Hub are also identified as priorities, progressing from an incipient toward a consolidating level	The Lithuanian Green Municipalities Network provides a structured space for regular exchange among municipalities, with quarterly meetings . A community of practice between municipalities is in place. Working areas related to climate neutrality are being developed and implemented through existing municipal planning instruments	The platform lacks formal institutionalisation; participation is based on voluntary commitments rather than binding agreements. National-level involvement in Mission governance remains limited. Dedicated resources for facilitation, coordination and strategic development are incipient . National funding support and political backing at national level are limited

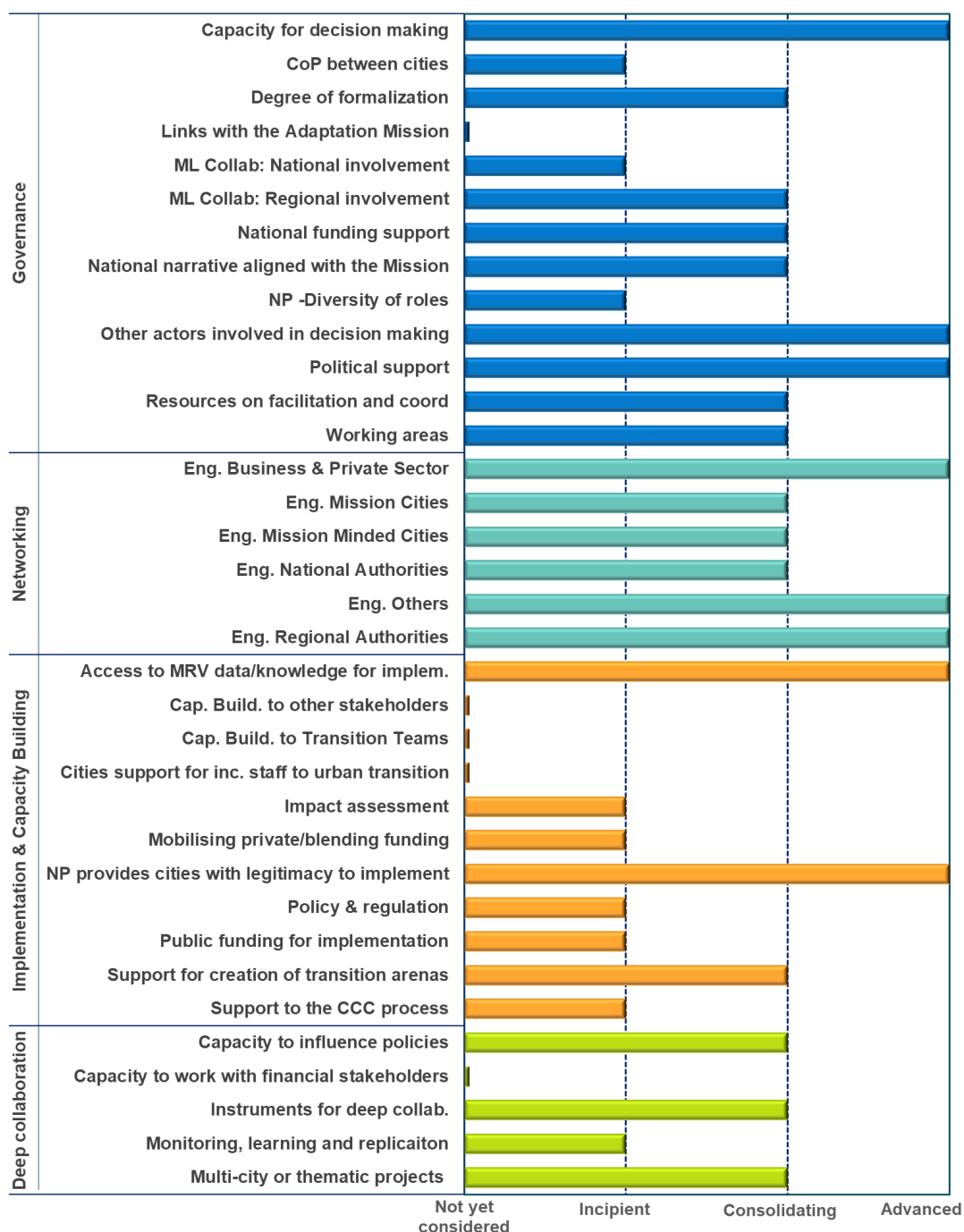
Dimension 2: Networking	Networking within the Lithuanian platform mainly relies on the active engagement of the two Mission Cities, Tauragė and Vilnius. Although meetings are not frequent, interactions are described as continuous and of good quality, which contributes to a consolidated relationship between them.	The next steps focus on strengthening engagement of Mission-minded cities, expanding and structuring regional authority involvement beyond the current leading municipalities, and deepening collaboration with business and private sector actors. Increased engagement of national authorities is not identified as a priority at this stage.	Engagement of the two Mission Cities is consolidated, with sustained interaction and continuity. Academic actors provide recognised expertise and maintain active collaboration with cities. Businesses are engaged in specific thematic initiatives.	Engagement of Mission-minded cities remains incipient. National authorities are largely absent from the platform's activities and do not hold an active role. Business collaboration lacks a formal structure. Civic stakeholder engagement remains limited.
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	Implementation and capacity-building remain uneven and largely municipality-driven. Lithuania does not have Mission-specific public funding instruments, structured support for private or blended finance, or national mechanisms to support staffing dedicated to urban transition	Over the next two years, the emphasis is on expanding training and peer-learning formats so that more municipalities can progress towards a consolidating level. At the same time, capacity-building for businesses, academia, NGOs and community actors is expected to become more structured. Impact assessment will also be reinforced through the introduction of basic common metrics and the piloting of MRV-aligned methodologies, moving from an incipient stage to early consolidating	Transition Teams in Vilnius and Tauragė are well-developed and function at an advanced level. Capacity-building activities for other stakeholders are consolidating, with active involvement of universities, NGOs and sectoral organisations	Public funding for implementation is incipient. Assistance for mobilising private or blended finance is not structured. Support for hiring dedicated urban transition staff is lacking. Access to consistent MRV-aligned data remains limited. The platform does not provide formal legitimacy for transformative action. Support for transition arenas is incipient. CCC support is not embedded in a national framework. Policy and regulatory alignment with the

				Mission is incipient. Impact assessment mechanisms are undeveloped
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	Deep collaboration within the Lithuanian platform remains at an early stage. While municipalities cooperate and exchange practices through the Green Municipalities Network, structured instruments for multi-city collaboration are limited. Joint projects are mainly voluntary and not embedded in a formal national mechanism. Monitoring, learning and replication processes are not yet systematised. The capacity to influence policies across governance levels is still incipient, and collaboration with financial stakeholders has not yet been developed	In the short term, Lithuania aims to strengthen monitoring, learning and replication processes. Over the next two years, the focus is on introducing basic shared monitoring practices and initiating structured dialogue with financial stakeholders, moving from not considered or incipient toward early consolidating stages	A functioning community of practice supports ongoing exchange, particularly between Vilnius and Tauragė. Informal cooperation and thematic dialogue are taking place within the network	Structured instruments for deep collaboration are not in place. Multi-city or thematic joint projects remain limited. Monitoring, learning and replication mechanisms are not institutionalised. Policy influence across governance levels remains incipient. Structured engagement with financial stakeholders has not yet been initiated

Malta

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by representatives from *Xjenza*, the *Government Research and Innovation Funding Agency in Malta*. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Malta: Self-Assessment Overview



Governance (46%) and **Deep Collaboration (60%)** show the largest share of indicators at the **consolidating level**. **Networking** is evenly distributed between the **consolidating (50%)** and **advanced (50%)** levels, while **Implementation and Capacity Building (45%)** is mostly at the **incipient level**.

Table 33: Malta, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Malta	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	3	23%	0	0%	5	45%	1	20%
Consolidating	6	46%	3	50%	1	9%	3	60%
Advanced	3	23%	3	50%	2	18%	0	0%
Not yet Considered	1	8%	0	0%	3	27%	1	20%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 34: Malta's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Malta
National platform story and state of play	Malta is currently developing its coordination framework for the EU Cities Mission. Rather than operating through a dedicated national platform, efforts are specially centred in the region of Gozo, where the Gozo Regional Development Authority (GRDA) is leading the creation of a Climate Neutrality Plan for Gozo. This Plan is expected to clarify institutional responsibilities and implementation pathways. This process has mobilized a broad range of stakeholders, creating a basis for more structured collaboration once formalized. Currently, coordination remains Plan-led, with limited clarity on how a broader national platform may evolve
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission City: Gozo (region) Pilot City: Gzira
Key Stakeholders	Gozo Regional Development Authority (GRDA), Climate Action Authority (CAA), Research Innovation Unit – Gzira Local Council, Xjenza Malta

CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	Transnational Alliance: Specific support for cities with similar island geographical characteristics.	National Platforms Good Governance: webinars on successful examples and learnings exchange	Thematic group to face common barriers: Funding	Sessions and peer learning exercises to facilitate practical cooperation among diverse stakeholders; with an emphasis on hands-on collaboration and capacity-building activities.	-
Analysis by Dimension	Description		Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	Malta's coordination around the EU Cities Mission is currently territorially focused on Gozo as a pilot region. The Gozo Regional Development Authority (GRDA) has initiated the development of a Climate Neutrality Plan for Gozo through a public tender process. At the same time, at national level, the recent establishment of the Climate Action Authority (CAA), a legal national entity for climate governance, signals strong political support. However, a comprehensive structure on roles, decision-making arrangements and implementation responsibilities remain conditional on the finalization and adoption of the Plan (expected for 2026), after which the Cabinet will determine the institutional configuration. The governance model is expected to follow a centrally steered and predominantly top-down		Priorities lie in the formal establishment of a National Platform, expanding the diversity of roles and actors involved	Strong political endorsement of the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) and recent establishment of a formal national climate authority (CAA), providing legal and institutional anchoring for future consolidation	Existence of the National Platform, Degree of formalisation, Diversity of roles played by the platform, Multi-level collaboration: National involvement, Capacity for decision making, Working areas, Resources for the facilitation, convening, and coordination role, regardless of the source, National funding support to the platform
Dimension 2: Networking	Since Malta does not currently operate with a national platform for the EU Cities Mission, networking activities are centred around the		Priorities lie in the engagement of	Capacity to mobilize diverse stakeholders around the Climate Neutrality Plan,	Engagement of national authorities, regional authorities, businesses and private sector,

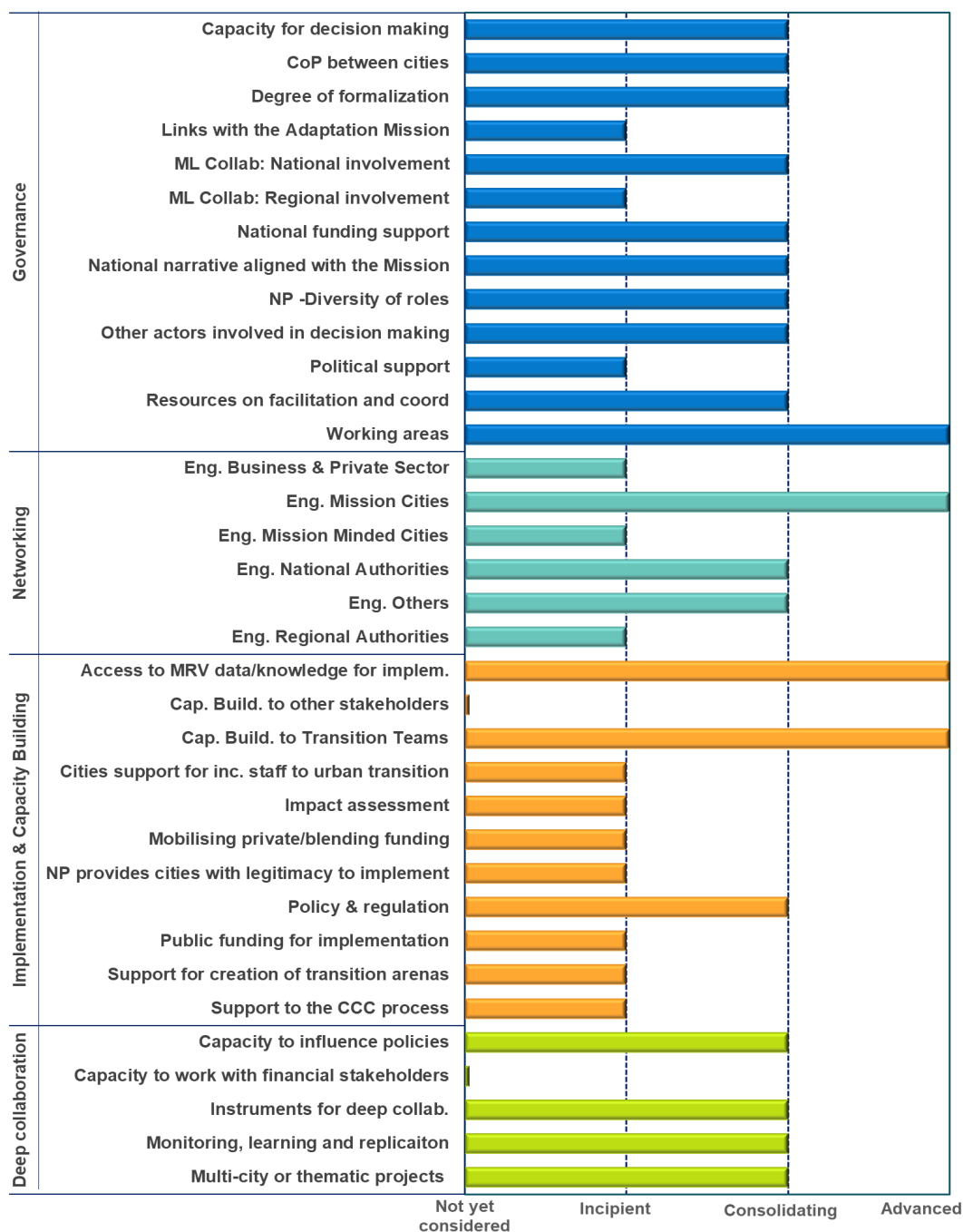
	development of the Climate Neutrality Plan for Gozo, engaging relevant and diverse actors through an extensive consultation process. This has created a broad stakeholder exposure to the climate neutrality agenda. Continuity and strategic leverage of the stakeholder's engagement in this phase, will depend on how governance and implementation arrangements are formalized	national authorities	creating an ecosystem for future implementation, and engagement within the EU Cities Mission framework	and others in events and in projects (academia, civic organisations, citizens)
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	Implementation and capacity-building are currently centred on the development of the Gozo Climate Neutrality Plan, with most enabling mechanisms expected to take shape once the Plan is finalized and adopted. Public funding allocation, private finance mobilization, Transition Team structures and capacity building instruments are yet to be defined, once the Government designates a responsible entity for the implementation and engagement with the CCCs, most likely the CAA. At the same time, strong baseline data has been developed through collaboration with national statistical and sectoral entities, providing a solid technical basis for the Plan, which still needs to be embedded in a structured decision-making framework. Overall, implementation remains in a design phase, with operational instruments expected to emerge once institutional responsibilities are formally clarified	Public funding for the implementation of projects in cities	Strong analytical foundation, including robust baseline data development, providing a solid basis for future implementation	Public funding for implementation of projects in cities, Assistance for mobilising private/blending funding for implementation of projects, Capacity-building to support the work of the transition team in cities, Capacity building activities to other relevant stakeholders, Support to the CCC process: development, iteration, and implementation
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	Deep collaboration is currently structured around the co-development of the Gozo Climate Neutrality Plan. An extensive consultation process has involved national authorities, regional	Capacity to influence policies at Local, Regional and National level	Broad multi-actor engagement in the development of the Plan, creating shared ownership and	Instruments for deep collaboration, Capacity to influence policies at local, regional and national level,

	stakeholders, businesses, academia, civil society and citizens, creating broad participation in the Plan's design phase. However, structured instruments for sustained collaboration beyond the Plan's preparation are not yet in place. Multi-city mechanisms, financial collaboration frameworks and systematic monitoring or replication processes remain to be defined and are expected to follow once implementation responsibilities are clarified at national level. The co-development process provides a solid basis for continuity in collaboration		a foundation for sustained collaboration	Capacity to work collaboratively with financial stakeholders
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Netherlands (The)

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by partners representatives of the *Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)*. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

The Netherlands: Self-Assessment Overview



Indicators are mainly concentrated at the **consolidating level** in **Governance (69%)** and **Deep Collaboration (80%)**. In contrast, **Networking (50%)** and **Implementation and Capacity Building (64%)** have the largest share of indicators at the **incipient level**.

Table 35: Netherlands (The), Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Netherlands (The)	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	3	23%	3	50%	7	64%	0	0%
Consolidating	9	69%	2	33%	1	9%	4	80%
Advanced	1	8%	1	17%	2	18%	0	0%
Not yet Considered	0	0%	0	0%	1	9%	1	20%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 36: Netherlands' (The) Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Netherlands
National Mission platform story and state of play	In the Netherlands, the National Support Structure Cities Mission (NSS) has been established as a coordination platform to support Dutch Mission and Mission-minded cities. The NSS builds on the country's existing ecosystem of national-local cooperation in climate policy. Cities remain in the lead, with secretariat support from the involved ministries. The platform facilitates alignment between cities and national authorities, and connects Mission activities and wider network, with ongoing local sectoral programmes
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission Cities: Amsterdam, Eindhoven & Helmond, Groningen, The Hague, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Mission-minded Cities: Amersfoort, Amstelveen, Arnhem, Assen, Enschede, Haarlem, Hengelo, Leiden, Leeuwarden, Pilot city: Helmond
Key Stakeholders	Dutch Enterprise Agency (RVO), Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (BZK), Ministry of Climate Policy and Energy, Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management, and Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning, Association of Municipalities, Platform31 (Capacities 2), TNO (SG Reform TSI, Capacities 2), NZC

CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs		National Platforms Good Governance: webinars on successful examples and learnings exchange	Thematic group to face common barriers: Policy Regulation and Funding	National Consultation Panels: a collective meeting with representatives from all partner countries, connected to the Cities Mission Conference Pan-European Consultation Panel: in-person event at the Cities Mission Conference in Torino, May 2026	Communication Strategy: support in stakeholders' mobilisation with an adequate communication strategy on the mission approach and CapaCITIES project
Analysis by Dimension	Description		Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	In the Netherlands there's a light structured yet fully operational national platform: the National Support Structure Cities Mission (NSS). Instead of creating a new institutional layer, the NSS - deliberately light and adaptive- was designed to articulate an already existing rich ecosystem of national-local cooperation within climate policy, to avoid structure duplications. Its governance model is therefore coordination-based rather than Mission-driven, where cities remain in the lead, receiving secretariat support from		Better aligning the national narrative with the EU Cities Mission framework, especially now that several cities received their Mission Label	The existing and already running collaborative ecosystem around climate neutrality initiatives and goals, which the Mission came to align and coordinate	Degree of formalisation, National narrative aligned with the EU Cities Mission, Multi-level collaboration: National involvement, Resources for the facilitation, convening, and coordination role, regardless of the source, Political support, Links with the

Dimension 2: Networking	ministries. The NSS does not operate as a separate legal entity with a formal mandate, instead it relies on horizontal alignment, regular bi-weekly meetings, and the mobilization of existing sectoral policy instruments, reflecting the Dutch governance logic of networked collaboration			Adaptation Mission Hub
	NSS operates within an already national-local and cross-sectoral cooperation, where the Mission brought cities and ministries into closer and more direct interaction, upon cities' request. Engagement of private actors remains sectoral and city-based, rather than strategically pursued by NSS. Involvement of other actors is reflected in their "polder model" approach, showing strong local cooperation between different types of actors, especially academia. Mission Cities are strongly engaged, using the bi-weekly meetings to align opportunities with other cities, and making use of the wider EU network, whereas engagement of Mission-minded cities had remained limited, because of uncertainty around the Mission Label process of Mission Cities. However, strengthening and	Engaging Mission-minded cities, and widening the network	A well-established ecosystem of networking and cooperation around climate policy. Although primarily organized through a more sectoral approach, this provides a solid foundation to be integrated under the Mission framework	Engagement of Mission-minded cities

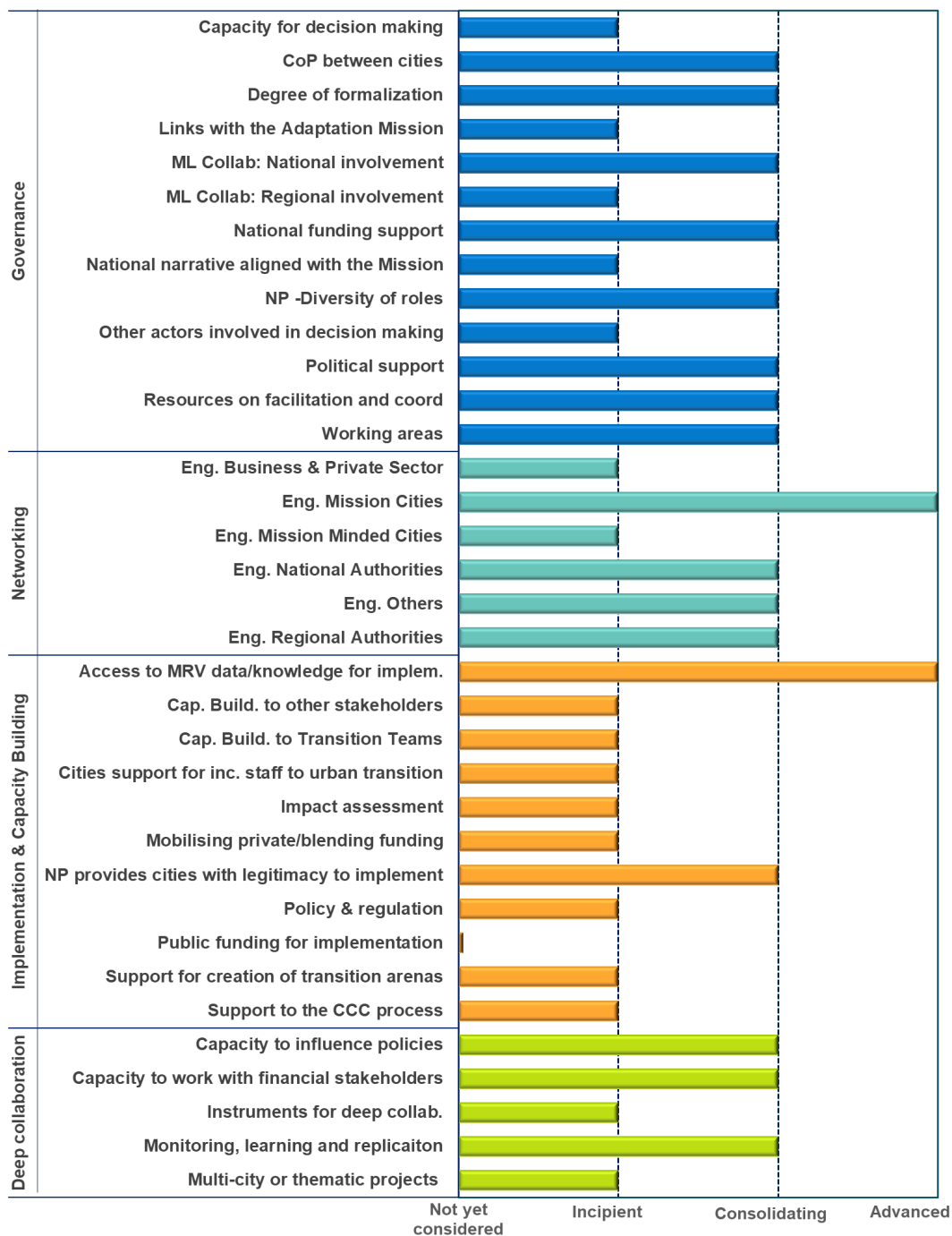
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	widening this group is now a stated priority			
	The NSS operates primarily as a coordinator and articulator of ongoing processes, rather than as a direct implementation or capacity building enabler. In that sense, Dutch cities mostly rely on existing sectoral national programmes (energy, mobility, circular economy) to finance and implement climate actions, and often mobilize their own human resources, including external consultants for CCCs development. While the platform hasn't proactively created new funding streams, it has increased awareness around public financing, and initiated investment planning efforts. The platform holds relies on a strong data infrastructure and culture of evidence-based policymaking. However, impact assessment remains underdeveloped	Strengthening data-driven policies to secure impact through better decision making and precise allocation of resources	Strong data-driven governance system, combined with strong municipal autonomy and established sectoral funding mechanisms. Although, a deeper integration of these elements offers significant potential	Access to relevant data to Monitor, Reporting and Verification and decision making as well as knowledge production, to enable proper implementation, Capacity-building to support the work of the transition team in cities
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	Deep collaboration in the Netherlands is evolving within an already highly networked governance: cities collaborate through sectoral programmes and neighbourhood pilots, and dialogue with national authorities within the CCC processes enabled collective	Better aligning place-based needs with sectoral initiatives	Deeply rooted collaborative governance culture, providing a fertile ground for Mission-driven cooperation	Monitoring, learning and replication, Capacity to influence policies at local, regional, and national level

	identification of regulatory barriers. However, collaboration remains largely sector-driven (silos) and dispersed. Greater integration of place-based needs would strengthen scalability, replication and systemic impact. Overall, the NSS remains in a consolidating phase regarding deep collaboration mechanisms, where aligning existing efforts under a clearer Mission framework represents an opportunity			
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Norway

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by partners representatives of *Design og arkitektur Norge (DOGA)*, a Norway Government Innovation Agency. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Norway: Self-Assessment Overview



Indicators are mainly concentrated at the **consolidating level** in **Governance (62%)**, **Networking (50%)**, and **Deep Collaboration (60%)**. In contrast, **Implementation and Capacity Building (73%)** has the largest share of indicators at the **incipient level**.

Table 37: Norway, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Norway	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	5	38%	2	33%	8	73%	2	40%
Consolidating	8	62%	3	50%	1	9%	3	60%
Advanced	0	0%	1	17%	1	9%	0	0%
Not yet Considered	0	0%	0	0%	1	9%	0	0%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 38: Norway's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Norway
National Mission Platform story and state of play	In Norway, national coordination for the EU Cities Mission is under development and currently takes the form of a coordinating task force. The structure was formalized in 2024 through a letter from the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development, signalling political support for Mission Cities. It is led by DOGA, in collaboration with the Ministry, Research Council Norway and Innovation Norway, and more recently supported by Nordic Edge as an expert partner
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission Cities: Oslo, Stavanger, Trondheim Mission-minded Cities: Alesund, Bergen, Bodo, Kristiansand Pilot City: Drammen
Key Stakeholders	Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development, Ministry of Digitalisation and Public Governance, Ministry of Climate and Environment, Research Norway, Innovation Norway, Design and Architecture Norway (DOGA), Nordic Edge

CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	-	-	Thematic group to face common barriers: Policy Regulation, Funding, and Regional Approach	Pan-European Consultation Panel: in-person event at the Cities Mission Conference in Torino, May 2026	-
Analysis by Dimension	Description		Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	Norway's national coordination for the EU Cities Mission is currently structured around a core task force established in 2024, through a ministerial letter. This is led by DOGA in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development (signatory), Research Council Norway and Innovation Norway, and more recently supported by Nordic Edge as an expert partner. Rather than operating as a formalized national platform, this model functions as a coordinated support structure, working closely with Mission Cities, facilitating exchange, identifying shared needs, and defining priority working areas. Although politically endorsed, the structure operates without a dedicated legal mandate as a national platform, with pooled funding mechanism, or a clearly defined decision-making framework. While the current model enables		Strengthening Working areas and Community of practice between cities, to create added value for cities. Pooling resources for the facilitation, convening and coordination role, which requires national funding support and political support. Framing stakeholder's narrative on the Mission	Strong proximity to cities and hand-on coordination model that keeps cities at the centre of the Mission process	Diversity of roles played by the platform, National narrative aligned with the EU Cities Mission, Multi-level collaboration: National involvement, Capacity for decision making, Working areas, Community of practice between cities, Resources for the facilitation, convening, and coordination role, regardless of the source, National funding support to the platform, Political support

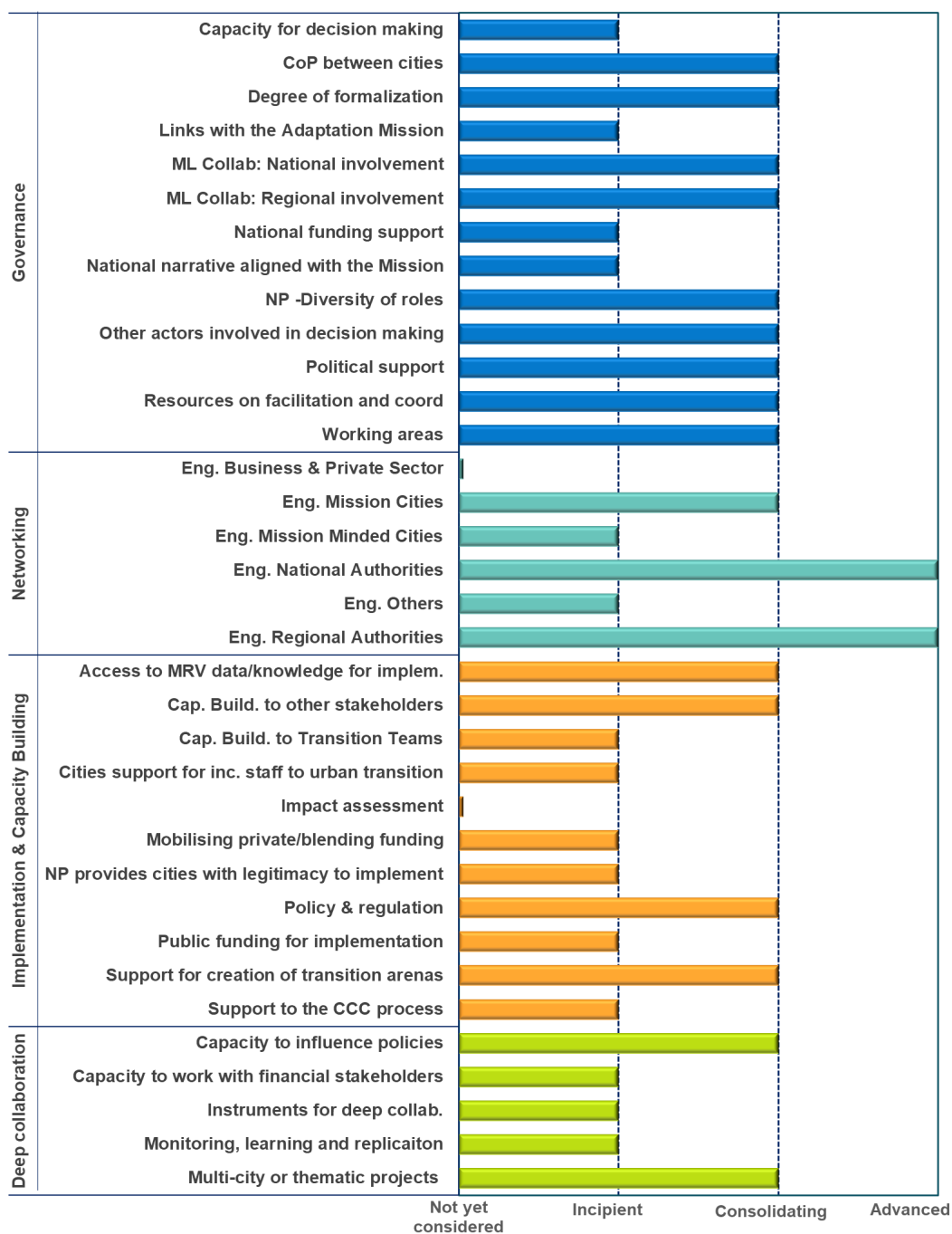
	coordination, it may benefit from further strategic clarification			
Dimension 2: Networking	The platform works closely with Mission Cities through bi-weekly meetings, ensuring continuous alignment and exchange, while Mission-minded cities engagement remains less structured, as no clear pathway has yet been defined to support their CCC processes. Among public authorities, national level involvement is driven by the Ministry of Local Government, although a broader cross-sectoral engagement would enhance impact. On the other hand, regional authorities, as well as academia and the private sector, are mainly engaged through city-led projects and specific events rather than under a structured national Mission framework. This configuration shows strong city-level dynamism, but also indicates untapped potential for greater cross-actor synergies	Strengthen the participation of Mission-minded cities, through the establishment of a clear structure for their CCC development. Also, strengthen connections with private sector and academia, for project development and implementation, across cities	Strong and continuous engagement with Mission Cities, ensuring regular coordination, shared learning and responsiveness to cities' needs, positioning them at the centre of the Mission process	Engagement of Mission-minded cities, Businesses and private sector, and Others in events and in projects (academia, civic organisations, citizens)
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	Implementation and capacity-building structures remain at an early stage, as the platform has been recently set. While Mission Cities are supported by DOGA and national partners, the platform has not yet developed a comprehensive framework to mobilize funding, support Transition Teams, or structure CCC processes. There has been initial discussion about financing and regulatory	There's special relevance in assisting cities in mobilizing public, private or blended financing for the implementation of projects in cities. Also, providing capacity building to support the work of Transition Teams in cities	Close collaboration with Mission Cities, enabling early identification of barriers and needs, which can serve as a foundation for more structured implementation support	Public funding for implementation of projects in cities, Assistance for mobilising private/blending funding for implementation of projects, Capacity-building to support the work of the transition team in cities, Policy & regulation

	barriers, and Norway benefits from a strong national data infrastructure to support monitoring. However, capacity building, transition arenas and systematic impact assessment are not yet fully developed. The platform is currently in a formative phase, moving from dialogue and mapping, towards a more structured framework			
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	Deep collaboration is emerging through regular city coordination and thematic discussions, yet a defined strategic framework guiding how collaboration should scale across cities, and its scope, is still under development. Collaboration exists, but needs systemic integration and long-term structuring to consolidate	Increase the platform's capacity to work collaboratively with financial stakeholders and build this competence within cities. Enhance its capacity to influence policies at local, regional and national level, by building on existing dialogue and barrier identification efforts. Consolidate a shared Monitoring, learning and replication framework	Although as a recently established coordination structure, its strength lies in the active coordination and in the identification of common barriers across cities	Monitoring, learning and replication. Capacity to influence policies at local, regional, and national level. Capacity to work collaboratively with financial stakeholders

Poland

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by partners representatives of *the Warsaw University of Technology in Poland*. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Poland: Self-Assessment Overview



Governance (69%) shows the largest share of indicators at a **consolidating level**, while **Implementation and Capacity Building (55%)** and **Deep Collaboration (60%)** are mainly at an **incipient level**. **Networking** indicators are more distributed, with **33% incipient** and **33% as advanced**.

Table 39: Poland, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Poland	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	4	31%	2	33%	6	55%	3	60%
Consolidating	9	69%	1	17%	4	36%	2	40%
Advanced	0	0%	2	33%	0	0%	0	0%
Not yet Considered	0	0%	1	17%	1	9%	0	0%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 40: Poland's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Poland
National Mission Platform story and state of play	Poland is developing its national coordination platform for the EU Cities Mission. The National Dialogue Platform (NDP) , launched in December 2023 and led by the Ministry of Climate and Environment (MCE), alongside with the adoption of a Roadmap for Action, set a pathway towards climate-neutrality. The platform brings together cities, ministries, regional authorities, currently operating as a coordinating and alignment mechanism, with its institutional consolidation and steering capacity still evolving
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission Cities: Lodz, Krakow, Rzeszow, Warsaw, Wroclaw Twin Cities: Bydgoszcz, Poznan
Key Stakeholders	Ministry of the Climate and Environment (MCE), Ministry of Funds and Regional Development (MFIPR), Union of Polish Metropolises

CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	Transnational Alliance development: webinars and other exchange formats	National Platforms Good Governance: webinars on successful examples and learnings exchange	Thematic group to face common barriers: Policy Regulation, Funding, and Regional Approach	Pan-European Consultation Panel: in-person event at the Cities Mission Conference in Torino, May 2026	Communication Strategy: support in stakeholders' mobilisation with an adequate communication strategy on the mission approach and CapaCITIES project
Analysis by Dimension	Description		Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	In Poland, coordination around the EU Cities Mission is led by the Ministry of Climate and Environment (MCE) through the National Dialogue Platform (NDP), launched in December 2023 alongside a Roadmap for Action, providing the platform with strategic orientation. Also, communication between the national government and Mission cities to the MCE, is done via the Prime Minister, signalling political support. While politically anchored and Ministries actively engaged, the platform is not institutionally formalized and operates without dedicated national funding, relying largely on EU-supported initiatives. Its decision-making capacity is therefore limited, particularly in a context of relatively low national climate ambition. The platform mainly operates as a multilevel coordination and alignment mechanism supporting Mission and Mission-minded cities, whose engagement remains uneven across cities, with the Union of Polish		Strengthening multi-level collaboration with the regional level, and seek for alignment with the Adaptation Mission Hub	Existence of a politically anchored, ministry-led coordination framework with a defined Roadmap and platform (NDP), offering strategic orientation	Multi-level collaboration: National involvement, Involvement in decision making of other actors (membership), Links with the Adaptation Mission Hub

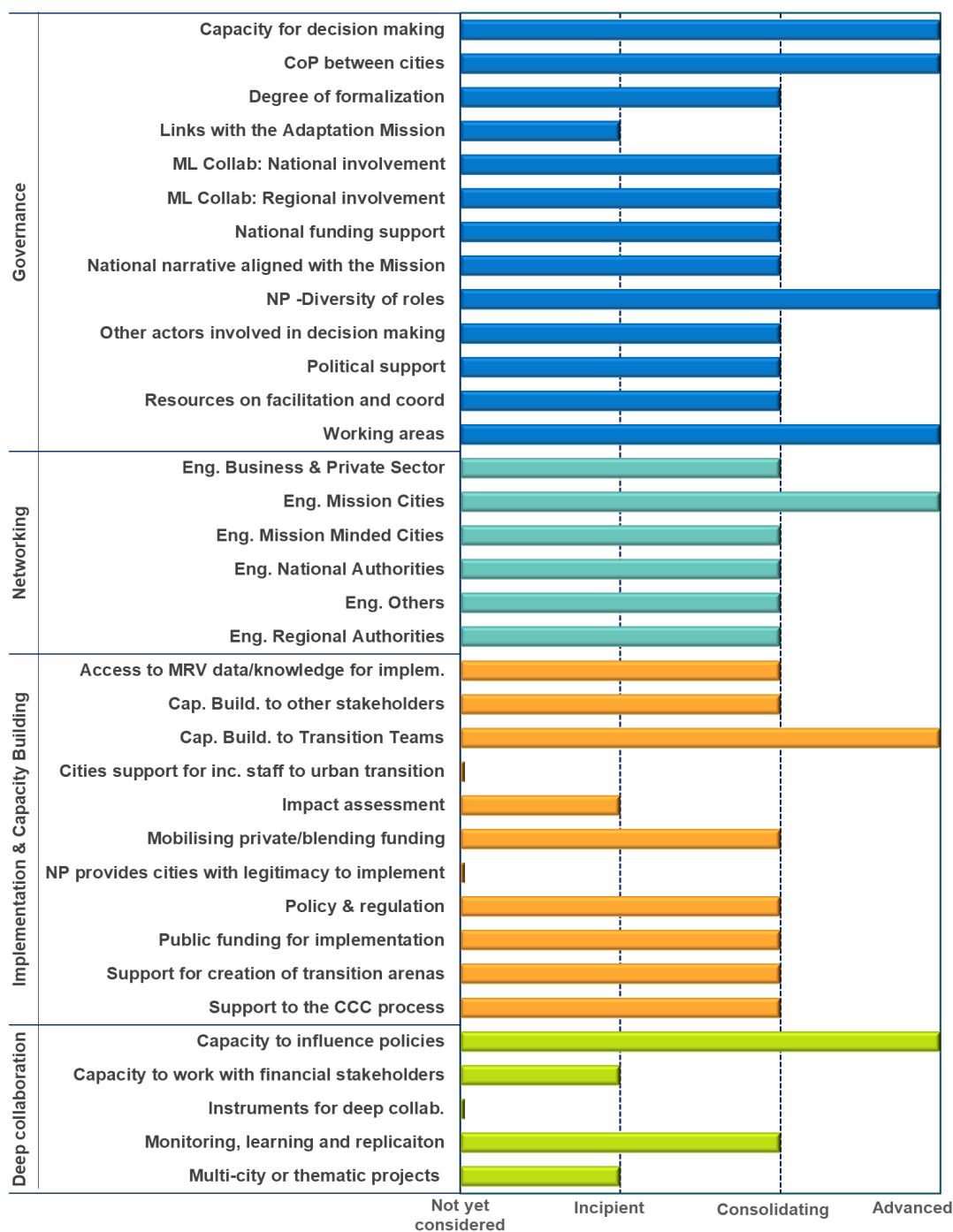
	Metropolises (UPM) contributing to city-level representation of Mission-minded cities			
Dimension 2: Networking	Networking in Poland is relatively structured. Engagement is strongest at the national level: MCE works closely within CapaCITIES “Environment for Development Partnership”, and MFiPR is consistently involved in meetings (although not strategically engaged). Regional authorities also actively participate in meetings and have developed various climate-neutrality initiatives. Mission Cities meet regularly, and Mission-minded cities work together under the UPM umbrella, although participation is uneven across cities. Academia is locally engaged within each city, while at the national level works as a facilitator. The private sector on the other hand, has not been yet structurally integrated. Stakeholders are active, but a more strategic framework could scale the platform’s impact	Engaging regional authorities	Broad public authorities’ engagement, and existence of mechanisms for regular participation among actors	Engagement of Mission Cities, Mission-minded cities, national authorities, and regional authorities
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	The platform manages to coordinate implementation and capacity building, but structured instruments remain limited. Transition Teams have been established in cities through bottom-up processes, reflecting Poland’s decentralized governance model, where municipalities hold primary responsibility for implementation. However, capacity building and mobilization of resources for the implementation of transformative actions require further strengthening. Enabling mechanisms -policy	Better assist policy and regulation barriers for a smoother implementation of CCCs and initiatives	Strong local agency within a decentralized governance model, with cities independently establishing Transition Teams and driving implementation efforts	Assistance for mobilising private/blending funding for implementation of projects

	barriers, access to data, and impact assessment-are gradually taking shape			
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	Deep collaboration remains at an early stage and is largely project driven. While cities participate in EU-level initiatives such as NEEST, NZC, CapaCITIES, these collaborative efforts are not structurally embedded in NDP itself. Therefore, the platform does not yet provide dedicated instruments for sustained multi-city or multi-actor collaboration. Attempts to influence national policy have taken place with extensive regional and local participation, but the impact was limited. As a result, collaboration operates more through parallel initiatives rather than through a consolidated national ecosystem	Design and develop instruments for deep collaboration, with all stakeholders	Effective leveraging of EU-level initiatives, enabling cities to collaborate beyond the national platform's current institutional scope	Capacity to influence policies at local, regional and national level

Portugal

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by partners representatives of *Ciudades Pelo Clima*, the *National Mission Platform in Portugal*. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Portugal: Self-Assessment Overview



Indicators are mainly concentrated at a **consolidating level** in **Governance (62%)**, **Networking (83%)**, and **Implementation and Capacity Building (64%)**. In **Deep Collaboration**, the largest share of indicators is at an **incipient level (40%)**.

Table 41: Portugal, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Portugal	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	1	8%	0	0%	1	9%	2	40%
Consolidating	8	62%	5	83%	7	64%	1	20%
Advanced	4	31%	1	17%	1	9%	1	20%
Not yet Considered	0	0%	0	0%	2	18%	1	20%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 42: Portugal's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Portugal
National Mission Platform story and state of play	“Cidades pelo Clima” (Cities for Climate Network) was established in May 2024 through a formal cooperation agreement without legal personality. Aligned with the Mission’s objectives, the Portuguese Platform is governed by a General Assembly, a Coordinating Council, and a Consulting Council. Cidades pelo Clima promotes work on knowledge sharing, building technical capacity and developing scientifically-based tools structured around five thematic working groups—Buildings, Energy, Carbon Removal, Mobility, and Climate City Contracts—supporting coordinated climate action across participating territories.
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission Cities: Lisbon, Porto, Guimarães Mission-minded cities: Abrantes, Baião, Braga, Cascais, Figueira da Foz, Loulé, Loures, Maia, Matosinhos, Sintra, Tomar, Torres Vedras, Valongo, Viana do Castelo, Vila Franca de Xira, Vila Nova de Famalicão, Vila Nova de Gaia Mission-minded regions: CIM-Oeste, CIM Região Coimbra
Key Stakeholders	National Agency for Climate (ApCLIMA), National Energy Agency (ADENE), National Innovation and Research Agency (AI²), National Association of Municipalities (ANMP), National Agency for Development and Cohesion (AD&C), Directorate-General of Energy, Directorate-General for Territory, Regional Coordination Commissions of Portuguese mainland, National Association of Local Energy Agencies (RNAE),

	Portuguese Development Bank (Banco Fomento), COTEC (Portuguese business association for the promotion of innovation and technological cooperation)				
CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	-	National Platforms Good Governance: webinars on successful examples and learnings exchange	Thematic group to face common barriers: Policy Regulation; Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification; and Funding Learn good practices in climate reporting (e.g. reporting platforms, supportive national reporting frameworks)	Guidance in how to connect with the EU level initiatives and partnerships (e.g. NetZeroCities, Driving Urban Transitions, other EU Missions - in particular the EU Mission on Climate Adaptation, EU Covenant of Mayors, EU Climate Pact, New European Bauhaus, Smart City Market Place, Network Nature), and connection with URBACT.	-
Analysis by Dimension	Description		Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	The platform's governance is structured around three main bodies: The General Assembly —composed by voting members, along with non-voting observing and cooperating members—meets at least twice a year; the Coordinating Council , the platform's executive body with three Mayors from Portuguese MCs and two from MMCs elected by the Assembly and it meets monthly; and the Consulting Council		The enrolment of additional members for the General Assembly and for the Consulting Council members, the last expected to reinforce multilevel coordination both at national and regional levels. Businesses will be engaged in dedicated forums to be launched in 2026.	Cities for Climate maintains active dialogue with the National Agency for Climate and the National Energy Agency . Close alignment with national climate and policy frameworks and benefits from a strong Community of Practice among cities , fostering collaboration and	National narrative better aligned with the EU Cities Mission, Multi-level collaboration: National involvement, Multi-level collaboration, Regional involvement, Involvement in decision making of other actors

	composed by 17 members¹ (national public policy and/or research agencies and directorates, regional bodies and environmental NGOs), and meets twice a year. In addition, there is a Community of Practice for cities with monthly sessions in each working group focused on Buildings, Energy, Carbon Removal, Mobility, and Climate City Contracts. The Technical Secretariat, led by IN+ at the University of Lisbon, puts in place these activities and which are complemented by technical plenary sessions when relevant issues arise	The development of a national label, which is underway with direct involvement of Cities for Climate, is leveraging the alignment of different narratives and climate action frameworks, notably EU Cities Mission, the Portuguese Climate Law and the Covenant of Mayors. Ensure the necessary financial resources for stability of the platform, through public funding, as well as gathering political support	shared learning. While the initiative enjoys solid political backing, there remains room to strengthen its strategic direction and overall structure. The platform also seeks to position Portugal as a bridge for knowledge exchange with Portuguese-speaking countries, fostering international cooperation on urban climate neutrality	(membership), Resources for the facilitation, convening, and coordination role, regardless of the source, National funding support to the platform, Political support (several relevant authorities still need to be engaged), Links with the Adaptation Mission Hub
Dimension 2: Networking	Engagement with national authorities is progressing but still needs further development within the network's Consulting Council. Collaboration with the National Agency for Energy on a national approval label is ongoing, in articulation with the Ministry of Environment and Energy. Some relevant national authorities have taken part in Working Group activities. Engagement with regional authorities also requires further strengthening through the Consulting Council. The business and private sector will be involved through dedicated forums to be launched in 2026, while	The priorities are additional national and regional authorities and businesses to be included in the platform ecosystem	The engagement of Mission Cities and well-structured governance with three main bodies and thematic working groups	Engagement of national authorities, Engagement of regional authorities, Engagement of businesses and private sector, Engagement of others in events and in projects (academia, civic organisations, citizens)

¹ ADENE, ApCLIMA, AD&C, AI2, RNAE, CCDR Alentejo, CCDR Algarve, CCDR Norte, CCDR, LVT, DGEG, DGT, Instituto de Mobilidade e Transportes (Institute for Mobility and Transport), Fundo de Apoio Municipal (Municipal Support Fund), Mechanical and Industrial Engineering Science and Innovation Institute, National Laboratory of Energy and Geology, National Laboratory of Civil Engineering, QUERCUS (Environment NGO), ZERO (Environment NGO).

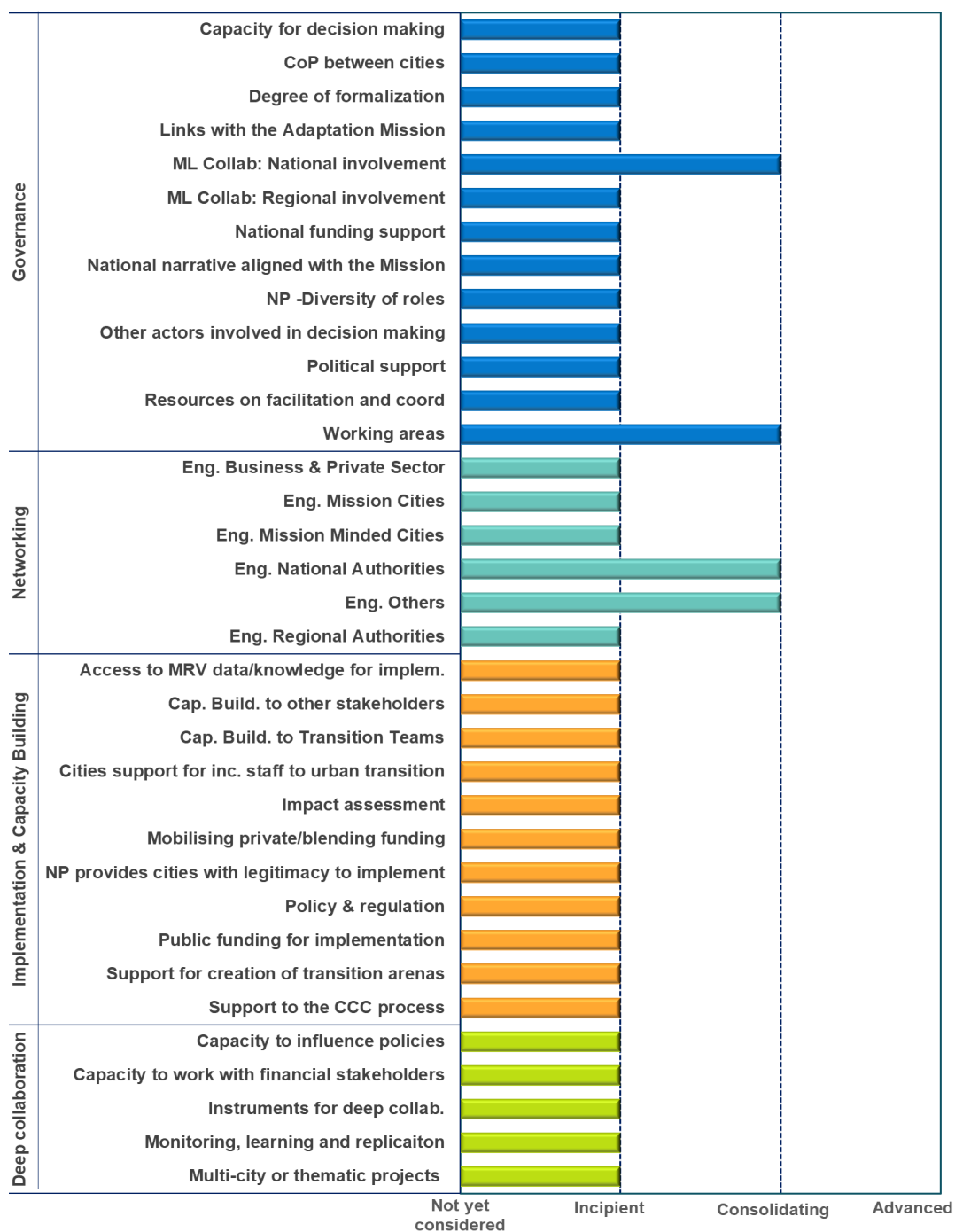
	broader stakeholders will continue to be engaged through an annual conference			
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	Cities have received support for the CCC process from both the platform and the NZC platform, and work is underway to leverage public funding through dialogue with the Agency for Climate while exploring additional instruments and sources. Transition Team staff operate solely under local administrative authority. Meanwhile, policy and regulatory development continues to advance within the network's Consulting Council. Impact assessment is very incipient	Public funding for implementation of projects in cities, Assistance for mobilising private/blending funding for implementation of projects, Access to relevant data to Monitor, Reporting and Verification and decision making as well as knowledge production, to enable proper implementation, Capacity-building to support the work of the transition team in cities, Capacity building activities to other relevant stakeholders, Support to the CCC process: development, iteration, and implementation, Policy & regulation, Impact Assessment	A “national capital hub” is under consideration. Climate financing capacitation activities are ongoing. A partnership with a financing specialist academic units is under development aimed at developing a national capital hub. MRV for decision making and knowledge production for further implementation is part of the dialogue between the platform and the Agency for Climate and DG Energy. Transition Arena for cities- to be worked out within the networks' Consulting Council. There is a capacity building programme for the Transition Teams	Public funding for implementation of projects in cities, Assistance for mobilising private/blending funding for implementation of projects, Access to relevant data to Monitor, Reporting and Verification and decision making as well as knowledge production, to enable proper implementation, Capacity-building to support the work of the transition team in cities, Capacity building activities to other relevant stakeholders, Support to the CCC process: development, iteration, and implementation,

				Policy & regulation, Impact Assessment
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	There is a strong interest in leveraging the capacity to influence policies at local, regional and national level. All municipalities collaborate within the National Municipalities association. On the other hand, a monitoring system is under development. A National Capital hub is under development	Multi-city projects., Monitoring, learning and replication., Capacity to work collaboratively with financial stakeholders	All municipalities collaborate within the National Municipalities Association, which can play a relevant role in this issue	Multi-city projects or thematic projects for actual collaboration: A platform coordinated by DG Territory, Thematic Commission for Sustainable Urban Development (CT.DUS) may have the potential to address this issue

Republic of Moldova

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by partners representatives of *the National Agency for Research and Development of the Republic of Moldova*. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Moldova: Self-Assessment Overview



Indicators across all dimensions are mostly **at an incipient level**, including **Governance (85%)**, **Networking (67%)**, **Implementation and Capacity Building (100%)**, and **Deep Collaboration (100%)**.

Table 43: Moldova, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Moldova	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	11	85%	4	67%	11	100%	5	100%
Consolidating	2	15%	2	33%	0	0%	0	0%
Advanced	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Not yet Considered	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 44Moldova's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Republic of Moldova
National Mission Platform, story and state of play	The Republic of Moldova is in the process of establishing its engagement with the EU Cities Mission, as no cities have been yet engaged under the Mission. Nevertheless, the country participates as an Associated Country in related initiatives such as the Twin Cities programme. The National Agency for Research and Development (NARD), within the CapaCITIES 2.0 framework, is leading the way to establish a national coordination structure. Several cities are advancing climate and smart city strategies independently, particularly in renewable energy and sustainable urban development. At present, the platform's approach remains exploratory, focusing on creating the institutional foundations for potential future integration into the EU Cities Mission ecosystem
Cities engaged with the Mission	No cities are formally engaged in the EU Cities Mission yet
Key Stakeholders	National level: National Agency for Research and Development (NARD), Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Education and Research, Environmental Agency, Environmental Protection Inspectorate, National Office for the Implementation of Environmental Projects, National Centre for Sustainable Energy, National Bureau of Statistics.

	Regional level: Congress of Local Authorities from Moldova (CALM), Regional Development Agencies (North, Centre, South, UTA Gagauzia), Chisinau City Hall. Universities and research institutes: Technical University of Moldova, Moldova State University. Civic organisations: E-Circular, Green City Lab, National Environmental Centre. Media: Eco-FM.				
CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	Transnational Alliance development: webinars and other exchange formats	National Platforms Good Governance: webinars on successful examples and learnings exchange	Thematic group to face common barriers: Regional Approach	-	Communication Strategy: support in stakeholders' mobilisation with an adequate communication strategy on the mission approach and CapaCITIES project
Analysis by Dimension	Description		Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	The Republic of Moldova is in an incipient phase of developing a national coordination structure related to the EU Cities Mission. The National Agency for Research and Development (NARD) acts as the leading body for establishing the National Platform within the CapaCITIES 2.0 project, process which started in 2025. At this stage, its main role is to serve as an emerging space for dialogue and awareness-raising around the objectives of climate-neutral cities. In that sense, no formal governance structure, legal agreements for formalization, or institutional mandate have yet been established, as well as		Strengthen the National Platform, formalize its structure, and enhance multi-level collaboration at both national and regional levels. Improve decision-making capacity and define key working areas that address local needs and support sustainable urban development	Institutional anchoring within NARD, and growing strategic alignment with climate-neutral objectives, creating a basis for future consolidation	Existence of the National Platform, Degree of formalisation, Multi-level collaboration: National involvement, Multi-level collaboration: Regional involvement, Capacity for decision making, Working areas

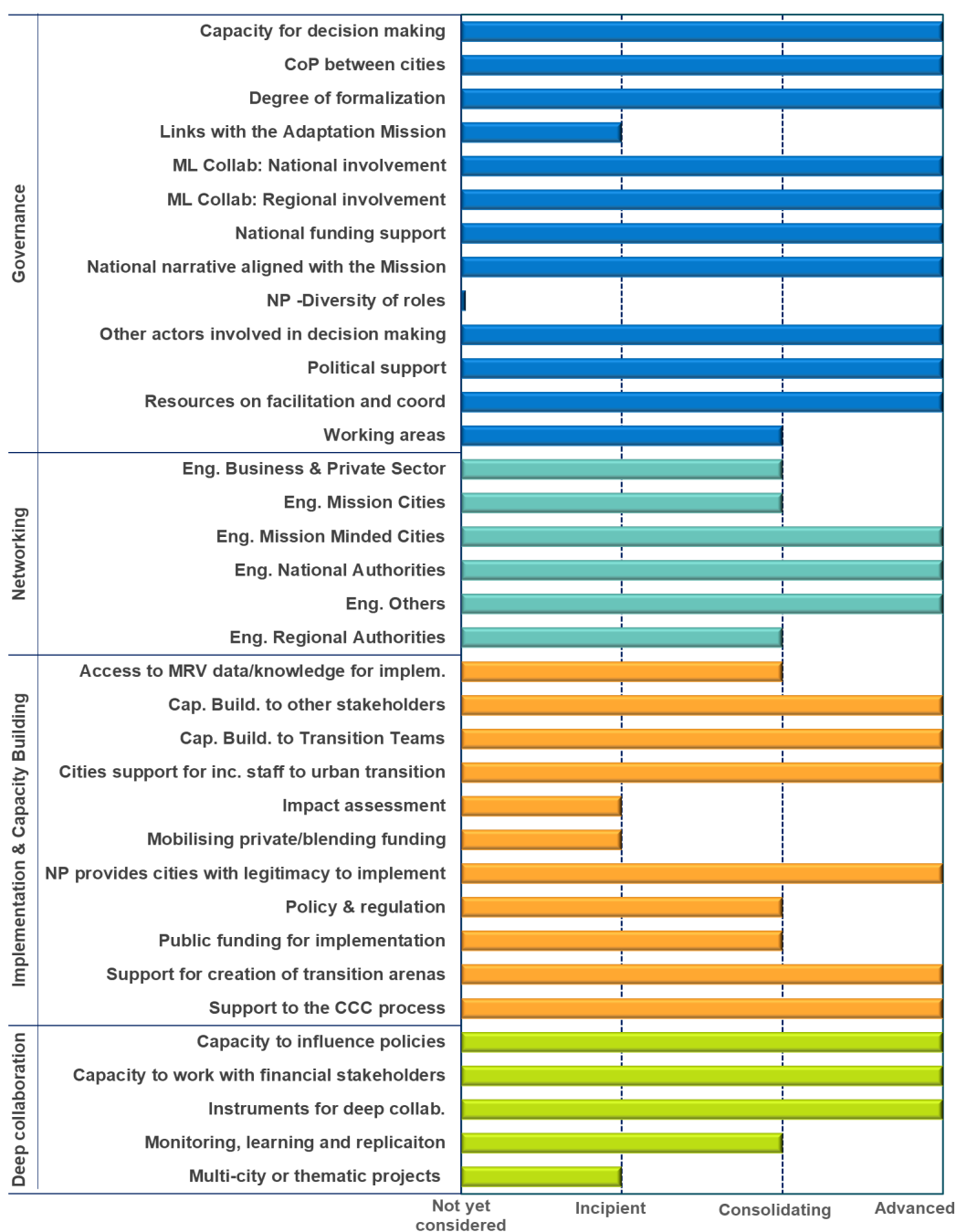
	no dedicated national funding. Although the EU Cities Mission is not formally embedded within national policy frameworks, several national strategic documents align with climate-neutral and sustainable urban development objectives. Given the absence of Mission Cities and CCCs, the platform currently remains in a preparatory and formative stage			
Dimension 2: Networking	Networking is at an early formative stage. Stakeholders mapping has been conducted, and initial contacts have been made with national, regional and local authorities, academia, private sector and civil society actors. Still, engagement remains exploratory in this phase. Since no Moldovan cities are currently part of the EU Cities Mission, conversations with municipalities have been taking place, to identify interested cities that could potentially engage in future stages. Academia appears comparatively more involved, while collaboration with the private sector and civil society remains limited. At this stage, networking activities focus on raising awareness and relationship-building, to gradually move towards a more consolidated and structured ecosystem	Strengthen collaboration with national and regional authorities, as well as academia sector. Formalize these relationships, create regular spaces for interaction, and develop structured channels for exchange and joint activities	Early stakeholder mapping and early dialogue across actors, laying the groundwork for structured networking	Engagement with all types of actors: national, regional, private sector, civic organizations and citizens
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	The Republic of Moldova lies in a pre-implementation context, where implementation and capacity building mechanisms are not yet in place because the Mission is not yet operational in the country, but it's setting the conditions for it. Overall, the platform's role in implementation	Strengthen the platform's role in providing cities with legitimacy to implement transformative actions, by enhancing the recognition of the platform among key stakeholders, supporting cities with guidance and practical tools, facilitating knowledge	Strategic recognition of the institutional and capacity requirements needed to support	Providing cities with legitimacy to implement transformative actions

	is prospective, focusing on building conditions for future engagement	exchange and capacity-building activities, and documenting best practices and lessons learned	future Mission implementation	
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	Deep collaboration remains at an early institutional stage within the national platform framework. Even though multi-city projects or coordinated transition arenas have not yet been established, collaboration on climate and sustainability are already taking place through national and internationally funded and supported initiatives. These provide practical experience in cross-city cooperation and policy experimentation, although a consolidated national coordination structure is still needed. The challenge ahead is to integrate these initiatives into a sustained national ecosystem for climate-neutral urban transition	Strengthen multi-city projects, by enhancing collaboration between cities, national institutions and international partners. Also, establishing a monitoring framework for local climate projects, which would gradually scale to a coordination mechanism among cities	Ongoing climate-related projects involving multiple cities, creating initial experience in collaborative multi-city actions	Developing Multi-city projects, and developing a Monitoring, learning and replication tool

Romania

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by partners representatives of *the Executive Agency for Higher Education, Research, Development and Innovation Funding (UEFISCDI)*, the entity running *M100 Mirror Mission Cities Hub Romania*. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Romania: Self-Assessment Overview



Indicators are mostly **at an advanced stage** in **Governance (77%)**, **Implementation and Capacity Building (55%)**, and **Deep Collaboration (60%)**. **Networking** indicators are evenly distributed between a **consolidating stage (50%)** and an **advanced stage (50%)**.

Table 45: Romania, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Romania	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	1	8%	0	0%	2	18%	1	20%
Consolidating	1	8%	3	50%	3	27%	1	20%
Advanced	10	77%	3	50%	6	55%	3	60%
Not yet Considered	1	8%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 46: Romania's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Romania
National Mission Platform, story and state of play	In Romania, the Mirror Mission Cities Hub (M100) is the national platform supporting the implementation of the EU Cities Mission. Governed by six ministries and coordinated by UEFISCDI as Secretariat, it formally embeds the Mission within Romania's national governance framework through a Memorandum of Understanding. M100 connects national institutions with Mission and Mission-minded cities, aligning policies, funding instruments and capacity-building efforts to support climate neutrality
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission Cities: Bucharest (District 2), Cluj-Napoca, Suceava Mission-minded Cities: Brasov, Constanta, Galati, Iasi, Piatra Neamt, Râmnicu Vâlcea, Târgu Secuiesc, Timisoara, Turda, Vânu Mare Twin City: Alba Iulia
Key Stakeholders	Ministry of Education and Research, Ministry of Investment and European Projects, Ministry of Development, Public Works and Administration, Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests, Ministry of Energy, National Research Authority, and UEFISCDIS

CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	Transnational Alliance development: webinars and other exchange formats	National Platforms Good Governance: webinars on successful examples and learnings exchange	Thematic group to face common barriers: Policy Regulation, Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification, Funding, and Regional Approach	Sessions and peer learning exercises to facilitate practical cooperation among diverse stakeholders; with an emphasis on hands-on collaboration and capacity-building activities Pan-European Consultation Panel: in-person event at the Cities Mission Conference in Torino, May 2026	-
Analysis by Dimension	Description		Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	M100 is a highly institutionalized, top-down national platform that embeds the EU Mission directly into Romania's governance system. It has been established through a MoU signed by six ministries and coordinated by UEFISCDI as Secretariat; therefore, the platform is politically anchored and formally integrated within national goals and structures. Internally, the M1000 Committee, composed of ministerial and Mission Cities representatives, ensures strategic alignment and decision-making capacity. Because of its cross-sectoral coordination, it counts with political legitimacy, making it a strong state-led mechanism for advancing in climate neutrality		Mobilising financial resources to support the 13 Romanian Mission and Mission-minded cities in implementing the actions outlined in their Climate City Contracts (CCCs) Building a stronger community of practice among these cities, with a focus on peer learning, knowledge exchange, and capacity building across governance levels Expanding the network by selecting 20	Strong institutional and political backing, ensuring alignment with the EU Mission, granting long-term sustainability and legitimacy. Also, its cross-sectoral composition helps expand its systemic impact, across various policy domains	Involvement in decision making of other actors (membership), Working areas, Community of practice between cities, Resources for the facilitation, convening, and coordination role, regardless of the source, National funding support to the platform, Links with the Adaptation Mission Hub

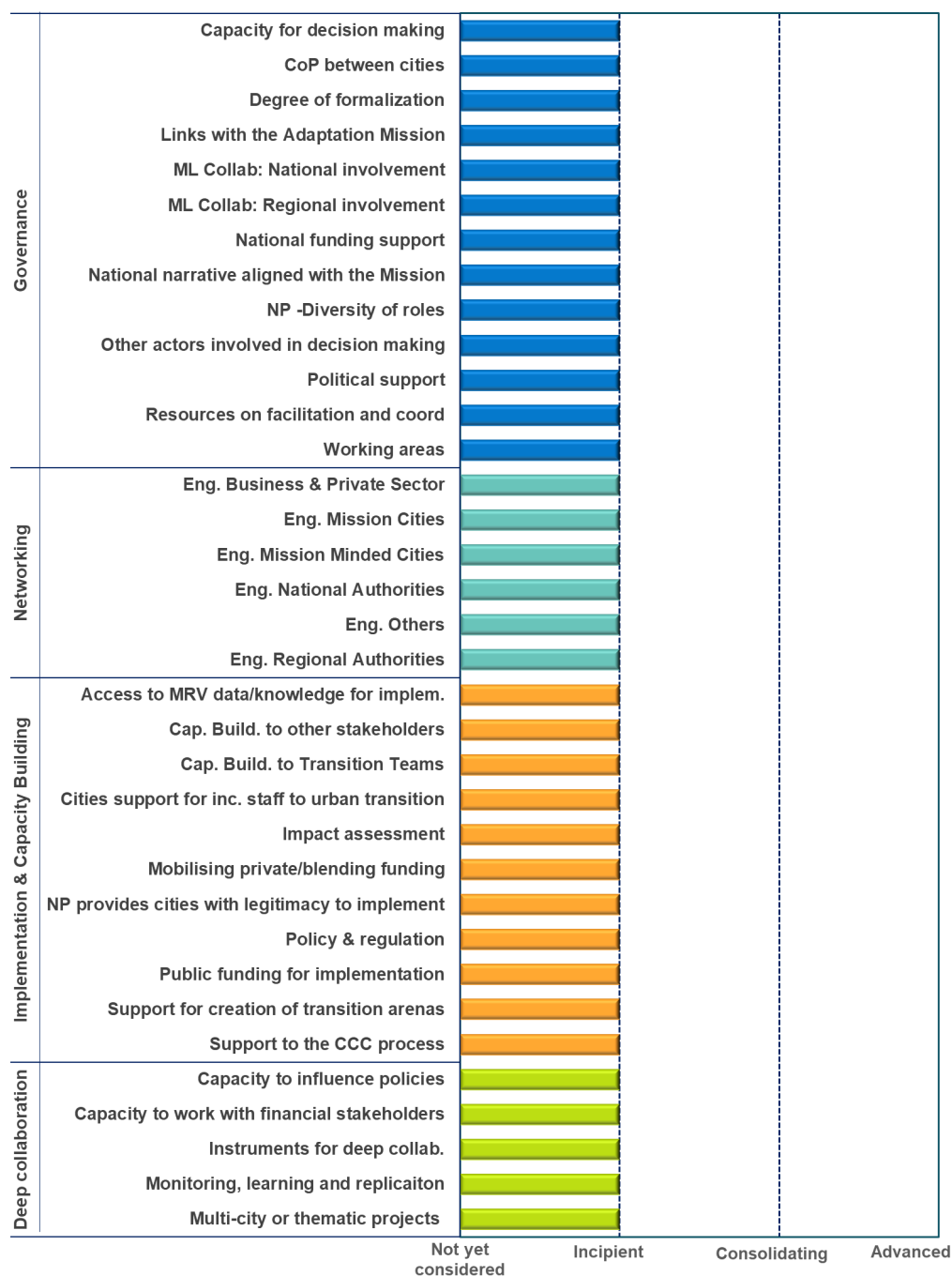
		additional Romanian cities to join the M100 Hub by 2026, ensuring that no city is left behind in the transition process		
Dimension 2: Networking	M1000 operates as a structured multi-actor ecosystem, connecting Mission and Mission-minded cities, ministries, academia, NGOs and private sector. All Mission and Mission-minded cities are engaged through a variety of formats and partnerships, especially for Mission-minded cities which receive tailored support for developing their CCCs. At the national level, ministries are intrinsically involved as they constitute the core governance of the platform. However, regional authorities participate in specific activities but are not formally embedded in the structure. The private sector, while present in the extended network, still lacks a clearer framework of collaboration, although potential of collaboration is patent. In contrast, academia and NGOs are strong and active partners contributing to capacity-building, knowledge sharing and policy co-creation	Developing and deepening collaboration through a variety of formats: Regional Action Dialogues to engage regional authorities with cities, targeted dialogues that highlight business opportunities in the transition towards climate neutrality, foster collaboration between companies, universities and local administrations through training programmes and innovation labs for skills development and co-creation of scalable solutions. Also, increasing periodicity of Mission Cities meetings	Strong national anchoring, combined with an expanded multi-actor network, giving M1000 the institutional legitimacy to coordinate and deepen collaboration across sectors. That way, the platform is not just a space for exchange, but a structured arena where dialogue is connected to policy, funding and implementation	Engagement of regional authorities, and Engagement of businesses and private sector
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	M1000 operates as an enabler for implementation and capacity building for cities. It equips them with institutional, political and technical conditions to do so. Through structured support to CCC processes, tailored capacity building programmes, creation of	Developing innovative approaches to mobilize blended capital and financing mechanisms, with a particular focus on public procurement	Mission-driven and tailored support to cities, embedded in national governance, since M1000 was created to support cities under the EU Mission framework	Public funding for implementation of projects in cities, Assistance for mobilising private/blending funding for implementation of projects, Access to relevant data to

	transition arenas, and inter-ministerial alignment, the platform strengthens cities' governance and supports access to funding streams. Its national anchoring reinforces cities' legitimacy, facilitating coordination across policy domains. However, mechanisms for mobilizing private/blended funding remain incipient, as well as MRV and impact assessment tools. Policy innovation is still in a consolidating phase, with identified barriers but not yet addressed	as a driver of innovation and sustainability. Moreover, to develop a comprehensive impact assessment framework keep track of projects, measure impact, and disseminate learnings for future policy making and investment decisions		Monitor, Reporting and Verification and decision making as well as knowledge production, to enable proper implementation, Policy & regulation, Impact Assessment
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	The platform is active in deep collaboration mechanisms, especially in common thematic exchanges and knowledge-sharing activities among cities, although multi-city projects are yet to be developed. Alignment with public authorities is strong, so collaboration follows. Regarding financial stakeholders, ministries have addressed these needs, but the platform also actively works to involve other financial stakeholders	Currently developing the M100 ecosystem - community and its dedicated online platform, which is already up and running. With a long-term perspective: Implementing multi-city projects, and develop a common framework for monitoring	The platform's capacity to influence policy and funding frameworks through an institutionalized multi-level dialogue, between cities-platform-public authorities	Multi-city projects., Monitoring, learning and replication., Capacity to influence policies at local, regional, and national level

Slovakia

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by partners representatives of *the TRNAVA University and University of Žilina (UNIZA) in Slovakia*. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Slovakia: Self-Assessment Overview



According to the self-assessment responses, **100% of the indicators** within the four dimensions are considered to be in an **incipient level**.

Table 47: Slovakia, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Slovakia	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%
Consolidating	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Advanced	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Not yet Considered	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 48: Slovakia's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Slovakia
National Mission Platform, story and state of play	The Cities Mission progress is driven by the Mission Cities through their local plans and Climate City Contracts. The two engaged cities rely on informal exchange but without national coordination, political support, funding, or a functioning National Platform. In the absence of a national narrative and a national platform, a few activities are coordinated by the Union of Slovak Towns and Cities
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission Cities: Bratislava, Kosice Mission-minded cities: Trenčín
Key Stakeholders	Existing: TRNAVA University, Zilina University (UNIZA) To be engaged: Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic; Ministry of Transportation of the Slovak Republic; Ministry of Economic of the Slovak Republic; Ministry of Investments, Regional Development and Informatization of the Slovak Republic; Slovak Environment Agency; Environmental Fund; Agora Community Hub; Climate Coalition; Union of Slovak Towns and Cities Department of Green Economy and Department of Effective Public Administration and Digitalization of National Implementation and Coordination Authority (NIKA):

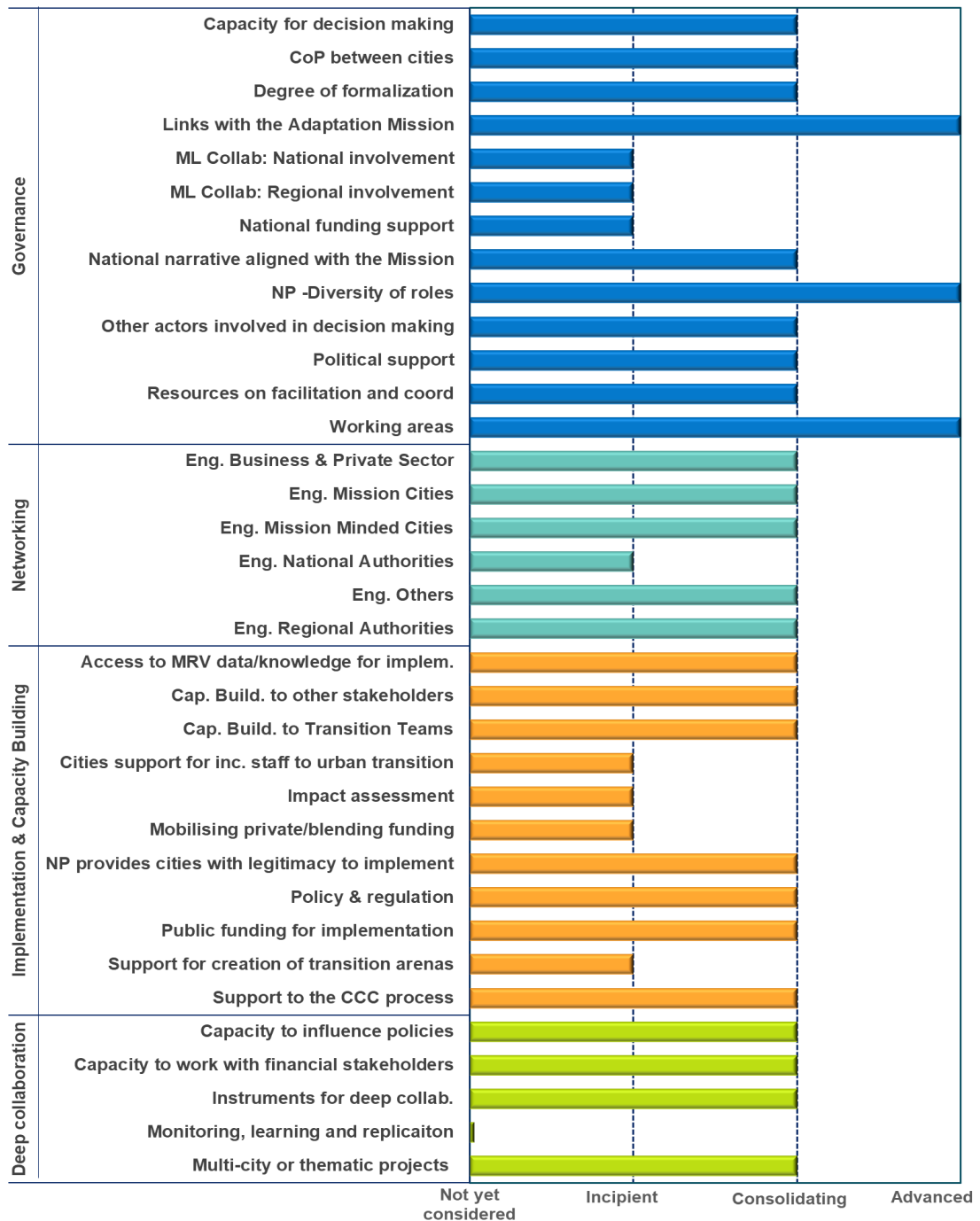
CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	Transnational Alliance development: webinars and other exchange formats	National Platforms Good Governance: webinars on successful examples and learnings exchange	Thematic group to face common barriers: Regional Approach Good practices by topic, in particular on integrated planning (e.g. SECAPs, Urban Greening Plans), climate reporting (e.g. reporting platforms, supportive national reporting frameworks)	National Consultation Panels: a collective meeting with representatives from all partner countries, connected to the Cities Mission Conference	-
Analysis by Dimension	Description		Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	Multilevel governance is absent. EU Cities Mission remains weakly acknowledged, and national authorities remain not engaged, despite the cities' requests. Stakeholder involvement at the national level is fragmented, and existing city-led initiatives are not integrated into national strategies, while some preliminary conversations exist with the Adaptation Mission Hub		Engage cities systematically in exchanging best practices with peers from countries sharing a similar political context, to learn and adopt solutions tailored to their institutional realities. Find practical guidance for overcoming national-level barriers and strengthen the case for more coherent multi-level governance	Mission Cities have clearly articulated the legislative adjustments required to accelerate the transition toward climate neutrality	EU Cities Mission remains weakly acknowledged Diversity of roles played by the platform, Community of practice between cities
Dimension 2: Networking	No engagement on the national level, regional level engagement limited, no other cities than the MCs are engaged. Although regular events are organised, private sector engagement is weak and not strategic		Advice from academia on specific topics such as energy and transport. Broaden participation of civic organisations	Regular meetings between the two Mission Cities (stable channel for coordination, peer learning, and joint problem-solving)	Engagement of Mission-minded cities, Engagement of others in events and in projects (academia, civic organisations, citizens and private sector)
Dimension 3: Implementation	Local governments are challenged to prepare climate strategies and track progress but lack a centralised guidance, data and tools for GHG		Over the next two years, we plan to expand capacity-building efforts in Slovakia to engage a wider range of	-	Capacity-building to support the work of the transition team in cities,

& Capacity Building	MRV, and national data is fragmented. The private sector, social sector, academia, and other public actors lack meaningful opportunities to participate in the implementation process nor capability opportunities which are limited to the 2 MCs	stakeholders, with a strong emphasis on collaboration between academia and the two mission cities. Universities and research institutes can provide essential expertise in areas such as climate adaptation, energy transition, sustainable mobility, data governance		Capacity building activities to other relevant stakeholders
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	Awareness of the need for collaboration is increasing, but efforts remain limited to individual cities, with no national multi-city initiatives and only a few emerging projects. Engagement beyond local governments is minimal, industrial participation varies, and there is no shared monitoring, learning, or coordinated action. Cities work independently on regulatory issues, and joint planning with common financial stakeholders has not yet begun	Over the next two years, the mission cities can position themselves as knowledge hubs for other Slovak Mission-minded cities by documenting successful pilot projects, and developing practical knowledge packages such as templates, and methodologies. By hosting open forums to showcase results and exchange experiences, the cities can initiate effective peer-to-peer learning and replication processes, even in the absence of a national platform	-	Instruments for deep collaboration., Monitoring, learning and replication

Spain

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by partners representatives of *citiES2030, the Spanish Mission Platform*. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Spain: Self-Assessment Overview



Indicators across all dimensions are mostly **at a consolidating stage**, including **Governance (54%)**, **Networking (83%)**, **Implementation and Capacity Building (64%)**, and **Deep Collaboration (80%)**.

Table 49: Spain, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Spain	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	3	23%	1	17%	4	36%	0	0%
Consolidating	7	54%	5	83%	7	64%	4	80%
Advanced	3	23%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Not yet Considered	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	20%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 50: Spain's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Spain
National Mission Platform, story and state of play	citiES2030 is Spain's national multi-stakeholder platform that supports cities on their path to climate neutrality by 2030. Launched under the aegis of the Ministry for Ecological Transition (Biodiversity Foundation), the platform is implemented by Climate KIC together with UPM, with the support of Laudes Foundation. It is a collaboration and innovation space for cities, offering services for peer learning, training for Climate City Contracts, and support for implementing portfolios of transformative projects, while fostering "radical collaboration" among public sector, private actors, academia and civil society
Cities engaged with the mission	Mission Cities: Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, Vitoria-Gasteiz, Zaragoza Mission-minded cities: Bilbao, Cartagena, Chiclana, Gijón, Málaga, Pamplona, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Santander, Soria, Toledo, Viladecans, Huelva
Key Stakeholders	Polytechnic University of Madrid, Climate KIC, Laudes Foundation, Ministry of Ecological Transition, Biodiversity Foundation, Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities, City Councils, European Investment Bank

CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	Transnational Alliance development: webinars and other exchange formats	Thematic group to face common barriers: Policy Regulation / Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification / Funding	National Consultation Panels: a collective meeting with representatives from all partners countries, connected to the Cities Mission Conference	Communication Strategy: support in stakeholders' mobilisation with an adequate communication strategy on the mission approach and CapaCITIES project
Analysis by Dimension	Description	Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	citiES2030 is a consolidated space providing support to cities. From the very beginning, it combined a bottom-up approach, where cities took the lead and the initiative, with a top-down support from national level by the Ministry of Ecological Transition in coordination with the Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities. The platform is fitted to cities needs and has consolidated relationships and collaborative dynamics amongst them. In that sense, the platform is strong in the diversity of roles played and the diversity of activities and services. However, it faces challenges in consolidating support within a broader governance context, which now includes new technical assistance to support cities. Furthermore, cross-cutting institutional support and long-term funding are key to ensuring implementation and continuity over time. In that sense, coordination	Reposition and consolidate the platform within a broader governance model, under the supervision of the Ministry for Ecological Transition in coordination with the Ministry of Science on the international dimension, ensuring the linkages with other government agencies and stakeholders like technological platforms, industrial clusters, innovation hubs... Work on diversifying the platform's revenue model to ensure its sustainability. Development of a policy framework at national level for cross-cutting institutional support and funding to ensure mission	Engagement of cities and relevant stakeholders, through activities and services offered for a variety of working areas	Securing cross-cutting national institutional support and funding to ensure mission implementation in cities. Ensuring coherence and coordination with other networks and instruments aiming at similar objectives. Ensuring funding at European level in the framework of the forthcoming financing negotiations

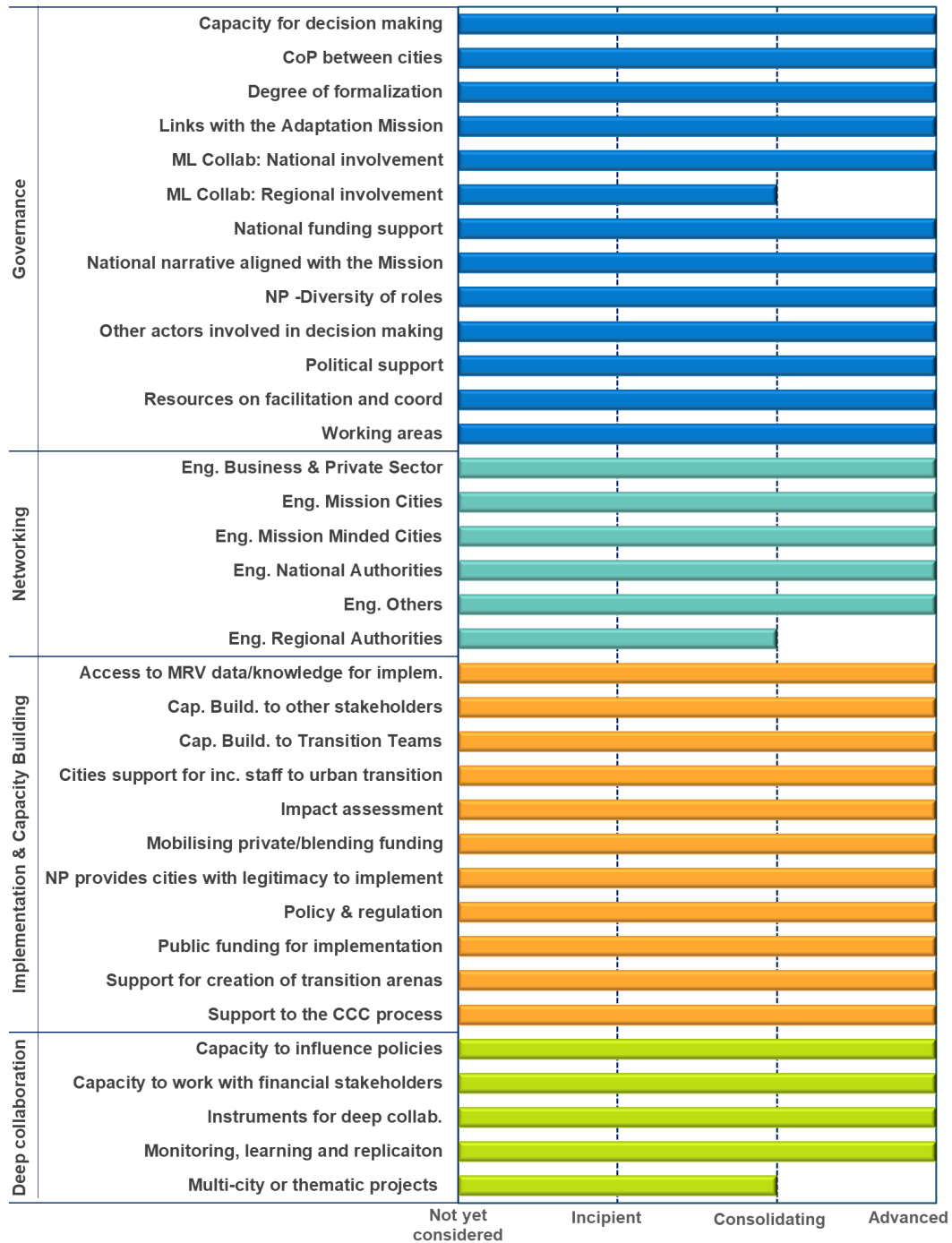
	among different ministries is taking place for the last two years including: Ecological Transition, Science and Innovation, Urban Agenda, Industry and Finance). This has allowed to streamline some finance instruments and make them useful for the cities (like the industrial cluster call from Ministry of Industry or the CDTI co-investment instrument). Additionally, Mission Innovation has launched the Urban Transition Mission_360 Task Force, an initiative to enhance the coherence among the different instruments and agencies at State level dealing with cities climate neutrality	implementation in cities and continuity over time. Development of a formal impact assessment tool. Ensuring coherence with the Mission Adaptation tools and instruments. Consolidate the international and European dimension to demonstrate platform good practices for successful implementation of the Climate Neutral Cities Mission		
Dimension 2: Networking	The engagement of Mission Cities has been strong from the very beginning; however, mission-minded cities remain challenging due to heterogeneity in terms of implications and advance. Although important advances have been reached, engagement of other stakeholders (private sector, private investors, civil society, technological platforms...) remains challenging also. Capacity building activities are being held, however there is still room to enhance spaces for stakeholder participation	Continue developing a capacity building structured program that contributes to open and consolidate the space for other stakeholders to participate	The level of engagement with Mission Cities	Engagement strategies and coordination with all types of stakeholders and networks
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	Progress can be observed across all elements, although structures are still under development. The platform doesn't directly mobilise financial resources for cities, or secures expert staff, but supports in doing so. Transition	Support implementation of the mission in cities by mobilizing public and private investment and enhancing support through other actors or stakeholders.	Support provided for Climate City Contracts development	Public funding cross-cutting frameworks for implementation in cities. Engagement of private investments. Develop tools to access relevant data and

	Teams remain highly heterogeneous across cities, some requiring significantly more assistance than others. In addition, they're lacking development of supporting tools such as impact assessment instruments, as well as providing access to relevant data or knowledge production	Promote implementation projects with cities, particularly within the framework of collaboration with Laudes and other government agencies such as CDTI on the decarbonization of the built environment		knowledge to enable proper implementation including indicators. Support Transition Teams in cities, and support the creation of Transition Arenas
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	There are instruments enabling deeper collaboration such as multi-city programs, twinning, etc., but further efforts are still needed. citiES2030 is consolidating its capacity to influence policies at local, regional, national and European levels, as well as its capacity to engage with financial stakeholders. Nevertheless, they note gaps in monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) processes, as well as in mechanisms for replication and scaling of projects and coordination with related projects and initiatives	Developing multi-city projects and strengthen the capacity to collaborate with financial stakeholders. Strengthen the connection with NZC and work on integrating mitigation and adaptation	Capacity to bring cities together to collaborate in different projects or programs	Further development of instruments for deep collaboration, such as multi-city projects. Monitoring, learning and replication instruments, and the capacity to work collaboratively with financial networks

Sweden

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by partners representatives of *Viable Cities*, the Swedish Mission Platform. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Sweden: Self-Assessment Overview



Indicators across all dimensions are mostly **at an advanced stage**, including **Governance (92%)**, **Networking (83%)**, **Implementation and Capacity Building (100%)**, and **Deep Collaboration (80%)**.

Table 51: Sweeden, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Sweeden	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Consolidating	1	8%	1	17%	0	0%	1	20%
Advanced	12	92%	5	83%	11	100%	4	80%
Not yet Considered	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 52: Sweden's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Sweden
National Mission Platform, story and state of play	Sweden's engagement with the EU Cities Mission is structured through its national platform, Viable Cities which is a Strategic Innovation Programme, jointly funded by three Swedish government agencies: the Swedish Energy Agency, Vinnova (Innovation Agency) and Formas (Research Council for Sustainable Development. Viable Cities' mission is to achieve "climate neutral cities by 2030 with a good life for all within planetary boundaries". The platform brings together 48 cities, along with academia, businesses and public and civil society organisations. Through a yearly CCC process, ambitions and implementation of climate action is orchestrated involving the 48 cities and their local transition arenas as well as six government agencies, and Viable Cities in a multi-level governance collaboration. The platform offers multiple collaborative formats and supports cities in accelerating their transition within a strong strategic, operational and evidence-based model.
Cities engaged with the Mission	EU Mission Cities: Gävle, Gothenburg, Helsingborg, Malmö, Lund, Umea, Stockholm Swedish Mission Cities: 48 cities in total, including the seven above, are part of the flagship Mission effort of Viable Cities: Alvesta, Arvika, Avesta, Boden, Borlänge, Borås, Enköping, Eskilstuna, Falkenberg, Falköping, Gävle, Gotland, Göteborg, Helsingborg, Håbo, Härryda, Höganäs, Höör, Järfälla, Kalmar, Karlskrona, Karlstad, Kristianstad, Kristinehamn, Landskrona, Linköping, Lomma, Luleå, Lund, Malmö, Mariestad, Mjölby,

	Mörbylånga, Nacka, Sandviken, Skellefteå, Stockholm, Sundsvall, Tomelilla, Trollhättan, Ulricehamn, Umeå, Uppsala, Värmdö, Växjö, Örebro, Örnköldsvik and Östersund. Mission-minded Cities: Jönköping, Varberg Twin City: Luleå Pilot City: Uppsala			
Key Stakeholders	The 48 cities, including their local transition teams. Government agencies involved in the CCC process: Swedish Energy Agency, Vinnova (Innovation Agency), Formas (Research Council for Sustainable Development), Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, Swedish Transport Administration, and Swedish Environmental Protection Agency. Member organisations from academia, businesses and public and civil society. The program office of Viable Cities is hosted by KTH (Royal Institute of Technology). The program team consists of people from, KTH, Lund University, RISE Research Institute of Sweden and SEI Stockholm Environment Institute.			
CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	Transnational Alliance development: webinars and other exchange formats	-	Sessions and peer learning exercises to facilitate practical cooperation among diverse stakeholders; with an emphasis on hands-on collaboration and capacity-building activities National Consultation Panels: a collective meeting with representatives from all partner countries, connected to the Cities Mission Conference Pan-European Consultation Panel: in-person event at the Cities Mission Conference in Torino, May 2026	-
Analysis by Dimension	Description	Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced

Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	Viable Cities represents one of the earliest and most mature national mission-oriented climate governance models in Europe, which aligned with the EU Cities Mission already in the preparations before its launch. Established as a strategic innovation programme, and jointly funded by three national government agencies, Viable Cities is institutionally anchored within Sweden's national innovation system, giving it long-term stability, strong institutional legitimacy, and operational continuity. It is structurally and strategically aligned with the EU Cities Mission, as the national mission and the EU framework are mutually reinforcing each other. This ensures high level coordination through agency involvement, while regional integration remains in a consolidating phase, with some regions mobilising in a significant way. Decision-making capacity is well established through a formal board structure that annually defines strategies and work plans, reinforcing its strategic autonomy. All activities are aimed at supporting the climate transition in cities. Viable Cities provides some funding opportunities for cities and their partners in the form of competitive calls for proposals. These are	Improving national and regional levels involvement, engaging with and bringing more actors onboard in the transition process and multiple levels of governance, and strengthening links with the Adaption Hubs coordinating climate mitigation and adaptation efforts through new partnerships with more national agencies and multi-level stakeholders	Strong vertical anchoring within national government agencies, ensuring long-term financial stability (2017-2030), and policy integration across sectors. Strong evidence-based and knowledge-driven character, embedded in Sweden's research and innovation system. Collaboration and close integration with European and international initiatives in line with Viable Cities' mission.	Strengthened multi-level collaboration with the regional level. Links with the Adaptation Mission Hub.
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	mainly aimed at enabling building long-term structures and processes for the local transition journey. Within the flagship initiative, Climate Neutral Cities2030, cities have received funding within a competitive call for proposals. This has taken place in three consecutive waves. The aim is to enable cities to build long-term structures, processes and capacity for climate transition in collaboration with multiple stakeholders across local-nation and international governance levels			
Dimension 2: Networking	As a member-based programme, Viable Cities operates as a multi-actor ecosystem. Cities, national government agencies, academia and private, public and civil society sector actors participate in different collaborative and networking spaces (Transition Lab Forums, Policy Labs, Climate Breakfasts, City Labs, European Viable Cities Day, Spy-and-apply). EU Mission and Swedish Mission cities participate in the same events and receive the same assistance. National government agencies are integral actors in the platform's functioning, as well as academia, while private actors are involved in the mobilisation of transition arenas at city-level and thematic projects, and regional authorities when applicable.	Respondents don't remark on any priorities but continuous improvement	Broad networking resources for different type of actors, besides embeddedness of national government agencies and academia	Engagement of businesses and private sector, Engagement of others in events and in projects (academia, civic organisations, citizens)

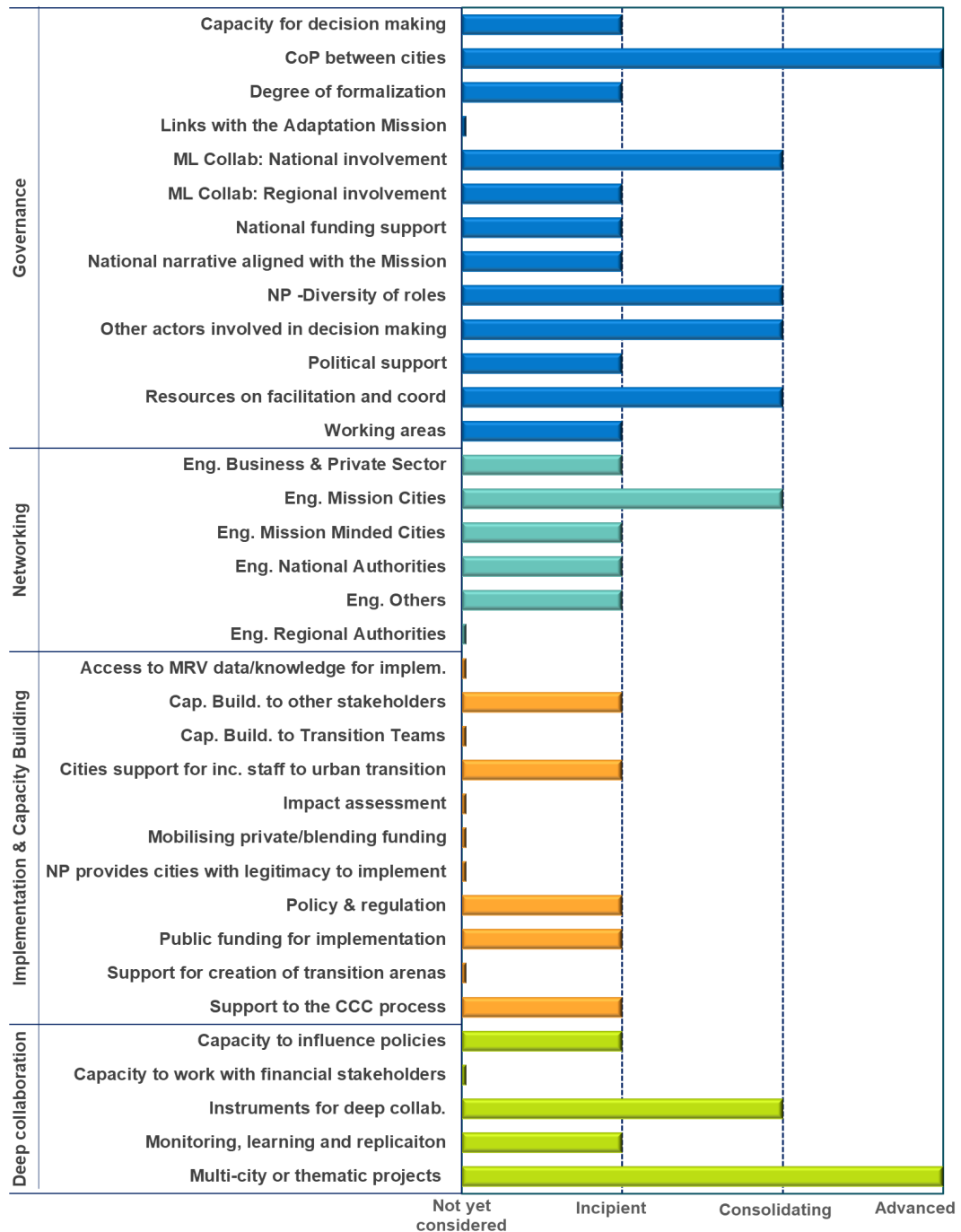
	Viable Cities extensively collaborates with national and international initiatives with similar missions and goals. Examples in the Swedish context include Fossil Free Sweden, ShiftSweden and WaterWiseSocieties. In the EU context examples include CapaCities, AdaptationHubs, Driving Urban Transitions, New European Bauhaus. Examples in the global context include Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships (CHAMP) for Climate Action, and Urban Transitions Mission. Collaboration includes joint efforts on strategic matters for climate transition, including research and innovation collaborations, conferences and other collaborative activities			
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	Viable Cities operates as a fully institutionalized implementation and capacity building orchestrator, going beyond coordination. Viable Cities provides funding opportunities for cities and their partners in the form of competitive calls for proposals, supports the development of CCC, and ensures establishment of dedicated transition teams with a defined process leader. Capacity building is continuous and embedded in its governance model. Viable Cities also integrates policy innovation, investment planning, monitoring, learning and impact assessment, linking strategic planning with	Respondents don't remark on any priorities but continuous improvement	Implementation is embedded at the core of the programme, integrating funding, capacity-building and monitoring/impact tools within a single and coherent framework	Public funding for implementation of projects in cities, Assistance for mobilising private/blending funding for implementation of projects, Support to the CCC process: development, iteration, and implementation, Impact Assessment

	concrete support tools. Overall, implementation for accelerated climate transition is at the core of the operational logic of the platform			
Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	Viable Cities enables continuous deep collaboration processes as it goes beyond a coordinating or exchange space, institutionalizing co-creation mechanisms (Transition Labs, Policy Labs, CCC processes). Even when multi-city projects are constrained by funding structures, the platform sustains multi-city alignment and collaboration, including joint commitments and delivery between multiple cities as part of the CCC process	Further development of joint commitments between multiple cities to accelerate learning and collective delivery. Strengthen the involvement of financial stakeholders, not least through work on governance models climate calculations including multiple benefits and advancing practices on supporting evidence for impactful decision making	Institutionalized co-creation mechanisms that integrate policy, finance and implementation in a continuous collaborative process	Capacity to work collaboratively with financial stakeholders

Türkiye

The information below is a summary of the results obtained from the Self-Assessment questionnaire completed by partners representatives of *Tubitak*, the National Contact Pont for the EU Cities Mission. The graph below illustrates the results across all indicators mapped within the four self-assessment dimensions.

Türkiye: Self-Assessment Overview



The largest share of indicators is **at an incipient level** in **Governance (54%)**, **Networking (67%)**, **Implementation and Capacity Building (45%)**, and **Deep Collaboration (40%)**. A notable share of **Implementation and Capacity Building (55%)** indicators are **not yet considered**.

Table 53: Türkiye, Quantitative Overview of the Self-Assessment Results

Türkiye	Governance		Networking		Implementation & Capacity Building		Deep collaboration	
	Tot.	% Governance	Tot.	% Networking	Tot.	% Impl. & Cap. Build	Tot.	% Deep Collab.
Incipient	7	54%	4	67%	5	45%	2	40%
Consolidating	4	31%	1	17%	0	0%	1	20%
Advanced	1	8%	0	0%	0	0%	1	20%
Not yet Considered	1	8%	1	17%	6	55%	1	20%
TOTAL	13	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%

Table 54: Türkiye's Qualitative Self-Assessment Analysis

Country	Türkiye
National Mission Platform, story and state of play	Türkiye is developing the groundwork for a future implementation of a national platform. At present, coordination around the EU Cities Mission is currently driven by a bottom-up initiative led by the Marmara Municipalities Union (MMU) who established the Climate-Neutral Cities Network (INSA) . Officially launched by October 2025, INSA could be considered as a “ <i>proto platform</i> ”, gathering 55 municipalities which are engaged in networking and capacity building activities, creating a dense municipal ecosystem around climate neutrality. The prospective IPA III project, foreseen for 2027, is expected to provide a structured framework and formalize engagement with Mission and Mission-minded cities
Cities engaged with the Mission	Mission Cities: Istanbul, Izmir And 53 Mission-minded Cities
Key Stakeholders	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, Marmara Municipalities Union (MMU), the Scientific and Technological Research Council (TUBITAK), Union of Municipalities of Türkiye (UMT)

CapaCITIES 2.0 Support	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5
Requested services from other WPs	-	National Platforms Good Governance: webinars on successful examples and learnings exchange	Thematic group to face common barriers: Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification	Sessions and peer learning exercises to facilitate practical cooperation among diverse stakeholders; with an emphasis on hands-on collaboration and capacity-building activities	-
Analysis by Dimension	Description		Priorities	Strengths	To be reinforced
Dimension 1: Governance and platform structure	Within the City Expert Support Facility (CESF), funded by EIT Climate KIC, the Marmara Municipalities Union (MMU) has established the “Climate-Neutral Cities Network” (INSA), bringing together 55 municipalities (11 “accelerators” and 44 “newcomers”), functioning as a bottom-up proto-platform. INSA creates coordination dynamics among cities and selected national stakeholders, through networking events and capacity-building activities, setting the groundwork for a future national platform. Launched in October 2025, it has secured funding for one year (extendable to two). A prospective Cities Mission Project under IPA III, foreseen for 2027, aims to formalize engagement with approximately 10 cities and is expected to provide a more structured framework. Given this transitional state, INSA does not yet operate as a formally institutionalized national platform for the EU Cities Mission. Instead, its current focus is to build		Establishing the National Platform for cities	Strong bottom-up municipal mobilization, combined with a clear pathway towards future institutionalization of a national platform under IPA III	Existence of the National Platform, Degree of formalisation, Multi-level collaboration: National level

	and strengthen the network between relevant stakeholders, raise awareness of engaging with the Mission, and reinforce alignment with existing national climate policy frameworks			
Dimension 2: Networking	At present, networking operates primarily through events and project-based interactions. Mission Cities participate in regular meetings, while engagement with Mission-minded cities remains episodic and around conferences and networking gatherings. National authorities are involved through the preparation of the IPA III project, suggesting cooperative but not yet institutionalized engagement. Given Türkiye's centralized administrative system, regional authorities do not represent a distinct level of governance in this context. Private sector actors, academia, and civil society organizations also participate in networking events, however, their strategic roles within the EU Cities Mission remain to be defined	Strengthen the relationship with Mission-minded cities, National authorities, and Academia	Broad and diverse stakeholder engagement across municipalities, national authorities, and other sectors, creating a strong foundation for future structured networking	Engagement of Mission and Mission-minded Cities
Dimension 3: Implementation & Capacity Building	Implementation and capacity-building mechanisms are in an early and exploratory stage, while the national platform develops. While certain national instruments exist, such as TUBITAK's R&I funding schemes and participation in Horizon Europe projects. Dedicated support for Transition Teams, Monitoring and reporting systems, impact assessment tools, or policy innovation mechanisms have not yet been systematically developed at platform level. Capacity building activities are currently limited to event-based engagement under INSA. The forthcoming IPA III project may provide a more structured implementation framework	Find tools to access EU structural funds for cities to implement projects for climate neutrality	Engagement of a strong national R&I infrastructure (TUBITAK).	Support to cities for the incorporation of staff dedicated to urban transition, The platform provides cities with legitimacy to implement transformative actions, Capacity-building to support the work of the transition team in cities, Capacity building activities to other relevant stakeholders

Dimension 4: Deep collaboration	Deep collaboration in Türkiye is developing primarily through multi-city and multi-actor projects, although not structured within the EU Cities Mission framework, but supporting the development of this ecosystem. Initiatives such as Sustainable Marmara, EU4EnergyTransition, and the emerging INSA network involve multiple municipalities and cross-sector actors, creating practical experience in collaborative climate action. Monitoring and learning, and policy feedback mechanisms remain limited, and structured instruments for sustained collaboration have not been yet formalized. Collaborative dynamics are visible and expanding, but they remain fragmented across initiatives. The challenge ahead is to link these existing efforts into a coherent strategy within a national platform capable of providing continuity, strategic direction and institutional learning	There are no priorities identified within two years for this dimension	Existing multi-city project ecosystem providing practical experience in cross-municipal collaboration	Monitoring, learning and replication of projects
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Annex

Methodology for Mapping the Progress in each National context: Self-Assessment Rubrics Criteria & Indicators

The table below presents rubric criteria to help country partners to assign a level of advancement to each indicator, within the four analytical dimensions.

Governance and Platform Structure

LEVELS	INCIPIENT	CONSOLIDATING	ADVANCED
Existence of the National Platform	Some preliminary ideas and contacts have been established	There is a space where some national stakeholders collaborate to support cities	There is an operational space where all key national stakeholders collaborate in a strategic and structured manner
Degree of formalization	No formalised contract or agreement established to pursue climate neutral cities	There is any written formal agreement between/from cities and/or between national authorities.	There are a written formal agreement and an established legal entity.
Diversity of roles played by the platform	The platform is a space where cities work together for climate neutrality and helps raise awareness and recognition of their work at the national level.	The platform serves as a space for collaboration between cities, but it also engages in dialogue with multiple actors and with other levels of government (regional, national, and European).	The platform represents the work and interests of the Mission cities and Mission-minded cities and helps address the barriers to implementing the mission.
National narratives aligned with the EU Cities Mission	No clear national narrative; limited recognition of the EU Cities Mission or alignment with national climate policies.	Emergent narrative. Partial recognition of the Mission and some alignment with national climate and policy frameworks.	Established and coherent national narrative; strong alignment with national policies and broad institutional and social legitimacy.
Multi-level collaboration: National involvement (agency and participation in strategy)	Currently there is no involvement of national authorities in the governance of the mission.	A few key national authorities are involved in the governance of the mission.	There is involvement of multiple authorities from all key areas of national government.

Multi-level collaboration: Regional involvement (agency and participation in strategy)	Some initial contacts and ideas are established for the involvement of regional governments.	In some cases, regional governments have a role in the governance of the mission.	Regional governments are fully involved in the governance of the mission.
Capacity for decision making	The platform is working on the development of analytical, operational, coordination, and learning/reflexive capacities as a secretariat or any similar structure	The platform counts on some analytical, operational, coordination, and learning/reflexive capacities, as a secretariat or any similar structure	The platform counts on fully analytical, operational, coordination, and learning/reflexive capacities, as a secretariat or any similar structure.
Involvement in decision making of other actors (membership)	Discontinuous participation of private, public and/or third sector actors in the governance of the National Platform.	Several non-public actors, including businesses, finance institutions, academia, and civic organisations, are considered in governance and decision-making processes, but their participation remains informal or unstructured.	Numerous non-public partners including businesses, finance institutions, academia, civic organisations, participate in the national platform through structured and strategic engagement
Working areas	Working areas are on the way to be defined.	Some working areas are defined but they need to be institutionalized by the platform.	Working areas are clearly defined and structure the actions of the platform.
Community of practice between cities	All Mission Cities actively involved	All Mission Cities actively involved + Some Mission-minded cities	All Mission Cities actively involved + A large number of Mission-minded Cities
Resources for the facilitation, convening, and coordination role, regardless of the source.	Little or no resources are devoted for the facilitation role	Some resources are devoted for enabling the facilitation role	The platform counts on enough and consolidated (long term) funding to develop an active role of facilitation
National funding support to the platform	Initial contacts have been established to secure support from the national authorities for the functioning of the national platform.	The platform gets funding support from the national authorities for its functioning in a limited way and with non-strategic character.	The platform gets funding support from the national authorities for its functioning in a structured and strategic way.

Political support	Although some initial conversations and contacts have been established, there is a lack of political support for the different stakeholders working on mission-related activities	Political support for some actors has been established, but in an unstructured and non-strategic manner	There are clear political buy-in for all stakeholders at the different governance levels
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Networking

LEVELS	INCIPIENT	CONSOLIDATING	ADVANCED
Engagement of Mission Cities	Sporadic and disconnected meetings	Regular meetings but with low periodicity	Holding weekly or biweekly meetings
Engagement of Mission-minded cities	Mission-minded cities are either not engaged or are engaged but their participation differs greatly from that of Mission cities	Mission-minded cities participate in the same spaces and similarly to Mission Cities, despite variations in the progress of the CCC	Mission-minded cities participate in the same spaces and similarly to Mission Cities, and the level of progress of the CCC is similar
Engagement of national authorities	Sporadic and disconnected meetings with national authorities.	National authorities are involved in specific but scattered activities and actions (e.g. signature of the CCC)	National government actively participates in the working spaces of the platform and provides support to both the platform and the implementation of actions in cities.
Engagement of regional authorities	Low involvement from regional levels.	Regional authorities are involved in specific but scattered activities and actions (e.g. signature of the CCC, specific projects...)	Regional governments actively participate in the working spaces of the platform and provide support to both the platform and the implementation of actions in cities.
Engagement of business and private sector	Low degree of involvement: sporadic attendance to events and rare participation in projects	Regular attendance to events but no involvement in projects implementation.	Active participation and engagement and consistent involvement in regular meetings and implementation projects.
Engagement of others in events and in projects	Sporadic attendance to events and rare participation in projects.	Regular participation but not clear role nor engagement in specific projects.	Active participation, engagement and consistent involvement in regular meetings and implementation projects.

Implementation & Capacity Building

LEVELS	INCIPIENT	CONSOLIDATING	ADVANCED
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Public funding for implementation of projects in cities	Advocate for adjustment of national funding programs to cities' needs to implement their CCC	Develop new funding streams for cities (national programs, earmarked subsidies, innovative funding schemes, etc.)	Organise a finance ecosystems funding city. National resources are available and operative to finance the implementation of mission projects in cities.
Assistance for mobilising private/blending funding for projects implementation	Initial support for cities to access private/blending funding	Expert assistance is provided to cities to elevate barriers for private/blending funding & financing for implementation	The platform effectively mobilizes national funding, facilitates private and blended finance, addresses barriers to private capital, and creates economies of scale across mission cities.
Support to cities for the incorporation of staff dedicated to urban transition	National authorities are aware of the need of mission dedicated staff in municipalities	Some support from the national authorities is provided for the incorporation of mission dedicated staff in municipalities	National programmes for the incorporation of mission dedicated staff in municipalities are fully operative
Access to relevant data to Monitor, Reporting and Verification, and decision making as well as knowledge production, to enable proper implementation	Access to data and knowledge for implementation is unstructured and scattered	Some advances have been reached in the structuration of data and knowledge at national level for supporting mission implementation in cities	There is a structured and strategic access to relevant data and knowledge at national level for supporting mission implementation in cities
The platform provides cities with legitimacy to implement transformative actions	Transformative actions in cities are disconnected from National Platforms	Cities feel that National Platforms contribute to legitimize their transformative action to a certain extent	National Platforms fully contribute to legitimize cities to accelerate transformative actions
Support for the transition team in cities.	There is low support to create/nurture/improve the transition team	There are sporadic sessions to build capacities in the transition team	There is a capacity building program to support the work of the transition team
Support for the creation of "transition arenas"	The private sector, social sector, and academia/other public actors are members of the NP but do not have real participation in the implementation process.	All or some of the previously mentioned sectors participate in consultation mechanisms.	All the sectors listed are actively and genuinely involved in the processes through co-creation workshops, direct participation in policy implementation, etc.

Capacity building activities to other relevant stakeholders	Limited activities for capacity building	There are sporadic sessions to build capacities of other stakeholders	There is a capacity building program to support the work of the other stakeholders
Support to the Climate City Contract process: development, iteration and implementation	Provide basic support related to design & document writing; stakeholder engagement (commitments); economic model; Green House Gas emissions inventory. Address queries and conduct support meetings.	Provide enhanced support in the mentioned fields, e.g., translation of guidelines, materials and development of masterclasses in the native language, other support tools.	All of the previous support plus conducting external consultations and hiring external experts for advice
Policy & regulation	There is no specific support from the national level to address regulatory barriers and/or political innovation processes in cities.	Regulatory barriers in cities and political innovation processes are identified, and mechanisms are being created to address or scale them, but with limited or no significant impact so far.	Regulatory barriers and innovation processes for cities are clearly identified and addressed through national strategies (e.g., creation of regulatory sandboxes across multiple cities, engagement of national-level experts, and multi-actor learning loops that generate tangible results).
Impact assessment	Some initial ideas for impact assessment have been shared, but no systematic process exists.	Impact assessment is starting to be incorporated into the activities of the platform with early examples of monitoring and learning from projects	There is a consolidated impact assessment culture, enabling continuous learning and sharing of lessons across cities, including those not directly involved in multi-city projects.

Deep collaboration

LEVELS	INCIPIENT	CONSOLIDATING	ADVANCED
Instruments for deep collaboration	There is awareness on the need of establishing mechanisms for collaboration in the implementation of the mission.	There are some mechanisms to enable collaboration in the implementation of the mission between the different cities and stakeholders.	There are fully operative mechanisms for deep collaboration in implementation where different cities and stakeholders actively participate.

Multi-city projects or thematic projects for actual collaboration	There are no national-level multi-city initiatives, or there are only emerging projects. Little (or no) involvement of other actors beyond local governments.	There are one or two multi-city projects with a larger number of local governments involved. Participation from at least one or two sectors present to some extent.	More than two multi-city projects are underway with significant number of cities, with actual involvement of the three sectors (public, private, social).
Monitoring, learning, and replication	The national platform is considering the implementation of a monitoring and learning system for city projects.	The national platform developed some form of tracking, monitoring, and/or learning system.	The national platform has put in place a comprehensive system for monitoring and learning from city projects, enabling their replication.
Capacity to influence policies at local, regional and national level.	Cities have the space for discussions about regulations affecting them but act independently, without coordinated or joint efforts.	Cities have identified common challenges and collaborate to influence certain regulations, but efforts are limited, ad-hoc, or inconsistently coordinated.	Cities collaborate in a coordinated and cohesive manner to address and overcome specific regional or national policies.
Capacity to work collaboratively with financial stakeholders	The national platform has begun planning engagement with shared financial stakeholders.	The national platform helps cities explore joint financial opportunities, but coordination remains limited or informal.	The national platform supports cities in collaborating more deeply through joint initiatives and shared financial mechanisms.