

## Indicators WP4 – Romagna Living Lab

Reported by:

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Quantitative Indicators	Achievement/ Comments
<p><b>1. Number and diversity of practitioners, community members, and students involved in the living lab</b></p>	<p>The Romagna Living Lab has been developed in two different environment. The first one was online, to guarantee a shared environment between communities working to reach the same goal, that is, establishing a renewable energy community. The second one was in person, based in Cento where we helped and nurtured a group of landscape democracy ambassadors so that they could implement participatory design methods in the process of realizing a CER_renewable energy community at the village-scale.</p> <p>Online Lab on CER/REC (12 in total)  <b>4 municipal administrations</b>  <b>2 local associations</b>  <b>4 local producers</b>  <b>2 representatives from agricultural cooperatives</b></p> <p><b>Cento Lab</b>  <b>2 nuns</b>  <b>8 families /just to start the project</b>  <b>Over 150 citizens, based in Cento, attended Cento REC's first public event. Events followed until April 2025 to spread the model.</b></p>
<p><b>2. Number of Living Lab activities: meetings, workshops, events</b></p>	<p><b>Two parallel Living Labs: one virtual in Ravenna and one on-site in Cento.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. LIVING LAB online (2 meetings in April 2024 and May 2024)</b></li> <li><b>2. LIVING LAB Cento. Our team helped the rise of a CER_renewable energetical community.</b></li> </ol>

	<p>3 internal meetings were held between April and December 2024 among the promoters, that is, the nuns of the monastery of Corpus Domini in Cento (FE) and the first 8 families who decided to start the association. Then, between December 2024 and April 2025, 4 meetings were organised with local citizens to explain and promote the association, involving about 150 people. All information: <a href="https://www.cerenergiaincomunione.org/chi-siamo">https://www.cerenergiaincomunione.org/chi-siamo</a></p>
<p><b>3. Number and diversity of stakeholders and multipliers reached through the living lab's networking activities</b></p>	<p><b>Multiplier 1 – Ravenna (23 people)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 architects</li> <li>• 2 engineers</li> <li>• 5 ordinary citizens</li> <li>• 4 staff from the association FIAB</li> <li>• 2 local associations</li> <li>• 3 representatives from the consortium ART-ER (Attractiveness Research Territory of Emilia-Romagna Region)</li> <li>• 2 staff from Technopolo</li> </ul> <p><b>Multiplier 2 – Bologna (165 people, including 14 OLA team and UNIBO staff)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 165 people as the global audience, most of which architects, designers and engineers. This included:</li> <li>• Deputy Mayor of Emilia Romagna Region</li> <li>• Bologna Greater Metropolitan Area Manager</li> <li>• Interested external practitioners</li> </ul> <p><b>Online Living Lab on CER/REC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 municipal administrations</li> <li>• 2 local associations</li> <li>• 4 local producers</li> <li>• 2 representatives</li> </ul> <p><b>Cento Living Lab</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 nuns</li> <li>• 8 families /just to start the project</li> <li>• Over 150 citizens, based in Cento</li> </ul>

<p><b>4. Number as well as cultural and disciplinary diversity of staff and students joining the Intensive Programme in July 2023</b></p>	<p><b>48 people, of which:</b></p> <p><b>19 staff members, including:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 people from Flaminia</li> <li>• 3 Unibo scientific staff</li> <li>• 1 project tutor and coordinator</li> <li>• 2 Unibo researchers</li> <li>• 2 members of a cultural association partner of the OLA project</li> <li>• professors from the OLA project partner universities</li> </ul> <p><b>29 participants, including:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 tutors</li> <li>• 1 researcher</li> <li>• 1 member of a cultural association partner of the OLA project</li> <li>• OLA course students</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Number as well as cultural and disciplinary diversity of participants attending the multiplier events</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 35 people, including 12 OLA staff) participants in the event at the Technopole <i>"Fare città Insieme: una giornata per imparare a co-disegnare la Ravenna di domani"</i> [Making a city together: a day to learn how to co-design the Ravenna of the future] with the collaboration of Professional Associations of the Architects, Engineers, Agronomists and of the consortium ART-ER (Attractiveness Research Territory of Emilia-Romagna region)</li> <li>• 170 participants in the Event in Bologna in May 2025 "Patrimonio Pubblico in Trasformazione" (Public Heritage in Transformation), including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• representatives of institutions,</li> <li>• representatives of the municipality and the metropolitan area;</li> <li>• In_Bo - scientific journal of the University of Bologna;</li> <li>• Director of the State Property Agency;</li> <li>• designers, architects and engineers;</li> <li>• practitioners and professionals;</li> <li>• researchers from universities;</li> <li>• members of associations;</li> <li>• OLA partners;</li> <li>• interested people;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>7. Number of social media followers of the local Living Lab channels</b>	<p>The dissemination strategy relied on existing institutional communication channels, rather than creating new project-specific ones.</p> <p>30 social media posts were published through CIFLA/Flaminia's institutional channels (Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn), reaching more than 10,000 visualisations overall.</p> <p>The second multiplier event, <i>Patrimonio Pubblico in Trasformazione</i>, benefited from a wider dissemination strategy, combining CIFLA's channels with those of the organising partner Il Giornale dell'Architettura (GdA), which has a strong audience in the fields of architecture, urban studies, and public policy.</p> <p>On GdA's social media channels, dissemination achieved an additional 36,699 views through 19 posts across all platforms (IG, FB, LinkedIn)</p>
<b>8. Percentage of participants reporting improved skills in sustainable development</b>	<p>Although no formal quantitative survey was conducted, qualitative feedback and continued participation suggest that a significant proportion of participants reported improved skills related to sustainable development, particularly in understanding the social, governance, and participatory dimensions of Renewable Energy Communities and democratic territorial transformation.</p>
<b>qualitative indicators</b>	
<b>1 Level of engagement of the local community in different phases of the Living Lab</b>	<p>The level of local community engagement followed a progressive increase throughout the Living Lab phases, starting from a more limited involvement during the Ravenna BIP (mainly FIAB and a few local associations), expanding during the first multiplier event Fare Città Insieme) to include additional associations and professional orders, remaining focused but selective in the online Living Lab sessions, and reaching a high level in Cento—where an inclusive process led to the creation of the REC—and</p>

	<p>finally peaking during the Bologna multiplier event (Patrimonio Pubblico in Trasformazione), which actively engaged high-level institutional actors, including the Deputy Mayor of Bologna, the Metropolitan City Representative and a Regional Councillor of Emilia-Romagna.</p>
<p><b>2 Intensity of dialogue and depth of sustainability reflection</b></p>	<p>The intensity of dialogue and the depth of reflection were particularly high in the Cento Living Lab and during the Bologna multiplier event, albeit with different focuses. In Cento, discussions were strongly centred on the social dimension of the REC, especially on how to collectively decide the allocation of energy savings for the common good; in this context, the concentric circles method successfully supported deep, trust-based dialogue within the community. In Bologna, the level of discussion was intense at an institutional and professional scale, focusing on democratic governance, participation, and the role of public actors in processes of territorial and public asset transformation, rather than on sustainability in its technical sense.</p>