

Territorial Assessment CESBA Alps

EU-Policy Paper



CESBA Alps - Territorial Assessment

EU-Policy Paper

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Preface

This booklet sums up the results of the EU Interreg Alpine Space project “CESBA Alps”.
It is of special interest for decision makers in politics.



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CESBA Alps Observer

Evaluating Territories – Completion of the CESBA assessment approach

Based on experiences in assessing the levels “buildings” and “neighborhoods” the CESBA Network has developed an assessment scheme for territories.

The CESBA STT based on common key performance indicators (KPI) steers public and private efforts to increase the sustainability of a territory. The CESBA STT package consists of the CESBA Passport, CESBA Atlas, CESBA STT online-tool and the CESBA STT training.

Within the project CESBA Alps a valuable guidance for politicians and administrations at regional and local level has been created and is ready for broad implementation.

Jacopo Chiara
Regione Piemonte
Lead Partner CESBA Alps



A territorial sustainability assessment system

We cannot talk about sustainable development without inflecting it at the local level. At the same time the local level has to be in compliance with the sustainable objectives defined at national and European level.

Within the CESBA Alps project, the first tool for the sustainable development assessment of territories has been generated, using a common methodology. With a list of 280 Indicators, it could be contextualized at local level and used for setting a scoring/rating system. This tool allows to reflect local standards and degrees in the sustainability field defining for each assessment criterion a territorial performance scale.

Moreover 18 KPIs in line with the UN 2030 Agenda and EUSALP strategy goals have been defined to assess the sustainability territories performance at transnational level: they are the core of CESBA Passport that allows to compare territories performance in absolute terms.

The CESBA Alps tools will support the sustainability assessment of a territory, the definition of objective performance targets and the decision making in territorial planning processes.

Executive Summary



CESBA

CESBA (Common European Sustainable Built Environment Assessment) is a bottom-up developed concept aiming at creating a common framework for measuring the sustainability level of the built environment in different areas and at different territorial scales.

During the last 20 years, a huge variety of different assessment concepts for the state of the sustainability of the built environment had emerged all over Europe - from buildings to territories.

This is why sustainability experts, during the course of a number of meetings and preparatory projects, formed a network creating a common assessment framework based on the experiences on the local level.

Common indicators would allow benchmarking between the different assessed entities and make it easier to keep the big picture in mind, thus contributing to achieving the goals of important strategic programmes, like the UN Sustainable Development Goals or the EU Strategy for the Alpine Region.

So far, those findings were mainly applicable to single buildings or small-scale urban areas, though. This proved not to be sufficient for many places in the Alpine Space, which are characterized by low population and building density and interdependences that span over larger distances, over whole municipalities or even small regions.

This is why the CESBA Sustainable Territories project (CESBA Alps) was developed. It aimed at finding ways on harmonizing sustainability indicators on a regional level in different parts of the rural Alpine Space, at the same time adapting the principles from former CESBA projects to the new concept.



11 Partners and 21 Observers

Besides a total of 21 observers from a variety of different aspects of sustainability in the built environment, a group of 11 project partners from Italy, France, Germany, Slovenia, Austria and Liechtenstein successfully applied for an Interreg Alpine Space project with a total budget of 2.60 mio. EUR, out of which 2.21 mio. EUR are co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) of the European Union under priority 2 – low carbon Alpine Space.

The project started in December 2015 and ends in June 2019. The Lead Partner role was taken over by the Environment and Territorial Government Directorate of Piedmont Region in Italy.

In a first step, all project partners compared the indicators used by them in their own regions to assess the sustainability of the built environment. It proved that the way that sustainability was assessed hugely varied between the project partners.

This is why CESBA Alps decided to create a common generic framework for future sustainability assessments. Under this framework, the sustainability of territories may be assessed in a way which makes the results comparable among each other but at the same time the assessment may be contextualized to the local situation.

The generic framework

The generic framework consists of a list of 352 criteria describing various aspects of sustainability. They offer an opportunity for local contextualization. For comparability, though, it is important to agree on a shorter and operative list of criteria that need to be assessed by everybody. This is why the project partners, after a series of workshops and after pilot testing in nine Alpine regions, agreed on 18 mandatory and 11 recommended so-called Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). The KPIs all come from the generic framework module “territorial performance assessment” and provide information about important aspects of the assessment areas territories and environment, energy and resources consumption, infrastructures and services, society and economy.

The KPIs may be monitored using a newly developed CESBA STT (Sustainable Territories Tool), which suggests certain graphs and descriptive methods to achieve easily comparable results and benchmarks. A tailor-made IT tool additionally helps in achieving this goal. The results of the CESBA STT may also be transformed into cartographical maps using GIS technology (CESBA Atlas).

Almost all regional policies at stake in the Alpine space deal with sustainability issues. Therefore the CESBA STT may become an important strategic tool for local and regional policy makers to get a holistic picture of the state of sustainability of the areas they are responsible for. It will be necessary, though, that they provide their regional authorities with sufficient resources to keep up and further develop the system. CESBA is also open to certifying territories in terms of sustainability. The significance of the CESBA STT should be lobbied at other governments and especially in Brussels.

The CESBA STT initiative was communicated during a number of events both in Europe and world-wide. For the local implementation, the foundation of the CESBA Local Committees (CLCs) proved important. An important contribution for the future of the CESBA initiative are the CESBA Sprint Workshops, which support the development and the dissemination of the concept.



Background - The CESBA initiative

Different Assessment methods for sustainability

Sustainability is one of the key concepts of our days. Making more efficient use of the resources of our planet is widely accepted to be one of the main challenges of our times. Of course, this especially holds true when thinking about the built environment.

But what ways are there to tell if your way of building is really sustainable? In order to answer this question, a lot of stakeholders have developed their own monitoring concepts, all of them giving evidence about the amount of sustainability of the assessed entity. Some years ago, the number of different building assessment tools counted to more than 80.

This, of course, makes it difficult to compare the efficiency of sustainability measures. Not all aspects of sustainability are recognized and valued in the same way everywhere in Europe. Local stakeholders are involved in different ways. Data are collected in a different way and on different spatial scales. All these factors make benchmarking the results of the single assessments very difficult. At the same time, the market for providing sustainable solutions in building became very fragmented due to the various requirements in different areas.

The idea for a common framework

This is why a number of actors from different EU projects started discussing about how to tackle this undesirable situation. They created the vision of agreeing on a joint European directive on how to measure the sustainability of built environments. In 2012, the concept of CESBA (Common European Sustainable Built Environment Assessment) was formulated and launched by a statement. More and more partners joined in and participated in workshops further developing the concept.



The so-called CESBA Sprint Workshop method played a crucial role on this way, inviting international experts to work, in a structured way, on common goals that may be evaluated on the local level afterwards. Finally, in 2015, the loose initiative was formalized by the foundation of an association located in Schwarzenberg in Vorarlberg, Austria.

Too many different sustainability assess- ment tools

- Comparability is not given
- Not all aspects of sustainability are recognized and valued
- Data are collected in different ways and on different spatial scales

CESBA Vision

The vision of CESBA is a Europe where high quality living in a sustainable built environment is the common standard practice. CESBA's mission is to facilitate the diffusion and adoption of sustainable built environment principles among all stakeholders of the built environment sector through the use of harmonized assessment systems in the whole life cycle of the built environment.

This is why it is important that CESBA is a meeting point between the top-down and bottom-up approach. By creating a joint framework, at the same time, local and regional autonomy in dealing with sustainability issues can more easily be justified and valued. This shall be achieved by following the principles of CESBA – always put the user first, deal with all aspects of sustainability (i.e. ecological, environmental and social) make sure you make the system comparable at the same time as taking regional contexts into account and develop a tool which is simple to use by involving local knowledge in a transparent, open-source-based way.

A generic tool with commonly accepted indicators

The core of the CESBA idea is to agree on a set of commonly accepted crucial indicators, the so-called Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), which need to be assessed by everybody adopting the CESBA system. CESBA offers certification, training, and service around all aspects of building, starting from defining the goals of the building project, through the design, the planning, the procurement, the implementation, the commissioning and the usage of the building.

For benchmarking purposes, CESBA developed a generic tool. It is based on KPIs and programmed as an easy-to-use Excel spreadsheet. Using this tool, both single buildings and neighbourhoods may be assessed with regard to their degree of sustainability. The tool was produced in three different mutations, taking into account the differences between new and existing buildings and buildings with cultural heritage value.



The project CESBA Alps

Need for regionalization – the project goals

The peculiarities of the Alpine space

The need for a low carbon economy in the Alps is urgent. During the last 120 years, the average temperature in the Alps has risen by almost 2°C, which is almost double the global average. The change caused by that endangers many inhabited areas in the Alps – many studies show that global warming increases the risk for floods, avalanches and landslides.

At the same time, a part of the problem is homemade. People living in the Alps consume around 10 % more energy per capita than the average European. This of course has to do with the peculiarities of living in remote rural regions: Less dense housing areas, more need for mobility, less public transport, less joint facilities, and all above the harsh climate of the Alpine space.

From local to regional

This is why the CESBA partnership decided to develop the existing methods aimed at single buildings and small neighbourhoods to a larger territorial scale, allowing also small regions in the Alpine Space between 50 km² and 500 km² assess the sustainability of their built environment. By taking into account specific aspects concerning life in rural Alpine regions, the newly developed regional tool will support decision making in regional planning and the implementation of low carbon strategies and policy instruments at a regional level.

Climate Challenges in the Alpine Space

- Temperature in the Alps has risen by almost 2°C in the last 120 years - double of the global average
- People living in the Alps consume 10% more energy per capita than the average European
- Risk of landslides, floods and avalanches will increase with global warming



Partnership

11 Partners and 21 Observers

The EU Interreg Alpine Space project “CESBA Alpine Space – Sustainable Territories” (CESBA Alps) was handed in to the programme authorities under Programme priority 2 – Low Carbon Alpine Space and Special objective SO2.1 - Establish transnationally integrated low carbon policy instruments. The project lasted over a period of time of 42 months, starting in December 2015 and ending in June 2019.

The project was implemented by 11 project partners from Italy, France, Germany, Slovenia, Austria and Liechtenstein.

The partners were supported by 21 project observers. Responsibility for the various work packages of the project was shared between the project partners. The total budget of the project amounted to 2.60 mio. EUR, out of which 2.21 mio. EUR were co-financed by the European Regional Development fund (ERDF).

Testing areas in six states

The 11 partners subsequently created CESBA Local Committees (CLC) and tested methods in parts of the 9 following regional entities:

- Piedmont, Lombardy and Veneto regions (Italy)
- Auvergne Rhône-Alpes and Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur regions (France)
- Chiemgauer Alpen region (Germany)
- Vorarlberg (Austria)
- The states of Slovenia
- And Liechtenstein



Project Partners

- Regione Piemonte, Environment and Territorial Government Directorate, Torino, Italy (Lead Partner)
- iiSBE Italia R&D srl, Torino, Italy
- Regione Lombardia, Urban Planning Department, Milano, Italy
- Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Énergie Environnement Regional Agency, Villeurbanne, France
- Regione del Veneto, Spatial Planning Department, Venice, Italy
- Regionalentwicklung Vorarlberg eGen, Regional Agency, Alberschwende, Austria
- E-Zavod, Institute for Comprehensive Development Solutions, Ptuj, Slovenia
- Hochschule für angewandte Wissenschaften München, Department of Architecture, Munich, Germany
- CESBA Association - Common European Sustainable Built Environment Assessment, Schwarzenberg, Austria
- EnviroBAT-BDM, Public Business Support Organisation, Marseille, France
- Liechtenstein Institute for Strategic Development, Vaduz, Liechtenstein

Process of Evolving CESBA STT

The need for harmonization of assessment systems – the generic framework and Sustainable Territory Tool

A multitude of indicators

All project partners have to deal with a huge variety of indicators that both on a local and international level provide information about the sustainability of their regional entities. The partners screened 64 different sources and found out that, in total, the nine regional plus the transnational entities use a total of 645 different indicators to assess the state of sustainability.

Their distribution does not reflect the equal importance of the three aspects of sustainability – ecology, economy, social status – but shows a quite big skewness towards ecology. Out of the 645 indicators, 68 % deal with ecological issues, only 32 % with social and economic sustainability.

In addition to that, it might seem rather easy to calculate certain indicators, most of all the quantitative ones. But in order to get a clear statement about the state of sustainability, the relevant indicators have to be transferred into a common system which makes the performance of the indicators comparable.

This system also has to take into account that certain indicators probably will be more important in terms of sustainability than others. So the indicators not only have to be made comparable, but also need to be weighted and subsequently aggregated.



The STT

- 18 mandatory and 11 recommended Key Performance Indicators

Visualized through:

- CESBA Passport (standardized graphs & tables)
- CESBA Atlas (geographical maps)

A training system for the appropriate use of CESBA STT will be implemented



A generic framework and a common tool

This is why CESBA Alps has agreed to organize its sustainability assessment following a commonly agreed generic framework. “Generic” means that the system still needs to be configured to carry out an assessment in a specific territory. It needs to be contextualized to local conditions in order to reflect the regional sustainability priorities and practices. The contextualization takes place through the selection of the active assessment criteria and the assignment of a weight and a performance scale to them. At the same time, the fact that all project partners use the same basic methodology makes the results comparable, despite the necessary local contextualization.

In addition to that, by creating a common tool for the assessment, the territorial results get even more comparable and more simple to use for benchmarking. This is why CESBA Alps has decided not only to use a common generic framework, but also to develop and test a standardized tool, the CESBA Sustainable Territories Tool (STT), as the main result of the Interreg project. This tool may in the future also be transferred to other territories inside or even outside the Alpine Space.

The CESBA STT Online Tool

To facilitate benchmarking and a better visualization of the results of the CESBA STT, an online tool was developed. Based on the selection of criteria, indicators and target values through each participating territory, the online tool calculates the normalized values and clusters the indicators. It proposes standardized tables, diagrams and charts that may be exported to be used in the final reporting about the state of sustainability and used for a better visualization when benchmarking with other territories. When updated regularly, the online tool can help with the follow-up of the development of the state of sustainability of a territory.

For an even better benchmarking between different territories, the CESBA Passport was developed. It is an add-on to the online tool, creating a standardized report for all territories, enabling them to compare results using the same ways of data output, like the same type of charts, diagrams and tables.

Assessment criteria

The CESBA Alps generic framework consists of a number of sets of criteria that are grouped into three modules and have been positively checked for their contribution to the UN Strategic Development Goals and the goals of the EUSALP programme:

- The information module,
- The capacity to act module and
- The territorial performance assessment module.

The information module gives an overview over those facts which characterize a territory without or almost without describing the territory's effort to increase its sustainability. They deal with climate (temperatures, precipitation, ...), land (geology, general land use, ...), natural risks (landslides, avalanches, floods, ...), demography (population, age distribution, fertility, ...), and the general potential for renewable energy.

The capacity to act module describes the existing policies for participation and governance which are important prerequisites for a sustainable development (land use and urban planning strategies, disaster preparedness, safeguarding of the qualities of the cultural landscape,...).

The largest module is the territorial performance assessment module. It consists of 5 assessment areas with a total of 35 categories:

- Territories and environment (water quality, nature and biodiversity, landscape, waste, emissions, noise, ...)
- Energy and resource consumption (energy and water consumption, land and building stock use, ...)
- Infrastructures and services (mobility, health services, education, ...)
- Society (socio-economic aspects, cultural aspects, ...)
- Economy (local economy, tourism, agriculture, ...)

Making criteria comparable

The key to making the scores of the single criteria comparable is the normalization of the results. For each criterion, the discrete results of the calculation are transferred to a rougher between -1 (a score which is under the minimum acceptable performance) and +5 (a score which is excellent or even ideal). These scores are then, in the end, weighted to get a final result for each criterion. These final results may then be accumulated by a simple addition to a total score per category and assessment area or the assessed territory as a whole.

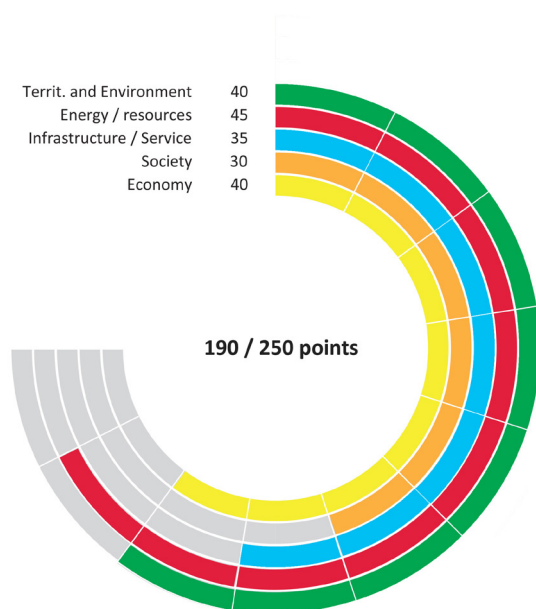


Mandatory KPIs

Assessment area	Category	Criterion
Territory and Environment	Land	A1.6: CO2 sequestration through bio-sequestration
	Water quality	A2.4: Good ecological status: surface water bodies
	Water quality	A2.7: Good ground water body chemical status: groundwaters
	Nature / biodiversity	A3.1: Green infrastructure
	Landscape	A4.6: Protected natural heritages
	Landscape	A4.7: Protected cultural heritages
	Waste	A5.6: Recycled share of produced waste
	Emissions	A8.1: Greenhouse gas emissions
	Quality of air	A9.1: Exposure to air pollution
	Energy consumption	B1.1: Final energy consumption
Energy / Resources	Energy consumption	B1.8: Primary energy consumption
	Energy consumption	B1.20: Degree of renewable energy consumed
	Water consumption	B3.1: Consumption of water
	Land / building stock	B4.6: Intensity of land use
	Mobility	C1.11: Modal split of public transport
Infrastructure / Service	Socio-economic aspects	D2.19: Occupation by gender
	Socio-economic aspects	D2.20: Gross income
Society	Agriculture	E4.2: Organic farming
Economy		

KPI Calculation

The circle graphic reflects the results of the KPI calculation. The design of the graphic may be further developed.





Recommended KPIs

Assessment area	Category	Criterion
Territory and Environment Energy / Resources	Exposure to noise Land / build. stock Land / build. stock Land / build. stock	A12.1: Exposure of households to noise B4.1: Efficiency in the use of existing residential buildings B4.2: Efficiency in the use of existing non-residential buildings B4.16: Recycled share of construction waste
Infrastructure / Service Society	Mobility Demography Demography Demography Demography	C1.2: Performance of the public transport D1.1: Population balance D2.3: Poverty and social exclusion D2.27: Employment rate (15-64 year olds) D2.29: Design for all
Economy	Local Economy Tourism	E1.17: Assessed sustainable standard E3.16: Sustainable tourism

Benefits of the CESBA STT

Contextualisation is really the most important added value of CESBA STT with many benefits. For the territories it allows the possibility to adapt the set of criteria to their specific needs and policies by:

- selecting criteria related to local situations (sometimes adding new indicators or changing the calculation method and / or the unit)
- normalizing the results to obtain comparable results between territories
- assigning weights to take into account priorities

It demonstrates the capacity of the CESBA ALPS STT to be adapted to the multiple situations that can be found around the Alpine Space.



Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), the CESBA Passport and CESBA Atlas

Concentrating on the most important indicators

It is obvious that a total of 352 criteria are impossible to be calculated thinking of the available data and work resources of all territories assessed within CESBA Alps. This is why the CESBA Alps partners agreed on a shorter list of so-called Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). These Key Performance Indicators are those criteria that are mandatory or at least recommended to be assessed in order to make the results of the single territorial assessments comparable to each other.

The shortlist of KPIs was tested by the project partners in the 9 participating regional entities in a local sub-region. The results show that all KPIs proposed should be kept, even though some of them could not be properly calculated so far or had to be modified. In the end, the project partners agreed on a list of 18 mandatory and 11 recommended KPIs. All KPIs are part of the territorial performance assessment module.

The mandatory KPIs include CO2 sequestration, the good ecological status of surface and ground water bodies, green infrastructure,

protected natural and cultural heritages, waste recycling, greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, energy consumption, the degree of renewable energy consumed, consumption of water, intensity of land use, the modal split of public transport, occupation by gender, gross income, and organic farming. Recommended KPIs are the exposure to noise, efficiency in the use of residential and non-residential buildings, recycling of construction waste, performance of the public transport, population balance, poverty and social exclusion, employment rate, design for all demographic groups, the sustainable standard of the local economy and sustainable tourism.

Three useful tools

In order to make the assessment results even more comparable between the assessed territories, three more tools were developed:

- The CESBA Passport may easily be generated using an automatized (online) tool creating standardized graphs and tables.
- The CESBA Atlas, a tool based on a Geographical Information System (GIS), helps to visualize the results of the territorial assessment on cartographical maps.
- The CESBA STT (CESBA Sustainable Territories Tool) is a transnational generic multicriteria assessment system for assessing the sustainability territories.



Making the CESBA STT operational for local decision making

Empowering local stakeholders

A screening of existing regional policies – both spatial and sectoral development, like for energy or mobility – in the nine Alpine regions represented by the project partners has shown that all deal with sustainability issues and goals. This is why the CESBA STT has the potential to become an important strategic tool for local and regional policy makers to get a holistic picture of the state of sustainability

of their municipalities and regions. This is why it would be desirable to make the CESBA STT part of the monitoring schedule of those regional plans.

In order to teach the use of the CESBA STT to local officers in the participating regions, a number of training tools, mainly PowerPoint presentations about the results of the CESBA Alps project, were prepared. They may be customized for the use in the single regions.

The key decisions that need to be taken for this are to provide the regional authorities with sufficient resources to monitor the development of the KPIs, both in terms of staff and finances. It is necessary to make sure that the necessary data may be collected and updated continuously. Most of all, regions working with the CESBA STT need sufficient staff resources to do and coordinate the work, financial resources to set up and maintain data collection – also creating ways to collect data that are so far not available but are considered important for the CESBA STT – and political and legal support to overcome problems with ownership of certain data or data protection issues.

The next steps

CESBA is also open to certifying territories in terms of sustainability. During the CESBA Sprint Workshop 2017, the participants have agreed on recognizing the fact that CESBA has, by now, gained a lot of expertise that may be important to public policies. This is why CESBA needs to capitalize and look for opportunities to take a next step in business development and strategic communication. CESBA may be developed into a consultancy business spreading the idea behind the CESBA initiative and the CESBA STT to other similar regions all over the Alpine Space and beyond.

The political representatives from the partner regions are highly welcome to support the next step by lobbying for the importance of the CESBA STT, at other governments and especially in Brussels, following the vision of creating a joint European directive on how to measure the sustainability of built environments.

Communicating CESBA STT

The communication plan

One key to promote the results of CESBA Alps to the public are the newly founded CESBA Local Committees (CLCs). The members of the CLCs have committed themselves to supporting the implementation of the CESBA STT on the local and regional level. The CLCs can serve as valuable multipliers towards a wider public, but also to raising professional awareness.

The communication plan for CESBA Alps features four main communication objectives:

- increase knowledge
- raise awareness
- influence attitude
- change behaviour

The project communication was targeted towards a wide range of stakeholders:

- local and regional public authorities
- sectoral agencies and affiliated SMEs
- schools, universities, research and training centers
- international organizations in the field of sustainable built environment issues

CESBA Sprint Workshops

- 5-6 teams, each focusing on special topics but linked to each other
- All teams have 2 moderators and a set of working questions
- An overall moderator leads the teams through the workshop and ensures a fruitful working atmosphere and useful results

Conferences and workshops

In order to raise international awareness for the goals of CESBA Alps, some project partners participated in international conferences which a.o. took place in Brussels, Geneva and Hong Kong.

A key factor in further developing the CESBA initiative are the CESBA Sprint Workshops, where project partners, observers, and other key stakeholders meet, team up and regularly update the CESBA idea. The CESBA Sprint Workshops have already led to the dissemination of the CESBA concept to other parts of Europe, a.o. by a partnering project granted under the Interreg Mediterranean scheme - CESBA Med - who organised the last CESBA Sprint Workshop in Malta in 2018.



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