

## CESBA Local Committees

November 2017

Program priority: SO2.1 - Establish transnationally integrated low carbon policy instruments

Work package: T2

Activity: T2.1 CESBA Local Committee

### Summary of the CLC Reports of:

Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Energie Environnement

EnviroBAT-BDM

Ezavod

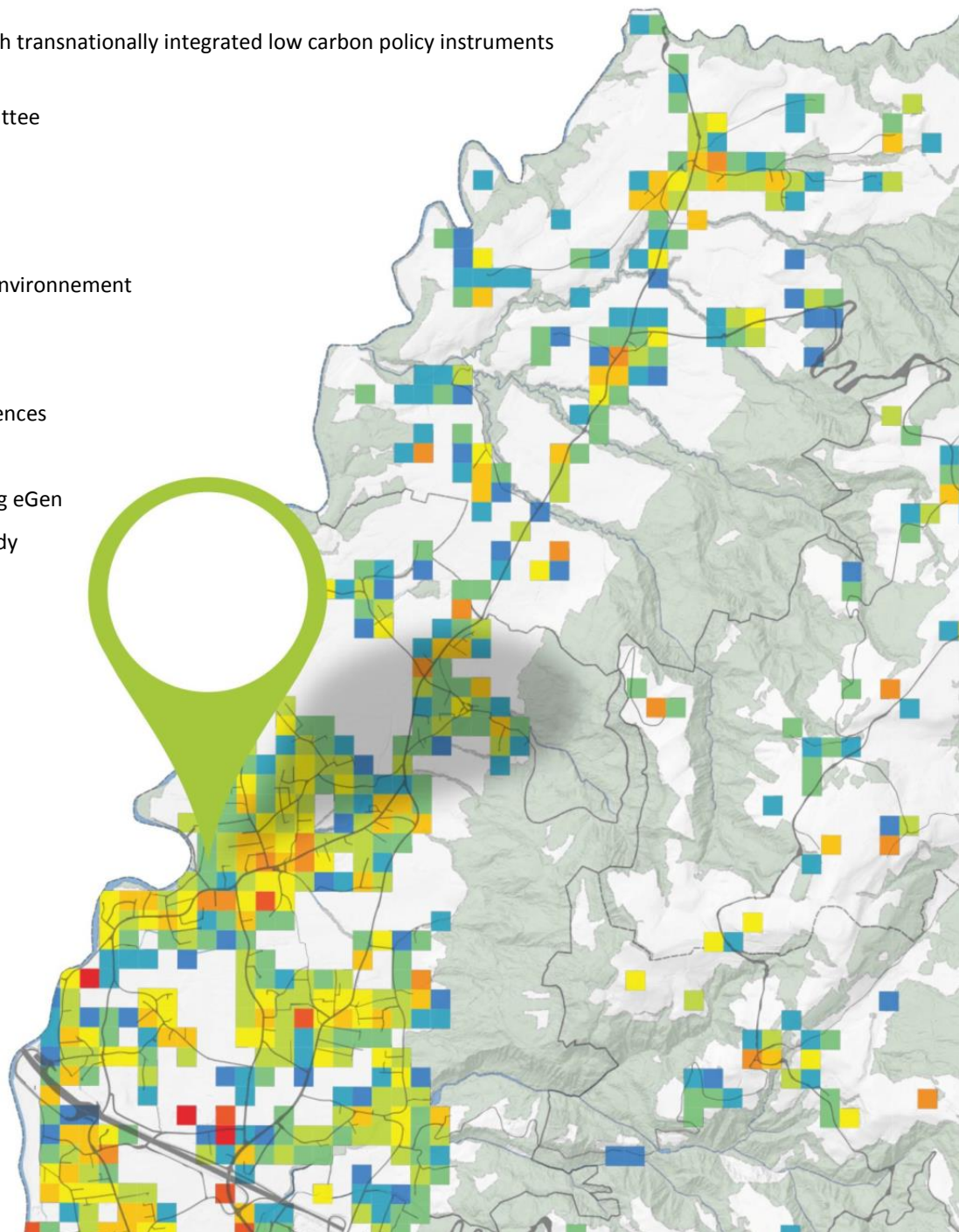
Munich University of Applied Sciences

Piedmont Region

Regional Development Vorarlberg eGen

Regional Government of Lombardy

Veneto Region



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# 1 The role of CESBA Local Committees (CLC)

The CESBA initiative promotes a bottom up movement to define collectively the sustainability of a defined object, a building, a district, a city, a territory.

## 1.1 Why CESBA Local Committees?

In CESBA Alps, partners work on the definition of a sustainable territory. This definition results in the identification of indicators. These indicators are:

- Transnational: 19 Key Performance Indicators were defined by the partners and will be calculated on every pilot territory
- Contextualized indicators: local indicators reflecting local priorities.

To define these indicators, partners set up CESBA Local Committees for the following reasons:

1. Co-creation, decision and validation of the local indicators to be assessed
2. Ensuring Long terms results
3. The involvement in the test phase of CLC members can ensure a better access to data for calculating indicators
4. Training the CLCs members for further use of the assessment tools
5. Encourage the political members of the committees to integrate assessment tool in public policies
6. Carrying out specific activities and territorial coordination: information, services, public project review etc...

CESBA Local Committees (CLCs) are at the centre of local/regional works in the CESBA Alps project.

The members of the CESBA local committees are the important stakeholders for the territory in the sustainability field. They can be:

- Politicians from local and regional authorities
- Technicians from local and regional authorities
- Sectorial Agencies, like regional/local energy and environment Agencies
- Professional organizations representing architects, engineers
- Cluster of Eco-SMEs
- Experts in data
- Experts in specific fields depending on the local priorities.



Every partner is flexible in the definition of its CLC, and can invite whatever organizations, from the moment they have an interest for activities and background to feed the local reflections about the choice of indicators. The form of the committee is flexible, depending on the local priorities. Usually, partners choose one of the following organizations:

- one CESBA Local Committee, carrying out all activities.
- one CESBA Regional Committee, ensuring the steering of the process, and one Local Committee by pilot territory.

## 1.2 Memorandum of Understanding

There are two main forms to involve stakeholders in CLCs, through a Memorandum of Understanding that formally give precisions and duties of every participant.

CLCs can be formed with a strong link to a regional policy and/or local policy, and therefore be composed by the already identified partners of the definition and implementation of the policy. In many cases, the stakeholders are quite easy to identify, and have a strong willing to work and contribute to the work of policy. But as only technicians of these structures participate to the CLCs, it is not easy to get a formal signature on the Memorandum Of Understanding, and technicians have already the mandate to participate to the CLCs. In these cases, CESBA Alps partners decided to approve the content of the MoU in the first meetings, and the approval is mentioned in the minutes, but there is no signature of every organization on the MoU. It allows saving time and having a pragmatic approach. This approach is called “Approved MoU”.

In some regions or territories, there is not really existing policy, and involving local/regional stakeholders require describing more precisely the missions and duties of every organization participating to the CLCs. This usually requires that every members sign formally and officially the MoU. This MoU can be signed right at the beginning of the first meetings, but as it takes some times, mainly for public bodies to get this signature, the MoU can be signed later, sometime at the end of the project. This approach is called “Signed MoU”.

What is important regarding the composition and the relevance of CLCs is to fit to the regional needs and have a pragmatic approach: when there is the need to strongly involve some organizations, because the process is new, a signed MoU is necessary. When some organizations, members of CLCs, usually work together, have a mandate to participate because there a part of an existing local/regional policy, an approved MoU is sufficient.



### 1.3 First feedback from WP leader.

The starting situation of involving the key actors was different in the pilot regions, from very advanced and institutionalized approaches to hardly any structures. With the installed CLCs in the pilot areas the project managed to bring together the relevant key players. Although it was a challenge to bring people together, because the ones who had already organizational structures needed to be convinced that CESBA Alps brings a benefit to their network, and in the regions without structures people needed to be convinced that it is fruitful to join.

Now that the CLC's are installed, the most difficult will be to maintain the stakeholder's interest in this committee.

Then each partner has to find the best way to involve them in the pilot projects but also in the training activities and in the introduction of the CESBA Alps assessment in local policies. At the end of the projects, CLC members will also be important to disseminate the lessons learnt from the pilot projects and introduce new challenges and interests to ensure the durability of the CCL beyond the project.

To give more interests, some meetings can be combined with conferences; best practices example visits and new concepts like pilot project revues can be tested to give a more participative way to the assessment.



## 2 CESBA Local Committee in Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes

Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Energie Environnement (AURA-EE) works with two pilot territories, Nord Isère Durable and Communauté de communes des Monts du Lyonnais, and decided to establish one CLC in each territory. Beside these two CLC, AURA-EE established a regional committee in order to capitalise on the work done on each pilot territory and define a limited set of regional indicators to be calculated on each of the 43 Positive Energy Territory (TEPOS) in the region.

### 2.1 CLC in Nord Isère Durable

The CLC met 4 times in Nord Isère. The work was conducted with the support of Céréma, the national supporting service for municipalities. The CLC is formed by:

- Representatives of the territory
- Technicians from the “Sustainable Development “ department of the territory
- Technicians from other department of the territory ( economy, social, urbanism)
- Céréma



All these members approved the MoU during the first meeting.

During these meetings, there was a first presentation of the project, then a participation to a local event to raise the interest in assessing and establishing indicators (“What is the most important for you ?”). Then we gathered the head of many departments of the territory to define which indicators they would dream to assess the sustainability of their territory, linked to their own priorities. By confronting their ideal indicators with our knowledge on data availability, we defined some local indicators to be calculated.

### 2.2 CLC in Communauté de Communes des Monts du Lyonnais

CLC met two times in 2017 in Communauté de Communes des Monts du Lyonnais. The request from the territory was to support them to express in a communicative way their sustainable policies. First meeting was the occasion for every participant to tell what are or should be the main objectives of the local strategy. These objectives helped to write the strategy, and to define local indicators to assess this strategy during the second meeting.



The CLC members are all the members of the “Energy transition commission” of the federation of municipalities, representing about 25 people. All these people are elected in their municipality, but are not professional politicians. The MoU was approved.

A public project review, presenting 3 sustainable buildings of this territory, is organized with the CLC on 14<sup>th</sup> December 2017.

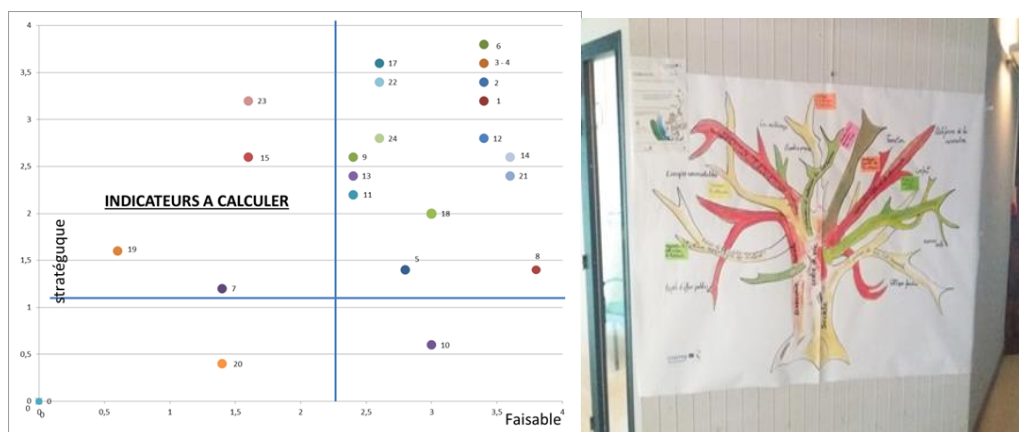


### 2.3 The regional CESBA Committee

Since the beginning of the project, AURA-EE felt the need to organize a regional committee about CESBA Alps. This committee is in charge of capitalizing the work done on the two pilot territories, and to determine how to disseminate results and involve others territories. After two meetings, this committee defined 18 territorial indicators, based on the method on what is the most strategic AND what is the most feasible. These 18 indicators will be calculated by AURA-EE for the 42 federation of municipalities involve in a Positive Energy Territory policy. The MoU was approved at the first meeting. We organized also in December 2016 a common CLC meeting with the CLC of BDM. This meeting allowed to share objectives and priorities between the both regions.

The regional committee is composed by:

- Delegation of the state (DREAL)
- The regional council
- National energy agency (ADEME)
- Local energy agencies
- Public supporting services in architecture and urbanism (CAUE)
- Cluster Eco-Energy (SMEs)
- Private consulting for Positive Energy territory
- CEREMA
- technicians of the two pilot territories



### 3 CESBA Local Committee in Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur

EnvirobotBDM (ENBDM) worked at first with three pilot territories, Pays S.U.D., PNR des Préalpes d’Azur and Pays du Grand Briançonnais. This last one sadly decided not to participate in the next steps of the project. Until now, some CLCs have been held with a single pilot territory, and one CLC with the three of them. Beside them, ENBDM established other committees with private and public structures in order to prepare upstream the work on the project.

#### 3.1 CLC with multi representatives and public structures

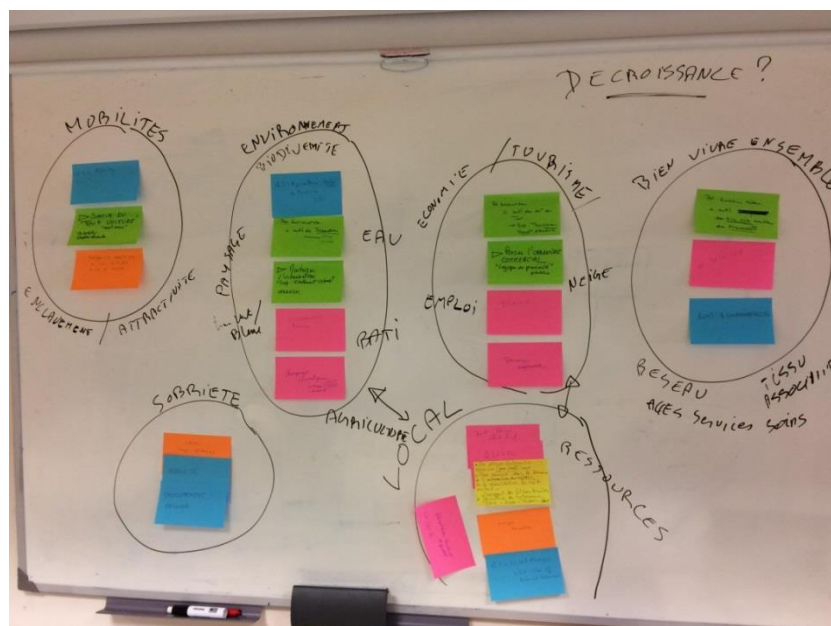
Two meetings were organized with multi representatives and public structures.

- The first CLC was formed by:
  - The regional agency for environment (ARPE)
  - The regional State department for environment (DREAL)
  - The State-owned public land-management corporation (EPF)
  - Private structures (architects, landscape designers, consulting engineers)
  - Student

This meeting was held as a workshop to define what are the priorities and issues of a sustainable alpine territory, its advantages and weaknesses, in order to develop indicators.

After the presentation of the project CESBA Alps, the participants proposed 6 priorities. The group linked these 6 priorities with the contextualized issues of a rural Alpine territory. Once these issues and priorities were defined, participants proposed several indicators.

EnvirobotBDM then drafted indicators and integrated them into the framework proposed by the European partners of the CESBA Alps project.





- The second CLC was formed by:
  - The regional State department for environment (DREAL)
  - PACA regional council

This meeting took place with representatives of public structures that are closely following regional territories committed to sustainable development policies. The goal was to share knowledge on existing assessment tools as well as sharing issues that each party would like to address with the CESBA Alps tool. A common view arises on the relevancy of the assessment tool as a decision support system. As a consequence, the assessment tool can become a support for communication and involvement. Therefore the question of the recipient and level of simplicity of the tool are central. The participants discussed the many experimentations existing that could feed the work around the CESBA Alps project. Relevant committed territories were also put forward and relevant contacts provided by the regional Council and DREAL.

### 3.2 CLC with the pilot territories



Three meetings were organized with the pilot territories.

- Two meetings were organized in order to present the project, one with Pays du Grand Briançonnais, and one with PNR des Préalpes d'Azur.
- A third meeting was organized with the 3 prospective pilot territories: Pays S.U.D., PNR des Préalpes d'Azur and Pays du Grand Briançonnais.

The CLC was formed by:

- Representatives of each territory (through skype for the PNR Préalpes d'Azur)
- The Architectural, Urban and Environmental Council of Hautes-Alpes department (CAUE 05)
- The Local Forestry Office (ONF)
- A private consultant in accompanying strategies for innovation

The aim of this meeting was to vote for the KPI's in PACA in a bottom-up approach.

After a reminding of the goals, issues and target of the project, the rules for the vote were explained.

Participants had first to vote for 30 indicators i.e 5 for each of the 6 categories. It helps realizing a short list for the 10 KPI to be chosen as well as ensuring that each category is represented. Participants then have to choose their 10 KPI. Because of lack of time, participants could not go through the last category. It was therefore decided to proceed to the last vote electronically. EVBDM will centralize the votes and send the results to the participants. EVBDM will then send the votes to the European partners, presented as the vote for PACA region.

Pays S.U.D. and PNR des Préalpes d'Azur both wrote a letter of commitment to the CESBA Alps project.



## 4 CESBA Local Committee in Velenje



Within the start-up stage of CESBA Alps the project partner E-zavod decided to cooperate with two municipalities of different size – small municipality Naklo (also an associated partner) and a larger size municipality in other part of Slovenia. In consecutive meetings with municipality Naklo, we decided that due to the limitation of size and capacity, we focus on a larger urban municipality. Our focus has been redirected to municipality of Velenje situated in north-eastern part of Slovenia.

The municipality consists of 25 settlements and encompasses an area of 83.5 km<sup>2</sup>. Geographically it belongs to the pre-Alpine region and is located in the eastern part of Salek valley. The area is completely urbanized, forming an industrial centre of the region, based on Coal mine Velenje and Business system Gorenje (household appliances). Even though the industrialization strongly affected the environment, the municipality created a strong surge towards a more sustainable municipality. The environment has become one of the local, political priorities, taking a significant step forward towards environmental restoration of Velenje Valley. Besides environmental thematic, also the development of local energy policy has been a strong theme.

Slovenia is relatively small country with a centralized government system, with no regional division. Given this fact, we have established one local CLC, addressing actions in the pilot area. In the first two meetings (year 2016) the expectations of the municipality (various departments), local/ regional energy agency and the constitutive members of CLC (SME's, utility) were pointed out in the discussion and feedback on potential actions has been given by the members. The members proposed the cooperation in monitoring of Local Agenda 21 and Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP) of municipality Velenje. In the pilot area the evaluation of efficacy of objectives of both strategic documents (Agenda 21 and SEAP) on higher level spatial scale will be demonstrated.

The aim is to highlight the areas where the risks in the area on one of the three pillar of sustainability are most pressing. Visualization allows the presentation of the key constraints and consequently allows ease-up of urban planning in the future. Besides, as we are using the same CESBA Alps approach contextualized to local characteristics and specific needs it allows comparability with pilot communities in the Alps.



In year 2017 two meetings were seeking the advice of CLC representatives of local community towards the common sustainability assessment system, to be later contextualized to specific local priorities in planning - verifying assessment criteria, data availability and the meaningfulness of the results. One of the points that took a lot more time than predicted from the start, was the creation of a common metrics of KPI's, ensuring interchangeability of data. In the latest CLC meeting additionally, the topic of contextualization of indicator set in creation of a regional indicators data set was a focus. Additionally, the proposal of common Alpine Key performance indicators was co-developed by the group. Data collection for indicators at municipality level could be somewhat challenging, due to high workload, therefore the assessment will be based on data collected annually for statistical, other purposes. Memorandum of understanding (MoU) was agreed by CLC members in the first meeting, to follow up the process and is not putting any legal consequences on the members.

Complementing the activities of CLC local meetings with other municipalities, min. 8 communities were communicated, were organized to facilitate identification of potentials for sustainability evaluation systems, but also in seeking legitimization of the indicators datasets created in the process.



## 5 CESBA Local Committee in the Chiemgauer Alpen

Prior to forming the CESBA Local Committee, the MUAS research team identified three suitable municipalities in the South of Bavaria next to the border of Austria to carry out the research, namely: Inzell, Ruhpolding and Reit im Winkl (District of Traunstein). The choice of the above mentioned communities is justified given their remote location from both, Munich and Salzburg, and the exemplary rural nature of the area, which is dominated by agriculture and tourism. Thus, they represent a typical example of rural landscape in the Alpine Space of Bavaria.

The CESBA Local Committee is mainly formed by legal representatives at regional as well as local level. Besides representatives from the district of Traunstein, representatives from the lower level of the local councils of Inzell, Ruhpolding and Reit im Winkl attend the CLC meetings.

The first CLC-Meeting took place in Traunstein with the mayors of the three pilot municipalities (Inzell, Ruhpolding and Reit im Winkl) and the climate protection manager, the district building manager and the tourist manager of the district of Traunstein attending. On the one hand the goals of the project and the idea of the CESBA Local Committee were discussed, on the other hand also opportunities and challenges for the communities in the regional context were addressed.

In the second CLC-Meeting the MUAS team with support of MUAS architecture students focused mainly on the municipality of Ruhpolding. Representatives and experts from different departments of the municipality took part in the meeting and gave deep insights into local and regional issues. In cooperation with the representatives of the municipality the MUAS research team also identified the strengths and weaknesses of the region taking into account the future development plan of the pilot area. Furthermore, the MUAS students started collecting relevant information and started developing their own indicators and key performance indicators with sub indicators relating to the Chiemgauer Alpen. Through this workshop-like meeting first steps towards the identification and development of KPIs focusing on the characteristics of the pilot region were taken.

The third CLC-Meeting was co-organized with the conference “Sustainable Sports Venues” in Ruhpolding. The area of Chiemgauer Alpen is well known as venue for Olympic and world championships events in the area of winter sports. The Chiemgau Arena in Ruhpolding hosts a biathlon world cup race every year. The Max Aicher Arena in the adjacent municipality of Inzell is a venue for ice skating world cup. These sports venues and facilities are a key driver for tourism and economy in the region. International experts as well as mayors and representatives from the local council and civil servants of Ruhpolding attended the meeting. Strategies and possible indicators for sustainable sports facilities with focus on the Chiemgauer Alpen were discussed.



## 5.1 Main organizations / members of the CLC in the Chiemgauer Alpen:

District of Traunstein (Landkreis), municipalities of Inzell, Ruhpolding and Reit im Winkl (Gemeinden)

MUAS decided to have a MoU validated by all CLC members in the initiative stage of CLC meeting. As the MoU is without any legal consequences, no problems have been faced in validation of MoU.

## 5.2 CLC meeting in the Chiemgauer Alpen:

- Kick-Off-CLC-Meeting in Traunstein: discussing goals of the project and opportunities and challenges for the municipalities in the regional context
- 2. CLC-Meeting in Ruhpolding: meeting with town house employees and members of the municipality of Ruhpolding. Understanding the needs and drivers of Ruhpolding and creating a catalogue with important indicators for Ruhpolding
- 3. CLC-Meeting in Ruhpolding: focusing on winter sport facilities and tourism as economic key issue in the pilot municipalities. Discussing strategies and possible indicators for sustainable sports facilities.

During the second workshop-like CLC Meeting MUAS architecture students collected relevant information with the help of representatives of the municipality of Ruhpolding and started developing their own indicators and key performance indicators with sub indicators relating to the Chiemgauer Alpen.

In the third CLC Meeting in Ruhpolding the Olympic biathlon centre was visited as well as the ice skating stadium Max-Aicher-Arena in Inzell, which has the capacity to host 10,000 visitors.





*Visit of the Chiemgau Arena in Ruhpolding within the third CLC meeting*



*Visit of the Chiemgau Arena in Ruhpolding within the third CLC meeting*





*Third CLC Meeting addressing the topic of Sustainable Sports Venues” in Ruhpolding*



*Local decision makers and international experts on sport venues in Ruhpolding*



## 6 CESBA Local Committee in Piedmont Region

Piedmont Region (REGPIEM) established a Regional Committee in order to work in synergy with different regional Directorates and sectors in charge to drive sustainable development goals and to support the development of Climate Change action plan and the Strategy for Sustainable Development at the regional level.



### 6.1 The CESBA Regional Committee

Since the beginning of the project, Piedmont Region involved specific regional sectors within a lot of Directorates and ARPA Piemonte to organize a regional Committee.

CESBA Alps project was presented and the Committee supported the selection and the review of the Generic Framework (indicators at local level) and KPIs (indicators at transnational level).

The CESBA Regional Committees will implement some regional policies goals (Regional Climate Change Strategy, Sustainability Strategy Action Plan and Circular Economy Development) in regional planning instruments (Landscape Regional Plan and Territorial Regional Coordination Plan) through the use of CESBA Alps Tools in the pilot territories and it will promote the dissemination of results in others potential territories and the use of the method in other sectorial policy and plans.

During 2017, CESBA Alps Project entrusted the management to the Environment, Territorial Government and Protection Directorate of Piedmont Region and the CESBA Regional Committee was enlarged with some other representatives. CESBA Regional Committee met a wider range of regional sectors, in order to inform about the methodology, objectives, planned activities and state of implementation of the project and commit them in the MoU objectives.





The Committee selected a first range of 92 territorial indicators, choosing for their relevance in sustainability assessment, for their availability at local scale and for their consistency with the territorial dimension fixed by the project. A set of these indicators will be calculated by Piedmont Region in its pilot area.

Once they were explained the project territorial sustainability assessment tools, the new committed Committee agreed that the pilot area will be the same with an AIT (Territorial Integration Areas) or with an AIT sub-area in consistency with the appropriate territorial dimension. AITs are the territorial matrix on which the Regional Territorial Plan components are developed.

The hypothesis is to be able to transfer the experience of pilot activity for a future implementation of the territorial sustainability assessment tools by integrating them into regional planning tools and BAT (Territorial Environmental Balance) which, following the ongoing updating of AITs could adopt the same division in the fields. The Regional Commitment chose the AIT number 26 (Canelli – Nizza Monferrato) as pilot area. The contents of the MoU were agreed at the enlarged Regional Committee Meeting on 14/07/2017.

Regional Sectors and ARPA (Regional Environmental Agency) involved in CESBA Regional Committee in July 2017:

- ARPA Piemonte;
- Environmental Assessment and Integrated Procedures;
- Urban Co-Planning South-East Area;
- Co-Planning South-West Area;
- Territory and Landscape;
- Strategic Planning and Green Economy;
- Territorial and Environmental Information System;
- Professional Training;
- Standard Training and Professional Orientation;
- Programming and Coordination of Rural Development and Sustainable Agriculture;
- Development and Control Services for Agriculture;
- Infrastructures, Rural Territory and Natural Disasters in Agriculture;
- Sustainable Energy Development;
- Sustainable Development and Qualification of the Territory Production System;
- Tourist Services and Sporting Provision sports facilities sports facilities.





CESBA Regional Committees meetings were organized 3 times during 2016 and 9 times during 2017.

Main topics addressed:

- selection of criteria and indicators;
- selection of KPIs;
- selection of Pilot area in order to implement the use of CESBA Alps tools at regional level;
- to work in synergy between a wide range of Sectors at regional level to achieve sustainability and climate change strategies goals.

## 6.2 CLC in AIT Canelli Nizza Monferrato

The CESBA Regional Committee chose the AIT number 26 (Canelli – Nizza Monferrato) as pilot area.

The test phase will cover an area of the UNESCO Vineyard Landscape in the south of Asti.

Within the pilot area there are some aggregation already established such as GAL Terre Astigiane (Local Action Group LEADER), Unione Collinare dei Comuni Vigne e Vini (Hilly Municipalities' UNION) that can play an important role on the sustainability and climate change strategy with a participatory process.



The territory of the pilot area is involved in various strategies and projects: three calls of the Alpine Space Program, a River Contract, and the Local Development Plan for the implementation of actions for sustainable tourism development. The Municipalities already involved in local plans and projects already shared the importance of the enhancing cultural and natural heritage, the environmental protection and a sustainable approach for the development of their territories. Moreover, those Municipalities need to act in synergy with each other due to the Management Plan of UNESCO Sites.

The pilot test phase will involve the Municipalities of this AIT area and will established a CESBA Local Committee together with some more relevant local stakeholders. The CESBA Local Committee will act in synergy with the CESBA Regional Committee.

The pilot governance model will involve the two level of Committees and will support the implementation of an update version of the Municipalities Plans, considered in an aggregate dimension, with a regional planning instrument and its sustainability goals, such as the Municipality Plan adaptation to the Landscape Regional Plan requirements.

## 7 CESBA Local Committee: Regionalentwicklung Vorarlberg, Leiblachtal



Within the CESBA Alps project, the project partner Regionalentwicklung Vorarlberg (Regio-V) decided to cooperate with the Leiblachtal region to carry out the pilot region activities. In the Leiblachtal, many activities on energy and spatial planning have been ongoing in the past years, also in the framework of previous international projects.

The Leiblachtal is the northernmost region in Vorarlberg, Austria. The valley is bordering the Allgäu region in Bavaria, Germany, and the Lake of Constance. The pilot region is composed of five municipalities: Lochau, Hörbranz, Hohenweiler, Möggers and Eichenberg with 14.300 Inhabitants on a surface of 5.046 ha.

The municipalities of the Leiblachtal have joined forces since some years in a development association. They focus on the development of a model energy region in collaboration with the local energy teams. The **objectives** for the CESBA Alps pilot region are:

- Implementation of the strategy towards energy self-sufficiency in Vorarlberg on the example of the Leiblachtal (“Energieautonomie”)
- Set up of structures for a long-term monitoring of sustainable development in the region (Passport tool and energy database, “Energiedatenbank”)



- Development and implementation of a workflow for continuous improvement (periodic report, “Periodischer Bericht”)

The development of a territorial assessment tool for the Leiblachtal can rely on the very detailed research and data collection from the compilation of the energy concept for the Leiblachtal which has been carried out within the EU project CABEE. In close exchange with the energy and spatial planning departments of the Land Vorarlberg an assessment and a continuous monitoring with a precision of 100x100 m will be developed. The development and implementation of a system to incentivise regions to a sustainable low-carbon economy and construction is very important for the Land Vorarlberg. The method should support a lived energy planning.

In the Leiblachtal the project participants will test and elaborate how the data needed for the monitoring can continuously be made available and how the results can be visualised through an impact model. The local steering and working groups for territorial assessment will test the assessment methods developed by the project in the pilot region and will give a feedback on the manageability of the selected indicators.

Based on the Leiblachtal example, incentives will be developed for Vorarlberg in cooperation with the services of the Land which should serve as levers for energy saving and increasing energy production from renewable sources. These incentives should be transferable to other regions in Vorarlberg and bring the region a step further towards energy self-sufficiency. The concept supports the implementation of strategies for energy planning.

A description of the pilot region is available on the CESBA wiki in English

([http://wiki.cesba.eu/wiki/Vorarlberg\\_\(Leiblachtal\)](http://wiki.cesba.eu/wiki/Vorarlberg_(Leiblachtal))) and German ([http://de-wiki.cesba.eu/wiki/Vorarlberg\\_\(Leiblachtal\)](http://de-wiki.cesba.eu/wiki/Vorarlberg_(Leiblachtal))). In addition, a flyer is available in German language ([http://de-wiki.cesba.eu/wiki/Datei:CESBA-Alps\\_Regio-V\\_Flyer\\_Pilotregion-Leiblachtal.pdf](http://de-wiki.cesba.eu/wiki/Datei:CESBA-Alps_Regio-V_Flyer_Pilotregion-Leiblachtal.pdf)).

## 7.1 Organisation of the CLC

The Leiblachtal CLC has two sub groups: a steering group, CLC-S, and a working group, CLC-W.

The steering group is composed of:

- the mayors of the five municipalities,
- two representatives of the regional administration (energy division and spatial planning division),
- a representative of the regional energy agency (Energieinstitut, division on municipalities and energy regions),
- and a representative of Regio-V.

The working group is composed of experts related to energy and spatial planning:

- the former manager of the energy region Leiblachtal,
- an expert on energy from alpS (an institute for applied research and consultancy),
- two other representatives of the regional administration (division on energy and climate protection, environment institute),
- the coordinator of the energy team of the municipality of Hörbranz and an employee of the Lochau municipality,
- another representative of the energy institute,
- the manager of the Leiblachtal region,



- and the project manager and assistant of Regio-V's subcontractor Telesis.

The steering group has met in the beginning of the project to commit itself as a pilot region within CESBA Alps. This commitment has been formalised with the signing of a memorandum of understanding in February 2017, in the framework of a meeting of the Leiblachtal region.



*Signing of the memorandum of understanding by the CLC steering group, 22 February 2017*

In April 2017, the CLC steering group and working group identified measures for several action fields in a joint internal workshop. In September 2017, all CLC members were invited to a regional CESBA Alps event in which mobility measures were collected and prioritised. The results of this event were further refined by some CLC members in an internal meeting just after the event. The follow-up on mobility measures will happen in a meeting of the Leiblachtal region in January 2018 where the involved mayors can take common decisions. In October 2017, some CLC members contributed to an external workshop on climate change adaptation which is also a topic foreseen to be treated within CESBA Alps. In 2018, 2 further events are foreseen on topics to be dealt with in CESBA Alps, gathering CLC members and selected persons from the region: 1 on energy / energy efficiency in early summer, 1 on ecosystem services in autumn.



*Workshop on mobility (regional CESBA Alps event) on 15 September 2017*

Upcoming milestones of the pilot region activities will be communicated to the involved mayors in the framework of their regional meetings also in the coming months.

In addition, until now about 20 CLC meetings have been held with selected CLC members dealing with specific topics (focus groups). This will be carried on in a similar way until the project end.

## 8 CESBA Local Committee in Lombardy Regione Lombardia

Regione Lombardia works with two pilot areas, Comune di Clusone and a Supra-municipal Territory: Clusone, Unione of municipalities of Presolana, Castione della Presolana and decided to establish only one CLC.

The CLC met 5 times in Clusone. The CLS is composed by a local development agency, 2 Public administrations, 2 Municipalities, a Local Forestal public consortium, a Local Chamber of commerce, UNIVERSITA' DI BERGAMO, and a services provider.

The work was conducted with the support of 3 regional societies.

Not all those members have signed the MoU, but only 5.

Main topic adressed at first: to communicate the aims of the project; to expand the Committee with the most representative participants

Then we have worked in the technical meetings on specific topics: energy, environment and land use, tourism and on two levels, municipal and over-municipal. On municipal level with Clusone on energy; on over municipal on energy, environment and land use, tourism.

For every tecnicl meeting (energy, environmental and land use, tourism) we have had the same method to involve CLC:

- Evaluation of local specific policies;
- Analysis of the generic framework;
- evaluation of the regional instrument (31 indicators selected by a specific Comdition of Regional Experts in Environmental Indicators);
- how it was built/process/KPI;

We have organized local visits and recently we relate to the Pilot on a sustainable mountain training course in an other valley of Lombardy Region, “Bormio (SO) 16 novembre 2017: Montagna 4.0 Un futuro da costruire insieme”





## 9 CESBA Local Committee in Veneto Region

Given the criteria suggested to set-up the CESBA local committees, Veneto Region decided to set up one single CLC covering the whole regional territory.

In defining the structure and components of this Committee, priority was given in ensuring coherence and valorise synergies between this initiative and already existing instruments or projects at local or regional level.

In Veneto Region, the planning system is characterized by a periodically updated knowledge framework but the monitoring obligation currently only derives from the application of the Strategic Environmental Assessment procedure and interests only the environmental component of the plans. There is therefore no coordinated monitoring system of territorial plans at all levels (regional, provincial, municipal).

The composition of our CLC takes into account the important synergies that can be established between the different planning levels (regional, provincial, municipal) monitoring processes and the interdisciplinary and inter-territorial development of the CESBA standard.

For this reason, members of Veneto CLC are:

- Provinces of Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Venezia, Vicenza
- Regional Directorates of Research, Innovation and Energy, International Relations, Evaluation Committee, Communication and Sistar – O.U. Regional Statistics System, Environment, Agro-Environment, Regional Strategy of Biodiversity and Parks
- AVEPA
- AlpHouse Center/Fondazione Architettura Belluno Dolomiti
- Municipality of Feltre
- BIM Piave
- Agriteco
- SM.SR

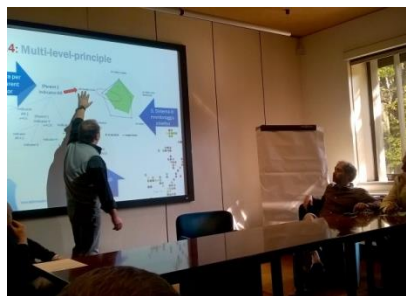
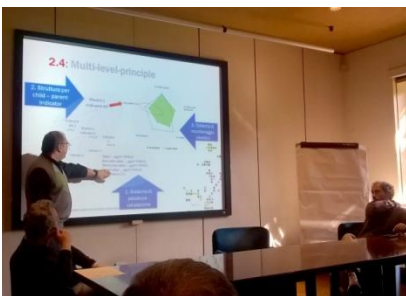
CLC members met a total of four times, once in December 2016 and twice in the last two months; an additional meeting is already scheduled for mid-December.

- The first meeting was held in Belluno December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2016. Main meeting contents were: the role of the CLC in CESBA Alps project framework, presentation of the first version of the territorial evaluation “CESBA STT generic tool”. The first CLC meeting was followed by technical meetings with different local actors and experts in order to finalize the territorial evaluation tool, which will be tested in the municipality of Feltre (province of Belluno).
- The second meeting was held in Venice on October 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017. Main meeting contents were: the second version of the generic framework and multi-criteria methodology being developed to identify relevant criteria and indicators; the role of the CLC in relation to the upcoming activities; synergies and potential interactions between CESBA Alps project and regional legislation and instruments; roadmap for the next months.





- The third meeting was held in Venice, November 7<sup>th</sup> and focused mainly on presenting and discussing the approach being used to customize the set of criteria and indicators identified at project level (CESBA-KPI) to the specific needs and interests of Veneto territory, and to maximize coherence between proposed tools and existing policies at both regional and European level.
- A fourth meeting is planned in Venice for December 14<sup>th</sup>, during which a first set of indicators specifically identified for Veneto Region will be presented and discussed. In view to this meeting, bilateral meetings are being organized between CESBA Alps project experts and CLC members to collect further inputs and requirements from different territory actors, to be then synthesized and harmonized in a single set of indicators that will be submitted to the CLC.



*CLC meeting  
Venice, November 7<sup>th</sup>, 2017*

