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Jean Monnet Center for Sustainability Studies in the Med Area
– *CeSSMed*”

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Deliverable 4.1

SUSTAINABLE PROJECTS CATALOGUE



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SPORT
YOUTH
HIGHER EDUCATION
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING
ADULT EDUCATION
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List of Acronyms and Abbreviation

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Acronym	Description
HEI	Higher Education Institution
C&D	Communication and Dissemination
WP	Work Package
EU	European Union
HR	Human Resources
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
P.A.	Public Administration
KPI	Key Performance Indicator



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1. Introduction

The CIREM the Interuniversity Economic Research and Mobility Center of the University of Cagliari and Sassari, has been awarded as Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence by the by the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) in 2022. The aims and objectives of the *Jean Monnet Centre for Sustainability Studies in the Med Area – CeSSMed*, led by CIREM, are those of strengthening the reflection about European sustainability policies among those target group addressed by the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence (JM CoE) call: students, professionals, civil servants and public and private stakeholder representatives.

1.1 What is a Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence

The Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence is a focal point of competence and knowledge on European Union subjects. A Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence gathers the expertise and competences of high-level experts and aims at developing synergies between the various disciplines and resources in European studies, as well as at creating joint transnational activities and structural links with academic institutions in other countries. It also ensures openness to civil society. Jean Monnet Centres of Excellence have a major role in reaching out to students from faculties not normally dealing with European Union issues as well as to policy makers, civil servants, organised civil society and the general public at large.



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2. *Best practice*: a concept to be assessed

The analysis and monitoring of "best practices" have become essential to identify successful experiences and build models (and policies) based on the best results from field experience.

The goal of identifying and sharing best practices is to select experiences with tangible results, so they can be disseminated among stakeholders, other private and public organizations and the wide public.

These experiences herein analysed and discussed are intended to be "projects", without any importance if their lead organization is a public entity, a business or an NGO or if the funds used are public or private. Indeed, using a widely accepted definition, a project "can be considered to be the achievement of a specific objective, which involves a series of activities and tasks which consume resources. It has to be completed within a set specification, having definite start and end dates"¹.

Starting from this point, we can agree that a large number of initiatives fall within this category. They represent the conceptual field of this analysis.

Another feature of the concept of "best practice" is his success among not only expert but also the general public.

Several contests are held to find best practices and events are organized with the aim to spread "best practices" results. This is even truer in relation to sustainability policies where awareness raising is crucial.

The need to find best practices among the large number of *initiatives* (projects) collides with the ever-increasing recourse to *solutions* in the recently public debate. Many of these so-called solutions are generally easy to achieve and they are poorly based on data.

¹ Munns, Bjeirmi, *The role of project management in achieving project success*, International Journal of Project Management, 1996.



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To increase critical analysis skills of the next generations, it is needed to make familiar young people with an analysis process based on rational thinking and data, avoiding the appeal to mere points of view, maybe based on poorly verified information.

For this reason, the Jean Monnet CeSSMed Project led an attempt to reinforce critical thinking of students (which represents the new generation of intellectuals, public officials, consultants, business owners and politicians - maybe), organising n.3 workshops on best practice analysis. The results of these analyses are illustrated in the next paragraphs.

Students used the “Evaluation form of good practices” described in Deliverables 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 of this Project.

In this report project analysis has been entirely defined by students.

With these premises, the importance of this work is mostly recognized to the process instead of the result.

2.1 Literature Review

The terms "good practice" "best practice" and "smart practice" are used synonymously in everyday language. Their meaning is not always clear, nor is it clear what their respective scope of application is, nor what their different uses are.

According to some authors, this vagueness and apparent terminological confusion has repercussions on the applied level: there is, in fact, no consensus regarding how these terms (and concepts) should be used in research (Myers, Smith, and Martin, 2006)².

In the social sciences the use of such terms, lacking a solid distinction in meaning and application, leads to different definitions, which overlap (in whole or in part), or are completely and openly contradictory.

This confusion in terminology and application is linked to the genesis and to the fields of study and research in which the different definitions originated.

Vasely (2011)³ essentially distinguishes three definition typologies about “good practices”:

² Myers S., Smith H., Martin L., Conducting Best Practices Research in Public Affairs, International Journal of Public Affairs, 2006

³ Vasely A., Theory and Methodology of Best Practice Research: a Critical Review of the Current State, Central European journal of Public Policy, 2011.



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1. Definitions that emphasize **functionality and results** ("they work"), regardless of the conditions and context in which they were developed. According to these definitions, practices that have achieved good results *ipso facto* gain general value in their validity and scope.
2. Definitions that emphasize **process and method**. These definitions highlight a particular closeness of best practices to benchmarking, even though, regarding best practices, the data collection and processing procedures are more closely linked to a scientific approach.
3. Definitions that emphasize **problem solving through innovative procedures and methods**. These definitions emphasize the link between best practices and successful innovative projects and the potential for such best practices to become new practices in different contexts.

In this report, to detect “good practice” we used an approach with deep adaptation to the educational and training context.

Based on the above considerations and the need for a clear, easily usable methodology that generates immediately comparable results, we chose to use the FAO Capacity Development methodology⁴ originally created for best practices in agriculture and food. According to FAO, a good practice is a “**successful experience that has been tested and replicated in different context and can therefore be recommended as a model. It deserves to be shared, so that a great number of people can adapt and adopt it**”.

The main aspects of the definition are:

- The success of the practice (giving importance to contribute in solving a certain problem).
- The test, that verify the good results achieved.
- The replication of this initiative both in the same or in another context

⁴ FAO Capacity Development, Good Practices <http://www.fao.org/capacity-development/resources/good-practices/en/>



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According to the FAO Capacity Development methodology, a practice, given its scope of application, generally evolves through four levels:

1. **Innovation experience:** an innovative experience carried out as a pilot or based on a new technique or technology, which shows results (even if minimal).
2. **Promising practice:** an innovation experience tested numerous times in a specific context. The results obtained are positive, but this practice still carries a certain risk if applied in different contexts.
3. **Good practice:** a promising practice that has proven to produce positive results and is replicable in different contexts.
4. **Policy, Principle, Norm:** a “good practice” that is institutionalized, inserted within a public provision.

Figure 1 Successive stages of a practice



Source: FAO Capacity Development

The approach defined by FAO appears valuable for several reasons:

- its simplicity and conceptual clarity.
- its applicability to various contexts and experiences, both in the public and private sectors.

The model described has been implemented and integrated into the Jean Monnet CeSSMed Project for the identification of best practices.



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In order to verify the presence or absence of a good practice (testing phase), it was necessary to include one or more indicators that would allow us to "measure" the good practice in such a way that this analysis was as free as possible from personal and subjective considerations and was anchored to real data.

For Summer School n.1 and n.2. were used SDGs indicators, on the assumption that to assess the contribution of a best practice, both projects/initiatives and world/country/region performances should be measured with the same scale.

About the Summer School n.3, since its focus on circular economy and sustainable and successful business, we adopted indicators from ICESP the Italian Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform, mirror of the ECESP (European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform). ICESP, among the many activities it is involved in, supports the following activities:

- Promotion of knowledge diffusion.
- Foster the dialogue among Italian actors of circular economy.
- Map of Italian good practices.

All aspects related to the difficulty to get proper information for students here should not be considered due to the training and educational purpose of this activity.

Below the correspondence between the topic of School n.1 and n.2 and the corresponding SDG Goals and indicators.

a) Summer School n.1 THE FUTURE OF SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

TOPIC	GOAL	INDICATOR
1. SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY	GOAL 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Indicator: 3.6.1 Road accident fatality rate.
	GOAL 9 Build resilient infrastructure and promote innovation and equitable, responsible and sustainable industrialization	Indicator: 9.1.2 Volumes of passengers and goods, by transport mode



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	GOAL 11 Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Indicator: 11.2.1 Percentage of population with convenient access to public transport, by gender, age and people with disabilities
		Indicator: 11.6.2 Average annual levels of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5 and PM 10) in cities (population-weighted)
	GOAL 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Indicator: 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

b) Summer school n.2: FRAGILE TRANSITIONS: COASTAL SYSTEMS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

TOPIC	GOAL	INDICATOR
2. FRAGILE TERRITORIES AND COMMUNITIES IN TRANSITION	GOAL 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Indicator: 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	GOAL 2 Zero Hunger	Indicator: 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
	Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitation	Indicator: 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality



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	Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	Indicator: 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate Indicator: 11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)
	Goal 15 Life On Land	Indicator: 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

About the Summer School n.3 on circular economy, as previously mentioned, ICESP indicators were adopted. Below the indicator list.

c) Summer school n.3: LET'S CIRCULATE VALUE - CIRCULAR ECONOMY, BUSINESS REGENERATION, AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

TOPIC	MACRO-CRITERIA	INDICATOR
3. CIRCULAR ECONOMY	1. RELEVANCE	1.1 IMPROVE THE RECYCLABILITY OF RAW MATERIALS AND/OR USE OF SECONDARY RAW MATERIALS
		1.2 IMPROVE WASTE PREVENTION AND/OR PROMOTE WASTE COLLECTION AND SORTING FOR FURTHER TREATMENTS
		1.3 EXTEND THE LIFE OF THE PRODUCT THROUGH REUSE,





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		REPAIR, MAINTENANCE AND/OR REFURBISHMENT
		1.4 ENCOURAGE THE MOST RATIONAL USE OF RESOURCES THANKS TO A FUNCTIONAL ECONOMY FOR INDUSTRY
		1.5 SPREAD NEW CONSUMPTION MODELS THROUGH BETTER CONSUMER INFORMATION
		1.6 IMPROVING FLOWS AND EXCHANGES OF RESOURCES AND BY-PRODUCTS THROUGH INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS

TOPIC	MACRO-CRITERIA	INDICATOR
3. CIRCULAR ECONOMY	2. PRACTICALITY OF EXPECTED RESULTS	2.1 PRACTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND/OR SOCIAL CHANGES
		2.2 LOWER COSTS FOR BUSINESSES
		2.3 NEW MARKETS
		2.4 FACILITATIONS IN PRODUCTION PROCESSES
		2.5 IMPACTS ON THE SUPPLY CHAIN
		2.6 IMPACTS ON THE TERRITORY

TOPIC	MACRO-CRITERIA	INDICATOR
3. CIRCULAR ECONOMY	3. EDUCATIONAL CONTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOR CHANGE (ECESP)	3.1 PROMOTE BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN CONSUMER
		3.2 ENCOURAGE CIRCULARITY IN CONSUMPTION, THROUGH SHARING, REUSE AND REPAIR OF PRODUCTS



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		<p>3.3 INCREASING AWARENESS OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY AT EDUCATIONAL LEVEL</p>
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3. The Best Practice Analysis

Best practice analysis results carried out by Jean Monnet CeSSMed students are illustrated below.

N.B. Below are presented project which filled with minimum requirements (completeness of the analysis).

Projects from the Summer School n.1 THE FUTURE OF SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

▪ Bike&Walk2Beach

Problem that the proposed initiative helped to solve:

The Bike&Walk2Beach contest aimed to promote good sustainable mobility practices. Specifically, the initiative aimed to:

- Reduce traffic congestion and encourage the distribution of mobility flows across different time slots or in deprived areas.
- Reduce environmental pollution through rewards for virtuous citizens who adopt more sustainable mobility habits through the encouragement of play.

Objective of the proposed initiative:

The Municipality of Livorno (through the GoodGo rewards platform) developed a contest with the aim of encouraging the use of bicycles or walking to get to the beach at the five involved beach resorts in the city of Livorno for the entire month of August 2023.

The involved resorts are Lido, Onde del Tirreno, Roma, Pancaldi and Nettuno.

Using EcoGeko app, customers of the five establishments can participate in a competition that will allow them to accumulate credits every time they go to the beach on foot or by bike.



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At the end of the month, those who accumulated more credits won a prize that each establishment offered at their own expense.

Additionally, the Lido establishments organized a competition for non-members that instead resulted in a discount on the entrance fee.

Activities carried out:

Promoting the use of bicycles or walking to five beach establishments starting from the city of Livorno, through a prize system.

Type of beneficiaries involved: Customers of the 5 establishments involved.

Number of beneficiaries involved: Customers of the 5 establishments involved.

Stakeholders involved: Municipality of Livorno, University of Pisa, EcoGeko, the 5 establishments

Implementation period: August 2023

Country where the initiative was implemented: Italy

Region where the initiative was implemented: Municipality of Livorno

Name of partner(s) (if any): Municipality of Livorno, University of Pisa, EcoGeko

B	SPECIFIC INDICATORS FOR THE AREAS OF INTERVENTION
	<p>1. In which of the following areas does the proposed project, practice, or initiative fall? (Based on the classification used by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 9 Build resilient infrastructure and promote innovation and equitable, responsible and sustainable industrialization</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOAL 11 Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOAL 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>



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What specific results were achieved (with respect to the scope of intervention)?

SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 3

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Indicator: 3.6.1 Road accident fatality rate.	Relevant?	
	YES	NO
Did the initiative reduce road accident mortality?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N	

SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 9

Build resilient infrastructure and promote innovation and equitable, responsible and sustainable industrialization

Indicator: 9.1.2 Volumes of passengers and goods, by transport mode	Relevant?	
	YES	NO
Has the initiative increased the number of goods or passengers transported using modes of transport that limit the impact on natural resources?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N	

SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 11

Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Indicator: 11.2.1 Percentage of population with convenient access to public transport, by gender, age and people with disabilities	Relevant?	
	YES	NO
Has the initiative increased the number of people who find it easy to use public transport?	YES	NO
Has the initiative increased the number of people who find it easy to use public transport?	N	
Indicator: 11.6.2 Average annual levels of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5 and PM 10) in cities (population-weighted)	Relevant?	
	YES	NO
Did the initiative reduce pollution in urban areas?	YES ✓	NO



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Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts		
Indicator: 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	Relevant?	
Did the initiative reduce emissions from transport activities?	YES ✓	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N	

C	SCALABILITY		YES	NO
1.	Was the indicated initiative carried out for the first time (pilot initiative)?	Innovation experience	✓	
2.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in the same thematic area or territorial context?	Promising practice		
3.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in different thematic areas or territorial contexts?	Good practice		
4.	Is the indicated initiative the basis of a public provision (regulation, plan, program, law)?	Policy		

Comments (of the student):

The initiative is recent, and there is no data available regarding the results achieved in relation to the objectives set. However, it is considered a good initiative to propose in the chosen reference area.

<p>Comment: No comment</p>



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▪ The SLIMspitsen Project

Problem that the proposed initiative helped to solve:

The Project was carried out in the city of Nimega (Holland) where maintenance of important bridge was needed. The problem was that in that place high volume of traffic should be stopped and this will determine major suffering to inhabitants.

Therefore, the SLIMspitsen project wanted to maintain people's mobility at the same time making more efficient not using cars. Four many solutions were promoted:

- Use of alternative mode of transport (e.g., public transport, electric bicycle);
- Working in remote.
- Move not in peak hours.
- Using different route not passing the Waal bridge.

Objective of the proposed initiative:

The solution adopted was based on a long term change behavior of people passing the Waal bridge encouraging them to abandon the car in favor of the bicycle, to use the cycle superhighway "RijnWaalpad", connecting Arnhem and Nijmegen.

A communication campaign was defined specifically for:

- Drivers using the Waal bridge.
- Drivers that used other routes that would be more congested during the maintenance works.
- Citizens.

Activities carried out:

The following activities were implemented:

- rewarding drivers which avoid moving during peak hours.



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- rewarding cyclists which use the RingRing app, an app that give credits for every kilometer traveled.
- Encourage the use of electric-bikes.
- Encourage working in remote.

Type of beneficiaries involved: Citizens who regularly travel in that place by car during rush hour

Number of beneficiaries involved:

At least 600 car drivers during off-peak hours every working day

Stakeholders involved:

Several organizations were involved in the project, each with their own experience in marketing and behavioral change (e.g., RingRing and Urbee)

Implementation period: 2019

Country where the initiative was implemented: Netherlands

Region where the initiative was implemented:

Name of Partner(s) (if any)

B	SPECIFIC INDICATORS FOR THE AREAS OF INTERVENTION
	<p>1. In which of the following areas does the proposed project, practice, or initiative fall? (Based on the classification used by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOAL 9 Build resilient infrastructure and promote innovation and equitable, responsible and sustainable industrialization</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOAL 11 Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOAL 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact</p>



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What specific results were achieved (with respect to the scope of intervention)?		
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 3		
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages		
Indicator: 3.6.1 Road accident fatality rate.	Relevant?	
	YES	NO ✓
Did the initiative reduce road accident mortality?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 9		
Build resilient infrastructure and promote innovation and equitable, responsible and sustainable industrialization		
Indicator: 9.1.2 Volumes of passengers and goods, by transport mode	Relevant?	
	YES ✓	NO
Has the initiative increased the number of goods or passengers transported using modes of transport that limit the impact on natural resources?	YES ✓	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N 100.000 cars/year	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 11		
Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		
Indicator: 11.2.1 Percentage of population with convenient access to public transport, by gender, age and people with disabilities	Relevant?	
	YES	NO ✓
Has the initiative increased the number of people who find it easy to use public transport?	YES	NO
Has the initiative increased the number of people who find it easy to use public transport?	N	
Indicator: 11.6.2 Average annual levels of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5 and PM 10) in cities (population-weighted)	Relevant?	
	YES ✓	NO



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Did the initiative reduce pollution in urban areas?	YES ✓	NO	
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N	n.d.	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 13			
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts			
Indicator: 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	Relevant?		
	YES ✓	NO	
Did the initiative reduce emissions from transport activities?	YES ✓	NO	
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N. 200.000 kg CO2/year (summary calculation based on cars not circulating on the 20 km route)		
C	SCALABILITY	YES	NO
1. Was the indicated initiative carried out for the first time (pilot initiative)?	Innovation experience	✓	
2. Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in the same thematic area or territorial context?	Promising practice		
3. Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in different thematic areas or territorial contexts?	Good practice		
4. Is the indicated initiative the basis of a public provision (regulation, plan, program, law)?	Policy		

Comments (from the student):

No comments

Comment:
Data have no reference



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▪ **El Meu Bus Project**

Problem that the proposed initiative helped to solve:

The El Meu Bus Project aimed to solve mobility problems of Torre Baró residents. Torre Baró is a marginalized neighborhoods built during the Sixties to accommodate the city's expanding population with no attention to a good urban planning. TMB (Transport Metropolitans de Barcelona), the city's transportation agency, organized a minibus fleet able to move into the tortuous neighborhood roads, but the service was insufficient.

Objective of the proposed initiative:

The aim of the Project was to transform the current line service into a Demand-Based Bus service.

Activities carried out:

New on-demand services were based on using the elMeuBus app. App users could request pickup and drop-off at any of the new stops in the residential area.

The project was funded by the City Council financing new vehicles, tablets for drivers and train drivers in new software. TBM also create a backup phone line to support the shift to a Demand-Based Bus service.

TBM also organized a communication campaign to explain the new service features to residents and how to use the passenger app. A team of social workers went door-to-door, with a particular focus on the elderly.

Type of beneficiaries involved: Citizens – aimed at those living in the Torre Baró neighborhood

Number of beneficiaries involved: 2,200 neighborhood residents

Stakeholders involved: TBM, Barcelona City Council

Period of implementation: 2019

Country where the initiative was implemented: Spain

Region where the initiative was implemented: Catalonia



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Name of partner(s) (if any):

B		SPECIFIC INDICATORS FOR THE AREAS OF INTERVENTION	
<p>1. In which of the following areas does the proposed project, practice, or initiative fall? (Based on the classification used by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOAL 9 Build resilient infrastructure and promote innovation and equitable, responsible and sustainable industrialization</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOAL 11 Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOAL 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>			
What specific results were achieved (with respect to the scope of intervention)?			
<p>SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p>			
Indicator: 3.6.1 Road accident fatality rate.	Relevant?		
	YES	NO ✓	
Did the initiative reduce road accident mortality?	YES	NO	
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N		
<p>SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 9 Build resilient infrastructure and promote innovation and equitable, responsible and sustainable industrialization</p>			
Indicator: 9.1.2 Volumes of passengers and goods, by transport mode	Relevant?		
	YES ✓	NO	



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Has the initiative increased the number of goods or passengers transported using modes of transport that limit the impact on natural resources?	YES ✓	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N 22,792 people transported in 6 months	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 11		
Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		
Indicator: 11.2.1 Percentage of population with convenient access to public transport, by gender, age and people with disabilities	Relevant?	
	YES ✓	NO
Has the initiative increased the number of people who find it easy to use public transport?	YES ✓	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N 530 people	
Indicator: 11.6.2 Average annual levels of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5 and PM 10) in cities (population-weighted)	Relevant?	
	YES ✓	NO
Did the initiative reduce pollution in urban areas?	YES ✓	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N n.d.	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 13		
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts		
Indicator: 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	Relevant?	
	YES ✓	NO
Did the initiative reduce emissions from transport activities?	YES ✓	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N 64.200 kg CO2/year (estimate based on cars not circulating considering annual passengers)	



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C	SCALABILITY		YES	NO
1.	Was the indicated initiative carried out for the first time (pilot initiative)?	Innovation experience	✓	
2.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in the same thematic area or territorial context?	Promising practice		
3.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in different thematic areas or territorial contexts?	Good practice		
4.	Is the indicated initiative the basis of a public provision (regulation, plan, program, law)?	Policy		

Comments (from the student):

No comments

Comment:

Data have no reference



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▪ Napoli'NBIKE

Problem that the proposed initiative helped to solve:

The initiative helped push citizens toward more sustainable and economical mobility, given the low costs of the service. Bike-sharing services represent green, economical, and practical solutions that are well-suited to smart mobility. Using shared bikes encourages the use of public transportation and combined transport, thus reducing CO2 emissions.

Goal of the proposed initiative:

The proposed goal is to innovate mobility, contributing to bike sharing in the city of Naples by rewarding its sustainability and signaling a revival in tourism. This project was funded in 2021.

Activities carried out:

City bike rental service

Type of beneficiaries involved:

The beneficiaries involved are the Naples citizens and tourists visiting the city.

Number of beneficiaries involved:

More than 1,000 users have downloaded the app.

Stakeholders involved:

ESA MOVE, Unico Energia, Q8, and Emoby.

Implementation period: 2021.

Country where the initiative was implemented: Naples.

Region where the initiative was implemented: Campania.

Name of the partner(s): ENEL, which contributed to electrifying the stations, ESA Energia, Unico Energia, Q8, and Emoby.



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B SPECIFIC INDICATORS FOR THE AREAS OF INTERVENTION

1. In which of the following areas does the proposed project, practice, or initiative fall? (Based on the classification used by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals)

- GOAL 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- GOAL 9 Build resilient infrastructure and promote innovation and equitable, responsible and sustainable industrialization
- GOAL 11 Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- GOAL 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

What specific results were achieved (with respect to the scope of intervention)?

**SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 3
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

Indicator: 3.6.1 Road accident fatality rate.	Relevant?	
	YES ✓	NO
Did the initiative reduce road accident mortality?	YES ✓	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N	

**SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 9
Build resilient infrastructure and promote innovation and equitable, responsible and sustainable industrialization**

Indicator: 9.1.2 Volumes of passengers and goods, by transport mode	Relevant?	
	YES ✓	NO
Has the initiative increased the number of goods or passengers transported using modes of transport that limit the impact on natural resources?	YES ✓	NO





Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N			
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 11				
Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable				
Indicator: 11.2.1 Percentage of population with convenient access to public transport, by gender, age and people with disabilities	Relevant?			
	YES	NO		
Has the initiative increased the number of people who find it easy to use public transport?	YES	NO		
Has the initiative increased the number of people who find it easy to use public transport?	N__50% more green public transport users			
Indicator: 11.6.2 Average annual levels of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5 and PM 10) in cities (population-weighted)	Relevant?			
	YES ✓	NO		
Did the initiative reduce pollution in urban areas?	YES ✓	NO		
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N			
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 13				
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts				
Indicator: 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	Relevant?			
	YES ✓	NO		
Did the initiative reduce emissions from transport activities?	YES ✓	NO		
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N			
C	SCALABILITY		YES	NO
1. Was the indicated initiative carried out for the first time (pilot initiative)?	Innovation experience		✓	
2. Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in the same thematic area or territorial context?	Promising practice		✓	
3. Has the indicated initiative been carried out	Good practice		✓	





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numerous times in different thematic areas or territorial contexts?			
4. Is the indicated initiative the basis of a public provision (regulation, plan, program, law)?	Policy	✓	

Comments (from the student):

No comments

Comment:

Data have no reference. About Scalability section, it seems to be difficult that the initiative falls under all 4 scales.



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▪ **Jungo: Surfing the Traffic Currents**

Problem the proposed initiative helped to solve:

The initiative helped improve sustainable mobility by taking advantage of the millions of empty seats constantly in motion on the roads. It combined the flexibility of hitchhiking with guarantees of safety and expense reimbursement for the driver. It significantly reduced the number of vehicles on the road, thus reducing road congestion, environmental and noise pollution, the number of accidents, and the stress caused by driving.

Goal of the proposed initiative:

Fill the cars, empty the roads. The proposed objectives are: increased speed, savings, and safety, reduced traffic by 75 percent, generated a quarter of pollution, and reduced individual travel time by three to four times.

Activities carried out:

A sustainable mobility project halfway between car-sharing and hitchhiking. Once you join the Jungo association (the annual fee is €15), you'll receive an identity card. This will be used both to give and receive rides, a sort of tool for mutual recognition and security, and to ensure that you share the same rules. Anyone seeking a ride must position themselves on the road like any other hitchhiker and show their Jungo card to the motorists. The drivers, if they have one, will do the same. The jungonaut (the person requesting the ride) agrees to pay a fixed 20 cents plus 10 cents for each kilometer traveled by the jungonaut.

Type of beneficiaries involved:

Private citizens of the Municipality of Bergamo (the initiative was later extended to several municipalities)

Number of beneficiaries involved: approximately 500

Stakeholders involved: Municipality of Bergamo, Municipality of Trento, Municipality of Brescia

Implementation period: 2009

Country where the initiative was implemented: Italy



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Region where the initiative was implemented: Lombardy

Name of Partner(s) (if any): Autonomous Province of Trento, Trentino Arcobaleno Association

B		SPECIFIC INDICATORS FOR THE AREAS OF INTERVENTION	
<p>1. In which of the following areas does the proposed project, practice, or initiative fall? (Based on the classification used by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 9 Build resilient infrastructure and promote innovation and equitable, responsible and sustainable industrialization</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 11 Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>			
What specific results were achieved (with respect to the scope of intervention)?			
<p>SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p>			
Indicator: 3.6.1 Road accident fatality rate.	Relevant?		
	YES ✓	NO	
Did the initiative reduce road accident mortality?	YES ✓	NO	
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N		
<p>SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 9 Build resilient infrastructure and promote innovation and equitable, responsible and sustainable industrialization</p>			
Indicator: 9.1.2 Volumes of passengers and goods, by transport mode	Relevant?		
	YES ✓	NO	



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Has the initiative increased the number of goods or passengers transported using modes of transport that limit the impact on natural resources?	YES ✓	NO	
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N		
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 11			
Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable			
Indicator: 11.2.1 Percentage of population with convenient access to public transport, by gender, age and people with disabilities	Relevant?		
	YES	NO ✓	
Has the initiative increased the number of people who find it easy to use public transport?	YES	NO	
Has the initiative increased the number of people who find it easy to use public transport?	N		
Indicator: 11.6.2 Average annual levels of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5 and PM 10) in cities (population-weighted)	Relevant?		
	YES ✓	NO	
Did the initiative reduce pollution in urban areas?	YES ✓	NO	
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N		
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 13			
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts			
Indicator: 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	Relevant?		
	YES ✓	NO	
Did the initiative reduce emissions from transport activities?	YES ✓	NO	
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N		
C	SCALABILITY	YES	NO



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1. Was the indicated initiative carried out for the first time (pilot initiative)?	Innovation experience	✓	
2. Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in the same thematic area or territorial context?	Promising practice	✓	
3. Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in different thematic areas or territorial contexts?	Good practice	✓	
4. Is the indicated initiative the basis of a public provision (regulation, plan, program, law)?	Policy	✓	

Comments (from the student):

No comments

Comment:

No data cited. About Scalability section, it seems to be difficult that the initiative falls under all 4 scales.



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▪ **Integrated mobility project “VerySoon”**

Problem the proposed initiative helped to solve:

The initiative helped reduce mobility issues for students attending the various campuses of the University of Campania "Luigi Vanvitelli." The campuses are located far apart, and public transportation was insufficient to connect them.

Students therefore used their own cars, with significant environmental effects, individual costs and social equity problems.

Objective of the proposed initiative:

The objective of the proposed initiative is to offer free transportation services to university students particularly to bridge the last mile gap. The transportation services were studied by university professors and researchers using both quantitative and qualitative methods to know personal needs and preferences.

Activities carried out:

The University has developed and made available an app that offers free transportation services (exclusively for its students): the carpooling system and the shuttle bus system.

Regarding carpooling, the app allowed users to find travel companions and to reserve one of the five free carpool parking spaces. Regarding bus shuttles, four lines are guaranteed, with 33 trips per day (from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.), connecting the campuses to the main train.

Type of beneficiaries involved:

The beneficiaries involved are students of the University of Campania "Luigi Vanvitelli"

Number of beneficiaries: 27,000

Stakeholders involved:

2,500 students

Implementation period: 2015-2018

Country where the initiative was implemented: Italy



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Region where the initiative was implemented: Campania

B		SPECIFIC INDICATORS FOR THE AREAS OF INTERVENTION	
<p>1. In which of the following areas does the proposed project, practice, or initiative fall? (Based on the classification used by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOAL 9 Build resilient infrastructure and promote innovation and equitable, responsible and sustainable industrialization</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOAL 11 Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>			
What specific results were achieved (with respect to the scope of intervention)?			
<p>SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p>			
Indicator: 3.6.1 Road accident fatality rate.	Relevant?		
	YES	NO ✓	
Did the initiative reduce road accident mortality?	YES	NO ✓	
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N		
<p>SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 9 Build resilient infrastructure and promote innovation and equitable, responsible and sustainable industrialization</p>			
Indicator: 9.1.2 Volumes of passengers and goods, by transport mode	Relevant?		
	YES ✓	NO	



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Has the initiative increased the number of goods or passengers transported using modes of transport that limit the impact on natural resources?	YES ✓	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N__ 20% of students who now use the bus previously used a private car After 12 months from the entry into service of the buses, the bus transported an average of 900 students per day, with a 20% increase in the average occupancy rate of the buses (from 1.5 to 1.8 students/bus).	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 11		
Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		
Indicator: 11.2.1 Percentage of population with convenient access to public transport, by gender, age and people with disabilities	Relevant?	
	YES ✓	NO
Has the initiative increased the number of people who find it easy to use public transport?	YES ✓	NO
Has the initiative increased the number of people who find it easy to use public transport?	N_ After 12 months, 79% of VerySoon shuttle bus users perceive the quality level as "good or very good"	
Indicator: 11.6.2 Average annual levels of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5 and PM 10) in cities (population-weighted)	Relevant?	
	YES ✓	NO
Did the initiative reduce pollution in urban areas?	YES ✓	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 13		
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts		
Indicator: 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	Relevant?	
	YES ✓	NO



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Did the initiative reduce emissions from transport activities?		YES ✓	NO	
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)		N		
C	SCALABILITY		YES	NO
1.	Was the indicated initiative carried out for the first time (pilot initiative)?	Innovation experience	✓	
2.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in the same thematic area or territorial context?	Promising practice		
3.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in different thematic areas or territorial contexts?	Good practice		
4.	Is the indicated initiative the basis of a public provision (regulation, plan, program, law)?	Policy		

Comments (from the student):

The initiative under consideration was selected following a search among numerous initiatives related to mobility and sustainable mobility. A critical issue that emerged during the research is that initiatives are too often evaluated solely from a temporal and financial perspective, and only rarely is there monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the measures adopted. After 12 months, the perceived quality of VerySoon shuttle bus services was "good or very good" for 79% of users and "satisfactory or sufficient" for 21%. No one rated it as "poor." Regarding Goal 13 and indicator 11.6.2 of Goal 11, no specific data and/or indicators were found. Nevertheless, given the decrease in private car use and the increase in the average occupancy rate of cars, it can be rationally assumed that pollution in urban areas and total greenhouse gas emissions will decrease.

Comment:

No data source cited.





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Projects from the Summer school n.2: FRAGILE TRANSITIONS: COASTAL SYSTEMS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

- **BYTHOS: Economia blu per la salute umana/ Blue economy for human health**

Problem the proposed initiative helped to solve:

The initiative addresses the problem of disposal of the organic waste of the seafood in the food sector. Normally, over 60% of fish tissue is considered waste and then sent to landfill. Globally, this means a production of about 65 million tons of waste, which is negative both for businesses (for high disposal costs) and for the environment.

Objective of the proposed initiative:

The goal is to use seafood waste creating new products and avoiding to send it to landfill.

Activities carried out:

From fish waste it is possible to create bioactive molecules (BAMs) through specific procedures in laboratories.

Indeed, bioactive molecules (BAMs) are compounds that have beneficial properties for human health and can be used in various industrial sectors.

BAMs include proteins, peptides, omega-3 oils, collagen, and other substances with potential applications in nutraceuticals, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals.

The use of BAM has led to the creation of several innovative products, such as:

- Food Supplements: omega-3 oils and peptides derived from fish waste are used to produce food supplements that help cardiovascular health, improve cognitive function, and have anti-inflammatory effects.



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- Cosmetics: collagen extracted from fish waste is used in the formulation of cosmetic products, such as anti-aging creams and skin regenerating serums.
- Pharmaceuticals: some peptides and proteins have therapeutic applications and are used in the development of drugs to treat several medical problems, including inflammatory disorders and degenerative diseases.

In addition to the creation of new medical and beauty products, the Project reduced disposal costs the amount of organic waste sent to landfill, thus alleviating disposal costs and reducing environmental impact.

Type of beneficiaries involved:

These are the direct beneficiaries:

University Of Palermo

Tourism District

Fishing Tourism And Marine Culture

Municipality Of Lipari

Number of beneficiaries involved: 4

Stakeholders involved:

Sicilian Region;

University Of Palermo

Tourism District

Fishing Tourism and Marine Culture

Municipality Of Lipari

Implementation period:

from 01/06/2018 to 31/05/2021

Country where the initiative was implemented: Italy

Region where the initiative was implemented: Sicily

Name of partner(s) (if any):



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B SPECIFIC INDICATORS FOR THE AREAS OF INTERVENTION

1. In which of the following areas does the proposed project, practice, or initiative fall? (Based on the classification used by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals)

- GOAL 1 NO POVERTY
- GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER
- GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
- GOAL 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
- GOAL 15 LIFE ON LAND

What specific results were achieved (with respect to the scope of intervention)?

**SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 1
End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

Indicator: 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Relevant?	
	YES	NO ✓
Did the initiative reduce number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N__	

**SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 2
ZERO HUNGER**





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Indicator: 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Relevant?	
	YES	NO ✓
Has the initiative increased the proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N_____	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION		
Indicator: 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Relevant?	
	YES	NO ✓
Has the initiative increased the Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES		
Indicator: 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Relevant?	
	YES	NO ✓
Did the initiative reduce the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N_____	
Indicator: 11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)	Relevant?	
	YES	NO ✓



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Did the initiative increase the total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)?	YES	NO
---	-----	----

Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N _____	
--	---------	--

**SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 15
LIFE ON LAND**

Indicator: 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Relevant?	
	YES ✓	NO

Did the initiative increase the proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type?	YES	NO ✓
---	-----	---------

Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N	
--	---	--

C	SCALABILITY		YES	NO
1.	Was the indicated initiative carried out for the first time (pilot initiative)?	Innovation experience	✓	
2.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in the same thematic area or territorial context?	Promising practice		
3.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in different thematic areas or territorial contexts?	Good practice		
4.	Is the indicated initiative the basis of a public provision (regulation, plan, program, law)?	Policy		



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Comments (from the student):

Comment:

This initiative is more related to circular economy.



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▪ **Repair Café**

Problem that the proposed initiative helped to solve:

The idea was to create community spaces where people could bring damaged items (such as appliances, clothes, bicycles, toys) to be repaired with expert volunteers. The primary goal is to reduce waste, promote a culture of reuse, and raise awareness about sustainability.

The Repair Café is a free event where participants can learn to repair their own items thus reducing excessive resource consumption. The project has become a symbol of the fight against planned obsolescence and the importance of a circular economy.

Objective of the proposed initiative:

Repair Cafés (R.P.) have multiple objectives, aiming to promote sustainability, solidarity, and the repair of goods rather than their disposal. These include the promotion of a culture of reuse and repair: teaching people how to repair damaged items, helping to reduce waste and environmental impact. R.P. can reduce the consumption of natural resources by encouraging repairs instead of purchasing new products and they contribute to a more sustainable economic system less dependent on the production of new goods. Their positive impact is also cultural and social. Indeed, Repair Cafés allow knowledge sharing between experts and others about extending object's lifespan. Collaboration and mutual interaction impact positively on community improving and strengthening community connections

Activities carried out:

Repair Cafés offer a variety of practical and educational activities aimed at teaching and facilitating the repair of items. For instance:

1. Repairing damaged items.
2. Training.
3. Knowledge and skill exchange.
4. Awareness-Raising about environmental, economic and social sustainability.

Type of beneficiaries involved:



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The beneficiaries involved in Repair Cafés include:

1. Private citizens.
2. Volunteers and experts.
3. Local community in general.

Number of beneficiaries involved: n.d.

Stakeholders involved:

1. Participants
2. Volunteers and repair experts
3. Local organizations and associations
4. Local governments and public bodies
5. Sponsors and donors
6. Local community and citizens

Implementation period: from 2009

Country where the initiative was implemented: Netherlands

Region where the initiative was implemented: Amsterdam (city)

Name of Partner(s) (if any): n.d.

B	SPECIFIC INDICATORS FOR THE AREAS OF INTERVENTION
	<p>1. In which of the following areas does the proposed project, practice, or initiative fall? (Based on the classification used by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 1 NO POVERTY</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p>



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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOAL 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOAL 15 LIFE ON LAND		
What specific results were achieved (with respect to the scope of intervention)?		
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere		
Indicator: 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Relevant?	
	YES	NO ✓
Did the initiative reduce number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N__	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER		
Indicator: 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Relevant?	
	YES	NO ✓
Has the initiative increased the proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N_____	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION		
Indicator: 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Relevant?	
	YES ✓	NO



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Has the initiative increased the Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality?	YES ✓	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES		
Indicator: 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Relevant?	
Did the initiative reduce the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate?	YES	NO ✓
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N _____	
Indicator: 11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)	Relevant?	
Did the initiative increase the total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)?	YES	NO ✓
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N _____	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 15 LIFE ON LAND		
Indicator: 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Relevant?	
	YES ✓	NO



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Did the initiative increase the proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type?		YES ✓	NO	
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)		N		
C	SCALABILITY		YES	NO
5.	Was the indicated initiative carried out for the first time (pilot initiative)?	Innovation experience	✓	
6.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in the same thematic area or territorial context?	Promising practice	✓	
7.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in different thematic areas or territorial contexts?	Good practice	✓	
8.	Is the indicated initiative the basis of a public provision (regulation, plan, program, law)?	Policy		✓

Comments (from the student):

<p>Comment:</p> <p>No data presented</p>



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▪ ICAERUS – use of drones in sustainable agriculture

Problem that the proposed initiative helped to solve

European agriculture faces challenges related to scarce natural resources, climate change, and increasing food demand. ICAERUS uses drones to monitor crops, optimize resource use, and promote sustainable practices, thus contributing to food security and agricultural sustainability.

Objective of the proposed initiative:

Reduce the use of fertilizers and pesticides through detailed analysis of data collected by drones. Increase agricultural productivity and the environmental sustainability of agriculture. Verify the effective use of drones and identify risks and added value of their use.

Activities carried out:

The activities carried out include crop monitoring, drone irrigation, livestock monitoring, free online training, and promotion of drone adoption. Open Call Trials were also conducted to test new drone applications involving EU farms.

Type of beneficiaries involved:

1500 stakeholders were involved in demonstration activities, 1500 participants in training programs

Stakeholders involved:

Universities, research centers, technology companies, agricultural organizations, government agencies, agricultural businesses

Implementation period: ongoing

Country where the initiative was implemented: UE

Region where the initiative was implemented: UE regions

Name of Partner(s) (if any): Agricultural University of Athens, Wageningen University, GeoSense, Nooswave, Noumena, Art.21



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B SPECIFIC INDICATORS FOR THE AREAS OF INTERVENTION

1. In which of the following areas does the proposed project, practice, or initiative fall? (Based on the classification used by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals)

- GOAL 1 NO POVERTY
- GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER
- GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
- GOAL 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
- GOAL 15 LIFE ON LAND

What specific results were achieved (with respect to the scope of intervention)?

**SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 1
End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

Indicator: 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Relevant?	
	YES	NO
Did the initiative reduce number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N__	

**SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 2
ZERO HUNGER**

Indicator: 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Relevant?	
	YES ✓	NO
Has the initiative increased the proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture?	YES	NO ✓
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N	





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**SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 6
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION**

Indicator: 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Relevant?	
	YES	NO
Has the initiative increased the Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N _____	

**SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 11
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**

Indicator: 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Relevant?	
	YES	NO
Did the initiative reduce the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N _____	

Indicator: 11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)	Relevant?	
	YES	NO
Did the initiative increase the total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N _____	

**SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 15
LIFE ON LAND**



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Indicator: 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type		Relevant?		
Did the initiative increase the proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type?		YES	NO	
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)		N		
C	SCALABILITY		YES	NO
9.	Was the indicated initiative carried out for the first time (pilot initiative)?	Innovation experience		✓
10.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in the same thematic area or territorial context?	Promising practice		✓
11.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in different thematic areas or territorial contexts?	Good practice	✓	
12.	Is the indicated initiative the basis of a public provision (regulation, plan, program, law)?	Policy	✓	

Comments (from the student):

The adoption of targeted interventions based on collected data has led to a 10% reduction in the use of fertilizers and pesticides, encouraging more sustainable practices. Drones enable real-time monitoring of soil and crop conditions, enabling timely interventions to mitigate the damage caused by extreme events. Such as droughts or floods, a network of over 10,000 stakeholders, including farmers, research institutions, technology companies, and policymakers, has been created to foster the exchange of knowledge and best practices.

Comment:

No relevant data presented.



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▪ **Climate itinerary of Saint Idefons, Cornellà del Llobregat, Spain**

Problem that the proposed initiative helped to solve:

The Sant Ildefons neighborhood in the town of Cornellà del Llobregat (Spain), was characterized by a very low percentage of green spaces, high percentage of spaces dedicated to road traffic, and low-energy efficiency infrastructures and by the presence of a low-middle-income population. Furthermore, extreme heat and drought caused health problems for residents. Social aspects intersect infrastructural and climate ones, creating a hard problem to solve.

The issues the initiative aimed to solve included:

- extreme heat in the urban area
- drought characterizing the urban area
- impacts on human health resulting from climate change
- traffic issues

Objective of the proposed initiative:

The objectives of the project were:

- Improve the appearance of the neighborhood and support green regeneration of degraded areas.
- Improve the neighborhood resilience to heat and temperature.
- Improvement of urban comfort.
- Promotion of a different type of mobility in the area.

Activities carried out:

The project involves the following activities:

- Improvement of essential services that are lacking or missing in the area.
- Design of ideal routes to connect residents to essential services, even without their own vehicles.
- Ideal routes were created using nature-based solutions.
- The local population were involved in the decision making-process.

Type of beneficiaries involved:

Residents of the neighborhood and other users of degraded areas



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Number of beneficiaries involved:

Stakeholders involved:

- AMB (Metropolitan Area of Barcelona)
- TMB (Barcelona Metropolitan Transport)
- ATM (Metropolitan Transport Authority)
- Baix Llobregat County Council
- Barcelona Provincial Council
- Network of Towns and Cities for Sustainability
- Waste Agency of Catalonia
- Catalan Water Agency
- Catalan Energy Institute
- Federation of Municipalities of Catalonia
- Catalan Association of Municipalities

- Universities, NGOs, business community

Period of implementation: (3 years from 2019)

Country where the initiative was implemented: Spain

Region where the initiative was implemented: Catalonia

Name of partner(s) (if any)

B	SPECIFIC INDICATORS FOR THE AREAS OF INTERVENTION
	<p>1. In which of the following areas does the proposed project, practice, or initiative fall? (Based on the classification used by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 1 NO POVERTY</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p>



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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOAL 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	
<input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 15 LIFE ON LAND	
What specific results were achieved (with respect to the scope of intervention)?	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
Indicator: 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Relevant?
	YES NO ✓
Did the initiative reduce number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters?	YES NO ✓
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N__
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER	
Indicator: 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Relevant?
	YES NO ✓
Has the initiative increased the proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture?	YES NO ✓
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	
Indicator: 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Relevant?
	YES NO ✓
Has the initiative increased the Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality?	YES NO ✓
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N_____





SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES		
Indicator: 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Relevant?	
	YES	NO ✓
Did the initiative reduce the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate?	YES	NO ✓
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N _____	
Indicator: 11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)	Relevant?	
	YES ✓	NO
Did the initiative increase the total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)?	YES ✓	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N _____	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 15 LIFE ON LAND		
Indicator: 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Relevant?	
	YES	NO ✓
Did the initiative increase the proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type?	YES	NO ✓





Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)		N		
C	SCALABILITY		YES	NO
1.	Was the indicated initiative carried out for the first time (pilot initiative)?	Innovation experience		✓
2.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in the same thematic area or territorial context?	Promising practice		✓
3.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in different thematic areas or territorial contexts?	Good practice	✓	
4.	Is the indicated initiative the basis of a public provision (regulation, plan, program, law)?	Policy	✓	

Comments (from the student):

Regarding the results achieved with the project, the redevelopment of an area characterized by architectural structures typical of old working-class neighborhoods, characterized by a large percentage of concrete areas and few green and shaded areas, were completed. The redevelopment, accompanied by a reorganization of the services available in the area and transportation innovation, will allow easier use of the city's spaces by residents, who are now practically unfrequented during high temperatures. Furthermore, several funds have been allocated to residents for the conversion of domestic systems and the renovation of premises. Financial incentives for the aforementioned operations are particularly important in the area because its residents are characterized by low-to-medium incomes, and the existing homes are fundamentally underdeveloped and in need of renovation. These initiatives will allow the neighborhood to more easily adapt to climate change, which would otherwise be difficult for its population to sustain.

Comment:

No data presented





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- **MAREGOT (Management dei Rischi derivanti dall'Erosione costiera e azioni di Governance Transfrontaliera-Coastal Erosion Risk Management and Cross-Border Governance Actions)**

Problem that the proposed initiative helped to solve:

The MAREGOT project, 2014-2020, was carried out within the framework of the Interreg Maritime Italy-France cross-border cooperation program.

MAREGOT aims to help institutions act more consciously in the face of climate change, with the aim of raising awareness among the entire community.

Sardinia's territory is extremely fragile. According to forecasts by the National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA), with rising sea levels by 2100, many Italian coastal areas are at risk of disappearing. Among the most vulnerable are Cagliari and Oristano, which would lose 61.5 square kilometers and 124.5 square kilometers, respectively. Among Sardinia's coastal stretches, approximately 27 sandy and 138 rocky ones are at risk, for a total of at least 160 km of coastline.

Goal of the proposed initiative:

The goal of the Project is to improve cross-border governance in coastal risk management and implement strategies to mitigate impacts on ecosystems and local communities, using a participatory approach.

Activities carried out:

Coastal monitoring systems and data analysis.

Exchange of information across borders.

Creation of common solutions and apply them in each territory.

Type of beneficiaries involved:

About Sardinia-based activities, direct beneficiaries are Sardinia's local and regional governments. Indirectly, the local population and foreign tourists, and in general even those who do not actively participate in the implementation of this initiative.

Number of beneficiaries involved:

Stakeholders involved:



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The Autonomous Region of Sardinia, the Regional Agency for Environmental Protection of Sardinia, the University of Cagliari, and more generally, research and institutional bodies are the stakeholders working in various sectors, in a collaborative environment aimed at achieving the same objectives.

Implementation period: 2017-2019

Country where the initiative was implemented: Italy

Region where the initiative was implemented: Sardinia et al.

Name of the partner(s):

Regione Liguria, Parco Nazionale delle 5 Terre, Università degli Studi di Genova, Regione Toscana, Università di Firenze, Consorzio Lamma, Regione Autonoma della Sardegna, ARPAS, Università di Cagliari, Office de l'Environment de la Corse, Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières, Service Départemental d'Incendie et de Secours de Corse du Sud, Département de Var, Conservatoire de l'Espace Littoral et des Rivages Lacustres.

B	SPECIFIC INDICATORS FOR THE AREAS OF INTERVENTION
	<p>1. In which of the following areas does the proposed project, practice, or initiative fall? (Based on the classification used by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 1 NO POVERTY</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOAL 15 LIFE ON LAND</p>
	<p>What specific results were achieved (with respect to the scope of intervention)?</p>



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SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 1		
End poverty in all its forms everywhere		
Indicator: 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Relevant?	
	YES	NO
Did the initiative reduce number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N__	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 2		
ZERO HUNGER		
Indicator: 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Relevant?	
	YES	NO
Has the initiative increased the proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N_____	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 6		
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION		
Indicator: 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Relevant?	
	YES	NO
Has the initiative increased the Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 11		
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES		
Indicator: 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Relevant?	



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Did the initiative reduce the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N _____	
Indicator: 11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)	Relevant?	
Did the initiative increase the total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N _____	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 15 LIFE ON LAND		
Indicator: 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Relevant?	
Did the initiative increase the proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N _____	
C	SCALABILITY	
1. Was the indicated initiative carried out for the first time (pilot initiative)?	Innovation experience	YES NO



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2. Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in the same thematic area or territorial context?	Promising practice		
3. Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in different thematic areas or territorial contexts?	Good practice	✓	
4. Is the indicated initiative the basis of a public provision (regulation, plan, program, law)?	Policy		

Comments (from the student):

Comment:

No project data presented. Referred data are related to Sardinia regional context.



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▪ Co-Creating Circular Resource Flows in Cities (REFLOW),

Problem the proposed initiative helped to solve:

The Project takes place in a context in which global urbanization continues to grow and, consequently, according to United Nations projections, by 2050, 68% of the world's population will live in urban areas (<https://population.un.org/wup/>). The lifestyle that characterizes this growing urbanization is based on a linear economy, with social and economic impacts that have continually compromised the planet's ecological systems, and its resulting well-being has continuously compromised the planet's ecological systems. Indeed, cities consume natural resources more than they can produce.

Goal of the proposed initiative:

In this context, the REFLOW project aims to decrease urban resource consumption. The project supported the creation of a circular and regenerative economy model that aims to rethink the urban structure to make it more resilient, sustainable, and autonomous.

The Project wanted to re-localize production activities and reorganize material flows at different scales using a bottom-up approach.

For example, Fab Labs and makerspaces allow the circulation of materials, people, technological knowledge, and common goods, facilitating the decrease in waste production, extending product lifecycles, and maximizing resource efficiency. Furthermore, the project promotes the transformation of urban spaces into multifunctional areas to reduce land consumption and promote urban biodiversity.

The project was implemented in six pilot cities—Amsterdam, Berlin, Cluj-Napoca, Vejle, Milan, and Paris. In that analysis it is considered the case of Vejle (Denmark), which aim is to regenerate 25% of the plastic in the selected sites.

Activities carried out:

The project's implementation in the pilot city of Vejle focuses on:

- mapping and analyzing plastic flows in specific areas in the western part of the city.
- engaging stakeholders.
- design new solutions and innovative business models.
- raising awareness through incentives and prototypes that valorize plastic waste.



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Type of beneficiaries involved:

The project's direct beneficiaries include Fab Labs and makerspaces and the project partners, including universities, companies, and civil society organizations.

Indirect beneficiaries include the citizens of the participating cities and business.

Number of beneficiaries involved: n.d.

Stakeholders involved:

Stakeholders identified include citizens, local businesses, educational institutions, trade associations, civil society organizations, city council politicians, the president and vice president of the Western Vejle Local Council, AAB Housing Association, Aage Vestergaard Larsen - Plastic Reuse Factory, National Environmental Protection Agency, Danish Design Centre, various municipal officials, including the architect and the program manager Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Fab Lab of the Municipality of Vejle, Project Coordinator, REFLOW Vejle.

Implementation period: 2009

Country where the initiative was implemented: Denmark

Region where the initiative was implemented:

Name of Partner(s) (if any):

The project partners listed in this case are: the local coordination committee, Advisory Board, working groups for each site, Fab Lab, Region of Southern Denmark, Økolariet, AffaldGenbrug

B	SPECIFIC INDICATORS FOR THE AREAS OF INTERVENTION
<p>1. In which of the following areas does the proposed project, practice, or initiative fall? (Based on the classification used by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 1 NO POVERTY</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER</p>	



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- GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
- GOAL 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
- GOAL 15 LIFE ON LAND

What specific results were achieved (with respect to the scope of intervention)?

**SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 1
End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

Indicator: 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Relevant?	
	YES	NO
Did the initiative reduce number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N_	

**SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 2
ZERO HUNGER**

Indicator: 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Relevant?	
	YES	NO
Has the initiative increased the proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N	

**SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 6
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION**

Indicator: 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Relevant?	
	YES	NO
Has the initiative increased the Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality?	YES	NO



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Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES		
Indicator: 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Relevant?	
Did the initiative reduce the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N _____	
Indicator: 11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)	Relevant?	
Did the initiative increase the total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N _____	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 15 LIFE ON LAND		
Indicator: 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Relevant?	
Did the initiative increase the proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N _____	



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C	SCALABILITY		YES	NO
1.	Was the indicated initiative carried out for the first time (pilot initiative)?	Innovation experience	✓	
2.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in the same thematic area or territorial context?	Promising practice		
3.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in different thematic areas or territorial contexts?	Good practice		
4.	Is the indicated initiative the basis of a public provision (regulation, plan, program, law)?	Policy		

Comments (from the student):

Comment:

The student suggested the project falls into SDG 11.6.



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▪ Torino Smart City

Problem the proposed initiative helped to solve:

The Turin Smart City initiative was designed to address some of the most critical urban challenges related to the sustainability and efficiency of public services. Before the project was launched, Turin, like many medium- and large-sized cities, suffered from traffic congestion, high levels of air pollution, inefficiencies in energy consumption and few digital services. The project wanted to increase city livability by reducing its environmental impact, increasing resource efficiency, and improving the quality of life of its citizens through the adoption of innovative technologies.

Objective of the proposed initiative:

The main objective of the Turin Smart City initiative was to transform Turin into a sustainable and resilient city, where smart technologies contribute to improving the quality of life, reducing environmental impact and promoting inclusive urban development. Specifically, the project aimed to:

- Reduce CO₂ emissions and improve air quality by promoting sustainable mobility and increasing energy efficiency.
- Promote the digitalization of public services, ensuring equal and easy access to essential services for all citizens, including the most vulnerable groups.
- Optimize urban management by advanced technologies, including smart sensors for pollution monitoring and integrated transportation systems.
- Reducing the digital divide.

Activities carried out:

1. Smart Mobility

The Mobility as a Service (MaaS) system integrated: trams, buses, shared bicycles, car sharing and electric scooters. The use of multimodal transportation in Turin's ZTL (Limited Traffic Zone) drastically reduced dependence on private vehicles. Electric vehicle charging stations have been installed in several strategic areas of the city, thus supporting the transition to more sustainable mobility.

2. Smart Buildings and Energy Management

Two concrete examples of smart buildings were: Intesa Sanpaolo skyscraper, which uses a network of sensors to monitor and manage energy consumption by reducing CO₂ emissions.

The Luigi Einaudi Campus of the University of Turin has adopted smart solutions with integrated photovoltaic systems and automated management system.



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3. Environmental sensors and air quality

A network of sensors was installed to monitor air quality in real time, with particular attention to areas where traffic is heaviest. Information is accessible via an online platform that allows citizens to monitor pollution levels in real time.

4. Digitalization of public services

The city created several digital platforms that facilitate access to public services that allow citizens to access various services, such as paying municipal taxes, requesting registry certificates, and booking appointments quickly and easily.

Type of beneficiaries involved:

1. Residents
2. Local businesses
3. Tourists and visitors
4. Public administrations
5. Universities and research centers (Polytechnic University of Turin, University of Turin)

Number of beneficiaries:

It is not possible to determine the total number of beneficiaries involved in the Torino Smart City project, as it includes a wide range of both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Stakeholders involved:

The main are:

- Municipality of Turin.
- Regional Piedmont Authorities.
- Polytechnic University of Turin.
- University of Turin.
- TIM, Iren, tech local startups.
- Environmental associations and nonprofit organizations
- Citizens.

Implementation period: 2011

Country where the initiative was implemented: Italy



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Region where the initiative was implemented: Piedmont

Name of Partner(s) (if any):

Municipality of Turin, Polytechnic University of Turin, University of Turin, Iren, Telecom Italia, Intesa Sanpaolo, Fiat Chrysler Automobiles (FCA), Metropolitan City of Turin, Fiat Research Center, CSI Piemonte, Reale Mutua, Torino Wireless Foundation, Compagnia di San Paolo, City of Health and Science of Turin, ENEL, GTT (Turin Transport Group), TO.MA (Turin Active Mobility), Polytechnic University of Milan, Albertina Academy of Fine Arts, EIT Digital, CNR (National Research Council), City of Saluzzo, University of Turin - Department of Computer Science, Torino Internazionale Association, CRT Foundation, Artigiancassa, Reale Group, Municipality of Moncalieri, Municipality of Rivoli, Municipality of Collegno.

B	SPECIFIC INDICATORS FOR THE AREAS OF INTERVENTION	
<p>1. In which of the following areas does the proposed project, practice, or initiative fall? (Based on the classification used by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 1 NO POVERTY</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOAL 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 15 LIFE ON LAND</p>		
<p>What specific results were achieved (with respect to the scope of intervention)?</p>		
<p>SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p>		
<p>Indicator: 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p>	Relevant?	
	YES	NO ✓



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Did the initiative reduce number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N__	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER		
Indicator: 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Relevant?	
	YES	NO ✓
Has the initiative increased the proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N_____	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION		
Indicator: 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Relevant?	
	YES	NO ✓
Has the initiative increased the Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES		
Indicator: 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Relevant?	
	YES ✓	NO



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Did the initiative reduce the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate?	YES ✓	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N _____	
Indicator: 11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)	Relevant?	
Did the initiative increase the total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)?	YES ✓	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N _____	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 15 LIFE ON LAND		
Indicator: 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Relevant?	
Did the initiative increase the proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N	
C	SCALABILITY	
5. Was the indicated initiative carried out for the first time (pilot initiative)?	Innovation experience	YES NO ✓



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6. Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in the same thematic area or territorial context?	Promising practice	✓	
7. Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in different thematic areas or territorial contexts?	Good practice	✓	
8. Is the indicated initiative the basis of a public provision (regulation, plan, program, law)?	Policy	✓	

Comments (from the student):

Comment:



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▪ Full Electric

Problem the proposed initiative helped to solve:

Air pollution in urban areas of Milan, caused by public transport equipped with internal combustion engines in stop-start traffic.

Objective of the proposed initiative:

Complete electrification of the ATM bus fleet

Activities carried out:

Gradual replacement of internal combustion engine buses with hybrid, fully electric, and hydrogen vehicles.

Modernization of depots with the installation of charging stations and installation of new photovoltaic systems for sustainable energy production.

In 2018, the bus fleet consisted of approximately 96.5% diesel vehicles, 2.3% hybrids, 1% electric vehicles, and 0.2% hydrogen vehicles.

In 2019, the supply of 25 electric buses was completed.

In 2020, the supply of 200 electric buses and 270 hybrid buses was completed.

In 2028, the road fleet will be 100% sustainable: 80% fully electric vehicles and 20% hybrids. In 2030, the bus fleet will be 100% electric.

Type of beneficiaries involved:

Residents of the Milan metropolitan area and other public transport users.

Number of beneficiaries:

3 million inhabitants

Stakeholders involved:

The main are:



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ATM, Città metropolitana di Milano, Solaris, Iveco, Dedalo Esco, IGP Decaux

Implementation period: 2018-2021; 2021-2030

Country where the initiative was implemented: Italy

Region where the initiative was implemented: Lombardy

Name of Partner(s) (if any):

B		SPECIFIC INDICATORS FOR THE AREAS OF INTERVENTION	
<p>1. In which of the following areas does the proposed project, practice, or initiative fall? (Based on the classification used by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 1 NO POVERTY</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOAL 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GOAL 15 LIFE ON LAND</p>			
What specific results were achieved (with respect to the scope of intervention)?			
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 1			
End poverty in all its forms everywhere			
Indicator: 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Relevant?		
	YES	NO ✓	
Did the initiative reduce number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters?	YES	NO	
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N		



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SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER		
Indicator: 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Relevant?	
	YES	NO ✓
Has the initiative increased the proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N _____	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION		
Indicator: 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Relevant?	
	YES	NO ✓
Has the initiative increased the Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality?	YES	NO
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES		
Indicator: 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Relevant?	
Did the initiative reduce the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate?	YES	NO ✓
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)	N _____	
Indicator: 11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)	Relevant?	
Did the initiative increase the total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private),	YES	NO ✓



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type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)?			
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)		N _____	
SCOPE OF INTERVENTION GOAL 15 LIFE ON LAND			
Indicator: 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type		Relevant?	
Did the initiative increase the proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type?		YES	NO ✓
Indicate the numerical value (in absolute terms or percentage)		N _____	
C	SCALABILITY		YES NO
9. Was the indicated initiative carried out for the first time (pilot initiative)?	Innovation experience		✓
10. Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in the same thematic area or territorial context?	Promising practice	✓	
11. Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in different thematic areas or territorial contexts?	Good practice		✓
12. Is the indicated initiative the basis of a public provision (regulation, plan, program, law)?	Policy	✓	

Comments (from the student):

Comment:

The initiative does not fall into the foreseen indicator. Nevertheless, it seems to be a good practice, but it is more related to sustainable mobility.





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Projects from the Summer school n.3: LET'S CIRCULATE VALUE - CIRCULAR ECONOMY, BUSINESS REGENERATION, AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

- “Cut wastefulness”/Tagli agli sprechi

A	CONTEXT ANALYSIS
<p>Problem that the proposed initiative helped to solve</p> <p>Too Good To Go is an initiative created to combat food waste. The idea is to allow shops, bakeries, restaurants, and supermarkets to sell unsold products that are still perfectly edible or usable at the end of the day, thus creating a circular economy mechanism that aims to minimize waste and reintroduce goods that would otherwise be discarded into the economic cycle. In this way, products find a new lease of life thanks to consumption by attentive and informed customers.</p> <p>Objective of the proposed initiative:</p> <p>The initiative aims to combat food waste through a digital platform (an app available on both Android and Apple stores) that helps bring together supply and demand, extending the life cycle of food products and reducing the amount of food disposed of as waste. It promotes a sustainable consumption model, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (specifically, Goal 12 of the Sustainable Development Goals, established by the United Nations in 2015). It also contributes to the reduction of CO2 emissions and the indiscriminate use of natural resources related to food production. It stimulates a cultural and social shift towards awareness of the damage caused by food waste and, no less importantly, demonstrates how digital</p>	



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innovation can become a tool for economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Project activities:

To Good To Go connects numerous businesses (restaurants, supermarkets, bars, bakeries, etc.) with end consumers, enabling the sale of unsold but still consumable or usable food and non-food products at reduced prices. The specific activity is based on the creation and distribution of "Surprise Bags," packages of products left over at the end of the day. This also creates economic value for businesses, which recover part of their costs, and for consumers, who purchase at lower prices.

Type and number of involved beneficiaries:

Regarding direct beneficiaries, we estimate millions of consumers and tens of thousands of partner businesses (there are approximately 100,000 participating businesses in Europe). The direct beneficiaries are:

Food retailers and businesses: they reduce economic losses related to unsold products and improve their sustainability reputation;

Consumers: they obtain quality food or products at reduced prices, thus promoting economic inclusion.

Regarding indirect beneficiaries, we have:

Public institutions and various administrations: through the reduction of costs related to food waste management;

Community: linked to the reduction of the environmental impact of food waste (less waste leads to fewer CO2 emissions).



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Stakeholder:

We have several stakeholders:

- App founders and management: define goals, growth, and the business model;
- Platform employees and developers: manage operational and technical activities;
- Partner businesses (restaurants, bars, bakeries, supermarkets, etc.): obtain financial and reputational benefits;
- Consumers/app users: purchase food or products at a lower price and thus become active participants in the fight against waste;
- Local and national governments: interested in reducing urban waste;
- NGOs and environmental associations: raise awareness of the fight against waste and the dissemination of sustainable practices;
- Community: cultural and social influence as awareness of food waste grows;
- Investors and financial partners: interested in the project's profitability and scalability.

Time:

The initiative was born in Denmark in 2015 and quickly spread to other European countries. It is currently present throughout much of the world, with millions of users and hundreds of thousands of partners.

Country:

Denmark/Copenhagen

Region:

In Sardinia, in the Sulcis Iglesiente area, there are partner businesses of the initiative in the cities of



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Carbonia, Sant'Antioco, Giba, Iglesias

Partners (if relevant):

Also locally, the participating businesses are:

- Panificio Bennati (Carbonia);
- IperPan (Carbonia)
- Erika Pastry Shop (Sant'Antioco);
- Il Clementino (Iglesias);
- Macelleria Gastronomia Murru (Iglesias).

RELEVANCE		
The identified initiative helps to.....	Relevant?	
1.1 IMPROVE THE RECYCLABILITY OF RAW MATERIALS AND/OR USE OF SECONDARY RAW MATERIALS	YES ✓	NO
1.2 IMPROVE WASTE PREVENTION AND/OR PROMOTE WASTE COLLECTION AND SORTING FOR FURTHER TREATMENTS	YES ✓	NO
1.3 EXTEND THE LIFE OF THE PRODUCT THROUGH REUSE, REPAIR, MAINTENANCE AND/OR REFURBISHMENT	YES ✓	NO
1.4 ENCOURAGE THE MOST RATIONAL USE OF RESOURCES THANKS TO A FUNCTIONAL ECONOMY FOR INDUSTRY	YES ✓	NO
1.5 SPREAD NEW CONSUMPTION MODELS THROUGH BETTER CONSUMER INFORMATION	YES ✓	NO
1.6 IMPROVING FLOWS AND EXCHANGES OF RESOURCES AND BY-PRODUCTS THROUGH INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS	YES	NO ✓



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DESCRIPTION OF THE RELEVANCE OF THE INITIATIVE:

Too Good To Go is a strategic project in the fight against food waste, making a significant contribution to various areas of sustainability: environmental, social, economic, and cultural. Its relevance can be seen on various levels:

Environmental: reduction of CO2 emissions: in Italy (2019 data to date), the app has helped save over 13 million surprise bags, avoiding the emission of more than 32,000 tons of CO2. In 2023 alone, more than 2.5 million surprise bags were saved, equivalent to 6,000 tons of CO2 avoided. According to the organization's environmental impact calculation data, each saved surprise bag avoids approximately (2.7 kg of CO2, 2.8 m^2 of land use per year, and 810 liters of water saved);

Economical: Retailers recover part of the costs associated with food that would otherwise be wasted; consumers gain access to good-quality products at lower costs (the app allows the purchase of three types of surprise bags: small, medium, and large. Each of these three types displays the actual value of the surprise bag, €9.99, €12.99, and €15.99, respectively. The end consumer will be able to purchase the surprise bag at a price approximately 66%-70% lower than its actual value).

Social and cultural: In Italy, the platform has reached 7.5 million users and over 25,000 partner retailers. This means a large segment of the population is involved.

PRACTICALITY OF EXPECTED RESULTS

The identified initiative determines...	Relevant?	
2.1 PRACTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND/OR SOCIAL CHANGES	YES ✓	NO
2.2 LOWER COSTS FOR BUSINESSES	YES ✓	NO
2.3 NEW MARKETS	YES ✓	NO
2.4 FACILITATIONS IN PRODUCTION PROCESSES	YES	NO ✓
2.5 IMPACTS ON THE SUPPLY CHAIN	YES ✓	NO
2.6 IMPACTS ON THE TERRITORY	YES ✓	NO

DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULTS:

Regarding the concreteness of the expected results, we note that:

Regarding environmental and social aspects, since 2019, in Italy alone, the emission of more than 32,000 tons of CO2 has been avoided. In Italy, data for 2023 shows that there are 7.5 million active



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users and 25,000 businesses participating in the initiative. According to a survey of active users, 92% of users declare a great interest in the environment and 44% want to play an active role in climate change.

Thanks to this initiative, as previously mentioned, companies incur lower costs due to a small recovery of expenses incurred for the production of food or products that would otherwise remain unsold. Based on data collected by the app, particularly with regard to food retailers, there are three types of "surprise bags" available to users: small (with a nominal value of €9.99), medium (with a nominal value of €12.99), and large (with a nominal value of €15.99). Retailers make surprise bags available at a value of approximately 33-35% of the aforementioned nominal value, thus recovering part of their costs.

Regarding the search for new markets, the initiative, originally launched exclusively for the food market, has slowly expanded its scope, including other production markets such as the horticultural sector (in the Sulcis area, there is the "Fioreria Il Girasole" in Iglesias). Furthermore, in Italy, it has rapidly expanded nationwide, and to date, the initiative is present in over 5,000 municipalities.

We also have a positive impact on the supply chain, as agri-food and processing companies know that their unsold products can be sold through an alternative channel rather than being disposed of as waste, thus reducing waste and related disposal costs and encouraging companies to better plan production.

At a local level, we have a reduction in urban waste (less wasted food means less waste to be disposed of in municipalities), resulting in lower costs for urban sanitation services and fewer emissions related to waste transportation and treatment. Support for the local economy is also being developed: small shops, bakeries, and restaurants generate new revenue from unsold products, strengthening the local economic fabric. Furthermore, food sold at reduced prices provides tangible support for low-income families, also helping to combat social inequality in the area.

3 EDUCATIONAL CONTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOR CHANGE (ECESP)

The identified initiative	Rilevant?	
3.1 PROMOTE BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN CONSUMER	YES ✓	NO
3.2 ENCOURAGE CIRCULARITY IN CONSUMPTION, THROUGH SHARING, REUSE AND REPAIR OF PRODUCTS	YES ✓	NO
3.3 INCREASING AWARENESS OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY AT EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	YES ✓	NO

DESCRIPTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL CONTRIBUTION:

Regarding the analysis of educational contributions, we have the following:

For consumer behavior change, we can refer to a survey conducted by Too Good To Go, in collaboration with ScuolaZoo, among approximately 32,000 GEN Z students. The survey found that



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78% of the students interviewed are aware of the environmental consequences of food waste, and 84% believe that having more information could help them waste less. Furthermore, the "Aware Label" campaign helps consumers distinguish between "use by" and "best before" labels. Too Good To Go helps consumers "trust" labels, as, especially in the context of large-scale retail partners, the products in surprise bags are mostly products very close to their expiration date.

To encourage sharing, reuse, and repair of products, a collaboration between Eataly and Too Good To Go in 13 stores may be of interest. As part of the collaboration, 100,000 surprise bags were saved, resulting in a reduction of 270 tons of CO2 and 81 million liters of water, demonstrating that joint initiatives can achieve significant results.

For educational awareness, reference should be made to the previous "Etichetta coscienza" campaign. As part of this campaign, Too Good To Go has added the phrase "fresco buono oltre," now present on over 10 million packages in Italy, to help consumers understand the difference between the expiration date and the best before date (BMD).

4	SCALABILITY		YES	NO
1.	Was the indicated initiative carried out for the first time (pilot initiative)?	Innovation experience		✓
2.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in the same thematic area or territorial context?	Promising practice	✓	
3.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in different thematic areas or territorial contexts?	Good practice	✓	
4.	Is the indicated initiative the basis of a public provision (regulation, plan, program, law)?	Policy		✓

Comments (from the student):

Comment:





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▪ **Flexible car sharing and rental platform**

A	CONTEXT ANALYSIS
<p>Problem that the proposed initiative helped to solve</p> <p>Cities are plagued by congestion, air pollution, high energy consumption, and inefficient urban parking spaces.</p> <p>A large portion of travel is made by private vehicles, often with underutilized vehicles (which remain idle for long periods).</p> <p>We need to rethink urban mobility towards more shared, intermodal, and sustainable models.</p> <p>Objective of the proposed initiative:</p> <p>Promote an alternative urban mobility option to the individual private car.</p> <p>Optimize the use of the car fleet by reducing the overall number of vehicles.</p> <p>Reduce CO₂ emissions and other air pollutants.</p> <p>Reclaim urban space previously occupied by parked cars.</p> <p>Promote accessibility and inclusiveness of mobility, including for people with disabilities.</p> <p>Create a long-term sustainable economic model, scalable to other cities/regions</p>	



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Project activities:

PlayCar offers an app (or digital platform) for booking, access, and autonomous vehicle management.

It offers a diverse fleet: compact city cars, station wagons, and vans for special transport (all with insurance and assistance included).

Flexible usage options: hourly/daily rental, free-floating option (leave the car within a defined area).

Type and number of involved beneficiaries:

Users/citizens of Cagliari and its hinterland, users of the service for urban and extra-urban travel.

Stakeholder:

Municipal administrations/local authorities: area concessions, regulation, incentives, integration with Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP).

Technology partners: for the app, digital infrastructure, vehicle maintenance, charging stations for electric vehicles.

Automotive suppliers: supply of vehicles (including electric vehicles) and collaborations for innovative models.

Third-sector organizations/disability associations: in the definition and implementation of accessible vehicles.

Time:



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From 2014

Country:

Italy

Region:

Sardinia

Partners (if relevant):

The company supplies electric scooters through an agreement with Askoll EVA and partners with accommodation facilities to offer its services to tourists.

RELEVANCE		
The identified initiative helps to.....	Relevant?	
1.1 IMPROVE THE RECYCLABILITY OF RAW MATERIALS AND/OR USE OF SECONDARY RAW MATERIALS	YES ✓	NO
1.2 IMPROVE WASTE PREVENTION AND/OR PROMOTE WASTE COLLECTION AND SORTING FOR FURTHER TREATMENTS	YES	NO ✓
1.3 EXTEND THE LIFE OF THE PRODUCT THROUGH REUSE, REPAIR, MAINTENANCE AND/OR REFURBISHMENT	YES ✓	NO
1.4 ENCOURAGE THE MOST RATIONAL USE OF RESOURCES THANKS TO A FUNCTIONAL ECONOMY FOR INDUSTRY	YES ✓	NO
1.5 SPREAD NEW CONSUMPTION MODELS THROUGH BETTER CONSUMER INFORMATION	YES ✓	NO
1.6 IMPROVING FLOWS AND EXCHANGES OF RESOURCES AND BY-PRODUCTS THROUGH INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS	YES ✓	NO



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DESCRIPTION OF THE RELEVANCE OF THE INITIATIVE:

The initiative concretely addresses the environmental and urban challenges of traffic, pollution, and excessive car use. It promotes a sustainable and shared mobility model, reducing emissions, freeing up public space, and making travel more accessible. Its relevance is strengthened by its connection to European decarbonization objectives, the model's replicability, and social inclusion.

PRACTICALITY OF EXPECTED RESULTS

The identified initiative determines...	Relevant?	
2.1 PRACTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND/OR SOCIAL CHANGES	YES ✓	NO
2.2 LOWER COSTS FOR BUSINESSES	YES ✓	NO
2.3 NEW MARKETS	YES ✓	NO
2.4 FACILITATIONS IN PRODUCTION PROCESSES	YES ✓	NO
2.5 IMPACTS ON THE SUPPLY CHAIN	YES ✓	NO
2.6 IMPACTS ON THE TERRITORY	YES ✓	NO

DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULTS:

The initiative produces measurable results in both environmental and social terms: each shared vehicle reduces private car use, urban traffic, and emissions, with observable impacts in the short term. The increase in active users, the consistent use of the fleet, and the introduction of electric and accessible vehicles confirm its operational feasibility and the ability to generate real benefits. The presence of local partnerships and integration with sustainable mobility policies make the planned objectives verifiable and achievable.

3 EDUCATIONAL CONTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOR CHANGE (ECESP)

The identified initiative	Rilevant?	
3.1 PROMOTE BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN CONSUMER	YES ✓	NO
3.2 ENCOURAGE CIRCULARITY IN CONSUMPTION, THROUGH SHARING, REUSE AND REPAIR OF PRODUCTS	YES ✓	NO



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3.3 INCREASING AWARENESS OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY AT EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	YES ✓	NO
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DESCRIPTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL CONTRIBUTION:

The practice fosters a cultural shift away from private car use, promoting sustainable behavior and greater environmental awareness. Through the car-sharing model, the initiative encourages the adoption of responsible habits, efficient use of resources, and participation in collective mobility. Furthermore, it strengthens civic and environmental education through community engagement and the dissemination of innovative solutions that can be replicated in other contexts.

4	SCALABILITY		YES	NO
1.	Was the indicated initiative carried out for the first time (pilot initiative)?	Innovation experience	✓	
2.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in the same thematic area or territorial context?	Promising practice	✓	
3.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in different thematic areas or territorial contexts?	Good practice		✓
4.	Is the indicated initiative the basis of a public provision (regulation, plan, program, law)?	Policy		✓

Comments (from the student):

Comment:



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- **Last Minute Market – Recovery and redistribution of surplus food and non-food items**

A	CONTEXT ANALYSIS
<p>Problem that the proposed initiative helped to solve</p> <p>Large quantities of still-edible food, uneaten ready-made meals, and goods in good condition (furniture, appliances, clothing) end up in the garbage, generating environmental impacts, waste, costs for businesses due to the inefficient management of these resources, and a lack of opportunities for social support, especially for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Objective of the proposed initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recover and redistribute surplus food and non-food items; • Prevent waste generation and reduce resource waste • Create local networks between businesses, public entities, and third-sector associations; • Raise awareness among citizens and businesses about more sustainable consumption patterns <p>Project activities:</p> <p>The organization was responsible for mapping and engaging donors (supermarkets, soup kitchens, and businesses) and organizing the logistics of collection and delivery to beneficiaries.</p> <p>Specific local projects were implemented, such as Cibo Amico (uneaten meals from Hera soup kitchens donated to social organizations), Cambia il finale (bulky reusable items reused instead of disposed of), Farmaco Amico (to recover still-valid medications), and Non si wasta via niente (a project by the</p>	





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Municipality of Bologna for food donations).

Training and awareness campaigns on the topic were also conducted in schools, the non-profit sector, and businesses.

The company also engages in research and innovation to analyze the phenomenon of waste and seek ways to reduce it.

Type and number of involved beneficiaries:

The initiative's direct beneficiaries are charities, soup kitchens, and cooperatives. Indirect beneficiaries are people experiencing economic hardship and local communities.

Stakeholder:

The stakeholders include Last Minute Market, which is responsible for coordination, companies such as large-scale retail trade, canteens, food industries, and in particular Hera, non-profit associations and social cooperatives, public bodies such as the municipality, and finally citizens and local communities.

Time:

The initiative started in 1998 to support large-scale retail trade in the recovery of surplus food and continues today.

Country:

Italy

Region:

Emilia Romagna

Partners (if relevant):



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Hera, Municipality of Bologna, local charities

RELEVANCE

The identified initiative helps to.....	Relevant?	
1.1 IMPROVE THE RECYCLABILITY OF RAW MATERIALS AND/OR USE OF SECONDARY RAW MATERIALS	YES	NO ✓
1.2 IMPROVE WASTE PREVENTION AND/OR PROMOTE WASTE COLLECTION AND SORTING FOR FURTHER TREATMENTS	YES ✓	NO
1.3 EXTEND THE LIFE OF THE PRODUCT THROUGH REUSE, REPAIR, MAINTENANCE AND/OR REFURBISHMENT	YES ✓	NO
1.4 ENCOURAGE THE MOST RATIONAL USE OF RESOURCES THANKS TO A FUNCTIONAL ECONOMY FOR INDUSTRY	YES	NO ✓
1.5 SPREAD NEW CONSUMPTION MODELS THROUGH BETTER CONSUMER INFORMATION	YES ✓	NO
1.6 IMPROVING FLOWS AND EXCHANGES OF RESOURCES AND BY-PRODUCTS THROUGH INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS	YES ✓	NO

DESCRIPTION OF THE RELEVANCE OF THE INITIATIVE:

The Last Minute Market initiative is extremely relevant because it addresses food and goods waste, one of the main contemporary environmental and social challenges. Every year in Italy, tons of edible food are wasted, and many items in good condition are disposed of as waste, creating a negative impact on both the environment and the economy. LMM offers a concrete solution capable of preventing the transformation of surplus food into waste and promoting its recovery and redistribution. It is both environmentally significant, as it reduces waste production and limits the use of natural resources and energy required to dispose of waste or to grow/manufacture other products. It is also socially significant, as the recovered food and goods are made available to charities and people in need, fostering inclusion and solidarity.

PRACTICALITY OF EXPECTED RESULTS



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The identified initiative determines...	Relevant?	
2.1 PRACTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND/OR SOCIAL CHANGES	YES ✓	NO
2.2 LOWER COSTS FOR BUSINESSES	YES ✓	NO
2.3 NEW MARKETS	YES	NO ✓
2.4 FACILITATIONS IN PRODUCTION PROCESSES	YES	NO ✓
2.5 IMPACTS ON THE SUPPLY CHAIN	YES ✓	NO
2.6 IMPACTS ON THE TERRITORY	YES ✓	NO

DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULTS:

Over the years, the Last Minute Market project has enabled the recovery and redistribution of hundreds of thousands of uneaten meals, thousands of tons of unsold food, and durable goods (furniture, appliances, clothing) that would otherwise have been disposed of as waste.

LMM is therefore an operational model capable of producing tangible and measurable environmental, economic, and social changes, such as reducing waste, lower costs for businesses disposing of their unsold goods, new economic opportunities for social cooperatives, and direct support for people in need.

The company's various initiatives have resulted in concrete results:

- Pharmaco amico: 79,993 medicine packages sent for reuse, for a value of approximately €1,049,000
- Cibo amico: over 154,500 meals recovered from Hera canteens since 2009
- Change the ending (with Hera): 1 million kg of bulky goods sent for reuse
- Involvement of hundreds of non-profit organizations and thousands of end beneficiaries with significant reduction in urban waste.

3 EDUCATIONAL CONTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOR CHANGE (ECESP)

The identified initiative	Rilevant?	
3.1 PROMOTE BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN CONSUMER	YES ✓	NO
3.2 ENCOURAGE CIRCULARITY IN CONSUMPTION, THROUGH SHARING, REUSE AND REPAIR OF PRODUCTS	YES ✓	NO



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3.3 INCREASING AWARENESS OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY AT EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	YES ✓	NO
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DESCRIPTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL CONTRIBUTION:

Last Minute Market has a strong educational component because it goes beyond simply recovering and redistributing goods. It also trains and educates citizens, businesses, and institutions, encouraging behavioral change. Through communication campaigns, school programs, business training courses, and public awareness activities, LMM disseminates the principles of the circular economy, raises awareness of the fight against waste, and highlights the value of reuse.

The initiative demonstrates in a practical way that what we often consider "waste" can actually become a valuable resource, beneficial to both the environment and society. Citizens are encouraged to change their daily habits, from the proper disposal of goods to more responsible consumption, while businesses learn not to view surplus products as a cost but as an opportunity to reduce waste, save money, and foster social responsibility, while also strengthening their relationship with the local community.

In this way, Last Minute Market contributes to building a widespread culture of prevention and sustainability, where change translates not only into new practices of reuse and redistribution, but also into greater collective awareness of the value of resources and the need to manage them in a circular manner, simultaneously helping the environment and society.

4	SCALABILITY		YES	NO
1.	Was the indicated initiative carried out for the first time (pilot initiative)?	Innovation experience	✓	
2.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in the same thematic area or territorial context?	Promising practice	✓	
3.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in different thematic areas or territorial contexts?	Good practice	✓	
4.	Is the indicated initiative the basis of a public provision (regulation, plan, program, law)?	Policy		✓

Comments (from the student):

Comment:



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- **Orange Fiber: tessuti sostenibili dai sottoprodotti degli agrumi / Orange Fiber: sustainable fabrics from citrus by-products**

A	CONTEXT ANALYSIS
<p>Problem that the proposed initiative helped to solve</p> <p>Orange Fiber addresses a dual environmental and economic challenge affecting both the citrus and textile sectors. On the one hand, it solves the problem of disposing of pulp (a byproduct of citrus pressing), which represents 60% of the original weight of the fruit and causes significant costs for the food industry. Approximately one million tons of this citrus waste is generated annually in Italy, a significant percentage of which occurs in Sicily, where the company is based. On the other hand, it helps reduce the environmental impact of the traditional textile industry, offering a sustainable alternative to synthetic fibers and reducing pressure on forest resources used for conventional textile cellulose production.</p> <p>Objective of the proposed initiative:</p> <p>Orange Fiber's primary goal is to transform citrus byproducts into innovative and sustainable fabrics for the fashion industry, creating value from what was previously considered expensive waste to dispose of. The company aims to develop a circular textile supply chain that highlights Sicilian regional excellence, contributing to the economic revival of the Italian manufacturing sector. At the same time, the initiative aims to raise awareness within the fashion industry toward more sustainable production models, demonstrating that high-quality fabrics can be created using alternative raw materials. Another strategic objective is the scalability of the business model, based on the possibility of replicating the process in other areas with significant citrus fruit production.</p>	



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Project activities:

The activities are divided into research (conducted with the Polytechnic University of Milan to patent the process of extracting cellulose from pulp) and development, production (pilot plant in Catania), transformation (collaboration with industrial partners for spinning and weaving), marketing (partnerships with international brands), and communication (promoting the principles of the circular economy through industry events).

Type and number of involved beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries include:

- Sicilian citrus fruit producers, which see reduced waste disposal costs and generate new revenue from the sale of waste.
- Textile producers and fashion brands represent a second group of beneficiaries, gaining access to innovative sustainable materials.
- End consumers, who gain access to more sustainable textile products, and the Sicilian community, which benefits from the promotion of local excellence and the creation of skilled jobs in the bioeconomy sector.

Stakeholder:

Founders and employees, Sicilian citrus fruit companies, textile partners, Politecnico di Milano (technological research and development), public funding and private investors (business angels), brand partners for the collections



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Time:
2014 – ongoing.

Country:
Italy

Region:
Sicily

Partners (if relevant):

RELEVANCE		
The identified initiative helps to.....	Relevant?	
1.1 IMPROVE THE RECYCLABILITY OF RAW MATERIALS AND/OR USE OF SECONDARY RAW MATERIALS	YES ✓	NO
1.2 IMPROVE WASTE PREVENTION AND/OR PROMOTE WASTE COLLECTION AND SORTING FOR FURTHER TREATMENTS	YES ✓	NO
1.3 EXTEND THE LIFE OF THE PRODUCT THROUGH REUSE, REPAIR, MAINTENANCE AND/OR REFURBISHMENT	YES	NO ✓
1.4 ENCOURAGE THE MOST RATIONAL USE OF RESOURCES THANKS TO A FUNCTIONAL ECONOMY FOR INDUSTRY	YES	NO ✓
1.5 SPREAD NEW CONSUMPTION MODELS THROUGH BETTER CONSUMER INFORMATION	YES	NO ✓



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1.6 IMPROVING FLOWS AND EXCHANGES OF RESOURCES AND BY-PRODUCTS THROUGH INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS	YES ✓	NO
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DESCRIPTION OF THE RELEVANCE OF THE INITIATIVE:

Orange Fiber represents an example of industrial symbiosis in the textile sector, effectively transforming citrus waste into a valuable resource for the fashion industry. The initiative excels in waste prevention through the systematic use of secondary raw materials, demonstrating how citrus pulp can replace virgin raw materials in textile production. The business model is based on an innovative system of resource exchange between different sectors, valorizing over a million potential tons of domestic citrus by-products and creating an entirely new sustainable textile supply chain.

PRACTICALITY OF EXPECTED RESULTS

The identified initiative determines...	Relevant?	
2.1 PRACTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND/OR SOCIAL CHANGES	YES ✓	NO
2.2 LOWER COSTS FOR BUSINESSES	YES ✓	NO
2.3 NEW MARKETS	YES ✓	NO
2.4 FACILITATIONS IN PRODUCTION PROCESSES	YES	NO ✓
2.5 IMPACTS ON THE SUPPLY CHAIN	YES	NO ✓
2.6 IMPACTS ON THE TERRITORY	YES ✓	NO

DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULTS:

Orange Fiber has demonstrated concrete and measurable results, recovering approximately 15 tons of citrus pulp annually and creating a new market segment for premium sustainable fabrics. Partnerships with prestigious international brands such as Ferragamo and the commercial success of the sold-out *** Conscious Exclusive collection demonstrate the project's economic viability. The initiative generates significant positive impacts on the Italian textile supply chain, integrating a new sustainable raw material, and produces significant regional benefits by creating skilled jobs in Sicily and attracting investment in the regional innovation ecosystem.



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3 EDUCATIONAL CONTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOR CHANGE (ECESP)

The identified initiative	Rilevant?	
3.1 PROMOTE BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN CONSUMER	YES	NO ✓
3.2 ENCOURAGE CIRCULARITY IN CONSUMPTION, THROUGH SHARING, REUSE AND REPAIR OF PRODUCTS	YES	NO ✓
3.3 INCREASING AWARENESS OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY AT EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	YES ✓	NO

DESCRIPTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL CONTRIBUTION:

Orange Fiber contributes to raising awareness of the principles of the circular economy through participation in public events such as TEDx Rome and the FAO World Food Forum. The company also uses its business model as a concrete case study through participation in educational initiatives such as the event "Fashion and the Future of the Planet" organized by the Museo del Risparmio, which has allowed the company to reach secondary school students.

4	SCALABILITY		YES	NO
5.	Was the indicated initiative carried out for the first time (pilot initiative)?	Innovation experience		✓
6.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in the same thematic area or territorial context?	Promising practice		✓
7.	Has the indicated initiative been carried out numerous times in different thematic areas or territorial contexts?	Good practice	✓	
8.	Is the indicated initiative the basis of a public provision (regulation, plan, program, law)?	Policy		✓

Comments (from the student):

Comment:



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SPORT
YOUTH
HIGHER EDUCATION
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING
ADULT EDUCATION
JEAN MONNET



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4. Conclusions

Workshops remain an excellent tool for training students and encouraging their proactivity. Their involvement and increased awareness of environmental, economic, and social sustainability issues is necessary in every attempt to obtain a better sustainability in the three fields, environment, economy, society.

Best practice workshops conducted during the Jean Monnet CeSSMeD project served multiple purposes:

- They fostered student engagement and creativity.
- They introduced students to key concepts such as good practice, which is useful for strengthening environmental, economic, and social sustainability at general level.
- They strengthened their critical thinking and analytical skills so that they could not only understand what sustainability issues are but also attempt to address one or more issues in a specific local context.

However, there are many challenges inherent in this approach.

First, there is a conceptual gap between most students (with some interesting exceptions) about terminology used in project management and EU project design.

Then, it has been registered a certain difficulty in fully understanding strategic and regulatory tools such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in practice.

Thirdly, in some cases, albeit in a minority, students struggled to identify and implement a solution that has already had an impact preferring creating a new one, never put into practice.

Finally, it is worth noting that some students are not used to work using English language, even if they know it well.

Nonetheless, this effort, in our opinion, has borne fruits.

First, about students, we believe it exposed them to a methodology, albeit a simplified one, in which problem solving relies on data, the exchange of ideas and critical and rational thinking, rather than mere opinions and viewpoints.

Second, this effort has given them the opportunity to participate and discuss practically and proactively these issues, which they likely hear about every day on social media, traditional media and at university.



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From the perspective of who organized these workshops, there are many lessons to be learned.

First, workshops remain a useful tool to train and raise students' awareness.

Second, it is even clearer the need for define simplified methodologies based on continuous feedback from students.

Finally, the difficulty in identifying consistent information and reliable data for a comprehensive evaluation of projects/initiatives remains.

This is a problem beyond the scope of both these workshops and the project itself, and would require that program management authorities, funding bodies and those defining EU strategies will ensure consistency between indicators of plans, programs, and strategies and projects indicators.

In some cases, this already happens. However, the problem arises because there is no adequate project database, and thus the issue of best practices is, in many cases, a matter of policy rather than an impartial evaluation of activities and results. There is therefore a need to systematize information on ongoing initiatives, even in the medium term. This would yield two important results:

On the one hand, it would provide the tools to evaluate a particular initiative, allowing it to be properly classified as a good practice or not. On the other hand, it would avoid prepare, present and get funded projects related to activities and results already developed in the past and/or in other contexts.



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