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SEACAP 4 SDG

Med SE(A)CAP integration through uniform adapted assessment and financing methods, mainly targeting buildings in education and health sectors, for sustainable development goals in a smart society

Reports on SEACAP SDG Living Labs (Output 4.2)

Developed by

UNIVERSITY OF PATRAS
ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΠΑΤΡΩΝ

MEDREC
MEDITERRANEAN RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTRE

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SEACAP 4 SDG

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1 Summary

For the Spanish case, the SEACAP Living Labs in Spain consists of a set of sessions in which to share among the different involved key stakeholders of the implemented support mechanism of the SEACAP4SDG project.

Thus, from the 2 selected municipalities, Sax in the region of Valencia and Lloret de Mar in Catalonia, it was proposed that their representative technicians, the selected external entities that offer their support for the definition of the new SEACAPs, and other key stakeholders (as supralocal entities), could join a set of sessions, in which to focus on several topics of their related processes. Specifically, the sessions were planned to share scenarios descriptions, key stakeholders definition, main SRP outcomes used during the new plans developments, or the resulting actions.

After the 2 implemented sessions, various benefits arise for stakeholders participating in the SEACAP LL in Spain which, beyond the opinions considered in the satisfaction questionnaires and the success introduced KPIs, could be synthesised in a general feeling of satisfaction in having participated in the sessions, increasing in most cases the specific knowledge and skills of their participants.

This document tries to go deep in detail on how the SEACAP Living Labs in Spain were planned and executed, and how the results positively affected their participants.

1. Setting up SEACAP Living Lab in Spain

1.1 Connect and self-assessment

1.1.1 The coordinator of SEACAP LL in Spain

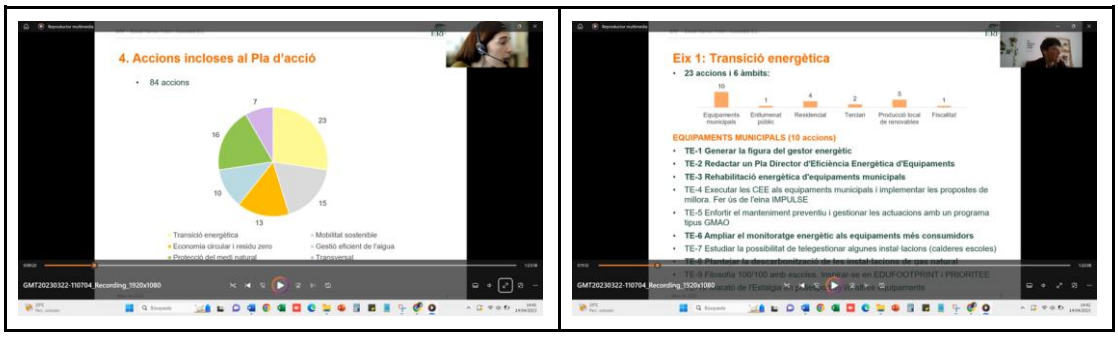
As the Spanish Living Lab includes both SEACAP4SDG partners, IREC and IVE, these two organisations have been leading the process.

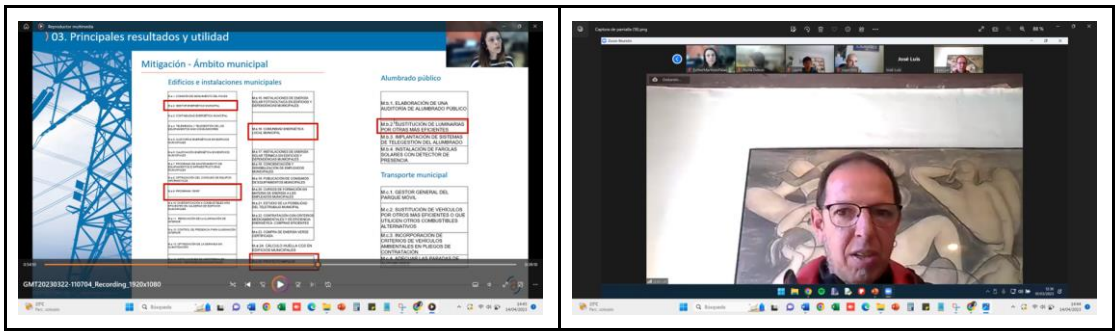
IREC, the Foundation Energy Research Institute of Catalonia, is a public research centre on energy. Energy transition is at the core of what IREC does, as it is understood that we live in a fast-paced and ever changing world, in which the large-scale provision of sustainable, affordable and clean energy has never been more important. To play the adequate role, as a national and international point of reference in energy transition, IREC carries out an intensive research programme which aims to stimulate the development of new technologies, and promote the transformation of existing energy models. One relevant part of IREC expected role, is the knowledge dissemination, transferring and mainstreaming; thus, IREC has been involved in different transfer initiatives in recent years, such as the MEDNICE and Efficient Buildings projects of Interreg Euro MEd, or the current SECAP4SDG of ENI CBC MED. The main representative of IREC on the SECAP4SDG project, and specifically for the SEACAP LL in Spain, is Dr. Jordi Pascual.

Instituto Valenciano de la Edificación (IVE) (engl.: Valencia Institute of building) is a private non-profit foundation with public interest set up in October 1986 in Valencia by the Regional Ministry of Housing, Public Works and Urban Planning. IVE acts as the innovation agency for this Regional Ministry by promoting competitive research, innovation, training and multilateral cross-border cooperation projects by enhancing sustainability, energy efficiency, circular economy and resilience in both buildings and cities. IVE board includes professionals, developers, building contractors, end-users, in order to provide a platform for ideas exchange, developments and knowledge in the different fields of construction.

The way to proceed has been that both partners, IREC and IVE, have agreed on a common strategy and approach, and then each one of them has directed the local stakeholders (from Catalonia and Valencia), until taking them to the joint sessions. That means, IREC and IVE have agreed on the LL topics and formats, including the number of sessions, duration or dates. From

there, both institutions have contacted their local key stakeholders (i.e. from the selected municipalities to the external support entities), and propose and guide them to the structured LLs. The sessions have been mainly conducted by IREC, while IVE has been in charge of collecting the maximum amount of information (beyond the fact that the sessions have been recorded for a purely internal purpose to support further reporting). After the sessions, both entities contacted all the participants to ask for feedback and jointly report on the overall process as using the provided templates.





1.1.2 SEACAP LL in Spain stakeholders'

From the initial steps of the SEACAP LL in Spain, IREC and IVE have planned that the most profitable Living Lab would be to combine the two initiatives of both participating Spanish

regions. That means, to connect the key stakeholders of both processes, directly or indirectly involved.

From this initial decision, supported by University of Patras and MEDREC, the idea was to introduce these key partners but, at the same time, maintaining confidentiality as some of the shared information would be quite representative for some participants. Thus, the identification of key stakeholders has been based on the definition of the key actors involved in the innovative support service for municipalities of SEACAP4SDG; that is, the municipalities themselves (Lloret de Mar and Sax, as institutional local decisions makers) and external support entities (ERF and Azigrene as the ones awarded in the open tender for the support service to Municipalities in Catalonia and Valencia respectively). Likewise, the participation of other supra-municipal and regional entities that tend to support and be involved in this type of initiatives related to the SEACAPs has been considered; thus Provincial energy management authorities (Girona Provincial Council and Valencian Federation of Municipalities and Provinces) and Regional energy management authorities (Catalan Energy Institute of the Government of Catalonia) were invited, even not all of those were able to attend both sessions. In all the cases, contacts have been made directly from IREC and IVE conventional channels, as these are third parties usually being involved in other initiatives.

Annex 1 includes the full list of key stakeholders who have participated in the SEACAP LL in Spain.

1.1.3 The SEACAP Living Lab in Spain scope

Traditionally, SECAPs have been energy plans based on simplified templates, whose main objective was to establish orders of magnitude, rough dynamics, and represent a positioning or political will. However, at present it is necessary to design and implement robust and reliable plans, which allow the design and evaluation of specific strategies that allow achieving the decarbonization objectives set at the local level.

In this context, one of the main challenges is how information and data are managed, and what specific proposals can be sufficiently dystopian and at the same time reasonably applicable to achieve the objectives with the most efficient use of resources. In this way, sharing knowledge and experiences, and assessing the use of tools (in our case, SPR outcomes), allows us to compare this efficiency, by and from the point of view of the different

key stakeholders. This has been the main driver for establishing the scope of the SEACAP Living Lab in Spain.

1.1.4 SECAP Living Lab in Spain action plan

From the already agreed general scope of the SEACAP LL in Spain, the main aim of the living lab sessions has been to create a knowledge network through a virtual space in which to share on common and particular problems, used SRP outcomes, introduced initiatives, defined strategies, and proposed policies.

Thus, once the general scope and the particular aims were agreed, and the related key stakeholders were detected, the coordination team, IREC and IVE, agreed on the format. Specifically the SECAP Living Lab in Spain has been structured through two online sessions of 2 hours. IREC and IVE considered that two sessions were needed to share on the current status, main detected problems and key SRP outcomes (session 1), and key stakeholders and planned initiatives and policies (session 2). As IREC and IVE have agreed on the necessity to introduce both sessions in a limited timespace, the deadlines were so tight, and to ease the participation from the key stakeholders from different locations, both sessions have been introduced through remote channels, via video calls.

The main structure of both sessions was raised based on a first presentation on the theme of the session, offered by the external support entities, followed by a round table discussion in which to share the doubts, ideas or suggestions that appeared. IREC was mainly conducting the sessions while IVE was taking notes and pointing and highlighting the main findings.

1.2 Educate and plan

1.2.1 Educate/train stakeholders

As mainly as for the rest of the SEACAP4SDG involving third parties, the educate and train stakeholders phase for the SEACAP LL in Spain was based on the general training on SRP outcomes introduced by University of Patras and MEDREC in autumn 2022. Thus, as for that

time, both the Municipalities to be supported and the external entities were already selected (Lloret de Mar and Sax, at one hand, and ERF and Azigrene, at the other hand), these were invited to assist to the different sessions conducted by the SRP specialists. Apart from the IREC and IVE staff, the participants who attended were mainly the external support entities; as these had previously reviewed the SRP outcomes, through the public Toolkit on the project website, they were able to previously select those sessions directly linked to the tools they planned to use in their processes.

1.3 Implement

1.2.2 1.3.1 Process of implementing the SRP outcomes

Even the external support entities (ERF and Azigrene) were not in contact in previous phases, and they met for the first time once their support work to the selected municipalities was really advanced, for both cases the selected SRP outcomes were the same. Thus, both entities decided to use IMPULSE, EduFootprint, ESMES and PRIORITEE outcomes, as it's mentioned and justified in the final SEACAP official summary introduced for both cases. For further information on how they used those, the main benefits or difficulties, check the official SEACAP summary for Lloret de Mar and Sax.

1.4 Improve and Evaluate

1.2.3 1.4.1 Generation of potential improvements of SRP outcomes

Due to the nature, namely the definition and the implementation structure, of the SEACAP LL in Spain, no improvements for the SRP outcomes were addressed by any of the LL participants.

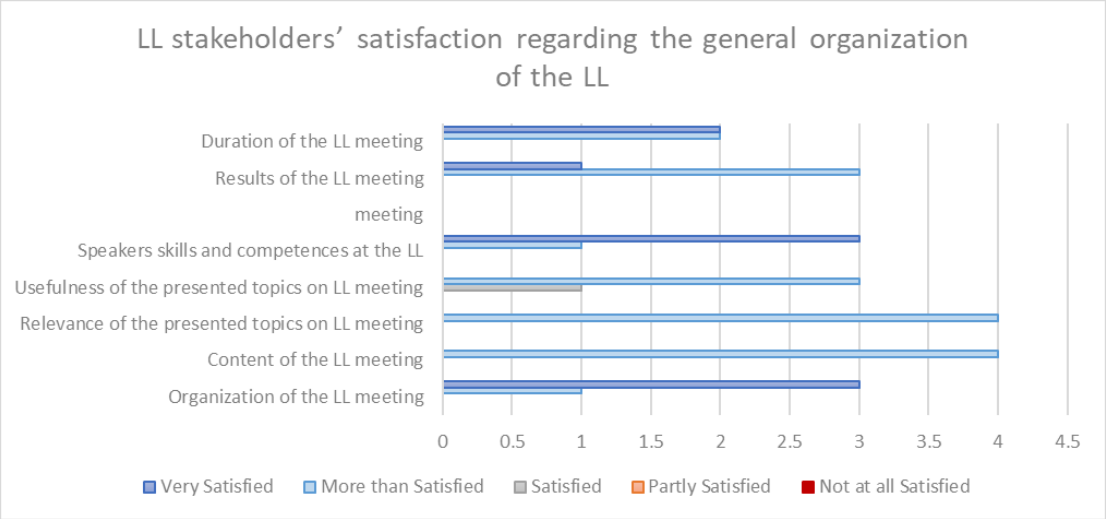
1.2.4 1.4.2 SRP outcomes evaluation

As mentioned, the main outcomes evaluation can be found in the SEACAP summary for Lloret de Mar and Sax. Also, Annex 2 of this document introduces oriented feedback on this topic.

1.2.5 1.4.3 Overall LL evaluation

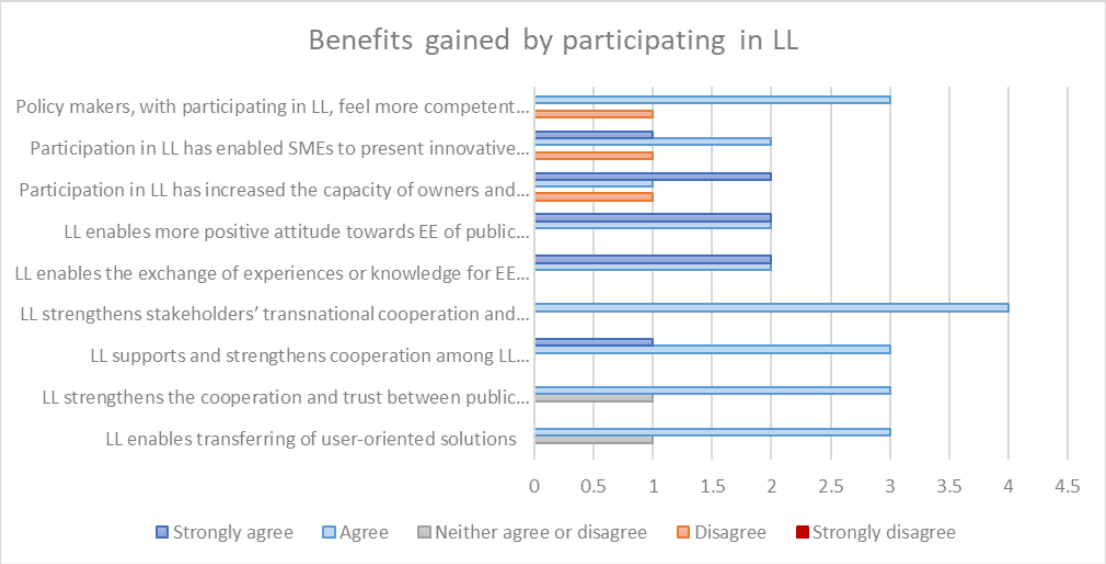
From the Annex 2 (Questionnaire for the evaluation of the overall LL performance), all the participants on the SEACAP Living Lab in Spain have highly valued their participation in the different sessions that have made up the performance.

Specifically, most of the participants express that they are more than satisfied or really very satisfied regarding the general organisation of the LL, as it can be seen in the following graph;



Only 1 opinion related to the usefulness of the presented topics express that he/she is only satisfied while there is no one single case of people expressing their dissatisfaction with the sessions.

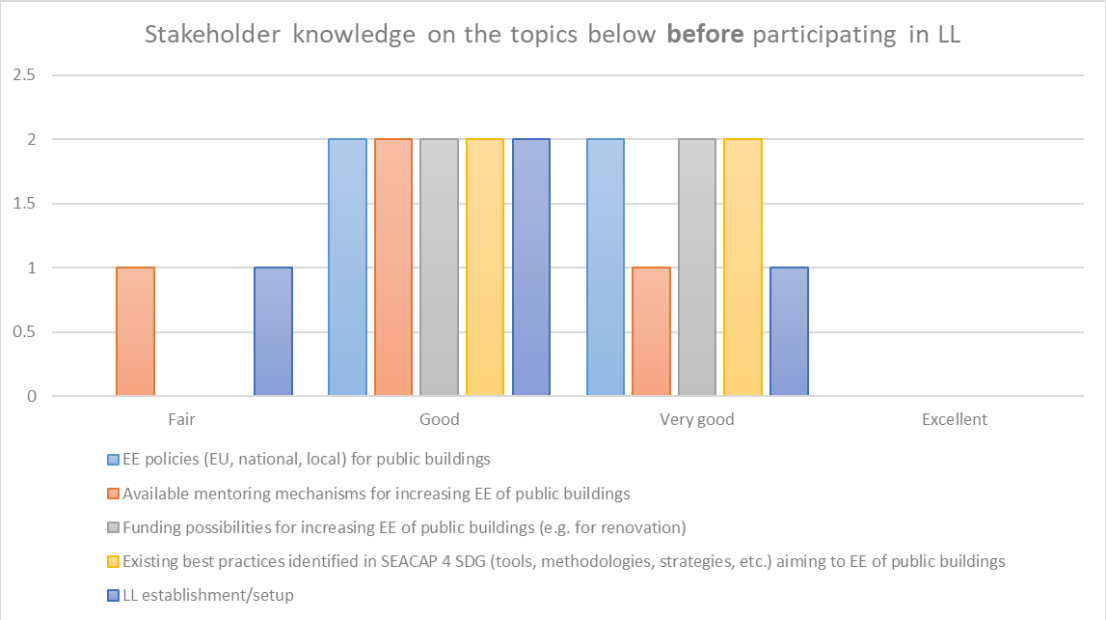
Regarding the benefits gained by participating in LL, again for most of the participants such benefits are clearly pointed, as shown in the following figure;

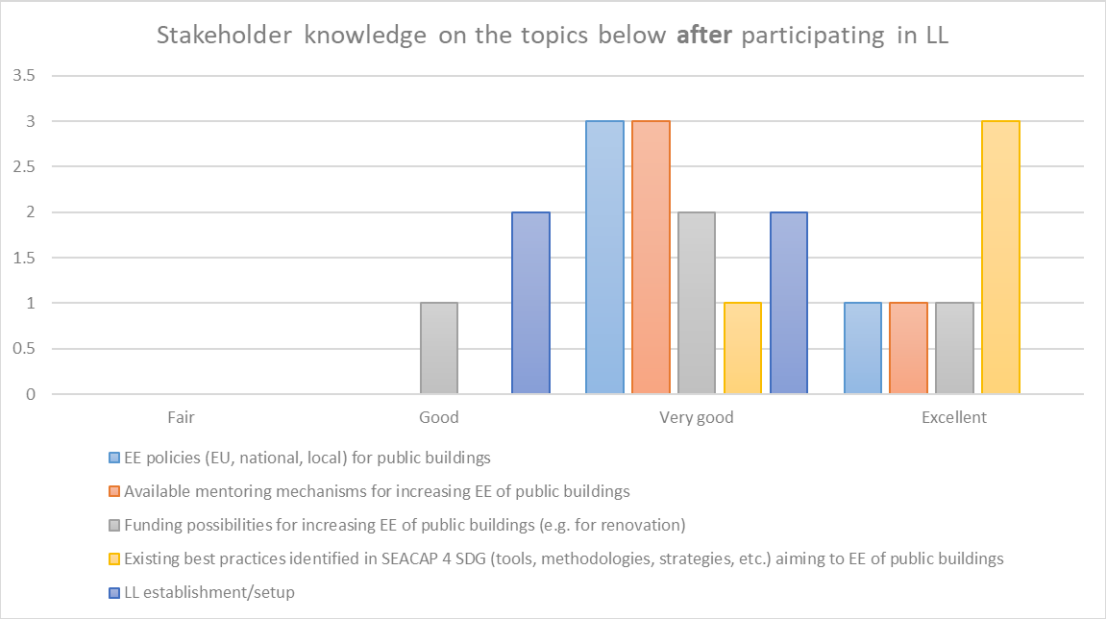


It should be noted that, for a few cases, the LLs, despite the fact that they have facilitated cooperation and support, are not considered to become an influencing factor in decision-making by key stakeholders. This would seem consistent with the orientation defined by the SECAP LL in Spain, which have mainly focused on sharing experiences and processes.

Finally, and regarding knowledge gained by the participant stakeholders due to their participation in LL, the general consensus is that, as an average, they move from a general good knowledge to a very good one. In a few cases that was originally considered a poor knowledge of some of the topics, after the sessions that appreciation has disappeared. What's more, before the sessions there was not a single opinion of excellent knowledge in any of the topics, while after the fact this has changed.

All these facts could be summarised in the following two graphs;


Stakeholder knowledge on the topics below **before** participating in LL
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
Fair
Good
Very good
Excellent
EE policies (EU, national, local) for public buildings
Available mentoring mechanisms for increasing EE of public buildings
Funding possibilities for increasing EE of public buildings (e.g. for renovation)
Existing best practices identified in SEACAP 4 SDG (tools, methodologies, strategies, etc.) aiming to EE of public buildings
LL establishment/setup


Stakeholder knowledge on the topics below **after** participating in LL
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
Fair
Good
Very good
Excellent
EE policies (EU, national, local) for public buildings
Available mentoring mechanisms for increasing EE of public buildings
Funding possibilities for increasing EE of public buildings (e.g. for renovation)
Existing best practices identified in SEACAP 4 SDG (tools, methodologies, strategies, etc.) aiming to EE of public buildings
LL establishment/setup

1.2.6 1.4.4 Measurement of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Several Key Performance Indicators can be presented to describe deep in detail the SEACAP Living Labs in Spain implementation and results, as introduced in Annex 3 of this document. Beyond the details that can be found there, some main figures to highlight can be summarised as;

- Regarding the approached stakeholders, most were institutional decision makers or national and regional energy management authorities, even some few ones were environmental consulting firms. Those who finally participated in the sessions kept the same distribution on stakeholders typologies.
- The number and duration of the meetings seems to fit all the participants, as all of them assist in all the sessions (and, as mentioned in the previous section, they were well evaluated).
- The number of introduced topics was 4, as after the original training implemented in autumn 2022, the LL participants were very clear about the outcomes to use in their processes and to deepen during the sessions.
- About the benefits and gained knowledge, all the indicators are quite good, as also expressed in the end-user's questionaires.
- More specifically regarding the supported activities, the actions affected by the SEACAP LL in Spain are referred to the new SEACAPS of the 2 selected municipalities of an overall surface of 112km^2. The new plans include up to 150 planned new actions, which could be described more deep in detail in the new technical documents.

1.2.7 1.4.5 Guidelines and recommendations

Beyond the introduced questionnaires and summarised KPIs, most of the participants have highlighted the relevance of this type of instrument (Living Labs), when it comes to sharing information with peers. It is not only in relation to sharing detailed initiatives, which in some cases can help to complement scenarios, but also to generate frameworks for technical collaboration and institutional understanding that, ultimately, break the isolation of these entities. This is relevant in the development of plans such as the SEACAPs which, despite

ending up affecting a relevant part of the population, are designed by a few actors who appreciate support and confirmation from equal third parties.

1.5 Disseminate

As for the main established scope of the SEACAP LL in Spain, the main dissemination actions are foreseen at local and regional level. At local level, dissemination on the main initiatives and strategies introduced for both cases should be a must; nevertheless, it must be said that 2023 is a year of municipal elections in Spain, which will probably slow down this type of diffusion until, surely, the end of summer or the beginning of autumn, once the chosen formations have officially taken charge.

At supra-municipal (provincial or regional level) it is suggested to disseminate on both aspects: at one side, on the benefits of having sharing sessions among different key stakeholders facing similar problems related to the new SEACAPs. On the other side, on the findings on using the SRP outcomes for the definition and establishment of the new SEACAPs. As it is expected to have an extra meeting in Lloret de Mar and in Sax with all the SEACAP4SDG partners, the local authorities and the external entities, it's foreseen to invite other related third parties (supra-municipal and regional entities, but also nearby municipalities) to disseminate on these aspects.

2 Conclusions

In general, it can be considered that the SEACAP LL in Spain has been a success and has more than met the main objectives initially set.

Unlike other cases, within the framework of SECAP4SDG in Spain there are 2 regional partners, which implies two parallel support processes for municipalities. This unique fact has made it possible to propose a LL adjusted to the case, in which the procedure has been shared by equals, both in relation to local and supra-municipal technicians from public entities, as well as consultants in the matter.

This decision to propose a shared process has turned out to be a success since it has allowed the different actors to share dynamics, analysis of the outcomes used, strategies proposed and, beyond all of the above, perceptions and reasoning.

Although at the time of writing this descriptive report on SEACAP LL in Spain it is still early to determine the final route, it is considered that the established synergies are relevant, and that the actions may continue beyond the present moment. Despite the fact that municipal elections will be held in Spain in the spring of 2023, the established developments will last and cooperation is being carried out to carry out face-to-face sessions with all the project partners, so that both can be visited by the municipalities of Sax and Lloret de Mar.

Likewise, and taking advantage of the fact that some of the participants and members of the associated partners are entities that typically support the development processes of new SEACAPs, it is proposed that this type of dynamic established in this SEACAP LL in Spain can be extended to other cases, to support and offer these benefits to other municipalities.

1. List of Approached and/or Participating Stakeholders

Name of Stakeholder	*José Luis Díaz Dominguez and Joel Vives Torrents, as technicians from the Municipality of LLoret de Mar.*
Type of stakeholder	*Institutional local decision makers.*
Short description of stakeholder	*The municipality of LLoret de Mar is one of the selected municipalities which is being supported by the SEACAP4SDG new mechanism for SEACAPs improvement. José Luis Díaz Dominguez and Joel Vives Torrents are the responsible technicians for the development, improvement and implementation of the local SEACAP.*
Short description of cooperation in the project	*Technicians from the Municipality of LLoret de Mar have been in charge of 1) prepare and submit the municipality candidature for the support mechanism, 2) coordinate internally and with the support mechanism team the new SEACAP development., and 3) introduce the final plan to the local authorities for their official approval for implementation.*
Advantage for stakeholders	*The main advantages of being part of the Spanish Living Lab was to share with their peers (Municipality of Sax) the inherent problems and the solutions provided in each case. Have a forum in which to contrast the different problems, and discover potential solutions, some based on the outcomes presented.*
Disadvantage for stakeholders	*None reported.*
Other notes	

Name of Stakeholder	*Carla García and Laura Varo from Estudi Ramon Folch (ERF)*
Type of stakeholder	*Environmental consulting firm, awarded in the open tender for the support service to Municipalities in Catalonia.*
Short description of stakeholder	*ERF – Energia i Sostenibilitat S.L.U. is an independent energy, environmental and sustainability consultancy with more than 25 years of experience in the national and international markets prepared to lead companies and institutions to their transformation to sustainability.*
Short description of cooperation in the project	*During the SECAP4SDG project ERF was the selected entity to support the selected Municipality of Lloret de Mar, for the development of their new SEACAP4SDG. Thus ERF, attended the initial training sessions on the outcomes of the SRPs, analysed the characteristics of the Municipality of Lloret de Mar, selected the most appropriate outcomes for the case, compiled the necessary information, including interviews with key stakeholders, and developed the new SEACAP.*
Advantage for stakeholders	*The main advantage of ERF's participation was being able to coordinate, in the same forum, with other actors at different levels, from the Provincial Council, to the City Council, through the Generalitat de Catalunya or the member of SECAP4SDG IREC itself. Likewise, share the initiatives and detailed methodologies with their peers (mainly, Azigrene).*
Disadvantage for stakeholders	*None reported.*
Other notes	

Name of Stakeholder	*Arnau Farguell Bosch from Girona Provincial Council*
Type of stakeholder	*Provincial energy management authorities.*
Short description of stakeholder	*The Girona Provincial Council is the provincial government, which is in charge of supporting the different counties and town halls of the province of Girona, where the municipality of Lloret de Marc is located. Specifically, historically the Girona Provincial Council has been the promoter and promoter of the different energy plans and SECAPs, in most of the municipalities of the province. Currently, the Girona Provincial Council is promoting the design of supra-municipal SEACAPS.*
Short description of cooperation in the project	*Although the Girona Provincial Council has not actively participated in the SECAP4SDG project, nor specifically in the support mechanism for the Lloret de Mar municipality, its role as listener is considered relevant due to the replicability capacity inherent to its figure.*
Advantage for stakeholders	*The main advantage is discovering the existence of SRPs outcomes ready to be implemented on the territory in the design, implementation and monitoring of local SEACAPs.*
Disadvantage for stakeholders	*None reported.*
Other notes	

Name of Stakeholder	*Marta Chàfer Nicolàs and Josep Mª Granollers Palou from the Catalan Energy Institute of the Government of Catalonia*
Type of stakeholder	*Regional energy management authorities.*
Short description of stakeholder	*The Catalan Energy Institute is the entity of the Generalitat de Catalunya in charge of drawing up and carrying out the Catalan energy policy, especially in the field of improving energy savings and efficiency and the development of renewable energies. ICAEN also gets involved and works together with the local world in the development of energy efficiency actions in municipal buildings, public lighting or efficient mobility.*
Short description of cooperation in the project	*Although the Catalan Energy Institute has not actively participated in the SECAP4SDG project, nor specifically in the support mechanism for the Lloret de Mar municipality, its role as listener is considered relevant due to the replicability capacity inherent to its figure.*
Advantage for stakeholders	*The main advantage is discovering the existence of SRPs outcomes ready to be implemented on the territory in the design, implementation and monitoring of local SEACAPs.*
Disadvantage for stakeholders	*None reported.*
Other notes	

Name of Stakeholder	*Carlos Sánchez Ortiz, as technician from the Municipality of Sax, and Justo Hernández as politician from the Municipality of Sax.*
Type of stakeholder	*Institutional local decision maker.*
Short description of stakeholder	*The municipality of Sax is one of the selected municipalities which is being supported by the SEACAP4SDG new mechanism for SEACAPs improvement. Carlos Sanchez Ortiz is the responsible technician for the development, improvement and implementation of the local SEACAP.*
Short description of cooperation in the project	*Technicians from the Municipality of Sax have been in charge of 1) prepare and submit the municipality candidature for the support mechanism, 2) coordinate internally and with the support mechanism team the new SEACAP development, and 3) introduce the final plan to the local authorities for their official approval for implementation.*
Advantage for stakeholders	*The main advantages of being part of the Spanish Living Lab was to share with their peers (Municipality of Lloret de Mar) the inherent problems and the solutions provided in each case. Have a forum in which to contrast the different problems, and discover potential solutions, some based on the outcomes presented.*
Disadvantage for stakeholders	*None reported.*
Other notes	

Name of Stakeholder	*Esther Martínez Palao, Rafael Vázquez and Miguel Ferrer from Azigrene*
Type of stakeholder	*Environmental consulting firm, awarded in the open tender for the support service to Municipalities in the Valencian region.*
Short description of stakeholder	*Azigrene Energy Consulting is a consultancy specialised in the energy sector with more than 20 years of experience and more than 60 employees. Azigrene has developed many engineering projects related to energy savings, energy efficiency, renewable energies and energy markets among others.*
Short description of cooperation in the project	*During the SECAP4SDG project Azigrene was the selected entity to support the selected Municipality of Sax, for the development of their new SEACAP4SDG. Thus Azigrene, attended the initial training sessions on the outcomes of the SRPs, analysed the characteristics of the Municipality of Sax, selected the most appropriate outcomes for the case, compiled the necessary information, including interviews with key stakeholders, and developed the new SEACAP.*
Advantage for stakeholders	*The main advantage of Azigrene's participation was being able to coordinate, in the same forum, with other actors at different levels, from the Provincial Federation of Municipalities in the Valencian region, to the City Council, or the member of SECAP4SDG IVE itself. Likewise, share the initiatives and detailed methodologies with their peers (mainly, ERF).*
Disadvantage for stakeholders	*None reported.*
Other notes	

Name of Stakeholder	*Gonzalo Albir and Irene Gisbert from the Federation of Municipalities of the Valencian region (FVMP).*
Type of stakeholder	*Regional energy management authorities (considering the 3 provinces of Alicante, Valencia and Castellón).*
Short description of stakeholder	*The Federation of Municipalities of the Valencian region (FVMP) is the regional government, which is in charge of supporting the different counties and town halls of the provinces of Alicante (where the municipality of Sax is located), Valencia and Castellón. It also promotes the different energy plans and SECAPs in several municipalities of the region.*
Short description of cooperation in the project	*Although the Federation of Municipalities of the Valencian region (FVMP) has not actively participated in the SECAP4SDG project, nor specifically in the support mechanism for the Sax municipality, its role as a listener is considered relevant due to the replicability capacity inherent to its figure.*
Advantage for stakeholders	*The main advantage is discovering the existence of SRPs outcomes ready to be implemented on the territory in the design, implementation and monitoring of local SEACAPs.*
Disadvantage for stakeholders	*None reported.*
Other notes	

- Questionnaire for the evaluation of the overall LL performance

- **To be filled-in by the LLL coordinators (SLIT):**

1. Number of stakeholders (potential and actual)

	Total number of stakeholders **identified** as potential LL stakeholders	Total number of stakeholders **joining** the LL
Institutional decision makers	2 Lloret de Mar Municipality 3 Sax municipality	2 Lloret de Mar Municipality 2 Sax municipality.
National and regional energy management authorities	1 Girona Provincial Council (Diputació de Girona) 2 Catalan Energy Institute of the Government of Catalonia 2 Federation of Municipalities of the Valencian region (FVMP) 1 Energy Agency of the Alicante Provincial Council	1 Girona Provincial Council (Diputació de Girona)
Building / Energy managers		
Socio-economic operators		
End users		
Other, please specify…	2 Estudi Ramon Folch (ERF), Environmental consulting firm 3 Azigrene (Energy consultants)	2 Estudi Ramon Folch (ERF), Environmental consulting firm 1 Azigrene (Energy consultants)

2. Execution of LL meetings

	Number
Individual/one-on-one meetings (for example between the Municipality and the external expert and/ or the PP/ Local teams).	Several meetings have been held during the process, some as a part of the implementation of the support mechanism, some as a part of the LL execution. Related to these last ones; 1 ERF - IREC: 24/02/2023 1 Lloret de Mar - IREC: 22/02/2023
Joint LL meetings (meetings held among all or almost all LL stakeholders).	Beyond the initial training sessions on the SRP outcomes held in 2022 autumn, some specific sessions have been held for the Spanish LL among all the involved stakeholders; 1 Sax - Azigrene - IVE: 08/02/2023 1 All (Sax - Azigrene - IVE - Lloret - ERC - IREC - Girona Provincial Council): 01/03/2023

	1 All (Sax - Azigrene - IVE - Lloret - ERC - IREC - Girona Provincial Council): 22/03/2023
Average number of participants per joint meetings.	11 participants
Meetings organized between LL coordinators of joint LLLs (e.g. in case of Spain)	1 IREC - IVE: 11/01/2023 1 IREC - IVE: 31/03/2023
Average duration of joint LL meetings (in hours)	2 hours

3. Total number of presented Selected Reference Project's Outcomes identified in the SEACAP 4 SDG toolkit per type* within LL activities. (*categorization is based on the factsheet information)

	Total number	**Specify which Outcome (s)**
Number of SRP's Outcomes under type *"Tool"*	4	*IMPULSE, EduFootprint, ESMES, PRIORITEE*
Number of SRP's Outcomes under type *"Platform"*	None specifically reported.	
Number of MPs' results under category *"Methodology"*	None specifically reported.	

- **To be filled-in by the LL stakeholders (participants):**

Questionnaire filled-in by the LL stakeholders (participants):

1. Name of the Living Lab: "SEACAP Living Lab in Spain"
2. Name of the person filling in the questionnaire: Esther Martínez Palao
3. Position of the person in the stakeholders' organization: engineer / energy consultant
4. Name of the LL stakeholder/organization: Azigrene Consultores
5. Type of the stakeholder: Environmental consulting firm
6. Country: Spain
7. LL stakeholders' satisfaction regarding the general organization of the LL

	Level of satisfaction				
	Not at all Satisfied	*Partly Satisfied*	*Satisfied*	*More than Satisfied*	*Very Satisfied*
Organization of the LL meeting					X
Content of the LL meeting				X	
Relevance of the presented topics on LL meeting				X	
Usefulness of the presented topics on LL meeting			X		
Speakers skills and competences at the LL meeting					X
Results of the LL meeting				X	
Duration of the LL meeting				X	

8. Benefits gained by participating in LL:

	Level of agreement				
	Strongly disagree	*Disagree*	*Neither agree or disagree*	*Agree*	*Strongly agree*
LL enables transferring of user-oriented solutions				X	
LL strengthens the cooperation and trust between public and private sector				X	
LL supports and strengthens cooperation among LL stakeholders				X	
LL strengthens stakeholders' transnational cooperation and networking with other organizations				X	
LL enables the exchange of experiences or knowledge for EE of public buildings					X
LL enables more positive attitude towards EE of public buildings among LL stakeholders				X	
Participation in LL has increased the capacity of owners and managers of public buildings to design and implement better energy efficiency practices				X	
Participation in LL has enabled SMEs to present innovative solutions to potential users				X	
Policy makers, with participating in LL, feel more competent in field of effective policy recommendations for EE of public buildings in MED area				X	

9. Stakeholder knowledge on the topics below before and after participating in LL:

	Before participating in LL					**After participating in LL**				
	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent
EE policies (EU, national, local) for public buildings				X						X
Available mentoring mechanisms for increasing EE of public buildings			X						X	
Funding possibilities for increasing EE of public buildings (e.g. for renovation)				X					X	
Existing best practices identified in SEACAP 4 SDG (tools, methodologies, strategies, etc.) aiming to EE of public buildings				X						X
LL establishment/setup			X					X		

Questionnaire filled-in by the LL stakeholders (participants):

1. Name of the Living Lab: "SEACAP Living Lab in Spain"
2. Name of the person filling in the questionnaire: Arnau Farguell
3. Position of the person in the stakeholders' organization: Energy Transition Technician
4. Name of the LL stakeholder/organization: Girona Provincial Council
5. Type of the stakeholder: Provincial energy management authorities
6. Country: Spain
7. LL stakeholders' satisfaction regarding the general organization of the LL

	Level of satisfaction				
	Not at all Satisfied	*Partly Satisfied*	*Satisfied*	*More than Satisfied*	*Very Satisfied*
Organization of the LL meeting					X
Content of the LL meeting				X	
Relevance of the presented topics on LL meeting				X	
Usefulness of the presented topics on LL meeting				X	
Speakers skills and competences at the LL meeting					X
Results of the LL meeting				X	
Duration of the LL meeting					X

8. Benefits gained by participating in LL:

	Level of agreement				
	Strongly disagree	*Disagree*	*Neither agree or disagree*	*Agree*	*Strongly agree*
LL enables transferring of user-oriented solutions				X	
LL strengthens the cooperation and trust between public and private sector				X	
LL supports and strengthens cooperation among LL stakeholders					X
LL strengthens stakeholders' transnational cooperation and networking with other organizations				X	
LL enables the exchange of experiences or knowledge for EE of public buildings				X	
LL enables more positive attitude towards EE of public buildings among LL stakeholders					X
Participation in LL has increased the capacity of owners and managers of public buildings to design and implement better energy efficiency practices					X
Participation in LL has enabled SMEs to present innovative solutions to potential users				X	
Policy makers, with participating in LL, feel more competent in field of effective policy recommendations for EE of public buildings in MED area				X	

9. Stakeholder knowledge on the topics below before and after participating in LL:

	Before participating in LL					**After participating in LL**				
	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent
EE policies (EU, national, local) for public buildings			X						X	
Available mentoring mechanisms for increasing EE of public buildings			X						X	
Funding possibilities for increasing EE of public buildings (e.g. for renovation)			X					X		
Existing best practices identified in SEACAP 4 SDG (tools, methodologies, strategies, etc.) aiming to EE of public buildings			X						X	
LL establishment/setup			X						X	

Questionnaire filled-in by the LL stakeholders (participants):

1. Name of the Living Lab: "SEACAP Living Lab in Spain"
2. Name of the person filling in the questionnaire: Laura Varo Domènech
3. Position of the person in the stakeholders' organization: consultant
4. Name of the LL stakeholder/organization: ERF Energía & Sostenibilitat
5. Type of the stakeholder: Environmental consulting firm
6. Country: Spain
7. LL stakeholders' satisfaction regarding the general organization of the LL

	Level of satisfaction				
	Not at all Satisfied	*Partly Satisfied*	*Satisfied*	*More than Satisfied*	*Very Satisfied*
Organization of the LL meeting				X	
Content of the LL meeting				X	
Relevance of the presented topics on LL meeting				X	
Usefulness of the presented topics on LL meeting				X	
Speakers skills and competences at the LL meeting				X	
Results of the LL meeting				X	
Duration of the LL meeting					X

8. Benefits gained by participating in LL:

	Level of agreement				
	Strongly disagree	*Disagree*	*Neither agree or disagree*	*Agree*	*Strongly agree*
LL enables transferring of user-oriented solutions			X		
LL strengthens the cooperation and trust between public and private sector			X		
LL supports and strengthens cooperation among LL stakeholders				X	
LL strengthens stakeholders' transnational cooperation and networking with other organizations				X	
LL enables the exchange of experiences or knowledge for EE of public buildings				X	
LL enables more positive attitude towards EE of public buildings among LL stakeholders				X	
Participation in LL has increased the capacity of owners and managers of public buildings to design and implement better energy efficiency practices		X			
Participation in LL has enabled SMEs to present innovative solutions to potential users		X			
Policy makers, with participating in LL, feel more competent in field of effective policy recommendations for EE of public buildings in MED area		X			

9. Stakeholder knowledge on the topics below before and after participating in LL:

	Before participating in LL					**After participating in LL**				
	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent
EE policies (EU, national, local) for public buildings				X					X	
Available mentoring mechanisms for increasing EE of public buildings				X						X
Funding possibilities for increasing EE of public buildings (e.g. for renovation)				X						X
Existing best practices identified in SEACAP 4 SDG (tools, methodologies, strategies, etc.) aiming to EE of public buildings				X						X
LL establishment/setup				X					X	

Questionnaire filled-in by the LL stakeholders (participants):

1. Name of the Living Lab: "SEACAP Living Lab in Spain"
2. Name of the person filling in the questionnaire: Carlos Sánchez Ortiz
3. Position of the person in the stakeholders' organization: Environmental technician
4. Name of the LL stakeholder/organization: Sax Municipality
5. Type of the stakeholder: Institutional local decision maker
6. Country: Spain
7. LL stakeholders' satisfaction regarding the general organization of the LL

	Level of satisfaction				
	Not at all Satisfied	*Partly Satisfied*	*Satisfied*	*More than Satisfied*	*Very Satisfied*
Organization of the LL meeting					X
Content of the LL meeting				X	
Relevance of the presented topics on LL meeting				X	
Usefulness of the presented topics on LL meeting				X	
Speakers skills and competences at the LL meeting					X
Results of the LL meeting					X
Duration of the LL meeting				X	

8. Benefits gained by participating in LL:

	Level of agreement				
	Strongly disagree	*Disagree*	*Neither agree or disagree*	*Agree*	*Strongly agree*
LL enables transferring of user-oriented solutions				X	
LL strengthens the cooperation and trust between public and private sector				X	
LL supports and strengthens cooperation among LL stakeholders				X	
LL strengthens stakeholders' transnational cooperation and networking with other organizations				X	
LL enables the exchange of experiences or knowledge for EE of public buildings					X
LL enables more positive attitude towards EE of public buildings among LL stakeholders					X
Participation in LL has increased the capacity of owners and managers of public buildings to design and implement better energy efficiency practices					X
Participation in LL has enabled SMEs to present innovative solutions to potential users					X
Policy makers, with participating in LL, feel more competent in field of effective policy recommendations for EE of public buildings in MED area				X	

9. Stakeholder knowledge on the topics below before and after participating in LL:

	Before participating in LL					**After participating in LL**				
	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent
EE policies (EU, national, local) for public buildings			X						X	
Available mentoring mechanisms for increasing EE of public buildings		X							X	
Funding possibilities for increasing EE of public buildings (e.g. for renovation)			X						X	
Existing best practices identified in SEACAP 4 SDG (tools, methodologies, strategies, etc.) aiming to EE of public buildings			X							X
LL establishment/setup		X						X		

1. List of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) - Evaluation of LL performance

(*) When the metric is coded "X+Y", the "X" refers to the region of Catalonia and the "Y" refers to the region of Valencia.

Area	No.	Performance indicator name	Metric (*)	Description of performance indicator
Approached stakeholders	1	Number of potential Institutional decision makers	2 + 3	The indicator measures the number of potential Institutional decision makers contacted by LL coordinator to be involved in LL activities.
	2	Number of potential National and regional energy management authorities	3 + 3	The indicator measures the number of potential National and regional energy management authorities contacted by LL coordinator to be involved in LL activities.
	3	Number of potential Building / Energy managers	0 + 0	The indicator measures the number of potential Building / Energy managers contacted by LL coordinator to be involved in LL activities.
	4	Number of potential Socio-economic operators	0 + 0	The indicator measures the number of Socio-economic operators contacted by LL coordinator to be involved in LL activities.
	5	Number of potential End users	0 + 0	The indicator measures the number of potential End users contacted by LL coordinator to be involved in LL activities.
	6	Number of potential other organizations (please indicate)	2 + 3 (Environmental consulting firms)	The indicator measures the number of potential other organizations contacted by LL coordinator to be involved in LL activities.
Participating stakeholders	7	Number of Institutional decision makers	2 + 2	The indicator measures the number of Institutional decision makers, involved in LL activities.
	8	Number of National and regional energy management authorities	1 + 0	The indicator measures the number of National and regional energy management authorities involved in LL activities.
	9	Number of Building / Energy managers	0 + 0	The indicator measures the number of Building / Energy managers involved in LL.
	10	Number of Socio-economic operators	0 + 0	The indicator measures the number of Socio-economic operators involved in LL activities.
	11	Number of End users	0 + 0	The indicator measures the number of End users involved in LL activities.

	12	Number of other organizations (please indicate)	2 + 1 (Environmental consulting firms)	The indicator measures the number of other organizations involved in LL activities.
LL meetings	13	Number of individual meetings	2	The indicator measures the number of individual/one-on-one meetings (for example between the Municipality and the external expert and/ or the PP/ Local teams).
	14	Number of joint LL meetings	3	The indicator measures the number of joint LL meetings (meetings held among all or almost all stakeholders).
	15	Number of participants in joint LL meetings	11	The indicator measures the average number of participants per joint meetings.
	16	Number of meetings between LL coordinators of joint LLLs	2	The indicator measures the number of meetings organized between LL coordinators of joint LLLs (e.g. in case of Spain)
	17	Average duration of joint meetings	2 hours	The indicator measures the average duration of joint meetings (in hours).
Themes presented	18	Number of SRP's Outcomes under type "Tool"	4	The indicator measures the number of Number of SRP's Outcomes under type "Tool" (categorization is based on the factsheet information) presented within LL activities.
	19	Number of SRP's Outcomes under type "*Platform*"	0	The indicator measures the number of Number of SRP's Outcomes under type "*Platform*" (categorization is based on the factsheet information) presented within LL activities.
	20	Number of SRP's Outcomes under type "*Methodology*"	0	The indicator measures the number of Number of SRP's Outcomes under type "*Methodology*" (categorization is based on the factsheet information) presented within LL activities.
Benefits gained	21	Transferring of user-oriented solutions	Level of agreement: Agree	The indicator measures if LL enables transferring of user-oriented solutions.
	22	Strengthen the cooperation and trust between public and private sector	Level of agreement Agree	The indicator measures if LL strengthens the cooperation and trust between public and private sector.
	23	Strengthen cooperation among LL stakeholders	Level of agreement	The indicator measures if LL supports and strengthens cooperation among LL stakeholders.

			Agree	
	24	Strengthen LL stakeholders' transnational cooperation and networking	Level of agreement Doesn't apply	The indicator measures if LL strengthens stakeholders' transnational cooperation and networking with other organizations (PAs, SMEs, clusters, business support organization, etc.).
	25	Exchange experiences or concerns for EE of public buildings	Level of agreement Agree	The indicator measures if LL enables the exchange of experiences or concerns for EE of public buildings among LL stakeholders.
	26	More positive attitude towards the design and implementation of better energy efficiency practices	Level of agreement Agree	The indicator measures if LL enables more positive attitude towards the design and implementation of better energy efficiency practices among LL stakeholders.
	27	Adoption of innovative solutions	Level of agreement Agree	The indicator measures if participation in LL has enabled public buildings' owners and managers to be familiarised with innovative energy management solutions.
	28	Effective policy recommendations for enhancing EE of public buildings in MED area.	Level of agreement Agree	The indicator measures if policy makers, with participating in LL, feel more competent in field of effective policy recommendations for enhancing EE of public buildings in MED area.
Knowledge	34	Knowledge on EE policies (EU, national, local) for public buildings	Level of knowledge: Very good	The indicator measures level of knowledge of LL stakeholders on EE policies (EU, national, local) for public buildings before and after participating in LL activities.
	35	Knowledge on available mentoring mechanisms for increasing EE of public buildings	Level of knowledge Good	The indicator measures level of knowledge of LL stakeholders on available mentoring mechanisms for increasing EE of public buildings before and after participating in LL activities.
	36	Knowledge on funding possibilities for increasing EE of public buildings (e.g. for renovation)	Level of knowledge Good	The indicator measures level of knowledge of LL stakeholders on funding possibilities for increasing EE of public buildings (e.g. for renovation) before and after participating in LL activities.
	37	Knowledge on existing best practices (tools, methodologies, strategies, etc.) aiming to EE of public buildings	Level of knowledge Fair	The indicator measures level of knowledge of LL stakeholder on existing best practices (tools, methodologies, strategies, etc.) aiming to EE of public buildings before and after participating in LL activities.
	38	Knowledge on LL concept/establishment/setup	Level of knowledge Good	The indicator measures level of knowledge of LL stakeholders on LL

				concept/setup before and after participating in LL activities.
Support mechanism	39	N° of cities involved/territories covered	2	The indicator measures the number of the cities involved/territories covered while implementing the support mechanism
extent	40	Area covered	112.2 km^2	The indicator measures the area of intervention covered (municipality /city area involved)
	41	Building stock addressed	All the municipal buildings for both cases, Sax and Lloret de Mar	The indicator measures the number of buildings that were object of studies and analysis
	41	Energy consumption/CO_2 emissions	Not available when the Annex 3 is completed; check the final SEACAPs for more informatio n	The indicator measures the baseline energy consumption and CO_2 in the selected municipality/city**(if it is available)**

2.

3. List of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) – Support mechanism: EE/RE actions planned

No.	Performance indicator name	Metric	Description of performance indicator
1	Baseline SEACAP (or equivalent) plans	2	The indicator measures the number of SEACAP (or equivalent) plans of the selected cities/municipalities available
2	Baseline target of the SEACAP (or equivalent)	Not available when the Annex 3 is completed; check the final SEACAPs for more informatio n	The indicator measures the target set in the SEACAP (or equivalent) of the selected municipality /city in terms of Energy consumption to be reduced and CO_2 emissions to be avoided
3	Actions planned	84 + 67	The indicator measures the number of actions that are planned (EE/RE) to be proposed in the framework of the support mechanism

4	Impact of the actions planned	Not available when the Annex 3 is completed; check the final SEACAPs for more information	The indicator measures the amount of energy consumption to be reduced and CO_2 emissions to be avoided thanks to the actions that will be proposed in the framework of the support mechanism
5	Technical studies	2, as the new SEACAPs themselves (being northern shore regions)	The indicator measures the number of technical studies delivered to evaluate the proposed actions while exploiting the capitalization toolkit
6	Economic studies **(for level two demonstrators)**	Doesn't apply (being northern shore regions)	The indicator measures the number of economic studies delivered to evaluate the proposed actions while exploiting the capitalization toolkit
7	Legal framework **(for level two demonstrators)**	Doesn't apply (being northern shore regions)	The indicator measures the number of feasibility legal studies of the actions proposed which highlights the legal requirements applicable to the corresponding investment as well as any legal and/or regulatory incentives and obstacles that exist.