Interreg Mediterranean

CESBA MED

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CESBA – a Collective Initiative for a New Culture of Built Environment in Europe

CESBA Booklet 2018

CESBA
Common European Sustainable Built Environment Assessment

CESBA Booklet Preface

The CESBA Booklet is a joint output of the projects Interreg Mediterranenan CESBA MED, Interreg Alpine Space CESBA Alps, Interreg Alpine Space GREENCYCLE, Interreg Mediterranean ENERJ, Interreg ALCOTRA, Interreg Europe MOLOC, New TREND, Interreg Mediterranean SHERPA and ARTACLIM and our partner organisations University of Malta, ECOGOZO, EUROPEAN ENERGY AWARD, FEDARENE and CESBA Association.

The co-operation enables a more thorough engagement of bodies, associations, networks and institutes as to the booklet's contribution and it facilitates the dissemination of this common result in the Mediterranean area and in the Alpine Space. This booklet is based on the common 5th CESBA Sprint Workshop held in Gozo, Malta in November 2018 which was organised by CESBA MED with expert contributions of other European projects. In the joint 5th CESBA Sprint Workshop, the results up to then from all projects were discussed and further developed among 40 experts in thematic sessions.

The key target of the CESBA initiative is to develop a common European assessment framework for the present and future built environment – from buildings to the territories.

The goals are

- Improve the quality of life for inhabitants and minimize negative impacts on climate and resources
- Disseminate CESBA Key Performance indicators (KPIs) and CESBA framework
- Collect and gather knowledge and experts working in this field (best practices, establishing a state of the art, getting an overview of tools used and goals as well as actions set)
- Improve the quality and usability of current processes and create a network of shared knowledge.

CESBA builds on several finalized European projects such as ENERBUILD, IRH-med, OPENHOUSE, SuPerBuildings, CEC5 and CABEE, Visible, etc. and the CESBA guide, launched in 2014. The process and ongoing results are published in the CESBA Wiki (available at www.cesba.eu[1]) which acts as a public knowledge hub.

This CESBA booklet 2018 is the result of the latest discussions held during the 5th CESBA Sprint Workshop 2018, finalized in the project CESBA MED.

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[1] www.cesba.eu developed in the CABEE project as a common know-how exchange platform, continuous improvements VISIBLE Project, CABEE Project, CEC5, CESBA ALPS, GREENCYCLE and CESBA Med

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1 CESBA´s Vision, attitude and final statements of the Sprint Workshops

- CESBA is a collective European bottom-up initiative that provides knowledge on harmonized built environment assessment.
- CESBA's mission is to facilitate diffusion and adoption of sustainable built environment principles using harmonized assessment systems in the whole life cycle of the built environment.
- Therefore, CESBA wants to be Europe´s leading organization for the harmonization of existing and future built environment assessment systems.
- CESBA sees the diversity of cultural backgrounds, technical fields of working and levels of power as opportunities to discuss and create best solutions for the built environment.
- CESBA focuses on and capitalizes European projects, offers European expertise on built environment assessment to the public in English and in the local languages in the target countries.
- CESBA disseminates best practices, improves existing methods and generates new practices.
- CESBA fosters the local economy while keeping the global perspective in mind. Competition and cooperation are valued equally. CESBA creates a pre-market environment for a new culture of built environment. CESBA supports cost savings and fosters the creation of value-added benefits according to the goals of CESBA.
- CESBA encourages and promotes the use of traditional, locally available resources and products as an important driver for the local economy. By this, the built environment assessment scheme can create an added value to the aspects of sustainable development.

1.1 CESBA – PROCESS FOLLOWS 9 PRINCIPLES

The nine CESBA Principles applied in the project CESBA ALPS

User first!	**Comparability**	**Open source**
Sustainability	**Mass-oriented**	**Co-creation**
Regional	**Simple to use**	**Transparency**
	Regional contextualization	

1.2 CESBA SPRINT WORKSHOP FINAL AGREEMENT 2013

- CESBA – a Collective Initiative for a new Culture of Built Environment in Europe.
- Together we enhance the quality of life by supporting the development of sustainable built environment.
- CESBA is in line with EU initiatives, adopts and promotes national and European processes and standards at building and settlement levels.
- CESBA is a bottom-up initiative, which supports the definition of qualities for the whole building life cycle.
- CESBA's mass approach and open source method reinforces local and regional accepted standards throughout the different macro regions.
- CESBA puts the human being in its center and is in dialogue with society.
- On regional and local levels, CESBA focuses on its implementation. On inter-regional level, CESBA focuses on the integration of the CESBA approach with the EU-institutions and EU-processes.
- CESBA offers harmonization among building regulations at EU and national levels leading to considerable simplification within administration procedures and creating a common understanding among the actors.
- CESBA researches and offers principles to assess building and built environment qualities.
- CESBA offers a set of key indicators and reference criteria that help to compare different building standards. The usability of current assessment processes will be improved by developing a common framework.
- CESBA encourages the building users to participate and take on responsibility for the used buildings.
- CESBA fosters common European education and training standards on key issues of the new building and built environment culture.
- CESBA is a non-profit initiative without financial interests.
- CESBA is online with its knowledge hub CESBA Wiki – www.cesba.eu

1.3 CESBA SPRINT WORKSHOP FINAL AGREEMENT 2014

- Together we support the work done, summarized in the CESBA guide and the CESBA wiki.
- CESBA sees the diversity of cultural backgrounds, technical fields of working and levels of power as opportunities to discuss and create best solutions for the built environment.
- CESBA capitalizes on European projects, offers European knowledge on built environment assessment to the public in English and in local languages. CESBA disseminates best practices, improves existing methods and generates new practices.
- CESBA fosters local economy while keeping the global perspective in mind. Competition and cooperation are valued equally. CESBA creates a pre-market environment for a new culture of built environment. CESBA supports cost savings and fosters the creation of value-added benefits according to the goals of CESBA.
- CESBA encourages and promotes the use of traditional, locally available resources and products as an important factor driver for local economy. By this, the built environment assessment scheme can create an added value to the aspects of sustainable development. It should integrate external costs of the processes and materials.
- CESBA supports coordinated actions in the field of built environment, fosters transnational cooperation and supports new common project activities.
- CESBA has different levels of commitment: CESBA Experts and CESBA Ambassadors are named in the CESBA Wiki. CESBA Editors continuously write on the CESBA Wiki and CESBA Experts keep it updated.
- From today on an open thematic group on harmonization of assessment methods and systems for buildings shall work under the umbrella of CESBA. Other thematic groups will follow. CESBA supports thematic groups over different EU-projects.
- CESBA Wiki is the core of the knowledge hub. CESBA acts as a communication and action platform for its actors. CESBA actively communicates the news and main results in the field of the sustainable built environment in Europe. New social media and real time communication media are used.
- CESBA is an ongoing process. CESBA will be strengthened within the upcoming years, through CESBA workshops, CESBA thematic groups, and common new projects.

1.4 CESBA SPRINT WORKSHOP FINAL AGREEMENT 2017

Together we build on the previous work done in CESBA. This includes the nine CESBA principles, the Final Agreements of 2013 and 2014.

On CESBA:

- CESBA shall promote and facilitate the use and implementation of community based assessment tools, participative guarantee system in public policies, public incentives, green public procurements and spatial developments.
- Key elements of harmonizing assessment schemes are “Spatial Scale (building, neighborhood, city, territory)”, Time-Scale, vs “PSC-Principles (Process Qualities, Sustainability Qualities, Capacity to act)”.
- CESBA gains political strength by creating tangible results focused on user groups as a base for further communication.
- CESBA see itself in the framework of circular economy. Circular public procurement has to be planned.
- Main partners / target groups and channels of communication for CESBA are professionals, owners of assessment tools, and public authorities which will be addressed with a multilevel communication approach (on- and offline). A communication concept will be developed.
- CESBA takes into account various local context and helps each community to do its best regarding its economic, social, environmental and cultural positions.
- Transnational partnerships help to develop a common language and understanding of good European practice. Best practices show progress and innovation to local authorities and users.
- CESBA has gained a lot of content, methods and connections. CESBA has to capitalize and to go a next step in business development and strategic communication. CESBA has to adapt its communication design to lower entrance barriers for more participation.
- Next steps for CESBA are task forces dealing with:
    1. Harmonization of assessment systems
    2. Business models for the capitalization of CESBA-Results / Business models on financing schemes for CESBA
    3. Roll out and communication strategy
- A CESBA award for sustainable neighborhoods based on KPIs shall be established on European level in collaboration with other networks.
- The series of CESBA Sprint Workshops shall continue. The next CESBA Sprint Workshop shall take place in Malta from 7th-9t^{h} of November 2018.

On assessment systems:

- CESBA supports transnational KPIs, reaching from buildings to neighborhoods to municipalities to territories to administrative regions to nations to Europe. KPIs are suitable to share objectives, to connect local actions to wider goals and programs. KPIs help to visualize the progress and make impact visible. KPIs help to learn, compare, monitor, assess progress and exemplify best practices. KPIs are user oriented. KPIs guide green public procurement, public incentives and policies.

- CESBA supports transnational generic frameworks for the development of local harmonized assessment tools.

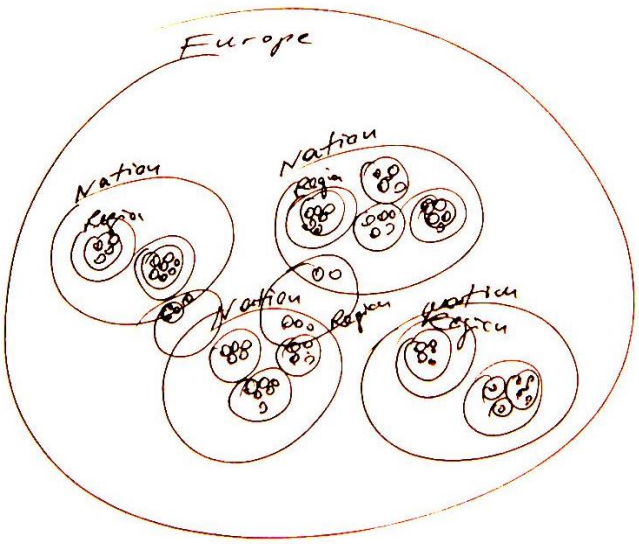
On Policy:

- The implementation of assessment tools in public policies are limited by the risks of too high complexity, restrictions, and costs. Assessment tools in public policies shall be open and encourage new ideas to meet the need. Assessments are essential instruments to gain a good building culture and a better-built environment.

- CESBA supports the evaluation of effectiveness and quality of local policies and processes in terms of participation and governance (capacity to act).

- CESBA supports implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies.

- The involvement of users is the base. The drivers for user involvement are awareness raising, services, incentives, and legislation.



1.5 CESBA SPRINT WORKSHOP FINAL AGREEMENT 2018

Together we build on the previous work done in CESBA.

On CESBA:

Latest challenges in the built environment & pooling resources:

Create a positive professional image for public servants that have sustainability at heart. The social dimension is not given sufficient attention. Unstable economic conditions are not conducive to investments into energy efficiency in buildings. Further most programs in cities are tailored for middle class people with a stable income and well-to-do public administrations. CESBA shall dedicate attention to the professional identities of the key person involved in the building refurbishments in local administrations, financial institutions, energy service companies (ESCOs) and reinforce the sensibility and consideration for the social dimension of actions and measures.

Capacity to act:

Involve young generation for long-lasting results and transfer of knowledge. Foster a participatory approach of stakeholders through gamification and co-creation. Adopt a parallel “bottom-up” and top-down governance. CESBA shall pay attention to people real needs. CESBA shall structurally involve stakeholders and shall provide tailored information to end-users.

Tools & indicators: their usage and necessary adaptations, energy renovation in buildings:

We need to harmonize buildings, urban and territorial assessment tools. Currently there are some known problems such as lack of data, incentives, interoperability, common reporting formats, etc. We need to continue collaboration between us to solve this problem in the forthcoming years. Spatial planning could be a cross-sector facilitation and implementation of horizontal and vertical integration of political programs and recommendations. An improvement of the capacity to act, continuous adaptations and improvements are needed.

CESBA City Network:

The strategy and operational activities of CESBA must be redefined. CESBA shall focus on the collaboration with existing networks. In CESBA we provide for existing city-networks designed tools, trainings and guidance, implementation models, assessment methodologies and contextualization to its members. The next step is to choose the suitable city network according to CESBA principles. The success of this collaboration will depend on the development of new CESBA tools as well as the execution of new European projects that allow financing the use and dissemination its services.

On CESBA Sprint Workshop:

Travel time to the meeting place / hotel should be worth it. It is very important, that all participants stay in the same hotel or very close by. A peaceful place in the countryside surrounded with interesting places to visit is preferred. The CESBA Sprint Workshop shall start either with a common breakfast or a common lunch and end with common lunch or dinner.

The day shall be structured in discussions and exchange in teams, 2 common plenary presentations and common networking activities. 10 to 15 people per the team including 2 moderators are a perfect size to work with. Team sessions shall last 4,5 to 5 hours per day (2 sessions with 2,5 hours, or 3 with 1,5 hours). It is important to have time for common social activities and individual exchanges. At the end at least 2,5 hour of common time shall be reserved for finalizing the final statement and next steps.

Out-door team discussions in the nature are important in many ways – they foster collaboration, inspire for new ideas and give access to the meeting place. Further role plays, games and others shall foster participation interaction.)

The organizers shall be flexible on participation if some applicants do not show up (participant lists and participation in teams, cost packages for common activities, program itself.) Badges for the participants first name are important for communication among the partners. A person familiar with the local situation, places and habits is necessary. Further organizers shall be prepared for a good documentation of results (flipchart, posters, video, and booklet). Food shall meet different needs of participants (allergies). Good preparation and organization of the event are key to success.

2 Latest challenges in the built environment / Pooling resources

To reach energy transition a desire to act needs to be generated as well as awareness among administrators, experts and citizens needs to enforced. If the awareness is higher, resources in form of people working for networks can be pooled and collaborations dealing with sustainability issues can be established. It needs to be found out what is necessary, what is useful and what is practical in the individual case and on local level. By sharing knowledge, a healthy competition within neighborhoods, cities and buildings can be boosted.

2.1 WHAT ARE POTENTIAL COMMON ACTIVITIES TO REACH ENERGY TRANSITION / CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION?

As a first step it is essential to identify the state of arts: what is already known and what needs to be tackled.

Open issues are both **new and chronic** (= historical challenges that are around since some time, but remain unsolved). A **chronic issue, which continues to be a major challenge is** the lack of awareness among administrators, financial institutes, experts and even more so the general public: what are possible measures, how to implement them; where to get the necessary funds and the right people in order to make the project a success? The financing strategy is at the center, especially in weak economies with an uncertain outlook. Investments in energy efficiency need a reliable future perspective. Further, **professional identity** is one of the newer issues, that should be taken into consideration. Energy efficiency as a value often has not been part of the professional training of experts responsible for buildings in public administrations.

Taking into account the real challenges and barriers energy efficiency in public buildings faces an important next step is to **generate a desire for taking action** among the persons involved. The different stakeholder groups need to see, each within their frame of reference, why the implementation of the measures foreseen for them is advantageous. The big challenge is to bring people in, showing them the desirability of the planned measures. This is the best way forward.

The issue **capitalisation** means spreading the product in a network or adapting it to a project. Existing knowledge and information must be taken a step beyond adapting it to other contexts, tailoring it to the individual needs and integrating it.. This means taking into account the local resources (human, environmental, energy etc.) as well as the financial ones. Further realistic targets (smart targets) are very important.

The implementation and dissemination of exemplary projects that are open and accessible to all and can demonstrate tangible results is important. Further, finding means to generate funds with the projects in order to implement them and thus generate a healthy competition between neighbourhoods, cities, building etc. and compete in a good sense. And finally **walk the talk** to start implementing as last issue.

2.2 WHAT ARE THE MAIN CHALLENGES ON THE JOB IN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT SECTOR? HOW TO SOLVE THEM?

With energy efficiency not being exactly an exciting topic, one main challenges is communication. Communicating in an effective manner means for example not to talk about numbers, Kilowatt hours saved or CO2 emissions avoided, but rather talk about improved comfort or living quality. It is important to take up themes that are relevant to the life world of the target groups and that is true not only for the general public, but also for decision makers that usually are not experts in the field of energy.

An important barrier in the public sector for energy efficiency policies is that the costs foreseen but not spent because of energy saving in one period usually cannot be used in the following one for further measures or to feed a rotation fund, but simply go back into the general budget of the body. That, of course, greatly diminishes the motivation to act.

Another important issue is the verification of measures implemented, which should not be based on calculation of theoretical savings but on real values that are being monitored over time. One obstacle there are recurrent conflicts of interest, i.e. that developers and the experts involved in the verification procedures often are economically and/or socially too close to guarantee an independent process.

In countries with a generally low level of comfort energy efficiency measures threaten to be eaten up by the rebound effect. If before the building or the apartment was heated or air-conditioned for 2 hours, after a 50% improvement of energy performance one can heat or cool it for the same cost for 4 hours. Living quality will go up but energy consumption will not go down. This would mean to evaluate the measures in a wider framework that not only takes into account the environmental aspects (air quality, CO2 emissions) and the economic aspects (return on capital), but also the social ones (quality of life).

Different countries face different challenges reaching energy transition / climate change adaptations. See two examples below:

Croatia:

- € 300 Mio structural funds spent, € 200 Mio for public, € 100 Mio for residential buildings
- Construction sector can`t keep up
- Dependency on EU funds. Banks reluctant

Around 300 Million Euro structural funds were spent in Croatia for renovation of buildings, but the construction sector cannot keep up with this investment. There is a large dependency on EU funds. It is not always easy for people to get funding to finance renewable energy projects and sustainable development and it is not always tangible – it is not like having a building you can sell again.

Greece:

- Good opportunity for the market
- Unstable economic situation that render long
- Term commitments difficult
- Policies targeted to wrong target groups

The main challenge in Greece is the unstable economic situation. It will take more time for them to effectively start thinking about a sustainable built environment. The opportunity is, if you reach a low level you can only go up. Further policies are not always targeted to the right groups. They are sometimes limited only to particular groups for example to low income groups. These groups however do not always see the benefits of a sustainable built environment.

In general, the main challenges on the job in the built environment sector can be summarized as:

- Communication of refurbishment in a wider framework including quality of life (noise reduction), comfort, multi-generational perspective
- The project design must respond to the different "languages" of the involved groups, in particular financial institutes and ESCOs
- Budget policies must allow to use the cost savings also in the following periods and avoid that money not spent returns into the general budget
- Energy savings must be verified through empirical data and not theoretical calculations
- Without real reduction of energy consumption renewables will not save us (one issue: grid)

2.3 HOW TO POOL RESOURCES?

The main message is: if resources are scarce, they need to be bundled to create relative abundances.

Resources in general, what they mean and what they are.

There are two groups of resources: tangible and intangible resources. Tangible resources are for instance financial resources such as public financing (national/local budget) or money coming from development funds; investment banks and private banks who want to invest their money in good projects.

Among the intangible resources there are programs, collaborations, networks, awareness and professional cultures. For these intangible to come to bear, decision makers must be aware of them and now how to activiate them.

In order to be functional there need to be synergies between tangible and intangible resources. One without the other will not work. **"Joint Actions & Synergies!"**

On the material side of the buildings to be refurbished pooling means to create "bundles" that become part of a single project rendering it thus more interesting for investors and ESCOs. The Interreg Med project ENERJ is working exactly on the organizational and legal conditions for joint actions and intends training joint action coordinators as a professional figure to facilitate the design of joint projects.

A governance problem is the frequent lack of communication between the national and the local level with the first one taking too little into account the conditions on the local level were the implementation takes place. However it is also true that frequently on the local level when goals are defined and measures decided, often the administration does not take into account what the higher level has already defined or recognised as being an important goal to reach. So a virtuous circle has to substitute this lack of governance with the local experience feeding form the bottom up into the definition of general goals at the national level that then are taken up by the local one.

An important reality when talking about pooling resources, are energy cooperatives, citizens' coops, energy communities, where people join to achieve their activities and interests, but also to gain profit. Investing in renewable energy and energy efficiency here is often embedded in a wider framework of energy transition.

<u>Recommendation</u>:

- When dealing with energy efficiency in building look for possibilities of pooling resources
    - Using different sources of financing (European and national funds, bank loans)
    - Putting more buildings into one "bundle" for a joint action (InterregMed ENERJ)
- Begin with limited, feasible actions and grow to bigger initiatives
- Be aware of energy cooperatives and energy communities as possible actors

3 Capacity to act: Policy implementation and participation I/II

The goal of energy transition is a measurable reduction of CO2 emissions. Therefore, working on adaptations of buildings towards nearly zero-energy buildings is a precondition. Furthermore, a maximisation of energy efficiency in general and smart transport concepts need to be fostered.

For a change in the system, all stakeholders have to get involved. Stakeholders to be involved are professionals, experts but most important the citizens. Building awareness is a key point to reach energy transition and climate change adaptations.

3.1 WHAT ARE POTENTIAL COMMON ACTIVITIES TO REACH ENERGY TRANSITION / CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATIONS?

In order to reduce CO2 emissions and to increase cities resilience deep infrastructural changes are needed. The big challenge that emerges is the reduction of CO2 emissions and concurrently an increase in cities resilience.

Some infrastructural changes that are needed are ICT for safety, near-zero energy buildings, maximisation of energy efficiency & RES, maximisation of smart transport and smart metering.

To reach the goal of energy transition and climate change adaptations training and education of stakeholders is a must. Further, the involvement of stakeholders in the decisions is another important issue. Capitalisation and implementation of good practice, optimisation of water and energy cycles as well as optimisation on the life cycle of products and the service chain are some activities that need to be fulfilled to reach the goal of energy transition.

The crucial issues to be tackled are the involvement of stakeholders in a structured way. (stakeholders are citizens, professionals, etc. that need to be involved in climate change adaptations), the improvement of soil permeability in public areas, the increase of green areas & afforestation, avoid monopoly markets, improve the central role of ICT sensors and capture the rain water and improve the grey water systems

3.2 WHAT IS CAPACITY TO ACT? BENEFITS OF THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR FROM THE PUBLIC / ADMINISTRATIVE PERSPECTIVE?

Capacity to act means: changing mentality, changing mind set, involving different groups, enabling a bottom up symmetrical governance, eliciting needs instead of problems and changing legislative framework (in many cases its constraint).

Main target groups and their methodologies:

- Public Administrations (→ co-creation, digital technologies)
- Citizens (→ co-creation; gamification, digital technologies)
- NGO´s (→ co-creation; gamification, digital technologies)
- Technical Stakeholders / bodies:
    - Universities / RI (Academic)
    - Professionals (→ co-creation)
    - Private organisations / businesses

Different kinds of methodologies can be used to involve as many people as possible to the different target groups. Digital technology is the most important methodology because this is the technology for the change. Further methodologies are gamification and co-creation. Another important point in this framework is the motivation of persons. It is possible to motivate people by giving them a short term vision or a long term vision. In the short term vision the only effective way is to make the economic advantages evident. Economic indicators can be effective to motivate people to change. In the long term vision the main point is education.

There are various ways to exchange information to young people and older citizens. One effective tool is carrying out energy audits. In general, for dissemination and transfer, time changes and social media are most important to transfer information and to involve the young generation.

<u>Recommendation:</u>

As a general recommendation, young generation involvement is considered a must, both for long lasting results and for the transfer of knowledge. NGOs are very important and essential in both technical and in social aspects. NGOs can reach all the target groups with different purposes and have volunteer groups.

3.3 HOW TO INTEGRATE THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT / REFURBISHMENT OF BUILDINGS?

The challenge in the housing sector is to improve unsustainable energy consumption by buildings. To push householders / owners to renovations, energy audits and free consultancy offers can be a motivation. But incentives are not always effective enough. Policies for renovations are in need. With attention to peoples real needs, the best and most cost effective options can be found.

Stakeholders to get involved are private sectors, householders, owners, companies as well as professionals and technicians. The problems faced in present are not just the unsustainable energy usage by buildings but also the difficult financing and loans in energy efficiency and in sustainable buildings and refurbishments. In addition, technical and financial information for stakeholders is missing.

To integrate the private sector in the development / refurbishment of buildings the motivation for improvement has to be increased as well as the householders trust in institutions and professional advisers. To reach people the focus of instructions always has to be on people's needs and wants. Finally, a financing from banks and institutions is crucial to realize a refurbishment.

Different countries have different approaches to deal with the issue of renovations towards sustainability. Some countries offer tax rebates and incentives – which are sometimes not effective or not effective enough. Others have organizational bodies and for push renovations. Other countries are tackling this problem with policies and push for the renovations, what is somehow more effective.

<u>Recommendation:</u>

- Energy audits should be carried out in buildings, also free consultancy offered by local authorities
- Organizational audits models for consumer associations network of professionals
- Involving professional stakeholders also in the planning phase
- Choose the best cost effective options by means of analytic tools or computer simulators
- Tailored information to customers as sometimes too much info is worse than no info
- Attention to people real needs

Integrating the private sector in the development of the neighborhoods bears many challenges. One challenge is that the neighborhoods need to be created more attractive for private citizens (that should stay there) and for private investors (increasing the value of the properties). The question emerges: what can be done?

Urban planning needs to be correctly co-organised and efficient services need to be provided to make them attractive and create tangible improvements. This means finding solutions for transport (e.g. car sharing, EVs, smart parking areas, in demand services), which is a big problem for people living in the neighborhood. Also finding solutions for other services like co-working spaces, services and infrastructure like ICT Technologies (e.g. smart material, security, smart lighting) in order to improve energy efficiency and make them more sustainable. Moreover, there is a need to find solutions for facilities for children, sport centres, green areas, building infrastructure, etc. which are sponsored by private investors. These actions result in an increasing quality of live and in an increasing value for real estates (property prizes).

To reach these goals, stakeholders have to be involved in urban planning. Further an improvement of the services to citizens and a better information flow has to be guaranteed. Many possibilities of involvement can be realized (e.g. neighborhood walking, neighborhood watching etc.). Moreover, showing results to citizens can increase their motivation. All these actions support a participatory approach and an active engagement of citizens and stakeholders.

4 Tools & Indicators: their usage and necessary adaptations, Energy renovation in buildings

The use of assessment systems for buildings, but also for neighborhoods and territories is very useful e.g. for planning new districts. With an assessment tool, it is possible to test different scenarios and this facilitates decision-making. The biggest challenges facing in present are the lack of data and the various reporting formats of the different tools. Education and training of technicians towards sustainability transpose and the use of at least one assessment tool is crucial.

4.1 WHAT TOOLS FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT ARE IN USE ON THE JOB? WHAT ARE THEIR STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES?

All these tools share some common problems: one is the **lack of data**: e.g. to calculate performance. Moreover, lack of access to data and lack of data is quite a challenging issue for local authorities.

Another problem is the **lack of incentives** (direct incentives and indirect incentives) and the lack of **information to users and to citizens**. Sometimes the users of a sustainable building do not even know that they are in a sustainable building. The focus should be set on informing the users to eliminate this problem.

One of the challenges faced with these tools that are used at different levels is the **interoperability**. The question is how a rating tool at building level can be interesting for a local authority to help and support to reach the goals?

The **various reporting formats make results incomparable** at territorial level, but also at building level. One more problem is that some tools **focus too much on energy**.

<u>Recommendation:</u>

There is an opportunity at the 2030 Agenda that covers mainly topics of sustainability and energy. Further a tool for decision makers / decision-making process should be developed in order to have a better action plan for authorities at all levels.

4.2 HOW TO INTEGRATE THE CESBA APPROACH IN RUNNING SYSTEMS?

First of all, education and training are very important to integrate the CESBA approach in the running system. At least to educate and train technicians towards sustainability transpose and get them to use the assessment systems – at least one of them. In the project CESBA MED the possibility to assess the sustainability of different scenarios needs to be developed for instance when developing a new district (refurbishment at neighborhood level). This point is very interesting, because it does not exist in the market of tools. Now the project CESBA MED is in the testing phase and the results will be integrated in the CESBA approach. There is no solution, but some links between urban funds and criteria exist. European institutions could be interested in these criteria. Another thing that is connected to the linkage between EU funds and criteria is the use of KPIs for selecting projects eligible for public funds.

8 indicators (KPIs) have been identified for the CESBA Neighborhood Award (within the project CESBA MED) and participants need to calculate at least 7 KPIs:

The 8 KPIs for the CESBA Neighborhood Award 2019 are as follows:

- Ecological value of land
- Use stage energy cost for public buildings
- Share of renewable energy on total final thermal energy consumption
- Total GHG Emissions from energy used
- Consumption of water for residential population
- Ambient (outdoor) air quality with respect to particulates
- Quality of pedestrian and bicycle network
- Community involvement in urban planning activities

4.3 WHAT ARE POTENTIAL COMMON ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE RUNNING SYSTEMS?

An earlier and better way of involving and engaging the end user is in need. In addition, collaborative work between local authority departments (on horizontal level between the different departments in the cities) has to get more effective. Digitalisation of documentation can help a lot in making it more effective and reduce time (e.g. Catalonian example).

Knowledge is a common good. Sharing stories on good practices, failures and lessons learned should be shared among stakeholders. A network for sharing examples should be developed. The

development of a KPI related database on inspiring practices and solutions (multi-scale = building / city / territory) makes sense (e.g. on the CESBA Wiki platform). By working with KPIs one problem arises: There is a lack in the feedback on KPIs. There is no instruction for the user, how to improve the KPIs. A linkage to the database of best practices on the CESBA Wiki page with instructions for improvements on the KPIs has to be established, but also how can KPIs get more dynamic? If one KPI is improved, what impact does this have on other KPIs – to help people to decide which issue has to be tackled first. KPIs have to be seen as something that has to be revised constantly. Regular discussions for updating and improvement of KPIs are needed.

Open issue:

How can a smart interaction to the public take place? There are smart buildings, smart city, etc. How is it possible to interact with the smart aspects?

4.4 HOW TO TRANSMIT THE PROJECTS RESULTS INTO POLICIES?

7 possible recommendations can be identified on how to transmit the projects results into policies:

1. The policy recommendations have to address a specific and existing directive. (e.g. recast of EED / EPBD) They have to see that the proposals have a clear space in the existing framework.
2. Link the recommendations to the existing framework to be reconstructive, not destructive.
3. They have to be short
4. They have to be attractive
5. Look at past projects recommendations “Network of Recommenders” (to see what was the last status, what is the current status; Create a kind of network of existing recommendations!)
6. Each level needs their own recommendations (e.g. for local, regional, national and European Level)
7. Empower the capacity to act of municipalities and regions (e.g. availability of data for municipalities), because in the end they are the ones in charge for acting. They know the program from the ground. Capacity to act needs to be increased!

5 CESBA City Network, Circular Economy

The CESBA City Network focuses on the collaboration with existing city networks, the development and creation of city networks, the reasons and possibilities for cities using the CESBA approach as well as on future developments. The CESBA City Network disposes over valuable knowledge (e.g. knowledge on the development of assessment tools, knowledge on models of decision-making etc.) that cities and other city networks can benefit from. The key question cities need to deal with is, whether it makes sense to create a new network or to collaborate with existing networks. However, for the collaboration and the establishment of relationships with other city networks, the CESBA association needs to develop suitable strategies.

The topic “Circular Economy” will be tackled within the frame of the next Sprint Workshop.

5.1 HOW TO COLLABORATE WITH EXISTING CITY NETWORKS?

“Why should a city desire to join a CESBA City Network?”

Some very positive benefits can be pointed out here. In particular, it is the possibility for a city to gain knowledge: knowledge to develop its own assessment tools on the base of CESBA’s generic framework and knowledge on models of decision-making.

Another benefit is sharing experience as well as sharing costs (e.g. sharing cost for expertise, for research, etc.)

However, there are also some negative aspects in terms of constraints. If someone decides to enter a network, they will be somehow strapped and will have to apply the approach of the network.

The key question is: “Does it make sense to create a new network or is it more comfortable to look for collaboration with existing networks?”

In order to empower existing cities networks knowledge can be provided by CESBA. Therefore, collaboration is an important aspect in terms of not setting up a new network, but for instance working with med cities, energy cities, sea40 and other networks that can be empowered with CESBAs tools.

However, here comes the dilemma. The knowledge could be something attractive to join CESBA as association, but if CESBA transfers its knowledge to other networks, CESBA risks losing its attractiveness. Now knowledge from CESBA is given only when joining the CESBA association. Therefore, CESBA needs to think about what could be the future of CESBA as an initiative.

Another point is, that it does not make sense to talk about the city network when the network involves different levels of public authorities for example the regions. Sometimes there is a certain

coherence between the regional policies and the local policies. The system is used for the multilevel programs: vertical (government, region, municipalities) and horizontal (departments).

One of the purposes is to implement strategies - urban strategies, which go at different levels: from an European dimension to national, regional and cities aspects. Here the city's network could be useful because it empowers as a tool and makes it easier to have a common knowledge through this network.

Once a city joins a network to gain knowledge on assessment systems it will use them in their local or regional policies for incentives and so on, resulting in a very strong connection between policies and tools in the network.

5.2 HOW TO DEVELOP AND CREATE THE CITY NETWORKS?

As a starting point in developing and creating the city networks, the implementation of a benchmark can be considered. For this benchmark each CESBA MED partner should be involved e.g. through compiling and using an excel file. (define which information is needed?)

There are three objectives that need to be taken into account when contacting a network:

- **Short term aspect:** provoking a meeting or webinar with cities to see how many cities might be interested in the CESBA approach.
- **Mid-term aspect**: having a dedicated working group within these networks. Therefore, use an existing structure to continue to speak about the CESBA approach.
- **Long term aspect**: this is an open question: should it be the cities that should be member or should it be the network that is member of the CESBA community?

The emphasize should be on contacting other networks e.g. regional networks. It may be more difficult to go down to the cities when reaching regional networks.

Further, also the ones, who are in charge to develop political strategies, might be the ones who are in need of such CESBA approach.

Another issue is trying to get technical association on board, so they can be part of the CESBA community. These technical associations are a good contribution and a good link with cities, CESBA wants to get in its network.

5.3 WHY AND HOW SHOULD CITIES USE CESBA APPROACH?

Strengths	Weak points
Free	Other purpose package
Contextualised	Well known
Link strategies – urban KPIs	Ø Economical model: what about CESBA approach in 5 years

The strengths of CESBAs approach are that the approach of CESBA is free, can be tailored and contextualised. Further, the approach can make a link between urban strategy and KPIs. Therefore, there is a linkage between political aspects and technical aspects.

On the other hand, LEED or BREEAM are well known. This other purpose package can be much easier for some cities because everything is already inside and they don`t have to contextualise. Further, there is no model for CESBA. What happens next, if there is no other European project with CESBA Alps or CESBA MED? CESBA still needs, if the CESBA tool should be proposed to cities to use the tool, to find money to update the existing tools. This might be an issue, if CESBA is not able to come up with an answer for this problem.

Open questions:

Should CESBA develop more specific tools?

What about economic issues after the end of CESBA EU projects to further develop and update existing tools and to contextualise these tools?

What about new communication documents for cities? CESBA develops many documents for example in the project CESBA MED, but doesn`t explain them in that way that the CESBA approach makes a good link between political strategies and KPIs as well as tools and targets.

5.4 FUTURE OF CESBA?

The overall recommendation is not to establish another network, but trying to work with the existing network. In the project CESBA MED the task from establishing a new network should be changed in establishing relationships with existing networks. The different kinds of networks should be identified: e.g. MED Cities or other networks in order to establish cooperation and understanding. This means understanding on how to empower them by giving access to CESBAs results and therefore establishing synergies between networks!

Further CESBA needs a change in CESBA as an association in order to increase the number of members and to increase the critical mass. CESBA should focus more on its scope, its mission and its vision. CESBA needs to work on assessment tools, creating an integrating multi scale system. CESBA can have different projects in the different areas (Alpine Space, Mediterranean, etc.) but in the end, CESBA needs to put the pieces of the projects in one integrated system.

Further CESBA needs to work on models on the use of these assessment systems. CESBA needs to create a model of multilevel governance, create a model of decision-making and explain how CESBA can improve specific policies, plans, etc. CESBA needs models telling a city how to use the system to improve their urban planning; how to use the system to improve the sustainability of strategic environmental assessment etc.

CESBA association needs to become better in selling products, examples and knowledge!

Working on tools is one thing but finding different channels to promote them is the other thing. Further, besides policies CESBA has to work on the participatory guarantee system, which is another channel to reach the voluntary certification (e.g. the successful model produced by BDM).

A change in the participation of public authorities in CESBA should be considered. CESBA needs to think about another business model for public authorities to increase their participation in the CESBA association (raise a critical mass with other networks and commissions). Moreover, CESBA needs to change the way public authorities and others can participate, because many are not willing to pay 500 EUR to be a member.

The goal of CESBA as a community is involving as much as possible individuals for creating new projects, new ideas and new working groups!

5.5 CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The topic circular economy was not dealt with in more detail in the frame of the 5th CESBA Sprint Workshop and is postponed until the next Sprint Workshop.

6 New common projects

Discussions among all the participants of the CESBA Sprint Workshop show within the following chapter common issues new projects and CESBA will have to deal with. Further, there were discussion on how to use the results of the Sprint Conference in daily work and what could be implemented through common projects.

6.1 WHAT ARE COMMON ISSUES?

The discussions show the following common issues among all the participants:

- **Communication is a challenge**: Difficulty to communicate energy efficiency in buildings – not a very attractive theme; The way how it is communicated is often too technical.
- **Tools, common grounds, stock of knowledge**: There are many European projects and somehow it should be possible finding and using some evaluation system in order to find out from all the projects the promising parts and what actions are planned to really take; What is the consolidated stock of knowledge; CESBA has many tools – maybe there is one super tool?
- **Access / sharing data**: access to data and sharing data is a big issue; importance of data for CESBA.
- **Capacity to act for administrations**: in the end its local authorities implementing the data decided at EU level.
- **Top priority to sustainability**: Install in people, in general public and policy the importance of sustainability. This is matter of education; it should not be just a static issue; it should be given top priority to it.
- **Not only on energy – non energy related benefits**: People are too much focusing on energy and forget that there are plenty of other benefits = non energy related benefits.
- **Get consensus of parties**: important to get the consensus of different parties.
- **Strategies on local level**: There are assessment tools at building level or neighborhood level, but there is a bigger need for assessment tools at local level.
- **Simple / easy tool**: CESBA needs something easy to use, not a too sophisticated tool; CESBA needs something to help them to really implement a tool.

- **Addressing spatial planning**: exploit the potential of the tools.
- **Tools for coordination**: How to effectively start to use the results of the project? If CESBA addresses a city network and would like to share experience with other cities, then the linkage should be there.
- Result must reach the commission
- Taking CESBA seriously
- Commission spends money without proofing results / impact
- Projects implement EU-Strategies
- Just do lobbying in Brussels
- Need narratives / governance
- **Future of CESBA**: What does CESBA need for the next 5-10 years? Benchmarking and strategies are needed!

6.2 HOW TO USE RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE IN DAILY WORK?

The discussions among all the participants show how the results of the conference can be used in daily work:

- Use CESBA for help
  - Tool (cheap)
  - Indicators (call for tender)
  - Translate SDG to local level
  - Implement – EU directives
- Monitoring the development at local / regional level
- Provider of framework and data & tool to local level
- Conferences, consultancy → knowledge transfer
- Seeking contact with representatives, creating synergies
- Designing buildings / optimization (support)
- Improve capacity to act
- New projects
- Share knowledge to city network
- Common lobbying e.g. policy papers, networks…

- Use results at regional level: offer the tool to municipalities and help them to assess their sustainability situation, to recognize the resources and to help them with further actions (conferences, consultancy, testing, etc.)

6.3 WHAT CAN BE IMPLEMENTED THROUGH COMMON PROJECTS?

The discussions among all the participants show what can be implemented through common projects:

- Dissemination aspects
- People with social focus
- Reduce number of indicators
- Indicators too complicated → wider explanations needed
- What are actions to improve the results using an indicator?
- Using data → improving usage of data
- Benefits using the tools
- EU Programs (2-year break)
- Foundations / big companies
- Energy companies
- Contain costs
- CESBA facilitates application of projects
- CSW connected to calls