

BE-WoodEN - Buildings and Education in Wood Ecosystem
for the New European Bauhaus

D2.5 REPORT ON PROJECT'S IMPACTS WP2



New European Bauhaus
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| | |
|----------------------------|---|
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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LIFE BE-WoodEN had different kinds of impacts, related to various project activities, including the events organized to disseminate, carry on capacity building activities, analyse the wood supply chain and, in general, achieve project's objectives. The impacts were analysed according to socio-economic and environmental profiles, including carbon footprint, and on the basis of innovative and governance aspects. The KPIs set out in the project, in terms of number of users achieved, were also verified, with satisfactory results. The socio-economic impact is primarily related to the capacity building activities, aimed at increasing knowledge and skills within the construction sector. The impact assessment was carried out on the basis of quantitative and qualitative results, based on satisfaction questionnaires regarding the activities carried out. Environmental impacts have been calculated for the in presence events and for the pilot actions in Emilia Romagna and Liguria. Considering Life programme Horizontal KPIs, the project has produced impacts on innovation (through the co-design, multidisciplinary and the NEB Compass approaches implemented in the Innovation LABs and Pilot Actions); governance (through the confrontation between different stakeholders during the InnoLabs, Pilot Actions, and dissemination events); catalytic effect – spatial, thematic and societal (in the capacity building activities and assessment of its dissemination and implementation).

2. IMPACTS

2.1 Socio Economic Impact

Capacity building

The socio-economic impact is primarily related to capacity building activities (WP3), aimed at increasing knowledge and skills within the construction sector in line with the objectives defined in the Grant Agreement. Training actions focused on sustainable construction, the use of wood and bio-based materials and the application of New European Bauhaus principles. The estimation of the related impact is based on quantitative data on participation and courses completion, integrated with qualitative evidence derived from user questionnaires, updating the results presented in Deliverable D2.4 with data collected up to the end of December 2025.

The capacity building activity has been included in Italian and European open access platforms. Anyone can access the materials, including those who are not registered with a professional association. From a quantitative perspective,

WP3 online training activities achieved significant results.

Referring to NEBinars and Webinars, the project delivered about 47 hours of recordings, both in Italian and English (available in two different platforms). Polish and Romanian subtitles are available for the English version.

On the **Italian platform**, as of January 6th 2026, (https://formagenova.it/ulp_course_categories/be-wooden/), **NEBinars** recorded **1.071 completed courses** (task 3.1), involving **534** individual users (people who followed at least one course), including 16 public employees, while webinars developed under Tasks 3.2 and 3.3 recorded **2.973 completed courses**, involving **849** individual users, including 49 public employees. These figures demonstrate a substantial contribution towards the project targets in terms of trained professionals and public officers.

In parallel, initial evidence from the international NEBinar platform managed by partner PWR (which has been up and functioning at a later stage) confirms **the European dimension of capacity building activities**. Data indicate a growing number of registered users and completed courses from several European countries, supported by multilingual delivery formats and cooperation with professional organisations, as well as with the support of the ACE European Council of Architects (see Letter of Support). As part of the project, PWR cooperates with both ACE and regional chambers of architects, particularly those in Eastern Europe. The project was widely promoted by ACE through the international platform Nebinar.eu, which can be accessed directly from the ACE website. In addition, the promotion included a mailing to organizations cooperating with ACE (i.e., most European architectural organizations). Promotion also took place through information distributed in the ACE newsletter. It should be noted, however, that not all European professionals (architects) are required to acquire professional credits as they are in Italy and that, at the start of the project, the ACE website underwent a major transformation, removing the section dedicated to structured lifelong learning with training opportunities offered in different European countries, which would have greatly facilitated our work.

Regardless of the cooperation with ACE, direct contacts were established with the authorities of the Polish, Romanian, and Bulgarian chambers of architects regarding the direct promotion of lectures developed as part of the projects directly through the membership systems of these chambers. Bearing in mind that technical English is not widely known in these countries, it was jointly agreed that it would be beneficial to have the lectures translated into local languages in order to make them more widely available. Taking advantage of the opportunities arising from previous cooperation, the project was also promoted among students from non-European countries, which resulted in the participation of people from India, the USA, and the United Arab Emirates in the lectures. In the USA, promotion took the form of a

poster campaign at Stanford University, where one of the lecturers involved in the Life BeWooden project is currently based.

The Life Be Wooden project was promoted through a debate held in Wrocław, attended by representatives of the city authorities, the scientific community, neighborhood councils, architects, and NGOs. The debate, entitled “Conversations about time and space,” was attended by, among others, President J. Mazur, who currently serves as the chairman of METREX, and was enriched by interesting presentations of projects carried out by students of the Wrocław University of Technology. The entire debate, which lasted several hours, was recorded and, after being translated into English, will be published on the [Nebinar.eu](https://www.nebinar.eu) platform for further dissemination. Although not directly comparable with Italian data, these results confirm the interest on as well as scalability and transferability of the BE-WoodEN capacity building model, as envisaged in the Grant Agreement.

On this **international platform**, NEBinars and webinars (developed under Tasks 2 and 3) recorded **1.295 completed courses**, involving **402** individual users, including architects, students, entrepreneurs and activists from many countries (Belgium, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Lithuania, Latvia, Netherland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States). The overall number of completed courses is growing. Thanks to the established cooperation with Architects’ Council of Europe and national chambers of architects, a significant portion of the users are registered architects interested in issues addressed within the LifeBeWooden project.

Qualitative feedback collected through questionnaires confirms the perceived relevance and applicability of the training contents for professional practice, supporting the uptake of sustainable construction practices, timber-based solutions and NEB-oriented approaches in professional contexts. Overall, the feedback indicates a socio-economic impact in terms of strengthened professional capacity and increased awareness within the construction ecosystem. This impact should be understood as enabling and preparatory, creating favourable conditions for longer-term socio-economic and environmental objectives of the LIFE BE-WoodEN project.

The training programme also generated concrete professional recognition in Italy, with **9.880 continuing professional development (CPD) credits** already issued for BE-WoodEN webinars and NEBinars—an important indicator of relevance and uptake among architects and professionals who will be able to implement the acquired knowledge in their job performance.

Capacity building also has an impact on future technicians and professionals who will soon be entering the world of design and the construction sector. The use of natural, sustainable and bio-based materials is one of the fundamental themes of European architecture schools, and the material prepared is already

being used in the three-year bachelor's degree and master's degree courses in Architecture at the University of Genoa, both as a basis for the teaching activities of the lecturers involved in the project team and as an opportunity to acquire credits for other activities, which are compulsory in both curricula.

The action plan for sustainability (see D6.1) also indicates short-term university teaching activities, to be replicated in subsequent academic years, which strengthen the partnership established during the project, in particular between the Universities of Genoa and Florence.

The presence of training material on the NEB Alliance platform ensures accessibility and usability for the public linked to the NEB community. Future programmes linked to the Alliance aim to obtain micro-credentials for training webinars as a guarantee of quality courses.

A significant impact, albeit with much lower numbers, is linked to the application of **different teaching methods**, both interactive and practical, with the experience of the winter school organised by the partner University of Florence (21 participants - excluding the project team - compared to 20 as reported in the Grant Agreement) and the study visit organised by the partner University of Primorska (25 participants - excluding the project team - compared to 20 as reported in the Grant Agreement). The interest and appreciation shown by participants in these activities has led the partners to continue with these experiments within their own academic training activities (see D6.1).

PWR organized a student competition promoting the use "Wood as a Renewable Material in Architecture" inviting students from architecture departments to participate. One of the conditions for participation in the competition was to familiarize oneself with the lectures given as part of the project and posted on the Nebinar.eu platform. The aim of the project is to illustrate the possibilities offered by the natural raw material – wood – in contemporary architecture and construction. Students are encouraged to present their concepts and ideas as digital artworks, such as posters, collages, photographs, digital paintings, and computer graphics. Entries should be conceptual, original, and creative in nature, constituting an original manifesto or statement (no AI tools). The competition's decisions will be followed by the exhibition, which will extend beyond the project's timeframe and remain on the university's website for the long term.

The results of the competition will be announced shortly (after project end). However, due to the new possibility of including students from Ukraine in the competition, the date of the announcement may be postponed until the first days of March 2026.

Wood Supply Chain

The Emilia-Romagna (ER) Pilot Action analyzed the wood-supply chain at regional level. From the data collected and analysed, ER hosts around **3.000 companies and 18.400 employees** throughout the entire supply chain with the 55.7% of regional companies operating in wood industry and a total value of production of about 3.3 billion € (ref.2024) of which €1,7 billion was in the furniture sector and €1.6 billion in the wood industry.

The Emilia-Romagna region processes a large volume of wood with excellence in final products, but the used wood is mostly imported from foreign countries. The project investigated the availability of local wood resources with reference to target species (Chestnut, Black pine and Silver fir) suitable for use in the construction sector. Results show that the resources exist and there are opportunities in both selvicultural and processing phases, supported by certification. Certifications should be emphasized both at the level of forest management and in product certification even though certified materials and products are present in all segments of the supply chain.

The pilot action also explored social aspects related to the wooden building perception and acceptability from social housing residents perspective. A survey was addressed to residents of social housing in the Reggio Emilia Province (with the collaboration of ACER Reggio Emilia). Results highlighted that a wooden building is recognized primarily by its wooden structure or components and the naturalness of materials is viewed as the main benefit. While the local origin of wood is considered important, there is no willingness to pay extra for regional wood.

The results of these assessments could support regional policymakers in the formulation of policies aimed at promoting the development of the local wood supply chain.

Social inclusion

The **self-construction workshop** generated measurable social inclusion outcomes by enabling the active involvement of residents, volunteers, students from University of Genoa and professional Building School of Imperia, and local stakeholders in the implementation of the pilot project. By embedding co-production and shared decision-making into the process, the initiative strengthened community ties and reduced barriers to participation for diverse user groups.

The co-designed selection of indoor and outdoor furnishings supports inclusive and long-term use of the space, fostering a sense of ownership and collective responsibility. This approach enables users to adapt and manage the environment according to their needs, promoting equitable access and sustained community engagement over time.

Inclusive design measures were implemented to remove architectural and visual barriers, improving accessibility for people with motor and visual impairments. In addition, the activation of the space through cultural, educational, and recreational activities—such as exhibitions, workshops, and social gatherings—contributes to intergenerational exchange and mitigates social isolation, particularly among marginalized, elderly, and vulnerable individuals. Overall, the project strengthens social inclusion by creating accessible, participatory, and community-led spaces that support wellbeing and social connectedness.

Through Housing Europe and Federcasa, the Italian national associate, the experience was disseminated to build a case of good practice in other school housing renovation and reuse projects, with plans for joint activities in which active citizens can be involved to avert the risk of segregation of users.

Communication

Across the full implementation period, LIFE BE-WoodEN delivered a multi-format communication mix, combining a central web hub with community building on LinkedIn and strong visibility through training and events.

The project managed to reach a broad range of stakeholders through a wide set of communication and participation tools (see D7.2 for details). The achieved audience was structured in:

- Education and research stakeholders: universities, research centres, educators and students involved in sustainable construction and design.
- Construction ecosystem and private sector: architects, engineers, designers, construction companies, manufacturers, and actors across the wood supply chain.
- Public bodies and decision-makers: municipalities, regions, housing authorities and public administrations involved in building policies, procurement and urban regeneration.
- Civil society and local communities: citizens, community organisations and stakeholders directly connected to the pilot actions—particularly within social housing contexts.

Across all groups, particular attention was given to audiences who can enable replication and market uptake: professional networks, housing providers and local/regional innovation ecosystems.

2.2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Monitoring of the Impact generated by the events organized

Methodology

For the assessment of the environmental impact of BE-WoodEN project events, the **carbon footprint** of different types of events has been calculated. The reference for the method of assessment is represented by the European Commission Product Environmental Footprint (Racc. N. 2279/2021 EU).

It is a methodology based on **Life Cycle approach**: the impact category is Climate Change and the indicator is the Global Warming Potential (GWP100), expressed in Kg CO₂eq.

To carry out the assessment, all the events (workshops, meetings, steering committees, etc.) organized within the LIFE Be-Wooden project were monitored. The environmental impact generated by the various events organized in presence considers the CO₂ emissions generated by the trips made by the participants in the events.

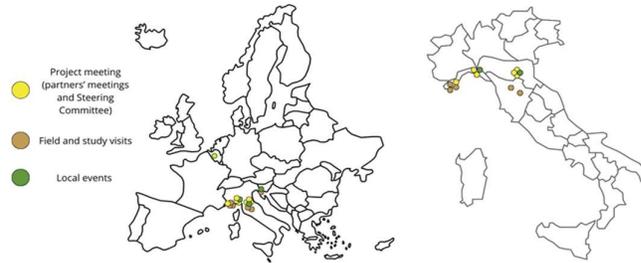
For each individual event, a form was filled out that took into account the number of participants, the origin and the means of transport used to reach the event venue (e.g. private car, train, plane, public transport, etc.).

Results of the events

The events organized in presence as part of the LIFE Be-Wooden project were:

- Kick Off Meeting Genova – 02/2024
- Field Visit Imperia – 02/2024
- Meeting Bologna –10/2024
- Winter School, Firenze –01/2025
- Winter School, Izola, Slovenia
- Meeting Genova – 02/2025
- Meeting Bologna – 03/2025
- Meeting Imperia – 03/2025
- Steering Committee Bologna – 03/2025
- Workshop Imperia
- Study Visit Arezzo
- Local Event Izola – 11/2025
- Steering Committee Bruxelles – 12/2025
- Final Conference Bruxelles – 12/2025
- Monitoring Visit Genova – 01/2026
- Local Event Genova – 01/2026
- Pilot Visit Imperia – 01/2026
- Local event Bologna – 01/2026

The total number of participants in the events has been 710.



Specifically, the number of participants, their origins, and the means of transportation used for each event were:

table 1 Kick Off Meeting Genova – 02/2024

| Origin | means of transport | km | Number of persons | Km - total |
|------------------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|------------|
| Genova | Bus | 5 | 1 | 10 |
| Genova | Foot | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Genova | Foot | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Bologna | Train | 190 | 4 | 1520 |
| Firenze | Train | 197 | 3 | 1182 |
| Milano | Train | 120 | 2 | 480 |
| Bruxelles | Airplane | 795 | 2 | 3180 |
| Koper | Car | 567 | 2 | 2268 |
| Kroklaw | Airplane | 960 | 2 | 3840 |
| Imperia | Train | 116 | 3 | 696 |

table 2 Field Visit Imperia – 02/2024

| Origin | means of transport | km | Number of persons | Km - total |
|----------------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|------------|
| Imperia | Foot | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Genova | Bus | 116 | 16 | 3712 |

table 3 Meeting Bologna – 10/2024

| Origin | means of transport | km | Number of persons | Km - total |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|------------|
| Bologna | Bus | 5 | 8 | 80 |
| Milano | Train | 214 | 4 | 1712 |
| Vercelli | Car | 296 | 1 | 592 |
| Perugia | Car | 253 | 1 | 506 |
| Bologna | Bus | 5 | 1 | 10 |
| Roma | Train | 305 | 1 | 610 |
| Bologna | Bus | 5 | 2 | 20 |
| Milano | Train | 214 | 1 | 428 |
| Milano | Train | 214 | 1 | 428 |
| Milano | Train | 214 | 1 | 428 |
| Bologna | Bus | 5 | 1 | 10 |
| Treviso | Car | 178 | 1 | 356 |

Table 4 Winter School, Firenze – 01/2025

| Origin | means of transport | km | Number of persons | Km - total |
|-----------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|------------|
| Firenze | Car | 5 | 4 | 40 |
| Genova | Train | 197 | 2 | 788 |
| Milano | Train | 250 | 1 | 500 |
| Firenze | Motorcycle | 5 | 1 | 10 |
| Genova | Train | 197 | 7 | 2758 |
| Imperia | Auto | 346 | 1 | 692 |
| Vicenza | Train | 198 | 1 | 396 |
| Modena | Car | 133 | 1 | 266 |
| Cagliari | Airplane | 640 | 1 | 1280 |
| Cagliari | Train | 68 | 1 | 136 |
| Torino | Train | 320 | 1 | 640 |
| Savona | Train | 230 | 1 | 460 |
| Modena | Train | 100 | 1 | 200 |
| Pescara | Car | 454 | 1 | 908 |
| La Spezia | Car | 151 | 1 | 302 |
| Torino | Car | 413 | 1 | 826 |
| Lecce | Train | 690 | 1 | 1380 |

Table 5 Winter School, Izola, Slovenia – 02/2025

| Origin | means of transport | km | Number of persons | Km - total |
|--------|--------------------|----|-------------------|------------|
|--------|--------------------|----|-------------------|------------|

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----|------|---|------|
| Izola | Car | 5 | 2 | 20 |
| Genova | Bus | 571 | 2 | 2284 |
| Bologna | Bus | 333 | 2 | 1332 |
| Bologna | Bus | 333 | 2 | 1332 |
| Bologna | Bus | 333 | 3 | 1998 |
| Bologna | Car | 333 | 1 | 666 |
| Wroclaw | Car | 1016 | 2 | 4064 |

Table 6 Meeting Bologna – 03/2025

| Origin | means of transport | km | Number of persons | Km - total |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Bologna | Bus | 5 | 10 | 100 |
| Bologna | Bus | 5 | 6 | 60 |
| Milano | Train | 214 | 6 | 2568 |
| Milano | Train | 214 | 1 | 428 |
| Bologna | Bus | 5 | 2 | 20 |
| Vergato | Car | 40 | 1 | 80 |
| Casalecchio | Car | 8 | 1 | 16 |
| Bologna | Bus | 5 | 1 | 10 |
| Pianoro | Car | 18 | 1 | 36 |
| Bologna | Bus | 5 | 1 | 10 |
| Ferrara | Car | 50 | 1 | 100 |
| Massa | Car | 198 | 1 | 396 |
| Modena | Train | 43 | 1 | 86 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-----|---|-----|
| Padova | Train | 118 | 2 | 472 |
| Parma | Car | 98 | 1 | 196 |
| Bardi | Car | 161 | 1 | 322 |
| Perugia | Car | 253 | 1 | 506 |
| Piacenza | Train | 144 | 1 | 288 |
| Reggio Emilia | Train | 61 | 1 | 122 |
| Reggio Emilia | Car | 70 | 1 | 140 |
| Roma | Train | 305 | 1 | 610 |
| Rovereto | Train | 202 | 1 | 404 |
| Bologna | Bus | 5 | 6 | 60 |

Table 7 Meeting Imperia – 03/2025

| Origin | means of transport | km | Number of persons | Km - total |
|------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Genova | Car | 116 | 4 | 928 |
| Genova | Car | 116 | 2 | 464 |
| Imperia | Foot | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Genova | Train | 116 | 17 | 3944 |
| Imperia | Foot | 0 | 39 | 0 |
| Savona | Train | 59 | 3 | 354 |
| Torino | Train | 135 | 7 | 1890 |
| Bruxelles | Airplane | 825 | 1 | 1650 |

Meeting Genova – 02/2025

| Origin | means of transport | km | Number of persons | Km - total |
|-------------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|------------|
| Genova | Foot | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Genova | Foot | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Genova | Foot | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Imperia | Train | 116 | 8 | 1856 |
| Imperia | Car | 116 | 2 | 464 |
| Savona | Train | 40 | 3 | 240 |
| Torino | Train | 125 | 7 | 1750 |
| Enna | Airplane | 882 | 1 | 1764 |
| Milano | Train | 120 | 1 | 240 |
| Alessandria | Train | 62 | 1 | 124 |
| Perugia | Train | 315 | 1 | 630 |

Table 8 Steering Committee Bologna – 03/2025

| Origin | means of transport | km | Number of persons | Km - total |
|-----------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|------------|
| Genova | Train | 190 | 3 | 1140 |
| Genova | Train | 190 | 2 | 760 |
| Bologna | Bus | 5 | 4 | 40 |
| Firenze | Train | 80 | 2 | 320 |
| Milano | Train | 214 | 2 | 856 |
| Bruxelles | Airplane | 879 | 1 | 1758 |
| Koper | Car | 328 | 2 | 1312 |

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------|-----|---|------|
| Kroklaw | Airplane | 850 | 2 | 3400 |
| Roma | Train | 305 | 1 | 610 |

Table 9 Workshop Imperia

| Origin | means of transport | km | Number of persons | Km - total |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Genova | Train | 116 | 8 | 1856 |
| Torino | Car | 202 | 7 | 2828 |
| Novi Ligure | Car | 156 | 1 | 312 |
| Genova | Train | 116 | 6 | 1392 |
| Torino | Car | 202 | 3 | 1212 |
| Novi Ligure | Car | 156 | 1 | 312 |
| Genova | Train | 116 | 8 | 1856 |
| Torino | Car | 202 | 3 | 1212 |
| Novi Ligure | Car | 156 | 1 | 312 |
| Genova | Train | 116 | 3 | 696 |
| Torino | Car | 202 | 3 | 1212 |
| Novi Ligure | Car | 156 | 1 | 312 |
| Genova | Train | 116 | 1 | 232 |
| Torino | Car | 202 | 2 | 808 |
| Novi Ligure | Car | 156 | 1 | 312 |

Table 10 Study Visit Arezzo

| Origin | means of transport | km | Number of persons | Km - total |
|----------------|--------------------|----|-------------------|------------|
| Firenze | Bus | 77 | 24 | 3696 |

Table 11 Local Event Izola – 11/2025

| Origin | means of transport | km | Number of persons | Km - total |
|------------------|--------------------|------|-------------------|------------|
| Izola | Car | 5 | 9 | 90 |
| Ljubljana | Car | 111 | 22 | 4884 |
| Vipava | Car | 64 | 3 | 384 |
| Tallin | Airplane | 2160 | 1 | 4320 |
| Belgrado | Car | 635 | 6 | 7620 |
| Maribor | Car | 240 | 2 | 960 |

Table 12 Steering Committee Bruxelles – 12/2025

| Origin | means of transport | km | Number of persons | Km - total |
|------------------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|------------|
| Genova | Airplane | 795 | 2 | 3180 |
| Genova | Airplane | 795 | 3 | 4770 |
| Bologna | Airplane | 879 | 2 | 3516 |
| Firenze | Airplane | 942 | 1 | 1884 |
| Milano | Airplane | 698 | 1 | 1396 |
| Bruxelles | Bus | 5 | 1 | 10 |
| Koper | Airplane | 910 | 1 | 1820 |

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------|-----|---|------|
| Kroklaw | Airplane | 889 | 2 | 3556 |
|----------------|----------|-----|---|------|

Table 13 Final Conference Bruxelles – 12/2025

| Origin | means of transport | km | Number of persons | Km - total |
|-------------------|--------------------|------|-------------------|------------|
| Bologna | Airplane | 879 | 7 | 12306 |
| Bruxelles | Bus | 5 | 26 | 260 |
| Genova | Airplane | 795 | 8 | 12720 |
| Milano | Airplane | 698 | 3 | 4188 |
| Stoccolma | Airplane | 1280 | 3 | 7680 |
| Dublino | Airplane | 774 | 2 | 3096 |
| Kroklaw | Airplane | 889 | 2 | 3556 |
| Budapest | Airplane | 1129 | 2 | 4516 |
| Lisbona | Airplane | 1714 | 1 | 3428 |
| Oslo | Airplane | 1085 | 1 | 2170 |
| Venezia | Airplane | 1146 | 1 | 2292 |
| Parigi | Train | 304 | 2 | 1216 |
| Koper | Airplane | 910 | 1 | 1820 |
| Firenze | Airplane | 942 | 1 | 1884 |
| Barcellona | Airplane | 1065 | 1 | 2130 |

Table 14 Monitoring Visit Genova – 01/2026

| Origin | means of transport | km | Number of persons | Km - total |
|--------|--------------------|----|-------------------|------------|
|--------|--------------------|----|-------------------|------------|

| | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|-----|---|------|
| Genova | Foot | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Novi Ligure | Train | 42 | 1 | 84 |
| Sassello | Train | 37 | 1 | 74 |
| Genova | Foot | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Bologna | Train | 190 | 1 | 380 |
| Firenze | Train | 197 | 1 | 394 |
| Breslavia | Airplane | 951 | 2 | 3804 |
| Roma | Train | 405 | 1 | 810 |

Table 15 Local Event Genova – 01/2026

| Origin | means of transport | km | Number of persons | Km - total |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Genova | Foot | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| Genova | Foot | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Imperia | Train | 116 | 2 | 464 |
| Milano | Train | 120 | 1 | 240 |
| Bologna | Train | 190 | 2 | 760 |
| Firenze | Train | 197 | 1 | 394 |
| Roma | Train | 405 | 1 | 810 |
| Torino | Car | 171 | 2 | 684 |
| Genova | Foot | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Milano | Car | 146 | 3 | 876 |
| Bressanone | Car | 449 | 1 | 898 |

Table 16 Pilot Visit Imperia – 01/2026

| Origin | means of transport | km | Number of persons | Km - total |
|---------------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|------------|
| Genova | Bus | 116 | 14 | 3248 |

Table 17 Local event Bologna –01/2026

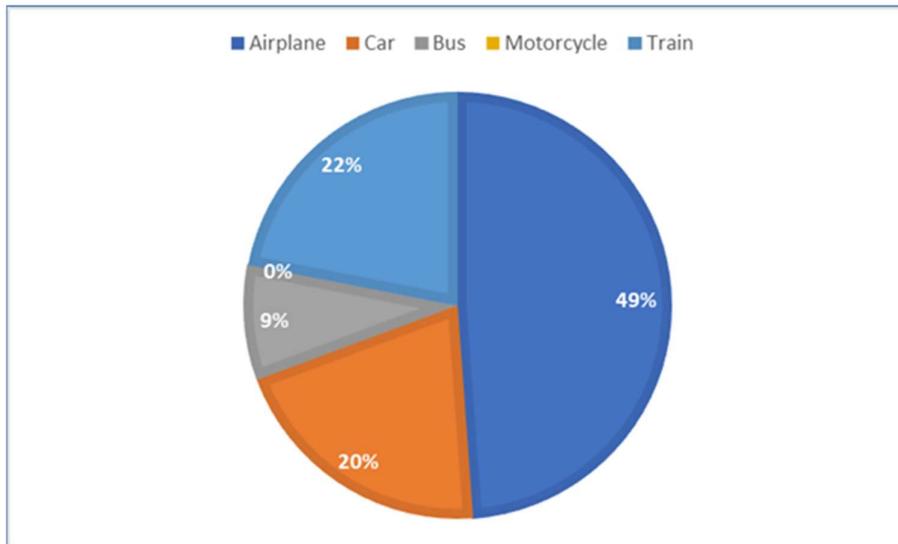
| Origin | means of transport | km | Number of persons | Km - total |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|------------|
| Bologna | Car | 5 | 41 | 410 |
| Zocca | Car | 47 | 1 | 94 |
| Bologna | Bus | 5 | 6 | 60 |
| Parma | Train | 95 | 1 | 190 |
| Pordenone | Car | 228 | 1 | 456 |
| Ravenna | Car | 78 | 2 | 312 |
| Zola Predosa | Car | 10 | 1 | 20 |
| Imola | Car | 40 | 1 | 80 |
| Bologna | Motorcycle | 5 | 1 | 10 |
| Modena | Car | 45 | 2 | 180 |
| Santa Sofia | Car | 110 | 2 | 440 |
| Anzola Emilia | Car | 10 | 1 | 20 |
| Ferrara | Car | 50 | 1 | 100 |
| Cesena | Car | 90 | 1 | 180 |
| Argelato | Car | 25 | 1 | 50 |
| Parma | Car | 98 | 1 | 196 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-----|---|------|
| Bologna | Foot | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Sasso Marconi | Car | 15 | 1 | 30 |
| Roma | Train | 305 | 2 | 1220 |
| Imola | Train | 40 | 1 | 80 |
| Milano | Train | 214 | 1 | 428 |
| Gatteo | Car | 97 | 1 | 194 |
| Brisighella | Car | 68 | 2 | 272 |
| Valsamoggia | Car | 30 | 1 | 60 |
| Camugnano | Car | 67 | 1 | 134 |

The total kilometers covered by all the participants in the events were 218,878 km divided as follows:

Table 18 Total Kms

| Medium Used | km completed |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Plane | 106,904 |
| Car | 44,922 |
| Bus | 19,022 |
| Motorcycles | 20 |
| Train | 48,010 |
| Total | 218,878 |



For the emission factors per kilometer and per type of vehicle, data from international databases (PEF – product Environmental Footprint) were used, which consider both direct and indirect CO₂ emissions.

The total emissions generated by the 18 events monitored amounted to **28,244.78 kg of CO₂ equivalent**, or **28.24 tonnes of CO₂**.

It's interesting to analyze a comparison with events organized in online mode, to estimate how this modality is able to reduce the impact.

If we consider the impact of the same events but organized in online mode, we can estimate, based on literature, that every hour of computer use indirectly generates about 150 grams of CO₂ (source: Energise). If we assume that the 710 participants in the events would have been connected on average 2 hours to follow the activities, this would result in total emissions of just over 213 kg of CO₂, or 0.21 tons of CO₂.

It's a rough calculation, but that allows us to know that the overall emissions generated by the events of the project are almost total if compared with online mode.

Results of the Pilot actions

Regarding the effects on climate related to the implementation of pilot actions, calculations have been performed for both pilots.

The **RL pilot action** has a positive impact on climate KPIs. Through the external and internal wooden installations, these values have been achieved for the following indicators:

- Carbon footprint 283 kgCO₂ equivalent considering $3.93 \text{ m}^3 \times 600 \text{ kg/m}^3 \approx 2,358 \text{ kg of wood} \times 0.12 \text{ kg CO}_2\text{e/kg}$ (average production + transport factor)
- Carbon captured 4244 kgCO₂ eq considering $2358 \text{ kg of wood} \times 1.8 \text{ kg CO}_2\text{e/kg}$ (carbon stored in biomass)
- CO₂ balance: 4,244 kg captured – 283 kg emitted = +3,961 kgCO₂eq.

In the **ER Pilot action**, a comparative analysis based on the LCA methodology was carried out between an existing social housing residential building (located in the Reggio Emilia Province) and a derived timber-based model by replacing conventional materials (concrete, bricks...) with wood-based materials. The substitution was limited to the structural components (details are available in Deliverable 5.1). Results of environmental impacts comparison are summarized in the following table

| Indicators | Measure Unit | Traditional building | Wood building | Percentage change |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Global Warming Potential (GWP) | <i>kg CO₂eq.</i> | 565.849,51 | -289.651,87 | -151% |
| Acidification potential (AP) | <i>mol H⁺</i> | 2.224,32 | 1.681,05 | -24% |
| Eutrophication Terrestrial (EPt) | <i>mol N</i> | 6.765,35 | 4.459,96 | -34% |
| Eutrophication Freshwater (EPf) | <i>kg P</i> | 597,10 | 210,96 | -65% |
| Photochemical ozone creation potential (POCP) | <i>NMVOC</i> | 2.336,33 | 1.202,41 | -49% |
| Abiotic Depletion of Minerals and Metals | <i>kg Sb</i> | 2,21 | 3,08 | 39% |
| Abiotic Depletion of Fossil Resources | <i>MJ</i> | 3.111.743,62 | 2.350.093,49 | -24% |
| Water Deprivation Potential (WDP) | <i>m³</i> | 104.984,27 | 85.643,70 | -18% |

Table 19: Impacts of the existing conventional building and the timber-based model. Source: ART-ER

2.3 CARBON FOOTPRINT SCENARIOS

In consideration of the pilot actions results and the applicability potential of the NEB approach and bio-based materials in social housing, different scenarios have been developed at national (Italian) and European level, to estimate the potential reduction of carbon footprint related to the increase of application of wood in the construction sector. The scenarios development is an hypothetical exercise based on the results of Life Cycle Assessment carried out in the Emilia-Romagna pilot action (Task 5.1), that foresaw a comparison between an existing conventional building and a derived building model with wooden components. The limit of this approach is that it has no statistical validity, being based on a demonstrative activity for just one building. Besides, the reliability of estimates should be based on a certain degree of homogeneity in terms of the materials currently used in social housing, information which is not available.

Considering the impact analysis related to the construction carried out in relation to social housing in the city of Reggio Emilia (Italy) – ERP2B building of 1,574 square meters – the components that should be replaced if the construction were made of wood are:

- Steel bars and beams
- Concrete
- Bricks

These components can be replaced with wood products (e.g. CLT, glulam). Therefore, evaluating the amount of material used per habitable square meter of the building analyzed, we have:

- 59 kg/sqm of steel bars and beams
- 0.29 m³/sqm of concrete
- 1.98 m²/sqm of bricks

In order to define the environmental performances on a square meter reference, we consider the number of Social Housing units per country and for Eu as a whole as well as the average considered surface¹[1]. With regard to the size of the housing, the information provided by the Housing Europe Associated Federations, refers to an average value of 72 square meters per social housing unit in the European Union.

Considering this average value, the following square meters of social housing are obtained by country and overall in the European Union:

¹ The sources are the housing censuses of the various member countries of the European Union.

| Country | Social/public rental housing - number of units | Square Meters |
|--------------------|--|---------------|
| Austria | 972,400 | 70,012,800 |
| Belgium | 302,799 | 21,801,528 |
| Bulgaria | 32,857 | 2,365,704 |
| Croatia | 10,744 | 773,568 |
| Cyprus | 0 | 0 |
| Czechia | 221,882 | 15,975,504 |
| Denmark | 561,969 | 40,461,768 |
| Estonia | 7,500 | 540,000 |
| Finland | 497,000 | 35,784,000 |
| France | 5,636,100 | 405,799,200 |
| Germany | 1,087,000 | 78,264,000 |
| Greece | 0 | 0 |
| Hungary | 110,033 | 7,922,376 |
| Ireland | 183,072 | 13,181,184 |
| Italy | 893,000 | 64,296,000 |
| Latvia | 20,275 | 1,459,800 |
| Lithuania | 19,407 | 1,397,304 |
| Luxembourg | 5,000 | 360,000 |
| Malta | 7,170 | 516,240 |
| Netherlands | 2,246,108 | 161,719,776 |
| Poland | 712,262 | 51,282,864 |
| Portugal | 63,217 | 4,551,624 |
| Romania | 249,265 | 17,947,080 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Slovakia | 55,835 | 4,020,120 |
| Slovenia | 35,391 | 2,548,152 |
| Spain | 290,000 | 20,880,000 |
| Sweden | 839,111 | 60,415,992 |
| European Union | 15,059,397 | 1,084,276,584 |

Table 20 – Social Housing Unit per country and related surface. Source: Housing Europe Associated Federation

Finally, the environmental impact generated by the production of the three components analyzed (concrete, bricks and steel bars/beams) was assessed, and in particular the CO2 emissions generated:

- Steel bars and beams - 41.24 kg CO2/sqm building area
- Concrete – 74.24 kg CO2/sqm of construction area
- Bricks – 30.89 kg CO2/sqm of construction area

Assessment of impact reduction in consideration of three different scenarios implementation

Scenario 1 - Conversion of 5% of social housing units into timber construction

Scenario 2 - Conversion of 10% of social housing units to timber construction

Scenario 3 - Conversion of 15% of social housing units to timber construction

In this way, the following reductions would be obtained based on the scenario both in Italy and in the entire European Union:

| Scenarios | Italy | EU |
|--|--|---|
| Scenario 1: conversion 5% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 189,673 tons less steel bars and beams - 932,292 m³ less concrete - 6,365,304 m² less bricks - 470,550 tons less CO2eq | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3,198,616 tons less steel bars and beams - 15,722,010 m³ less concrete -107,343,381 m² less bricks - 7,935,278 tons less CO2eq |
| Scenario 2: conversion of 10% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 379,346 tons less steel bars and beams - 1,864,584 m³ less concrete - 12,730,608 m² less bricks - 941,100 tons less CO2eq | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6,397,232 tons less steel bars and beams - 31,444,020 m³ less concrete - 214,686,763 m² |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | less bricks - 15,870,556 tons of CO2eq less |
| Scenario 3: conversion of 15% | - 569,019 tons less steel bars and beams - 2,796,876 m ³ less concrete - 19,095,912 m ² less bricks - 1,411,650 tons less CO2eq | - 9,595,848 tons less steel bars and beams - 47,166,031 m ³ less concrete - 322,030,145 m ² less bricks - 23,805,834 tons of CO2eq reduction |

Table 21 – Reduction Scenarios

2.4 HORIZONTAL ASPECTS

Innovation

Innovation lies in the combined application of Challenge Based Learning methods with NEB values and tools. The stakeholders involved in the project implementation ensured the principle of transdisciplinarity, as professionals with diverse knowledge and skills took part in the activities and collaborated: architects and designers working on furniture design and spatial redevelopment, social experts and facilitators who spoke and listened to the closely interested users and other local stakeholders, thus expanding the beneficiaries and the target group, technical and institutional stakeholders, and associative networks with experiences on marginality, migration and proximity welfare.

NEB Compass was used for the evaluation of the proposed project for the selection of the winner project.

The innovative participatory process based on Challenge Based Learning was widely adopted within the pilot action implementation: during the executive works, the self-construction workshop involved multiple subjects with different expertise and skills that ensured not only collaboration and sharing of knowledge and skills, but also interaction between different generations and local actors (volunteers, students, local associations, neighborhood residents, etc.), strengthening social links and promoting autonomous and participatory governance ([Innovation Lab video](#) - [Self Construction Workshop video](#)) (see also D4.3, D5.3 and D5.3).

Governance

The project had effects related to multi-level governance by involving regional governments, local social housing operators and institutions, academies,

clusters, national entities, especially in Italy, where the pilot activities have taken place. Indeed, these are the institutions that at different levels have taken part in project activities: University of Genoa, Liguria Region, Azienda Regionale Territoriale per l'Edilizia di Imperia A.R.T.E., Municipality of Imperia, Region Emilia-Romagna Region, FEDERCASA (Association of the Italian Social Housing Operators), the CLUSTER Foresta-Legno, CREA – Italian Council for Agricultural Research and Agricultural Economics Analysis, Certification bodies, Association of Municipalities, Trade Associations and other institutions belonging to other regions.

At national level, the Universities of Genoa, Florence and ART-ER founded the first Italian pioneer Academy Hub, NEB SUD Hub, involving representatives of local authorities (Liguria Region and Emilia Romagna Region), representatives of the NEB Alliance and the manufacturing sector in its Advisory Board. The innovative activities carried out were also disseminated through this Board.

At local level, ARTER has created the NEB Local Chapter Emilia Romagna, the network among the NEB partners located in the region aiming to promote and stimulate NEB values and initiatives at local level, supporting the promotion of LIFE BE-WoodEN project in public events' presentations. Liguria Region is going to create its regional chapter, in order to share all the good practices as Life BE-WoodEN capacity building workshops and the pilot action innovative methodologies to the other NEB Community members based in Liguria.

Catalytic effect - Spatial

This paragraph relates to the facilitation of replication activities, promoted by project partners mainly through **networking, lectures and information**.

Networking is being carried out by partners at local, national and EU levels:

- a successful unexpected impact of BE-WoodEN project is the involvement of Liguria Region as experienced player in the Working Group on Culture, Tourism and NEB within the ERRIN network thus bringing a wider target public and more opportunities for BE-WoodEN replication and further action. The WG has already received information on Be-WoodEN
- LIFE networking: (other LIFE and NEB projects), with the support of the Project Advisor, the Project Leader participated in regular meetings with the aim of sharing information and fostering relationships between the teams of other LIFE NEB projects (meetings on 5th March 2024, 4th June 2024, 11th November 2025. Besides, Be-WoodEN is in touch with the following projects (published on Be-WoodEN Project Website for mutual visibility):
 - LIFE BauhausingEurope - Beautiful, sustainable, together: validation of the New European Bauhaus approach for the

- reimagination of public buildings as boosting projects for the transformation of their neighbourhoods. - LIFE22-ENV-ES-LIFE Bauhausing Europe [LIFE Bauhausing Europe - EuroVértice](#)
- BIG4LIFE (Building-integrated Greenery): Collaborative xeriscaping-based maintenance and monitoring in Mediterranean cities - LIFE22-ENV-ES-BIG4LIFE <https://www.big4life.eu/>
 - Green Me 5 (LIFE-Good governance) - [LIFE GreenMe5 – Cooperative Project](#)
 - Frugal cities through Energy Efficiency and Low-tech communities FEEL - Interreg Europe 2021-2027
 - LIFE HELP - New approach for managing Holistic Environmental Governance Practices - LIFE 22-SAP-ENV-GOV - [LIFE 3.0 - LIFE22-GIE-IT-LIFE-HELP/101113783](#)
 - Panelka 2.0 (LIFE-Bauhaus-PLP) - [LIFE 3.0 - LIFE23-PRE-FR-Panelka-2.0/101148606](#)
 - More LIFE to LEVELs - Learning from the experience of bringing Level(s) to real Life - LIFE22-PLP-ES-More LIFE to LEVELs [More LIFE 2 Level\(s\) - ÖGNI](#)
 - LIFE CO2PES&PEF - Promote and support forest systems in the storage of CO2 and local timber value chain LIFE19-CCM-IT/001201
 - LIFE SEED NEB - [LIFE SeedNEB](#)
 - LIFE BIOMATINE - [LIFE BIOMATINE - Building Balance](#)

This networking activity led to the formulation of a joint project proposal with one of the partners of another project, as well as the creation of a network of interests to be developed in future training activities.

- NEB Alliance and joining it as an Associate Member of NEB SOUTH Hub. LIFE Be-WoodEN project has had a strong connection with the New European Bauhaus Academy Alliance (NEBA Alliance) project, which is financed by the Horizon Europe Programme and will last until March 31st, 2026. The project, started in April 2024 and headed by the University of Primorska (Slovenia), partner of BE-Wooden, aims at training, upskilling and reskilling the construction ecosystem to achieve a carbon neutral building sector, guaranteeing elements of beauty and social inclusion, as NEB strategy states. The project, which gathers 14 partners across Europe such as universities, research centres, actors experts in training and in bio-based materials, has been creating the basis for the NEB Academy creation and collecting training courses on bio-based material, circular, regenerative, long-life and digital topics. In this context, the courses provided by LIFE BE-WoodEN and focused on green and circular construction are included into NEBA Alliance project: the nine webinars aim to enhance understanding of sustainable constructions, highlighting environmental impacts, uses of wood and end-of-waste and bio-based materials in architectural design and construction. NEBA Alliance has established four territorial Hubs that ensure a large geographical coverage at territorial scale and expertise in several topics. These Hubs have been creating a joint business plan and

models and a digital platform which provides new courses and training webinars and acts as a matchmaker between learners and trainers, as well as a tool for NEBA certified content. The regional Hubs are defined as follows:

- NEBAP Hub (New European Bauhaus Academy Pioneer Hub for Sustainable Built Environments with Renewable Materials), that involves University of Primorska, Holzbau Austria, Łódź University of Technology;
 - North Hub, that involves RISE, Aalto University, Estonian Academy of Arts;
 - Central Hub, that involves Bauhaus Earth, TU Delft;
 - South Hub, that involves Institute for Advanced Architecture of Catalonia, Regione Liguria and Cesefor. As the project drew to a close, the founding members of the NEB SUD Hub questioned the future of the Hub in relation to the already formed Alliance and asked to formally join the SOUTH Hub. This took place following a meeting organised by IAAC in April 2025, after which IAAC received an expression of interest from the NEB SUD Hub to join the southern Mediterranean geographical network. After further contacts, the process to join as an Associate Member was initiated, following formal approval by the NEB SUD Hub Advisory Committee (27 January 2026), as a first step to sign Additional Memorandum of Understanding among IAAC and each representative partner of NEB SUD Hub (University of Genoa, University of Florence, ART-ER). The SOUTH Hub is already aware of the results achieved by the BE-WoodEN project and has sent the PL to report at the conference organised by the NEB Alliance in Barcelona on 27 February.
- contact with EAAE (European Association for Architectural Education) and ACE (Architects Council of Europe), thanks to UNIGE, UP and PWR for dissemination of BE-WoodEN results, in particular through the two platforms DigiNEB and nebAcademy international. Contacts with ACE have been ongoing since the drafting of the Project (see LoS) and throughout its duration, in order to disseminate capacity building activities. ACE has also set up a working group dedicated to NEB and relations with professional practice. The coordinator of this working group took part in the final conference held in Brussels on 3 December. Contacts with EAAE were maintained during the dissemination phase, in order to include the webinars in their platforms, through the President (TU Delft) and the head of the DigiNEB training platform (TU Delft).
 - the European Wood Policy network (WoodPop) and NbS Italy Hub
 - NEB Community at EU Level. Since the project kick-off, the team has maintained ongoing contact with the NEB Community and, in particular, with the JRC and the NEB unit, even with specific meetings dedicated to

the NEB Community (with Solene Gautron) inviting the new DG (Elena Montani) to both the final conference in Brussels in December 2025 and the final event held in Genoa in January 2026. The Project Leader also submitted an application for a participation at the FAIR of the New European Festival in June 2026, and her application passed the first selection phase. ART-ER will organize two events in the NEB Festival within the local NEB Chapters. Regione Liguria has always promoted the LIFE BE-WoodEN project, its activities and its approach, based on NEB values and principles and on Challenge Based Learning. In 2024, Regione Liguria has organized its second satellite event named “NEB skills for territorial development” in order to engage and involve the territorial NEB community, that always animates and take part in regional NEB-related activities, and to present the new NEB-themed projects, such as LIFE BE-WoodEN project, described by Prof. Giovanna Franco. Moreover, the Italian representative of the National Contact Point for NEB, Erminia Sciacchitano, joined the event. In December 2025, Regione Liguria, in collaboration with Friuli Venezia Giulia Region, has submitted an application for its third satellite event during the NEB Festival that will be focused on the good practices of the experimental processes for the engagement of local communities and other initiatives, such as the Hackathon, and on good results and impacts coming from European projects, especially from LIFE BE-WoodEN. Dissemination at Italian national level through the LIFE National Contact Point, by UNIGE and RL, to reach other Italian interested entities, fostering replication and capitalisation of results in other EU funded projects. More specifically, this Italian dissemination together with the networking activity have already generated a new partnership which has delivered a new LIFE proposal (currently under evaluation) on NEB and Nature Based Solutions beyond wood (a combination of partners from BE-WoodEN and SEED-NEB); as pilot areas, another part of Liguria, Emilia Romagna, Slovenia have been selected.

- Networking with the Italian NEB contact point (at the Ministry of Culture) by UNIGE and RL, to reach other Italian interested entities.
- Dissemination at the professional national level through CNAPPC² – eg. at the national conference in Rome on July 24th explaining the LIFE BE-WoodEN project dissemination to the Italian Academia (University) through Società Italiana della Tecnologia dell’Architettura, with the aim to spread technical knowledge and facilitate replication. In this framework, the use of the Professional Credits System has proven a valuable tool to involve architects and other technical experts throughout

² the Italian Charter of Architects, Urban Planners, Landscape Architects and Conservators

the whole of Italy beyond the directly targeted regions.

- As part of the project, PWR cooperates with both ACE and regional chambers of architects, particularly those in Eastern Europe. Promotion also took place through information distributed in the ACE newsletter.
- Social Housing operators networking was used to promote BE-WoodEN thanks to partner Cecodhas. Specifically, the project was disseminated to representatives of the public, social and cooperative housing sector on the occasion of Housing Europe's international events such as the Annual Conference in Amsterdam in 2025, the International Social Housing Festival in Dublin in 2025 and Housing Europe's Working Committees, which took place in Brussels in October 2025.

EU wide stakeholders (and worldwide) have been reached by further, not planned, capacity building in the form of **lectures** given by BE-WoodEN partners at international institutions and Academy premises, that we list below:

1. KUTNAR, Andreja. Wood and climate crisis: Faculty of Civil Engineering, University of Rijeka, April 29th, 2025.
2. KUTNAR, Andreja. The New European Bauhaus (NEB) and the role of wood in construction - Zurich University of Applied Sciences/ZHAW, Wood and the City ZHAW Summer School 2024, September 6th, 2024.
3. KUTNAR, Andreja. New European Bauhaus Academy activities and ambitions - Facultad de Arquitectura, Universidad ORT Uruguay, Montevideo, October 29th, 2024.
4. KUTNAR, Andreja. Ongoing research at the InnoRenew CoE and New European Bauhaus Academy activities and ambitions - Technological Development Unit (UDT) of the University of Concepcion, March 16th, 2024.
5. KUTNAR, Andreja. Wood: can it solve climate crisis? -Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Arquitectura, March 15th, 2024.
6. TOGNI, Marco. LEGNO, MATERIALE ANTICO ALLA PROVA DEL FUTURO, webinar in the course "Innovazioni nei materiali per l'efficienza, la durabilità e la resistenza strutturale", 2025, 9 July, Prospecta Formazione - Infoweb Thematic Day, for architects, engineers and surveyors.
7. TOGNI, Marco. TECNOLOGIA DEL LEGNO, on the course "Progettazione strutturale degli edifici in legno - Formazione avanzata per progettare strutture in legno di qualità", 2025, 5-6 May, Rothoschool, by Rothoblaas, for architects and engineers.
8. TOGNI, Marco. TECNOLOGIA DEL LEGNO, on the course "Progettazione strutturale degli edifici in legno - Formazione avanzata per progettare strutture in legno di qualità", 2024, 18-19 November, Rothoschool, by Rothoblaas, for architects and engineers.

Professionals, researchers, experts have been reached EU-wide and in the USA through these **conference presentations**:

1. KUTNAR, Andreja. Lifelong learning needs in the sector to transform the wood industry to industry 5.0 : are wood adhesives to lead the path?. In: International Conference on Wood Adhesives : focusing on the intersection of sustainability & AI : October 22-24, 2025. [Portland]: Forest products society. 2025, 1 str. <https://www.woodadhesives.org/2025-speakers>.
2. KUTNAR, Andreja. The NEB Academy : a European Alliance for Innovative Training Hubs : Wood Policy and Innovation Conference : Europe's wood sector as a driver for the green and digital transition of the built environment : November 7, 2024, Brussels.
3. KUTNAR, Andreja. Akademija Novega evropskega Bauhauusa : Celovita prenova, Novi evropski Bauhaus, 1. konferenca, Zavod za gradbeništvo Slovenije, Ljubljana 14. maj 2025
4. KUTNAR, Andreja. A skilled workforce in the wood-based sector to propel Europe towards a sustainable future: WoodPoP Fourth High Level Meeting, 15 October 2025, Izola.
5. KUTNAR, Andreja. New European Bauhaus Academy Alliance : NEBA Hub: 28th International Timber Construction Forum (IHF) 2024, 4–6 December 2024, Congress Innsbruck, Austria.
6. DITII., BOSSO, A., OTTOLENGHI, M. Il progetto LIFE Be-WoodEN: costruire in legno e valorizzare la filiera per raggiungere la sostenibilità del settore delle costruzioni seguendo i principi del New European Bauhaus. (oral presentation) - ECOMONDO fair 2024 - 8.11.2024 - Rimini - Italy
7. DITII., BOSSO, A., OTTOLENGHI, M. Valorizzazione della filiera forestale in Emilia-Romagna - l'esperienza del progetto LIFE Be-WoodEN. (poster presentation) ECOMONDO 2025 - Rimini - Italy
8. CASANOVA M. The New European Bauhaus as Practice: Co-creating Shared Spaces for a Social Housing Building in Imperia (oral presentation) Forum Med.Net5 ReCITYing: n-cities, emerging pressing dynamic - 10.04.2025 Genova - Italy
9. CASANOVA M. Co-Designing Social Housing for Ageing Population: the New European Bauhaus in Liguria (oral presentation) - International Social Housing Festival - 4-6.06.2025 - Dublin - Ireland
10. CASANOVA M. New European Bauhaus per la costruzione in legno: il progetto LIFE BE-WoodEN (oral presentation) Convegno Traiettorie della Ricerca nella Progettazione Tecnologica e Ambientale dell'Architettura - 19.06.2025 - Genova - Italy
11. CASANOVA M. BE-WoodEN: building together with wood, people and places (poster presentation) NbS Italy Hub Annual Meeting

- Rigenerazione territoriale tramite NbS, 8-9.07.2025 - Milano -Italy
12. CASANOVA M. LIFE BE-WoodEN project - Building and Education in Wood Ecosystem for the New European Bauhaus (oral presentation) Webinar Women for Circular Furniture Conference Cycle - Erasmus+ CirCLER project - 12.11.2025 - online
 13. FRANCO G. Promuovere la sostenibilità in edilizia secondo i principi della “New European Bauhaus” - local conference organized by University of Genova “Le nuove sfide del settore edilizio verso un futuro a zero emissioni”, Genova, Biblioteca Universitaria, 03.12.2024.
 14. FRANCO G. Participation to the international event organized by Regione Liguria within the INTERREG Project FEEL on 06.05.2025
 15. FRANCO G. LIFE BE-WoodEN project - Building and Education in Wood Ecosystem for the New European Bauhaus (oral presentation) within the “Festival Blue” 4-13 June 2026, Genova, session “Cosa stanno facendo i progetti europei per il clima e per il mare”.
 16. FRANCO G. LIFE BE-WoodEN - Building and Education in Wood Ecosystem for the New European Bauhaus (oral presentation) LIFE Info Day 2025 “Knowledge and European Tools for Architects and Territories” organized by the Italian National Council of Architects, Planners, Landscape Architects and Conservators (CNAPPC) - 24.07.2025 - Roma (broadcast online) - Italy
 17. JABLONSKA J .Hamirpur series on Acoustics in Buildings, featuring in-depth case studies from the European context, 20.09.2024, Department of Architecture, NIT Hamirpur, India
 18. JABLONSKA J. Acoustic and the Built Environment: Enhancing Human Experience through Sound and Space, 04.11.2025, Abu Dhabi University, Arab Emirates.

Catalytic effect - Thematic

The methodological approach developed in BE-WoodEN can be easily replicated in other areas and adapted to the local characteristics. The NEB approach is an holistic methodology which can be applied to all the design phases, for enriching the projects through NEB values (sustainability, inclusion, beauty) and principles (participatory approach, transdisciplinary approach, multilevel engagement) in every territorial context (urban, periurban, rural, coastal). The combined NEB/CBL (Challenge Based Learning) approach to multidisciplinary and co-design with communities can be applied to peri-urban areas, for example those with a tourist vocation, valuable natural areas where ecosystem services can be developed, as well as in more densely populated urban and coastal areas, or in local contexts of cultural and historical value, such as inland and rural villages.

The Ligurian pilot action thus represents a scalable and replicable governance model for social housing regeneration processes, aligned with NEB values and LIFE objectives, and potentially transferable to other territorial contexts.

The experience also had an impact at local, regional, national and European level, as specified in documents D7.2 and D7.3. Liguria Region and the University of Genoa have already proposed new co-design and participatory design activities, expanding the scope and themes of the BE-WoodEN project. BE WoodEN methodologies are the starting point for the development of further EU project proposal involving the same or slightly different partnership, under the Call LIFE 2025 and Horizon NEB Facility 2025 having other sectors or contexts as focus:

- The combined NEB/CBL approach is replicated for the promotion of Nature Based Solutions in the framework of the LIFE Binocle proposal submitted at the 2025 call (currently under evaluation).
- The proposal FurnConnect - Outdoor Furniture to Connect, Educate, and Support Wellbeing in the Community (submitted to Horizon Europe HORIZON-NEB-2025) revolves around wood furniture (pending).

Regione Liguria has disseminated NEB values also to the youngest generation, promoting for three years the path “Hackathon to Brussels”, namely an initiative that involve groups of students who, through the Challenge Based Learning methodology, propose solutions proposals to challenges defined by Regione Liguria staff and teachers, such as climate change, creation of spaces for intergenerational dialogues. All the students are involved in engaging, investigating and acting phases in order to fully understand, analyse the context in which they have to work and propose new ideas that follow and respect the NEB values.

Regione Liguria applies the NEB approach in defining its project proposals that are part of different programs, such as Erasmus+, LIFE and Horizon EU.

Moreover, Regione Liguria has officially requested the institution of its “NEB Chapter Liguria”, the local instrument that allows NEB values and principles to be closer to communities, in order to enlarge the Ligurian NEB community, composed of actors from different fields and engaged in NEB activities promoted in the last years, and to strenghten the dissemination of NEB strategy and its values and principles.

The following other project proposals with relation to Be-Wooden have been submitted by BE-WoodEN partners:

1. AMBIENT - Advanced Materials for NEB-Inspired Environmental Public Procurement (submitted to Horizon Europe CL4-2025-01) – successfully obtained. The topic is public procurement for innovative advanced materials aligned with NEB values and circularity.

2. FurnitureLCA - Empowering Furniture Companies with Life Cycle Assessment for Sustainable Practices (submitted to Erasmus+ KA220-VET-5F764C55 2024) – successfully obtained. The goal of the project is to equip furniture companies with the knowledge needed to be able to make lifecycle assessment.
3. Wenus - Wood Education for Sustainable Construction. Empowering professionals and students to build a more sustainable future through innovative and tailored training in circular wood and timber construction (submitted to Erasmus+ KA220-VET-B5B19BB6 2024) - successfully obtained. The WENUS project aims to enhance VET in sustainable wood and timber construction by integrating circular economy principles and 3D printing technologies
4. WoodStock - Empowering climate-smart, circular, and zero-waste use of underutilized wood from the forest and building stock in the construction sector to support the New European Bauhaus (submitted to Horizon Europe HORIZON-CL6-2024-CLIMATE-01-5) – successfully obtained. It is dedicated to advancing climate-smart wood construction practices in alignment with the New European Bauhaus (NEB) initiative with a primary focus on the quantification and mapping of wood resources.
5. LYFE – Layers of Life (submitted to Horizon Europe HORIZON-NEB-2025) - pending
6. HOME-NEST - Healthy and inclusive modular construction for scaling affordable and sustainable housing (submitted to Horizon Europe HORIZON-NEB-2025) - pending
7. REMIX - Repairing with Embedded Memories and Intelligent Execution (submitted to Horizon Europe HORIZON-NEB-2025) – pending
8. LIFE BINOCLE (submitted to LIFE-2025-SAP-ENV) - pending
9. HORIZON FurnConnect (submitted to HORIZON-NEB-2025-01-participation-0) - pending.

Catalytic effect - Societal

The activities carried out within BE-WoodEN have contributed to a step-change in awareness on environmental and climate matters, linked to wood characteristics and role.

Capacity building activities in the form of self-construction in the framework of the pilot activity carried out in Imperia (Liguria) have been able to involve a much broader set of people than just the designers. Indeed, the self-construction process had inputs and work from students of a local building skills school while the people living in the house cooperated in terms of participation and testing. Their involvement amplified the knowledge on timber in construction and the related environmental and climatic effects.

In this framework, digital capacity building tools such as webinars, NEBinars and podcasts played an important role in amplifying the societal impact of the project. Podcasts were specifically designed to reach a broader, non-specialised audience, translating technical and scientific knowledge into more accessible forms of communication. They contributed to increasing awareness of environmental and climate issues related to the construction sector and the use of wood, fostering a shared understanding of sustainability and circular economy principles. By connecting expert knowledge with wider public discourse, they supported a gradual change in the perception of timber construction and its role in the ecological transition, in line with the values of the New European Bauhaus.

2.5 KPIs achievement

| Planned | Achieved at project end | Data Source |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| 2.000 trained professionals (webinars); | 1.686 (534 registered users for NEBinars and 848 for webinars on the Italian platform; 304 logged users in European platform) | Training platforms subscriptions |
| 500 subjects reached by podcasts; | 533 in Italian 120 in English Total 653 | Spotify |
| 30.000 contacts reached by social media; | >30.000 | LinkedIn followers |
| 50 trained public officers; | 65 | Training platforms subscriptions |
| 40 trained companies; | data not available | Training platforms subscriptions |
| 30 experts participating to innovation labs; | 29 Liguria 82 Emilia Romagna | Innovation lab subscriptions |
| 18 artists, craftsmen and social inclusion experts participating to innovation labs; | 18 | Innovation lab subscriptions |
| 20 subjects participating to summer/fall school; | 21 | Innovation lab subscriptions |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <i>48 subjects involved in NEB challenge;</i> | 47 | Innovation lab subscriptions |
| <i>6 subjects selected for the involvement in the Imperia social house building installations and in the final workshop event;</i> | 55 | The installation was carried out in self-construction mode by: 5 project designers, 1 coordinator, 8 volunteers, 12 Architecture School of UNIGE students or professors, and 29 students and teachers from local building skills school (see D5.3) |
| <i>40 subjects participating to study visits;</i> | 41 (Slovenia and Florence) | subscriptions |
| 50 <i>supply chain actors and local stakeholders involved in pilot activities;</i> | 91 (81 citizens, 6 building companies, 1 professional, 3 suppliers of wooden building materials) + ACER Reggio Emilia and FLA (representing 750 companies distributed in the wood supply chain) | Specific events |
| <i>30 organizations involved as NEB community of the NEB Academy Pioneer Hubs</i> | 35 | NEB SUD Hub Advisory Board, NEB Alliance, LIFE NEB networking |

Table 22– Planned vs Achieved Impacts

2.5.1 Project results KPIs

Overall key headline indicators include:

- Training content produced: 22 NEBinars and 16 webinars delivered and recorded.
- Training participation (platform users): 534 users (NEB & placemaking) and 849 users (green & circular construction and wood in buildings) on the Italian platform. 304 logged users on the European platform
- Professional recognition: 9,880 CPD credits issued (Italy) linked to webinars and NEBinars.
- In-person capacity building:
 - o Winter School (Florence) – 20 junior professionals;
 - o Study Visit (Slovenia) – 28 participants.
- Participatory engagement in pilots:
 - o Liguria pilot – 48 participants involved in 8 interdisciplinary groups (Challenge-Based Learning / co-design approach).
 - o Emilia Romagna 30 participants involved in two focus groups
- Project Website:
 - o Unique visitors 27.523
 - o Sessions 37.230
 - o Page views 74.300
 - o Total accesses 194.640
- LinkedIn community*:
 - o 490 followers (15.01.2026)
 - o 1600-page visualizations
 - o 32.273 impressions (14.01.2025 - 15.01.2026)*
 - o 1157 reactions (14.01.2025 - 15.01.2026)*

*LinkedIn provides analytics only for the last 12 months
- NEBletters:
 - o 6 NEBletters – bilingual including stakeholders' interviews and in-depth description of the carried-out activities.
- Podcast series:
 - o Podcast series – 8 episodes (bilingual), supporting broader awareness and accessibility.
 - 533 listeners for the Italian series
 - 56 permanent followers
 - 120 listeners for the English version
 - 16 permanent followers
- 23 events (in presence and remote)
- 21 e-mail campaigns
- 76 press publications, online and offline
- 117 social media activities by all partners
- 1 final event in Brussels (hybrid)

2.5.2 Summary of further project results

The following are unplanned project results which give rise to impacts in terms of knowledge spreading, awareness raising, professionalisation, networking, sustainability of action, funding

| Type | Achieved at project end |
|--|-------------------------|
| <i>Professional credits</i> | 9.880 |
| <i>Project proposals delivered</i> | 9 |
| <i>Lectures and conference presentations</i> | 26 |
| <i>Scientific publications</i> | 3 |

Table 23– Further achievements



New European Bauhaus
beautiful | sustainable | together

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