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INTERNATIONAL MILESTONE-MEETING3 of the AELCLIC PATHFINDER project

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INTERNATIONAL MEETING_Bologna

- Date: 13.011.2019 (9:00-18:00)
- Place: headquarter of Fondazione Innovazione Urbana (Sala Tassinari, Palazzo d'Accursio, Piazza Maggiore 4, 40122 Bologna, ITALY).

Attendees (38 people):

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AGENDA:

(9:15-9:30) Welcoming words and presentation of participants

(9:30-10:30) General Summary of the AELCLIC pathfinder and its WORK PACKAGES (WP)

- WP1 (Coordination and Communication), 10 min (by Juanjo Galan, Aalto University)
- WP2 (Northern Europe), 10 min (by Juanjo Galan, Aalto University)
- WP3 (Atlantic & Alpine Europe), 10 min (by Bas Pedroli, University of Wageningen)
- WP4 (South Western Europe), 10 min (by Paco Galiana, Polytechnic University of Valencia)
- WP5 (South Eastern Europe), 10 min (by Daniele Torreggiani, University of Bologna)

(10:30-10:45) COFFEE BREAK

(10:45-13:00) Inputs from the AELCLIC_LOCAL NETWORKS:

1. TARENDAISE VALLEY (France); by Bas Pedroli (University of Wageningen)
2. PARC NATURAL ALT PIRINEU (Catalonia, Spain); by Emilio Servera (Polytechnic University of Valencia)
3. TORNIO RIVER VALLEY (Finland); by Juanjo Galan (Aalto University)
4. BERTRA DUNE SYSTEM (Ireland); by Kevin Lynch (National university of Ireland-Galway)
5. HYYPPÄ RIVER VALLEY (Finland); by Marketta Nummijärvi (ELY South Ostrobothnia)
6. SERRES D'ANCOSA (Catalonia, Spain); by Emilio Servera (Polytechnic University of Valencia)
7. ETNA LANDSCAPE (Italy); by Luca Gangemi (Fondazione Radice Pura)
8. PEAT AND POLDER LANDSCAPES OF HOLLAND (The Netherlands); by Bas Pedroli (University of Wageningen)
9. HUERTA DE VALENCIA (Comunidad Valenciana, Spain); by Emilio Servera (Polytechnic University of Valencia)
10. NORTH EASTERN URBAN FRINGE BOLOGNA (Italy); by Julia Culver (NOMISMA), Michele Solmi (Consorzio Bonifica Renana) and Andrea Bruini (Granarolo)
11. BARCELONA METROPOLITAN AREA, RIU BESÒS (Catalonia, Spain); By Gemma Conde (Barcelona Regional) and Begoña Bellette (Consorci del Besòs)
12. LA MATA-TORREVIEJA (Comunidad Valenciana, Spain); By Victor Manuel Costa (City of Torrevieja)
13. MALMI DISTRICT (Finland); by Antti Mentula (City of Helsinki)
14. MANTOVA CITY CENTER (Italy); by Giulia Moraschi (City of Mantova) and Francesco Musco (IUAV)
15. CAROL PARK OF BUCHAREST (Romania); by Alexandru Mexi (NGO Parcuri 360) and Emilia Budau (URBASOFIA)

(13:00-13:30) Inputs and future funding opportunities within CLIMATE-KIC (By Arianna Cecchi and Pamela Ragazzi, CLIMATE-KIC Italy)

(13:30-14:00) Other Funding Opportunities (Marco Palma, Research Office, University of Bologna)

(14:00-14:50) LUNCH

(14:50-17:50) WORKSHOP

- WORKSHOP_Part1 (60min): Summary of funding opportunities
- WORKSHOP_Part2 (30 min): Detecting common interests in the Local Networks in order to move forward in the AELCLIC project and creating internal clusters/alliances
- WORKSHOP_Part3 (90 min): Joint work within the CLUSTERS/ALLIANCES: "How to advance in Climate Change Adaptation?"
- PRESENTATIONS & DISCUSSION (20 min)

(17:50-18:00) Closing words

1. WELCOMING WORDS AND PRESENTATION OF PARTICIPANTS (9:15-9:30)

Valeria Barbi (Fondazione Innovazione Urbana) welcomes to the participants and declares the meeting open.

Juanjo Galan (Aalto University) explains briefly the agenda of the meeting, its main goals, the methodology of the afternoon workshop, and the importance of following attentively the presentations of the morning session in order to participate in the tasks of the afternoon workshop.

The International Meeting was designed to achieve the following four main goals:

- EXCHANGING EXPERIENCES on the AELCLIC activities developed in each Pilot Landscape
- NETWORKING: Identifying potential partners for future projects based on the works and results produced during the AELCLIC project
- EXPLORING FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES AND CO-DEFINING POTENTIAL PROJECTS.
- PROVIDING NEW INFORMATION FOR THE FINAL OUTPUTS OF THE AELCLIC PROJECT. These final outputs will mainly include a comparative and explanatory analysis of the results in each Pilot Landscape (factors affecting the type and quality of the produced results) and a set Guidelines for the conformation of European Local Networks for Climate Change Adaptation.

The participants introduce briefly themselves

2. GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE AELCLIC PATHFINDER AND ITS WORK PACKAGES (WP) (9:30-10:30)

The coordinators of the five Work-packages of the AELCLIC pathfinder project present a brief summary of the activities and results developed since February in their respective work packages.

- **WP1: Coordination and Communication, (by Juanjo Galan, Aalto University):** The presentation included a short summary of the goals, structure, methods, schedule, level of implementation of activities, expected outcomes and tools created in the AELCLIC project for the dissemination of results (webpage). In addition, the presentation included some general comments about the societal impact of the project and the multiplier effect since its activation (from 9 local partners and 11 parties to more than 100 local collaborators in 15 Pilot Landscapes. The presentation concluded with a short explanation of the initial plan of escalating in the AELCLIC project from a CLIMATE-KIC Ideator (2018), to a CLIMATE-KIC Pathfinder (2019) and to a CLIMATE-KIC Demonstrator (2020-2023?). This plan was changed after the cancellation of Demonstrators in 2019 and the generation of CLIMATE-KIC Deep Demonstrations.
- **WP2 Northern Europe, (by Juanjo Galan, Aalto University):** This presentation included a short and comparative introduction to the 3 active Pilot landscapes included in the Northern Europe region, to their local networks, to the goals, methods and results of the 3 workshops implemented in each of them and to the connections of the AELCLIC project with existing planning frameworks. The presentation concluded with an overall reflection about the societal impact and multiplier effect of the AELCLIC project in the Northern Europe region.
- **WP3 Atlantic & Alpine Europe (by Bas Pedroli, University of Wageningen):** This presentation included a short introduction to the 3 active Pilot landscapes included in the Atlantic & Alpine Europe region, to the major issues of Climate Change and expected impacts and with the main barriers or factors affecting stakeholders consultation.
- **WP4 South Western Europe (by Paco Galiana, Polytechnic University of Valencia):** This presentation included a short introduction to the five Pilot landscapes included in the South Western Europe region, to their local networks, to the methods used in each workshop and the subsequent produced outputs and to the connections of the AELCLIC project with existing planning frameworks. The presentation concluded with an overall reflection about the societal impact and multiplier effect of the AELCLIC project in the South Western Europe region and to the main missing actors/stakeholders.
- **WP5 South Eastern Europe, (by Daniele Torreggiani, University of Bologna):** This presentation included a short introduction to the four Pilot landscapes included in the South-Eastern Europe region, to their local networks and to the methods used in each workshop and the subsequent produced outputs in

terms of LACAP contents. The presentation concluded with an overall reflection about the societal impact and multiplier effect of the AELCLIC project in the South Eastern Europe region.



Figure: Presentation of the WORK PACKAGE 5 summary by Daniele Torreggiani (University of Bologna)

3. INPUTS FROM THE AELCLIC_LOCAL NETWORKS

3.1. TARENDAISE VALLEY (France); by Bas Pedroli (University of Wageningen)

SUMMARY:

THE pilot LANDSCAPE and ITS LOCAL NETWORK: From a brief framing of the pilot landscape character and from the illustration of the main dynamics it is undergoing, what emerges is a landscape in danger. In this pilot landscape, the effects of climate change are clearly perceived in their systemic dimension and in their urgency. The network of stakeholders in this pilot landscape is varied with a strong component of local administrations, non-governmental associations, but also farmers and local tourism entrepreneurs.

THE AELCLIC EXPERIENCE: The experience of the AELCLIC project was seen very positively and was deemed satisfactory.

CURRENT AND NEXT CHALLENGES: The project has made it possible to identify the main themes that a future landscape adaptation plan to CC should develop, which are Transport and Energy, Collaboration and landscape stewardship, Agriculture and Tourism. Some actions had priority for the network, such as: Improve the accessibility by railway, Install a local power station using local wood and waste, improve soft mobility (electric bike sharing), stimulate landscape stewardship by local population, improve participatory processes in planning, stimulate trade and local activities, Make maintenance of land obligatory for land owners, Organise land reallocation for better land management, Better cooperation between local tourism entrepreneurs, Make ski resorts more environmentally friendly.

NEXT STEPS: The network is mainly interested in the possible development of concrete pilot actions on the landscape.

(See presentation for more info)

3.2. PARC NATURAL ALT PIRINEU (Catalonia, Spain); by Emilio Servera (Polytechnic University of Valencia)

SUMMARY:

THE pilot LANDSCAPE and ITS LOCAL NETWORK: The pilot landscape coincides with the Alt Pirineu natural park, which is part of the network of protected areas of Catalonia and includes 2 Natural reserves, 15 municipalities in 2 counties. The main objectives of the park, with respect to which the contribution of the AELCLIC project is connected, relate to Landscape heritage protection and management. The network of stakeholders in this pilot landscape is varied with a strong component of the Natural Park Authority and local administrations, but also representatives from the regional administration and non governmental associations.

THE AELCLIC EXPERIENCE: The experience of the AELCLIC project was positively perceived as an opportunity for learning about the effects of climate change and as an opportunity for a transversal meeting between different stakeholders.

CURRENT AND NEXT CHALLENGES: The project has made possible to identify the main values of the pilot landscape, impacts, opportunities and threats related to climate change. The work conducted by the network has had a good degree of integration with some planning tools in force and has benefited from the contribution of the Pyrenees Climate Change Observatory. Among the main objectives that the LACAP should develop are a detailed analysis of the expected impacts, and a targeted set of actions that can be included in the new update of the Park Plan.

NEXT STEPS: The network is mainly interested in the possible development of the LACAP, trying to get the maximum involvement of stakeholders and participants, also through the preparation of an ad hoc web. With regard to future steps, the network also formulates financing hypotheses by the regional administration and can play an active role in the coordination and facilitation of the future process.

(See presentation for more info)

3.3. TORNIO RIVER VALLEY (Finland); by Juanjo Galan (Aalto University)

SUMMARY:

THE pilot LANDSCAPE and ITS LOCAL NETWORK: This pilot landscape is characterized by a great variety since it includes both urban areas and a predominant natural and agricultural mosaic. From a brief framing of the pilot landscape character and from the illustration of the main dynamics it is undergoing, what emerges is that the landscape will be impacted as much on the cultural level as on the ecological and material ones.

Water is seen as a critical theme and component since the TORNIO RIVER plays a key role in the valley and flooding is among the main identified impacts. Significant impacts are also expected on the main economic activities, on ways of living and on energy production and use.

The network of stakeholders in this pilot landscape is varied and balanced with a strong component of local and regional administrations. However, some key economic actors are missing.

THE AELCLIC EXPERIENCE: The experience of the AELCLIC project was very useful, as an important opportunity for a transversal and open discussion between different stakeholders. The network lacks some economic actors that could make it stronger but, in general, it has so far produced an excellent level of involvement and attention.

CURRENT AND NEXT CHALLENGES: The project has made possible to identify the main shared values of the pilot landscape, so as the goals that the LACAP should deal with. The main themes identified concern the relationship between the twin city with the river, the sea and the archipelago, the cultural environment, people and ways of living (life in the north), the water system, the promotion of a sustainable economy and a sustainable environment, the improvement of energy production and use. A clear identification of themes, impacts, opportunities, actions / solutions and obstacles provides a concrete and shared direction for the development of the LACAP and promises further investigation. Among the main objectives that the LACAP should develop stands the need for a integrate Vision for a Sustainable River Valley. The connection points with strategic local planning could be also multiple.

NEXT STEPS: The network is mainly interested in continuing the process to deepen its results and opportunities by implementing the network, ensuring a greater involvement of the cities of Tornio and Haparanda in the LACAP, getting a more precise diagnosis of the impacts on the territory, involving the energy and industry sector as well as the private sector and activating awareness raising campaigns.
(See presentation for more info)

3.4. BERTRA DUNE SYSTEM (Ireland); by Kevin Lynch (National university of Ireland-Galway)

SUMMARY:

THE pilot LANDSCAPE and ITS LOCAL NETWORK: From a brief framing of the pilot landscape character and from the illustration of the main dynamics it is undergoing, what emerges is a landscape in serious danger, as the geomorphology of the dune system is deteriorating. In this pilot landscape, the effects of climate change are clearly perceived in their systemic dimension and in their urgency. In addition, in this case the local network is diverse with a good balance between researchers, representatives of the region, climate change sector, citizens, farmers and civil associations.

THE AELCLIC EXPERIENCE: The AELCLIC project was an opportunity to conduct a systemic analysis of the impacts of climate change on the territory by providing a critical reading of the evolution of the landscape.

CURRENT AND NEXT CHALLENGES: The project has made possible to identify the main impacts on the pilot landscape, which are mainly erosion, floods as well as extreme and sudden climatic events. One of the key goals would be to develop green solutions capable of preserving and restoring the important ecological connections currently threatened.

NEXT STEPS: Continuing the process and seek funding is seen as a weak option, as objectives are short term options, for long-term success funding for major transitional change will need to be secured. The network is mainly interested in developing pilot actions and pilot programs.

(See presentation for more info)

3.5. HYYPPÄ RIVER VALLEY (Finland); by Marketta Nummijärvi (ELY South Ostrobothnia)

SUMMARY:

THE pilot LANDSCAPE and ITS LOCAL NETWORK: identified with a Nordic rural production area the Hyypä River Valley is a pilot landscape that displays a profound connection between human activity and the natural environment with a systemic perspective oriented towards circularity. The theme of employment and productivity are structural identity values, as well as the protection of natural and cultural diversity. These values have given birth to a cohesive and enterprising community.

The network of stakeholders in this pilot landscape is varied and balanced. It is composed by local administrations, research centres, universities, centres for economic development, regional representatives, farmers, youth associations, civil organizations and local residents.

THE AELCLIC EXPERIENCE: The experience of the AELCLIC project was very useful and was perceived as an important opportunity for a transversal and open discussion between different parties. The network is fully committed and intended to develop the experience to further stages.

CURRENT AND NEXT CHALLENGES: The project has made possible to identify the main shared values of the pilot landscape, so as the goals that the LACAP should deal with. The main themes identified concern agriculture, forestry, natural environment and rural trades; people ways of living and energy; planning built environment and infrastructure. A clear identification of themes, impacts, opportunities, actions / solutions and obstacles provides a concrete and shared direction for the development of the LACAP and promises further investigation. Among the main goals that the LACAP should develop stands the development of a more circular economy capable of positively exploiting and mitigating the effects of climate change.

NEXT STEPS: The network is mainly interested in the possible development of concrete pilot actions on the landscape and in short paths to implement them concretely.

(See presentation for more info)

3.6. SERRES D'ANCOSA (Catalonia, Spain): by Emilio Servera (Polytechnic University of Valencia)

SUMMARY:

THE pilot LANDSCAPE and ITS LOCAL NETWORK: The Serres d'Ancosa pilot landscape, in the southwest of Barcelona, is located in the transition between a littoral mountain range and a big extension of agricultural plains. The theme of Water management is central, not only because of the dense network of water streams and fountains, but because the area lays on over on of the biggest aquifers of Catalonia. Scattered small towns in a mosaic of forests and agricultural fields with a significant amount of historical sites characterize the area.

The network of stakeholders in this pilot landscape is varied and balanced. It is composed by local administrations, research institutions, universities, centres for economic development, regional representatives and local residents.

THE AELCLIC EXPERIENCE: The experience of the AELCLIC project was very useful, as an important opportunity for a transversal and open discussion between different parties. The network is fully committed and intended to develop the experience to further stages.

CURRENT AND NEXT CHALLENGES: The project has made possible to identify the main shared values of the pilot landscape, so as the goals that the LACAP should deal with. The main goals for a potential LACAP should include, firstly, the definition of a common vision for the socio-economic development of the area in the present context of global change. Secondly, fire prevention, which is linked to the maintenance of a mosaic-type kind of landscape, which includes the promotion of economically viable and climate-adapted agriculture and forestry and, thirdly, the integration of sustainable rural tourism linked to the territory, as part of the solution for the previous problems.

NEXT STEPS: The network is mainly interested in both, the possible development of a Landscape Adaptation Plan to Climate Change for the region and the implementation of concrete pilot actions on the landscape.

(See presentation for more info)

3.7. ETNA LANDSCAPE (Italy); by Luca Gangemi (Fondazione Radice Pura)

SUMMARY:

THE pilot LANDSCAPE and ITS LOCAL NETWORK: the pilot landscape of Etna is characterized by a strong heterogeneity and a pronounced stratification of natural, architectural and urban heritage. Unlike the rest of the island, here the pressure of drought is not strong and allows an intense agricultural and nursery gardening activity. Much more important and perceived are the phenomena linked to the rise in temperatures, tropicalization and the impact of extreme events both in urban and rural areas, which affect productivity. The network of stakeholders in this pilot landscape is varied. However, there is a need for a greater presence of local administrations that can be the representatives for the development of a future LACAP (Landscape Adaptation Plan to Climate Change). A strong presence of local associations, foundations, professional and trade associations is accompanied by an excellent representation of local businesses and stakeholders.

THE AELCLIC EXPERIENCE: The experience of the AELCLIC project was very useful, as an important opportunity for a transversal and open discussion between different parties. The network is interested in defining a shared strategy to couple sustainable development with climate change adaptation.

CURRENT AND NEXT CHALLENGES: The project made possible to identify the main shared values of the pilot landscape, so as the social, economic and cultural opportunities that the LACAP should take into account. The main challenges identified are: maintaining continuity and sustainability of the local network; defining an accurate diagnosis and measure the mayor impacts affecting the pilot area, developing an evidence base for a LACAP concerning: policy integration, new models of governance, financial incentives, recycle strategy, circular economy, revival of trades, care and protection of the

landscape, new green areas in towns, renewable energy, management of water resources, reduction of land consumption and sealing, education of citizens and, finally, creating linkages with other local stakeholders.

NEXT STEPS: The network is mainly interested in the possible development of strategic and thematic plans on Climate Change Adaptation. It emerged the need to define the role and the real support of institutions to landscape governance and protection, to provide adaptation experiments in the field of agriculture and nurseries; to improve the use of renewable energy; to foster adaptation projects for the public open space; to improve education and awareness and to find concrete funding opportunities or support options (Horizon 2020, LIFE, Interreg Europe, Central Europe, etc.).

(See presentation for more info)

3.8. PEAT AND POLDER LANDSCAPES OF HOLLAND (The Netherlands); by Bas Pedroli (University of Wageningen)

SUMMARY:

THE pilot LANDSCAPE and ITS LOCAL NETWORK: Located in the metropolitan area of Rotterdam this pilot landscape coincides with a lowland area of the polders, where water is the main connotative and structural element of the landscape identity. An artificial landscape, whose balance is strictly dependent on human activity and that is likely to become more precarious as a result of the effects of climate change. The network of stakeholders in this pilot landscape is varied with a strong presence of the local and provincial administration.

THE AELCLIC EXPERIENCE: The experience of the AELCLIC project was useful, as an important opportunity for a transversal and open discussion between different parties. It was a complementary moment of reflection and progress on the adaptation objectives that the provincial and regional administration are developing from now to 2050.

CURRENT AND NEXT CHALLENGES: Starting from a reflection on the effects of climate change, the project made possible to identify the other main shared challenges that the pilot landscape has to deal with, so as to make the area “warmer-wetter-drier”. Among the main goals that the LACAP should develop stands the need to find a strong point of integration with planning, providing mostly a landscape based approach to climate change adaptation.

NEXT STEPS: The network is mainly interested in the possible development of concrete pilot actions on the landscape and in short paths for their implementation.

(See presentation for more info)

3.9. HUERTA DE VALENCIA (Comunidad Valenciana, Spain); by Emilio Servera (Polytechnic University of Valencia)

SUMMARY:

THE pilot LANDSCAPE and ITS LOCAL NETWORK: The pilot landscape of the Huerta de Valencia is characterized by its diversity including four major ecosystems of the metropolitan area of Valencia: the Mediterranean Sea, two Natural Parks (Parque Natural Del Túria and Parque Natural De La Albufera) and the historic Huerta. The hand of man shaped this landscape during centuries through a minute rural and water infrastructure, to the point that it has been internationally recognized as an emblematic rural and human landscape. Water, agricultural activity and typical rural architecture are among the distinctive features of this landscape.

The network of stakeholders in this pilot landscape is varied: local/regional authorities, public bodies, research and academic institutions and societal organizations compose it.

THE AELCLIC EXPERIENCE: The experience of the AELCLIC project was very useful, as an important opportunity to focus on the main effects of climate change in the pilot landscape and for a transversal and open discussion between different parties and with the Regional Government.

CURRENT AND NEXT CHALLENGES: The project made possible to identify the main problems and challenges related to Climate Change Adaptation. They are connected to the abandonment of agricultural activity, landscape fragmentation, cultural heritage deterioration, irrigation water pollution. A clear identification of goals and obstacles provided a shared perspective to include AELCLIC's results in the ongoing strategies, strategic and action plans. Among the main goals that a future LACAP should develop stands the need to exploit the potential of agricultural activity to create adaptation solutions catalysing the economic system and preventing agricultural decline. Next challenges identified by the government include: enhancing the knowledge on the evolution of the cultural landscape of the Huerta, and its responses to the climate change; Fostering and backing all kind of projects which can improve the resilience of the Huerta; Generating multiregional alliances and networks working on the sustainable management of this kind of peri-urban landscapes.

NEXT STEPS: The network is mainly interested in the possible development of thematic/detailed plans for climate change adaptation. One of the main objectives is to inform the Government's action to achieve the shared objectives.

(See presentation for more info)

3.10. NORTH EASTERN URBAN FRINGE BOLOGNA (Italy); by Julia Culver (NOMISMA), Michele Solmi (Consorzio Bonifica Renana) and Andrea Bruini (Granarolo)

SUMMARY:

THE pilot LANDSCAPE and ITS LOCAL NETWORK: located in the south-western fringe of the city of Bologna, this pilot landscape is located on a peri-urban area, characterized by the presence of a former rural structure affected by modern urbanization, new settlements dedicated to services as well as commercial and industrial complexes. The area is characterized by its great heterogeneity of open spaces, which however do not respond to a unified and integrated design and do not have adequate resilience to face the effects of climate change. The network of stakeholders in this pilot landscape is varied and well balanced with a strong presence of local and provincial administration, local companies, research institutions and bodies, associations and social partners. In general, the city already has a climate adaptation plan (BlueAp), therefore the network starts from an advanced level of awareness and has shown a high degree of involvement and interest in continuing the project.

THE AELCLIC EXPERIENCE: The experience of the AELCLIC project was very useful and fruitful, not only as an important opportunity for a transversal and open discussion between different parties, but also as an occasion to deepen the adaptation strategies set for the entire municipality by the BlueAp plan, towards the possible implementation of pilot cases.

CURRENT AND NEXT CHALLENGES: Starting from a reflection on the effects of climate change, the project has made it possible to identify the main themes, impacts, opportunities, landscape integrated solutions and actions providing a concrete and shared direction for the development of a future LACAP. The LACAP (Landscape Adaptation Plan to Climate Change) would aim to address some main issues such as: water management, soil quality, Green public space improvement, energy production, education and awareness raising as well as built heritage regeneration. The creation of some integrated landscape strategies capable of touching multiple themes and responding to multiple adaptation objectives, is the path through which the LACAP could give concreteness to its forecasts, thus generating multiple integrated projects.

NEXT STEPS: The network is mainly interested in the possible development of thematic and detailed plans as well as concrete pilot actions on the landscape with short paths for implementation

(See presentation for more info)

3.11. BARCELONA METROPOLITAN AREA, RIU BESÒS (Catalonia, Spain); By Gemma Conde (Barcelona Regional) and Begoña Bellette (Consorci del Besòs)

SUMMARY:

THE pilot LANDSCAPE and ITS LOCAL NETWORK: The pilot landscape coincides with a part of the metropolitan area of Barcelona at the course of the river Besòs that includes 1 million people, 4 municipalities and 3 districts of Barcelona for a total area of 81 square kilometres. It is a peri-urban landscape, heavily modified, characterized by the presence of infrastructure and industry, which nevertheless provide a strong identity. The river is the element that characterizes the pilot landscape, offering itself as a pedagogical resource, a reserve of biodiversity, and a place for interaction.

The network of stakeholders in this pilot landscape is varied with a strong presence of the local/regional authorities, public bodies and societal organizations. There are also representatives from the university and the productive sector.

THE AELCLIC EXPERIENCE: The experience of the AELCLIC project was very useful, as an important opportunity to focus on the main effects of climate change in the pilot landscape and for a transversal and open discussion between different parties. This experience became an opportunity to combine different initiatives carried out in the context of Local climate adaptation plans, Strategic programs (Agenda Besos), the implementation of the plan Director Urbanístic de les Tres Xemeneies and, in general, the climate adaptation plan of the entire Metropolitan area of Barcelona. In addition, the AELCLIC project was perceived as an opportunity to advance in the use of the Blue-Green Infrastructure concept as a tool for Climate Change Adaption and Urban Sustainability. Given the sensitivity of the administration towards climate change and adaptation strategies and the previous activities conducted in the local area, the network started from an advanced level of awareness.

CURRENT AND NEXT CHALLENGES: The project allowed to identify the main negative effects that the LACAP should deal with, which are: the reduction of public use due to increasing risks (heat, floods); impacts on public health due to heat waves and new diseases; loss of biodiversity, etc. The main identified challenges included: the involvement of provincial/regional administration (Governance); the inclusion of a landscape and climate change approach in the development of the last unbuilt sector of the metropolitan coast; the recovery of the natural function of the river as a refuge; the generation of a green infrastructure capable of improving the quality of public space and above all the health of the population, and finally, to strengthen the network to realize the LACAP in order to make it a real Plan.

NEXT STEPS: The network is mainly interested in the possible development of strategic plans for climate change adaptation. One of the main objectives is to inform the Government's action to achieve the shared objectives. The most important role envisaged for the network and its members is to continue working to identify the effects of climate change and the measures that can be implemented.

(See presentation for more info)

3.12. LA MATA-TORREVIEJA (Comunidad Valenciana, Spain); By Victor Manuel Costa (City of Torrevieja)

SUMMARY:

THE pilot LANDSCAPE and ITS LOCAL NETWORK: The La Mata-Torrevieja pilot landscape constitutes a prototypical and extreme example of a "Landscape of Tourism" in the Mediterranean basin with a population that raises from 100,000 inhabitants in the winter to 400,000 in the summer and with a Natural Park surrounded by agricultural fields and urban areas with different densities. The landscape is characterized by a pronounced heterogeneity due to the presence of the two coastal and saline lagoons with an outstanding ecological, scenic, economic (salt works) and cultural interest as well as by the presence of different urban fabric types serving a fluctuating population. The theme of water and seasonality are both central, as well as that of ecological connections.

The network of stakeholders in this pilot landscape is varied and balanced.

THE AELCLIC EXPERIENCE: The experience of the AELCLIC project was very useful, as an important opportunity for a transversal and open discussion between different parties and for the integration of climate change and landscape inputs in the new local masterplan.

CURRENT AND NEXT CHALLENGES: The project permitted to identify the main shared values of the pilot landscape, as well as the goals that the LACAP should deal with. The goals identified concern water management; the development of a sustainable tourism to activate the local economy; the development of a resilient and flexible system of open spaces capable of coping with the effects of climate change; greater integration and synergy in urban land uses, local agriculture and those for the protection of coastal areas and the Natural Park. Among the main goals of a future LACAP stands the realization of an integrated and functional masterplan capable of positively exploiting and mitigating the effects of climate change.

NEXT STEPS: The network is mainly interested in the possible development of a Strategic Plan (LACAP) and some thematic plans in order to include the results of the AELCLIC project in its future local masterplan.

(See presentation for more info)

3.13. MALMI DISTRICT (Finland); by Antti Mentula (City of Helsinki)

SUMMARY:

THE pilot LANDSCAPE and ITS LOCAL NETWORK: This pilot landscape is situated in the centre of North-east Helsinki, next to the old Malmi airport. The site is located along a major railway line and surrounded by important highways. Defined by the new Helsinki masterplan as an urban renewal district, it has a strategic plan called Malmi Vision aimed at transforming this area from a place characterized by its internal division into a versatile and unified urban node at north-east-Helsinki.

The network of stakeholders in this pilot landscape is varied with a strong component of local and regional authorities, research and academic institutions, economic actors, professional associations and local citizens

THE AELCLIC EXPERIENCE: The experience of the AELCLIC project was very useful, and has already provided relevant inputs for the development of the Malmi Vision, which will be officially presented in December 2019. In addition, the AELCLIC project has facilitated the implementation in a local scale of the Helsinki Programme for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation. All these achievements have been based in the joint work of the AELCLIC local network and in their co definition or co-identification of local values, impacts, opportunities, solutions, obstacles and actions for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation.

CURRENT AND NEXT CHALLENGES: The project made possible to identify the main shared values of the pilot landscape and the main goals and themes for a future LACAP: Sustainable built and natural environment; Social sustainability, wellbeing, and sustainable ways of living, and Green-blue and biodiverse infrastructures. The main identified challenges included: expanding the local network, developing concrete projects in co-operation with city of Helsinki; increasing scientific knowledge on Climate Change in Malmi and integrating that knowledge in planning and creating concrete examples of possible stakeholder actions (from broad ideas to everyday solutions). In a general level, the main challenge and goal would be to elaborate a LACAP that can facilitate long term and effective co-operation and generate a joint forum for action planning.

NEXT STEPS: The network is mainly interested in continuing the process to deepen its results and opportunities by implementing the network and achieving the LACAP fulfilment in joint co-operation between the city of Helsinki, local stakeholders and Aalto University. Ideally, the role of the AELCLIC network could be linked both with the city's projects and with grass-root initiatives.

(See presentation for more info)

3.14. MANTOVA CITY CENTER (Italy); by Giulia Moraschi (City of Mantova) and Francesco Musco (IUAV)

SUMMARY:

THE pilot LANDSCAPE and ITS LOCAL NETWORK: This pilot landscape is located in the historic urban centre of Mantua, a UNESCO site and World Heritage Site. It is therefore a historical urban landscape with a very close relationship with the river Mincio, and also a close link with the agricultural activities situated in its surroundings. For this pilot landscape, the theme of water is central both regarding management and other critical issues detected by the local network. The network of stakeholders in this pilot landscape is diverse and includes local and regional administrations, local companies, research and academic institutions, civil associations and local residents. Given the sensitivity of the local administration towards climate change and the previous activities conducted in the local area on this topic, the network starts from an advanced level of awareness and knowledge.

THE AELCLIC EXPERIENCE: The experience of the AELCLIC project was very useful, as an important opportunity for a transversal and open discussion between different parties. It gave a complementary moment of reflection and progress on the theme of climate change adaptation that the City of Mantova had already begun to address through the drafting of guidelines for a resilient city, developed with the contribution of IUAV (third part also of the AELCLIC project).

CURRENT AND NEXT CHALLENGES: Starting from a reflection on the effects of climate change, the project has made it possible to identify the other main shared challenges and common goals that the pilot landscape has to deal with. Among the main goals that a future LACAP should develop, stands the need of finding a strong point of integration with planning by providing a landscape based approach to climate change adaptation, mostly at the regional level. In addition, the LACAP is expected to promote a sustainable mobility system; an innovative and sustainable tourism model as well as to improve the relationship between cities and rural areas in terms of better integration and use of available land resources to boost the circular economy.

NEXT STEPS: The network is mainly interested in the possible development of concrete pilot actions on the landscape and in short path for their implementation.

(See presentation for more info)

3.15. CAROL PARK OF BUCHAREST (Romania); by Alexandru Mexi (NGO Parcuri 360) and Emilia Budau (URBASOFIA)

SUMMARY:

THE pilot LANDSCAPE and ITS LOCAL NETWORK: This pilot landscape coincides with the area of the Carol Park and Filaret-Rahova neighbourhood located in the city of Bucharest. It is an urban landscape with a strong identity given by the park itself, which is the first designed park in Bucharest, as well as by the rich heritage of industrial architecture scattered throughout the area. The pilot area is also partially surrounded by areas with special protection for their historical and environmental values and presents possible connections with the other spaces planned in the green-blue system of the city. The network of stakeholders in this pilot landscape is varied and well balanced with a strong presence of research institutions, foundations, societal groups, private sector and companies and the presence of the administration with the representative of the Ministry of the environment. There is a need to implement the network with the direct involvement of representatives of the local administration.

THE AELCLIC EXPERIENCE: The experience of the AELCLIC project was very useful, as an important opportunity for a transversal and open discussion between different parties. The experience of the AELCLIC project was also important to start a process of maturation and public awareness about the effects of climate change and how adaptation strategies could trigger regeneration processes even starting from bottom-up actions.

CURRENT AND NEXT CHALLENGES: Starting from a reflection on the effects of climate change, the project has permitted to identify other main shared challenges and common goals that the pilot landscape has to deal with. Among the main goals that the LACAP should develop stands the need of finding a strong point of integration with planning by providing a landscape based approach to climate change adaptation; the promotion of a sustainable mobility system capable to cope with the problems of traffic and air pollution and the promotion of an innovative and sustainable tourism model. In addition, the LACAP should include the management and regeneration of local industrial heritage, the management of extreme weather events as well as the management of vegetation and green public spaces. The network has also identified both the development opportunities and the actions and roles that the members could actively perform, demonstrating a good level of implication and interest.

NEXT STEPS: The network is mainly interested in the possible development of a Strategic Plan (LACAP) with some possible connections to thematic and detailed plans as well to concrete and easily implementable pilot actions.

(See presentation for more info)

The presentation of the Local Networks were diagrammatically summarized by FIU with the support of Daniele Torreggiani and Emilio Servera. These diagrams were used in the afternoon workshop to get feedback from other Local Networks/Pilot landscapes and start detecting common interests between different Local Networks /Pilot Landscapes:



Figure: Diagrammatic summary of the presentations from the Local Networks (key concepts and keywords). By FIU with the support from Daniele Torreggiani and Emilio Servera



Figure: Presentation of the INPUTS FROM local networks.
In the image Gemma Conde (Barcelona Regional) and Begoña Bellette (Consorci del Besòs)

4a. INPUTS AND FUTURE FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN CLIMATE-KIC

Arianna Cecchi (Innovation Lead) and Pamela Ragazzi (Programme Manager) of Climate KIC-Italia has illustrated the potential funding opportunities for AELCLIC follow-up projects within the CLIMATE-KIC programme.

The financing possibilities within the CLIMATE KIC program are as follows:

- INNOVATION PROJECTS
- Climate Innovation Ecosystems: CrossEuropean Projects
- DEEP DEMONSTRATORS

Each call includes only one grant year. They can also evaluate more far-sighted proposals but do not support them directly. In general, everybody can participate in the call but just Climate-Kic members can be directly funded. New membership applications are welcome. The funds are never 100% allocated but there is always a part of co-funding.

INNOVATION PROJECTS

Annual grant with a total budget between €100.000€ and €300.000 that can be obtained during 1-3 years. Funding is only secured for the next year. AELCLIC may be subdivided into some smaller groups or clusters to apply for more than one project.

Project Type	DURATION	MAX. EIT REQUEST Per annum	MAX. EIT REIMBURSEMENT RATE	MIN. CO-FUNDING (total project costs)	OTHER
Innovation Projects (inc. RIS*)	1- 3 years	Minimum 100k EIT request	70%	30%	Guiding maximum EIT request for 2020 is circa 300k
	RIS: 12 months		RIS: 80%	RIS: 20%	RIS: Guiding maximum EIT request for 2020 is circa 50k Projects cannot span multiple calendar years

*Only partner consortia led by partners located in EIT RIS countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Slovakia, Northern Macedonia, are eligible to apply under this project type - projects have to benefit stakeholders located in these countries exclusively.

CLIMATE INNOVATION ECOSYSTEMS: CROSSEUROPEAN PROJECTS

The idea is to pass from project-based collaborations to Innovation cohorts. Ecosystem grouping based on location and/or topics (government, academia, industry, civil society). Climate KIC's request is pending approval by the EIT. The official approval by the EIT is expected in December 2019, and calls should be opened in 2020.

Proposals should:

- Help unlock systemic change to achieve EIT Climate-KIC's Impact Goals
- Target blockages or levers of change that are underserved in our existing portfolio
- Have a clear strategic argument for impact
- Last between 1-3 years, and have an EIT budget request of between €50k – €200k per year (crossEuropean)
- Bring co-funding to costs of the work. The minimum co-funding rate is 20% (national or subnational) or 33% (cross-European)
- Start in 2020

Eligibility Criteria

Project Type	MAX. DURATION	MAX. EIT REQUEST Per annum	MAX. EIT REIMBURSEMENT RATE	MIN. CO-FUNDING (total project costs)	OTHER
Climate Innovation Ecosystems WP3	N/A	NA	67%	33%	CIE: Consortia must comprise organisations covering at least three countries

DEEP DEMONSTRATIONS (DD) OF CHANGE

It may be very interesting for the AELCLIC project. The call for the first stages of the process have already expired, but once they will reach the Portfolio phase there will be a call for proposals for solutions (group of solutions) to the problems identified by the local actors (problem owners) (May/June 2020?). The deep demonstrators are divided into 8 areas that are: Healthy, clean cities; Just transformations of coal and industry regions; Net-Zero Emissions, Maritime Hubs; Circular, regenerative economy; **Forging resilient regions (probably the closest one to AELCLIC's topics)**; Long-termism; Transforming landscapes from Carbon sources to Carbon sinks; Decarbonising Food Systems and Healthy Diets.

Also non Climate KIC members can participate to test solutions, for example public institutions can offer themselves as test benches to experiment the solutions, without receiving funds (like Andalusia in the DD Forging resilient regions).

The regions have already been identified (3 in Italy) and it's improbable that a new call for new cities/territories will be launched. Since the AELCLIC's pilot landscapes are not part of those region, in order to explore potential connections with those regions we should reach the local Climate KIC offices or Pamela.

The same organization can be connected to more DD.

(See presentation for more info)

4b. OTHER FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

The illustration of other funding opportunities was conducted by dr. Marco Palma of the office Research Development- Physical and Engineering Sciences Unit- SSRD –ARIC Research and competitive funding of the Alma Mater Studiorum University of Bologna. The intervention presented a general overview of the main financing possibilities at European level currently active in relation to the topic of "Climate change: adaptation and mitigation".

European main funding programmes & opportunities:

▪ HORIZON 2020

EU CONTRIBUTION: 100% (RIA & CSA) or 70% (IA)

The topics covered by the AELCLIC project fall under Priority 3 "Societal challenges" and specifically in the challenge n°5 "SC5-Climate Action, Environment, Resource efficiency and Raw Materials" that includes 27 topics.

SC5 funds research and innovation with the following **specific objectives**:

- to achieve a **resource – and water - efficient** and **climate change resilient economy and society**
- the **protection** and **sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems**
- a **sustainable supply and use of raw material**

Success rate: 14%

▪ **HORIZONE EUROPE**

The next EU research innovation programme 2021-2027

EU CONTRIBUTION: 100% (RIA & CSA) or 70% (IA)

The topics covered by the AELCLIC project fall under Pillar 2 “Global Challenges & EU Ind.

Competitiveness” to which 52.7% of the total program budget will be allocated. **At least 35%**

of HEU budget should go to climate-related research. Horizon Europe will incorporate research and innovation missions to increase the effectiveness of funding by pursuing clearly defined targets. During the first 3 years of HORIZON EU, max 10% of the annual budget of Pillar II should be programmed through specific calls for implementing R&I Missions. 5 mission areas have been identified, each with a dedicated mission board and assembly. The most suitable mission area for a possible follow up of the AELCLIC project could be: **“Adaptation to Climate Change, including Societal Transformation”**.

A mission in this area will help maximise the impact of the EU’s support to research and innovation and demonstrate its relevance for society and citizens. Its focus will be on solutions and preparedness for the impact of climate change to protect lives and assets. It will include behavioral changes and social aspects by addressing new communities beyond usual stakeholders, which help lead to a societal transformation.

More info: https://ec.europa.eu/info/horizon-europe-next-research-and-innovation-framework-programme/mission-area-adaptation-climate-change-including-societal-transformation_en#Timeline

▪ **LIFE programme**

EU CONTRIBUTION: 55%

The LIFE programme is the EU’s funding instrument for the environment and climate action created in 1992. The current funding period 2014-2020 has a budget of €3.4 billion.

within this program there could be two opportunities: Sub-programme for climate and Sub-programme for environment.

Sub-programme for climate: (Call in 1 step; Deadline November 2020)

- LIFE Climate Change Mitigation
- LIFE Climate Change Adaptation
- LIFE Climate Governance and Information

Sub-programme for environment: (Call in 2 step; Deadline April 2020 and November 2020)

- LIFE Environment and Resource Efficiency (5 topics: water, waste, circular econ., chemicals, air)
- LIFE Nature and Biodiversity
- LIFE Environmental Governance and Information

The future of this program is still uncertain after the 2020 deadline. EUROPEAN PARLAMENT PROPOSES TO DOUBLE FUNDS but it is just a hypothesis.

OTHER FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES:

The report also mentions two other funding opportunities without going into a thorough examination of their opportunities and potential in relation to the themes of the AELCLIC project.

▪ **INTERREG**

It is a programme aimed at fostering transnational cooperation that foresees different programmes and different geographic areas.

■ UIA-URBAN INNOVATIVE ACTIONS

It is a special programme mainly focused on cities aimed at identifying and testing innovative solutions for sustainable urban development. The fifth call is currently open for this program, which is aimed at providing urban areas throughout Europe with resources to test new and unproven solutions to address urban challenges (deadline 12 December 2019 at 2pm CET). The budget for this call is approximately EUR 50 million ERDF. The Funding is around 80%, it does not cover the entire amount. This program aimed at cities could be interesting to develop follow-up in pilot landscapes with a purely urban focus.



Figure: inputs and future funding opportunities within CLIMATE-KIC (BY Pamela Ragazzi, CLIMATE_KIC-Italy) and Other Funding Opportunities (by Marco Palma, Research Office of University of Bologna)

5. WORKSHOP

5a. WORKSHOP_Part1: SUMMARY OF FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

	GOAL	SCOPE	TYPE OF PARTNERS	FUNDING	NEXT CALL
LIFE	ACTIONS, IMPLEMENTATION, DEMONSTRATIONS & DISSEMINATION	EUROPE	ALL TYPES (GOVERNMENTAL, NGOS, RESEARCH & UNIVERSITIES, COMPANIES)	APPROX. 55% OF ALL COSTS (3-4 M€, 3-5 YEARS)	2 STAGES: APRIL 2020 1 STAGE: NOV 2020
INTERREG	TRANSNATIONAL COLLABORATION & EXCHANGE OF KNOWLEDGE. CHANGE DEPENDING ON THE CALL /REGION	INTERREG EUROPEAN REGIONS: - TRANSNATIONAL - CROSSBORDER - INTERREGIONAL - IPA	LOCAL /REGIONAL AUTHORITIES + PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS + UNIVERSITIES	1-2 M€, DEPENDS ON THE REGION (3-5 YEARS)	---
IUA	THEMATIC CALLS. URBAN ACTIONS	EUROPEAN CITIES	1 CITY + OTHER PARTNERS	80% (SIMILAR TO INTERREG)	12.12.2019
HORIZON2020	TRANSDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND INNOVATION	EU, EUROPE	UNIVERSITIES + COMPANIES/SMEs + LOCAL/REGIONAL AUTHORITIES	ALL COSTS, UP TO 10M€, 3-5 YEARS	13.2.2020
ERASMUS+	KNOWLEDGE ALLIANCES FOR EDUCATION & TRAINING	EU, EUROPE	UNIVERSITIES + COMPANIES/SMEs + NGOs + LOCAL/REGIONAL AUTHORITIES	< 0,5 M€, DEPENDS ON THE CALL, USUALLY ACTIONS, NO PERSONNEL COSTS	---
CLIMATE-KIC	NETWORKING, EDUCATION, TRAINING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE	EU, EUROPE	CLIMATE-KIC PARTNERS (LOCAL/REGIONAL AUTHORITIES, UNIVERSITIES, COMPANIES, ETC)	- DEEP DEMONSTRATIONS: 80%, N/A BUT TYPICALLY €100,000 TO € 500,000 PER YEAR (1-3 YEARS) - INNOVATION PROJECTS: 70-80%, €50,000 TO € 300,000 PER YEAR (1-3 YEARS)	-DEEP DEMONSTRATIONS: WAITING FOR INVITATION - INNOVATION PROJECTS: MARCH 2020
COST ACTIONS	NETWORKS FOR RESEARCH	EUROPE PAN-EUROPEAN	MAINLY UNIVERSITIES + RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS	---	---
URBACT	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTATION	NETWORKS OF EUROPEAN CITIES	CITIES	---	JANUARY 2020
SPAIN / IRELAND...	... SPECIFIC PROGRAMMES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE	NATIONAL	SEE CALLS	SEE CALLS	SEE CALLS
OTHER COMMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDENTIFY FUNDING PROGRAMMES AND CALLS FOR TOPICS HIGHLY RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION (E.G. SUSTAINABILITY, AGRICULTURE, ENERGY TRANSITIONS, ETC) REMEMBER THE IMPORTANCE TO CONSIDER WHO IS THE LEAD APPLICANT IN A CONSORTIUM (DIFFERENT COUNTRIES MIGHT HAVE DIFFERENT RATES OF SUCCESS) REMEMBER THAT PARTNERS FROM EASTERN EUROPE ARE USUALLY A PLUS IN EU APPLICATIONS AND THAT PARTNER FROM SOME COUNTRIES MIGHT BE QUITE STRATEGIC IN SOME FUNDING SCHEMES (E.G. NORWAY IN NORDIC CALLS) 				

LIFE	INTERREG	IOA	HORIZON 2020	FRASIMUS+	CLIMATE KIC	HORIZON EUROPE	SPAIN	IRELAND	COST ACTIONS	CONNECTIONS TO OTHER
ACTIONS IMPLEMENT DEMONST. DISSEM.	TRANSNATIONAL COOP. NETWORK	THEMATIC CALLS ACTIONS (URBAN)	RESEARCH INNOVATION (RIA)	KNOWLEDGE ALLIANCES EDUCATION TRAINING REGION AFFECS SUCCESS	NETWORKING INNOVATION EDUCATION DISSEMINATION	RESEARCH AND INNOVATION		NETWORKING TOPICS (RESEARCH)	Agiculture..	Community building...
EUROPE	CHANGE DEPENDING ON CALL/REGION KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER	SUPPLIES EUROPEAN CITY	UNIVERSITY COMPANIES LOCAL AUTH.	UNIVERSITIES NGOS COMPANIES INSTITUTIONS	EUROPE					
55%	REGION: affects the risk of success	CITY: not the morning	PROGRAMME LOCAL INFRASTR. 100%	NO PERSONNEL COSTS	CHECK DEEP DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS					
3-4. 10%	LOCAL REGIONAL PART: 1-2 ME (DEPENDING ON THE REGION) 3-5Y.	80% INTERREG	40 ME 3-5Y 13.02.2020		CLIMATE-KIC PARTNER: 200 KE INIT. 3-5 YME DEEP DEEP					
April 2020 - May		12.12.2019			OCT 2019 MARCH 2020					
								URBACT		
								ACTIONS IMPLEMENTATION		
								NETWORK OF EUROPEAN CITIES		
								CITIES		
								JANUARY 2020		
										EASTERN COUNTRIES - NORWAY

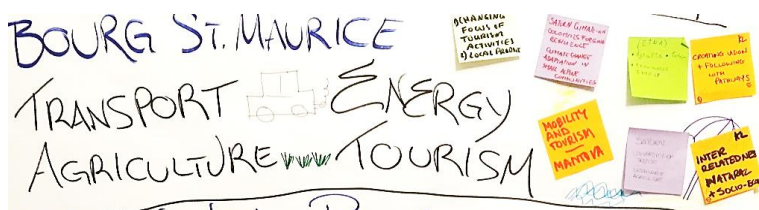
Figure: Table of Funding opportunities co-produced by the participants after the morning presentations. The table includes for each funding scheme GOAL / GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE / TYPES OF PARTNERS / FUNDING AND ELIGIBLE COSTS / NEXT CALL

5b. WORKSHOP_Part2: CLUSTERS WITHIN THE AELCLIC PROJECT

5b.1. Inputs from other Pilot Landscapes Image per Pilot Landscape

TARENDAISE VALLEY (France)

TARENDAISE VALLEY



COMMENTS FROM OTHER PILOT LANDSCAPES:

BOLOGNA_NOMISMA: CHANGING FOCUS ON TOURISM ACTIVITIES + LOCAL PRODUCTS

ETNA: AGRICULTURE + TOURISM + RENEWABLE ENERGY

MANTOVA: MOBILITY & TOURISM

BERTRA DUNES + NU_IRELAND-GALWAY: CREATING VISION + FOLLOWING WITH PATHWAYS / TINTERRELATEDNESS NATURAL + SOCIO-ECON SYSTEMS

SATURN_UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

SATURN_CLIMATE KIC: DEEP DEMONSTRATION DOLOMITES FORGING RESILIENCE (CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPATTION ON SMALL ALPINE COMMUNITIES)

AALTO UNIVERSITY: SYNERGIES WITH ALT PIRINEU

PARC NATURAL ALT PIRINEU (Catalonia, Spain)



COMMENTS FROM OTHER PILOT LANDSCAPES:

TARENDAISE: VISION DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE + BIODIVERSITY (BEAR, WOLF...)

MANTOVA: URBAN FOREST

BERTRA DUNES + NU_IRELAND-GALWAY: HOW DO CLIMATE ACTIONS ALIGN WITH PARK'S ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES?

SATURN_UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

AALTO UNIVERSITY: SYNERGIES WITH TARENDAISE. EXPLORE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES (IN IMPACTS AND SOLUTIONS). CONNECTION WITH DEEP DEMONSTRATION _DOLOMITES FORGING RESILIENT REGIONS

TORNIO RIVER VALLEY (Finland)



COMMENTS FROM OTHER PILOT LANDSCAPES:

BOLOGNA_BONIFICA RENANA: LINK BETWEEN AGRICULTURE & WATER MANAGEMENT + COLLECTIVE AGRICULTURE

BOLOGNA_NOMISMA: ENERGY EFFICIENT STEEL PLANT UNIV. OF BOLOGNA: WATER MANAGEMENT

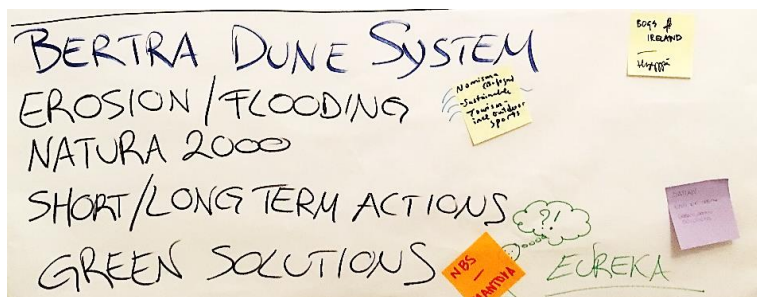
ETNA: CONNECTION BETWEEN IMPROVING AGRICULTURE AND FLOODS PROBLEM

MANTOVA: LANDSCAPE CLIMATE PLAN

BERTRA DUNES + NU_IRELAND-GALWAY: HOW WERE OPPORTUNITIES IDENTIFIED? WHAT WAS THE BASE SATEKEHOLDERS KNOWLEDGE AND WHAT WAS THE SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE?

SATURN_UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

BERTRA DUNE SYSTEM (Ireland)



COMMENTS FROM OTHER PILOT LANDSCAPES:

HYYPÄ: IRISH BOGS AND FINNISH BOGS
BOLOGNA_NOMISMA: SUSTAINABLE TOURISM INCLUDING OUTDOOR SPORTS
MANTOVA: NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS
SATURN_UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO: URBAN GREEN SOLUTIONS
AALTO UNIVERSITY: PREDICTIVE MODELS LINKING SEA, DUNES AND VEGETATION DYNAMICS + EFFECT OF VISITORS

HYYPÄ RIVER VALLEY (Finland)



COMMENTS FROM OTHER PILOT LANDSCAPES:

SERRES D'ANCOSA: AGRICULTURAL MATRIX AND RURAL COMMUNITIES
TARENTEISE: LOCAL POWER GENERATION
BOLOGNA_NOMISMA: SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
UNIBO: CIRCULAR ECONOMY
MANTOVA: GOOD LIVING & FOOD
SATURN_UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE + LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION
SATURN_CLIMATE KIC: DEVELOPING LOCAL FOOD NETWORKS AT URBAN-RURAL FRINGE
BERTRA DUNES: RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT (BIO)

SERRES D'ANCOSA (Catalonia, Spain)



COMMENTS FROM OTHER PILOT LANDSCAPES:

BOLOGNA_BONIFICA RENANA: WATER QUALITY AND MANAGEMENT
MANTOVA: URBAN FORESTS
SATURN_CLIMATE KIC + EDMUND MACH FOUNDATION: DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN (ALPINE) FORESTED LANDSCAPES
BERTRA DUNES + NU_Ireland-GALWAY: ARE FIRE PREVENTION ACTIONS A BURDEN ON FARM INCOME? HOW ARE FARMERS COMPENSATED?
AALTO UNIVERSITY: MEDITERRANEAN RURAL AREAS ARE CRITICAL. POSSIBLE COLLABORATION WITH ETNA PILOT LANDSCAPE

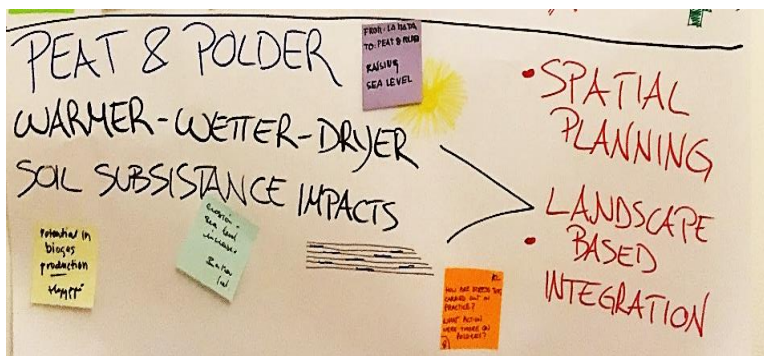
ETNA LANDSCAPE (Italy)



COMMENTS FROM OTHER PILOT LANDSCAPES:

BOLOGNA_NOMISMA: TROPICAL AGRICULTURE & BIODIVERSITY
MANTOVA: GREEN INNOVATION
TARENTEISE: TRAFFIC CONGESTIONS OF TOURISM STREAMS
HYYPÄ: COMMON INTERESTS WITH HYYPÄ?
SATURN_EDMUND MACH FOUNDATION: INNOVATION/ADAPATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES
AALTO UNIVERSITY: MEDITERRANEAN RURAL AREAS ARE CRITICAL. POSSIBLE COLLABORATION WITH SERRES D'ANCOSA

PEAT AND POLDER LANDSCAPES OF HOLLAND (The Netherlands)



COMMENTS FROM OTHER PILOT LANDSCAPES:

LA MATA-TORREVIEJA: SEA LEVEL RAISE
HYYPÄ: POTENTIAL IN BIOGAS PRODUCTION
BERTRA DUNES: EROSION SEA LEVEL INCREASES
BERTRA DUNES + NU_IRELAND-GALWAY: HOW ARE STRESS TESTS CARRIED OUT IN PRACTICE?. WHAT ACTIONS WERE THERE ON POLDERS?
AALTO UNIVERSITY: THIS IS A CRUCIAL PILOT LANDSCAPE DUE TO ITS EXTREME SENSITIVITY TO SEA AND WATER FLUCTUATIONS. PROBABLY IT COULD BE CONNECTED TO OTHER LANDSCAPES WITH INTENSE WATER MANAGEMENT (HUERTA DE VALENCIA?)

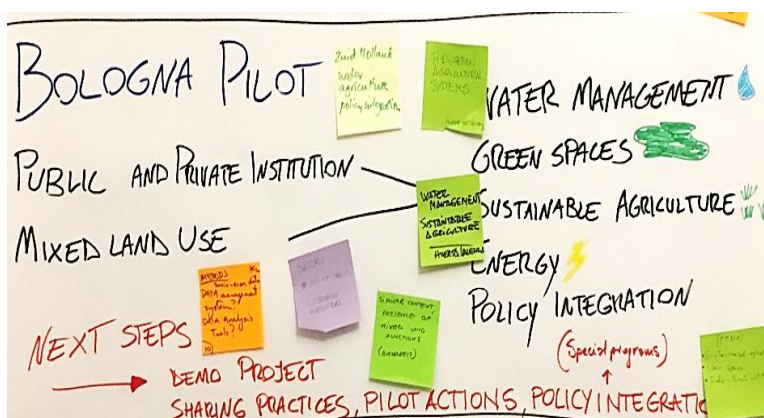
HUERTA DE VALENCIA (Comunidad Valenciana, Spain)



COMMENTS FROM OTHER PILOT LANDSCAPES:

BOLOGNA_BONIFICA RENANA: WATER MANAGEMENT (QUANTITY AND QUALITY)
MANTOVA: ALSO UNESCO HERITAGE SITE
MANTOVA: WATER POLLUTION
HYYPÄ: AGRICULTURE AND WATER MANAGEMENT
SATURN_CLIMATE KIC: DEVELOPING AGRO-LANDSCAPE ADAPATION STRATEGIES FOR URBAN-RURAL FRINGES
BERTRA DUNES + NU_IRELAND-GALWAY: HOW DOES THE AGRICULTURAL PLAN ALIGN WITH CAP? AND WITH THE CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES FOR THE AREA?
BERTRA DUNES + NU_IRELAND-GALWAY: WHAT EXAMPLES OF ACTIONS DID THEY DEVELOP? DID THEY AFFECT THE PROFITABILITY?
AALTO UNIVERSITY: THIS LANDSCAPE CAN BE CONNECTED TO MANY OTHER PILOT LANDSCAPES. CONSIDER THE RICE FIELDS OF THE ABUFERA / CONNECTIONS TO POLDER AND PEAT LANDSCAPES (WATER INFRASTRUCTURED LANDSCAPES) / CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE DUNES OF EL SALER AND BERTRA DUNES SYSTEM?, CONNECTIONS TO BOLOGNA AGRICULTURAL FRINGE?

NORTH EASTERN URBAN FRINGE BOLOGNA (Italy)



COMMENTS FROM OTHER PILOT LANDSCAPES:

HUERTA DE VALENCIA: PERIURBAN AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM / WATER MANAGEMENT / SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE
BUCHAREST: SIMILAR CONTEXT MIX OF LAND USES & FUNCTIONS
ETNA: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, PUBLIC-PRIVATE COLLABORATIONS E SITE
ZUID HOLLAND (PEAT AND POLDER LANDSCAPES): WATER AGRICULTURE AND POLICY INTEGRATION
BERTRA DUNES + NU_IRELAND-GALWAY: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA. DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND DATA ANALYSIS TOOLS
SATURN_UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE
AALTO UNIVERSITY: CONNECTIONS TO OTHER PERI-URBAN AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS (SOUTH HOLLAND AND VALENCIA)

BARCELONA METROPOLITAN AREA, RIU BESÒS (Catalonia, Spain)



COMMENTS FROM OTHER PILOT LANDSCAPES:

BARCELONA METROPOLITAN AREA: IMPROVE HEALTH / BALANCE PUBLIC USE AND NATURAL PUBLIC / CONSIDER COASTAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT

BARCELONA METROPOLITAN AREA: WORK WITH AND FOR THE GREEN-BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE

LA MATA - TORREVIEJA: TERRITORIAL IDENTITY GOVERNANCE

UNIBO: POSSIBLE CONNECTIONS ON THE "RIVER" TOPIC WITH MANTOVA

MANTOVA: RIVER CONTRACT

HYYPÄ: BIOCHAR AS A SOLUTION FOR DROUGHT PREVENTION

ZUID HOLLAND (PEAT AND POLDER LANDSCAPES):

ROTTERDAM: INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE, HEAT WAVE, TERRITORIAL IDENTITY

BUCHAREST: SYNERGY BETWEEN MAIN THEMES. ESPECIALLY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

MALMI DISTRICT OF HELSINKI: POSSIBILITY TO COMBINE METROPOLITAN PLANNING, A CITY PROGRAMME FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION AND THE RENOVATION/DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN AREAS

AALTO UNIVERSITY: THIS PILOT HAS THE POTENTIAL TO BE CONNECTED WITH MANY OTHERS SINCE IT ADDRESSES MANY SCALES (REGIONAL, URBAN, SITE) SCOPES (PERI URBAN + NEW URBAN AREA) AND COMBINES RIVER AND SEA DYNAMICS

LA MATA-TORREVIEJA (Comunidad Valenciana, Spain)



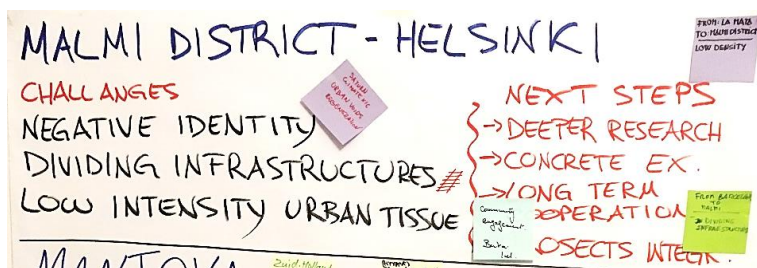
COMMENTS FROM OTHER PILOT LANDSCAPES:

BARCELONA METROPOLITAN AREA: HEALTH, URBAN PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE

SATURN UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

AALTO UNIVERSITY: THIS PILOT LANDSCAPE IS CRUCIAL. IT PROVIDES AN EXAMPLE OF A TOURISTIC AND SEASONAL AREA WITH DIFFERENT BUILDING TIPOLOGIES (FROM DETACHED HOUSING TO BLOCKS OF TOURISTIC APARTMENTS)... INCLUDE OTHER EXAMPLES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN?

MALMI DISTRICT (Finland)



COMMENTS FROM OTHER PILOT LANDSCAPES:

BARCELONA METROPOLITAN AREA: DIVIDING INFRASTRUCTURES

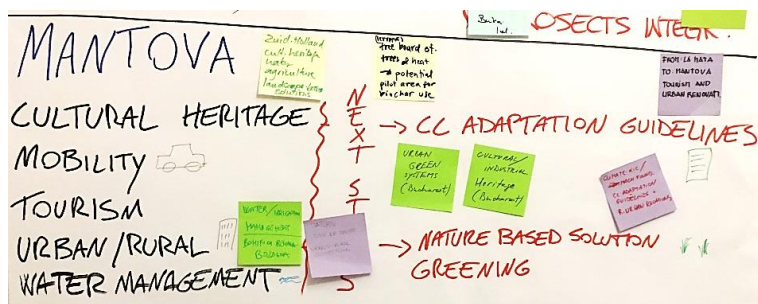
SATURN CLIMATE KIC: URBAN VOIDS REGENERATION

LA MATA-TORREVIEJA: LOW DENSITY URBAN FABRICS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

BERTRA DUNE SYSTEM: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

AALTO UNIVERSITY: AALTO UNIVERSITY: BARCELONA: POSSIBILITY TO COMBINE METROPOLITAN PLANNING, A CITY PROGRAMME FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION AND THE RENOVATION/DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN AREAS

MANTOVA CITY CENTER (Italy)



COMMENTS FROM OTHER PILOT LANDSCAPES:

ZUID HOLLAND (PEAT AND POLDER LANDSCAPES):

CULTURAL HERITAGE / WATER ENGINEERING /
LANDSCAPE BASED SOLUTIONS

BOLOGNA_BONIFICA RENANA: WATER IRRIGATION AND
MANAGEMENT

LA MATA-TORREVIEJA: TOURISM AND URBAN
RENOVATION

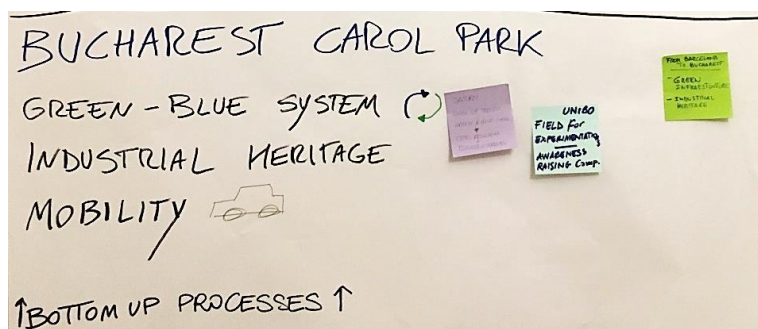
BUCHAREST: URBAN GREEN SYSTEMS / CULTURAL-
INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

SATURN_UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO: RURAL-URBAN
CONNECTIONS

SATURN_CLIMATE KIC+ MACH FOUNDATION: CLIMATE
CHANGE ADAPTATION: GUIDELINES + RURAL-URBAN
RELATIONS

HYYPÄ: POTENTIAL AREA FOR BIOCHAR USE (TREES &
HEAT)

CAROL PARK OF BUCHAREST (Romania)



COMMENTS FROM OTHER PILOT LANDSCAPES:

BARCELONA: GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE + INDUSTRIAL
HERITAGE

UNIBO: FIELD OF EXPERIMENTATION / AWARENESS
RAISING CAMPAIGN

SATURN_UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO: GREEN & BLUE
INFRASTRUCTURE > URBAN RESILIENCE + ECOSYSTEM
SERVICES

AALTO UNIVERSITY: POTENTIAL AREA FOR BIOCHAR USE
(TREES & HEAT)

5b.2. Clustering criteria

The following Clustering Criteria were proposed and voted for the representatives of the Pilot Sites:

- CRITERION 1: Rural / Periurban / Urban (7 votes)
- CRITERION 2: Strategic Plans / Thematic or Detailed Plans / Actions & Pilot projects (8 votes)
- CRITERION 3: Advanced in Climate Change Adaptation / Activating Climate Change Adaptation (no votes)

5b.3. Proposed clusters

After deciding to organize the clusters around the CRITERION 2, the Pilot Landscapes were distributed as follows. It was also indicated that the CRITERION1 might also be useful to subdivide the clusters according to their rural, periurban or urban character.

CLUSTER 1_LANDSCAPE STRATEGIC PLANS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (LACAPS)	CLUSTER 2_LANDSCAPE THEMATIC/DETAILED PLANS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	CLUSTER 3_LANDSCAPE BASED SOLUTIONS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (PILOT ACTIONS)
PILOT LANDSCAPES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barcelona Metropolitan Area_River Besòs (ES) La Mata-Torre Vieja (ES) Parc Natural Alt Pirineu (ES) Serres D'Ancosa (ES) Tornio River Valley (FI) Malmi District (FI) Carol Park_Bucharest (RO) 	PILOT LANDSCAPES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North-Eastern Urban Fringe Bologna (IT) Etna Landscape (IT) Huerta de Valencia (ES) Serres D'Ancosa (ES) 	PILOT LANDSCAPES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hyppa River Valley (FI) Peatland and Polder Landscapes of Holland (NE) Mantova City Center (IT) Bertra Dune Systems (FI) Tarentaise Valley (FR)
<p>This cluster includes a mix of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> URBAN-PERIURBAN: Barcelona-River Besòs; La Mata-Torre Vieja, Malmi District and Carol Park of Bucharest (ES, FI and RO) NATURAL & RURAL LANDSCAPES: Tornio river valley (boreal climate), Alt Pirineu (alpine climate) and Serres D'Ancosa (Mediterranean climate) (ES, FI) <p>This cluster is geographically and climatically quite diverse</p>	<p>This cluster includes a mix of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PERIURBAN: Urban Fringe Bologna; Huerta de Valencia (IT, ES) NATURAL & RURAL LANDSCAPES: Etna Landscape, and Serres D'Ancosa (both Mediterranean climate) (IT, ES) <p>This cluster is concentrated in Mediterranean pilot landscapes</p>	<p>This cluster includes a mix of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> URBAN: Mantova (IT) PERIURBAN: Peatland and Polder Landscapes of Holland (NE) NATURAL & RURAL LANDSCAPES: Hyppa river valley (boreal climate), Tarentaise (valley alpine climate) and Bertra Dunes System (Atlantic climate) (FI, FR, IR) <p>With the exemption of Mantova, this cluster is predominantly rural or semirural (NE). This cluster is geographically and climatically quite diverse</p>

5.c. WORKSHOP_Part3: JOINT WORK WITHIN THE CLUSTERS "HOW TO ADVANCE IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION?"

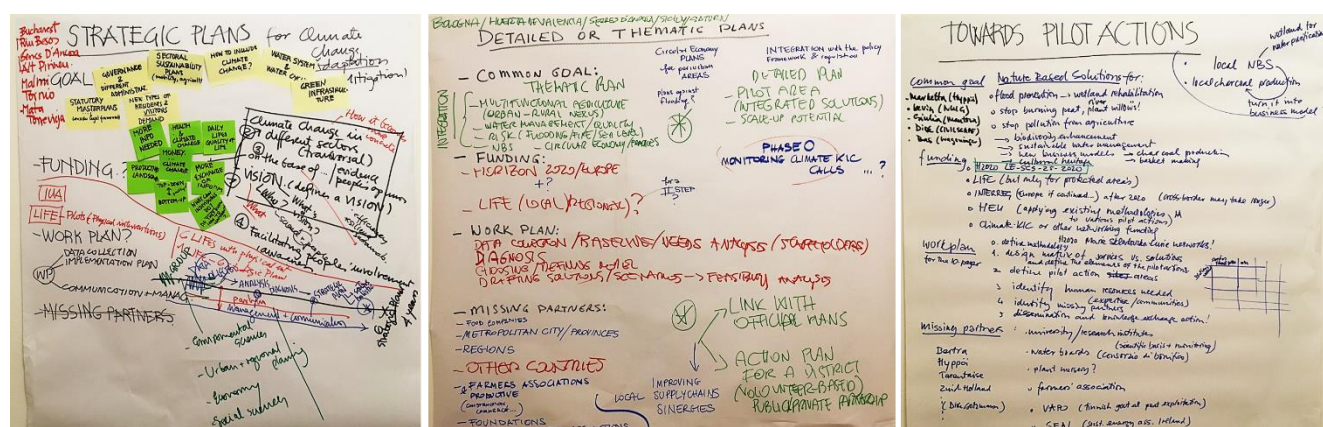


Figure: Joint work within the clusters "how to advance in climate change adaptation?"

1_ LANDSCAPE STRATEGIC PLANS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (LACAPs)	2_ LANDSCAPE THEMATIC/DETAILED PLANS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	3_ LANDSCAPE BASED SOLUTIONS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (PILOT ACTIONS)
DISCUSSION FACILITATED BY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aalto University 	DISCUSSION FACILITATED BY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> University of Bologna Polytechnic University of Valencia 	DISCUSSION FACILITATED BY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> University of Wageningen
PILOT LANDSCAPES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barcelona Met. Area_Besòs (ES) La Mata-Torreveja (ES) Parc Natural Alt Pirineu (ES) Serres D'Ancosa (ES) Tornio River Valley (FI) Malmi District (FI) Carol Park_Bucharest (RO) 	PILOT LANDSCAPES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Fringe Bologna (IT) Etna Landscape (IT) Huerta de Valencia (ES) Serres D'Ancosa (ES) 	PILOT LANDSCAPES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hyppa River Valley (FI) Peatland and Polder Landscapes of Holland (NE) Mantova City Center (IT) Bertra Dune Systems (FI) Tarentaise Valley (FR)
OTHER PARTNERS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SATURN CLIMATE-KIC City of Helsinki 	OTHER PARTNERS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SATURN CLIMATE-KIC 	OTHER PARTNERS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NUIG (IR)
GOAL: INTEGRATED VISION FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (BASED IN AELCLIC_PATHFINDER?) . BASED IN SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE AND PEOPLE'S OPINIONS & VALUES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SCOPE: Integrative + Sectoral (integrating Climate Change Adaptation in sectoral sustainability plans: agriculture, energy, mobility) TOPICS: Strategic Topics: Water Cycle, Green Infrastructure, Quality of Life & Health, Multifunctional and Productive landscapes...? GOVERNANCE, IMPLEMENTABILITY, LEGITIMACY and FEASIBILITY: Consider existing/new models of governance (connecting top-down and bottom up approaches), consider official/statutory Plans, consider economic feasibility VISIONARY: new ways of life and new demands, new types of residents and visitors INFORMATION, AWARENESS and INVOLVEMENT: generating and sharing knowledge on Climate Change Adaptation, promoting awareness raising, facilitating coordinated decisions and actions from individuals, groups and public/private sector 	GOAL for THEMATIC PLAN: CIRCULAR ECONOMY PLANS FOR PERIURBAN AREAS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multifunctional Agriculture (urban.rural nexus) Water management/quality Risks (flooding, fire, sea level) Circular economy / practices Nature Based Solutions GOAL for DETAILED PLAN: INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS FOR A PILOT AREA (with a scale-up potential) + integration with the policy framework and regulations + Action Plan for a District (volunteering base and public/private partnership)	GOAL: LANDSCAPE BASED SOLUTIONS FOR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood prevention (river rehabilitation) Stop pollution from agriculture New business models Local charcoal production Sustainable Water Management Biodiversity enhancement...
AIMED FUNDING: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 LIFE for all the Pilot landscapes (producing a set of strategic plans) 1 LIFE for 1-2 Pilot landscapes (Strategic Plans + Pilot actions) CLIMATE-KIC_Deep Demonstrations H2020 (reinforce research component) 3 Interregs by regions (Nordic, Spain, Romania)? 	AIMED FUNDING: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> H2020_Europe LIFE (local/regional) for as second step Innovation Project CLIMATE-KIC 	AIMED FUNDING: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> H2020 (LE-SC5-25-20202) LIFE (but only for protected areas) INTERREG (Europe if continued), after 2020 (cross-border might take longer) HEU (applying existing methodologies to various pilot actions) Climate-KIC or other networking funding



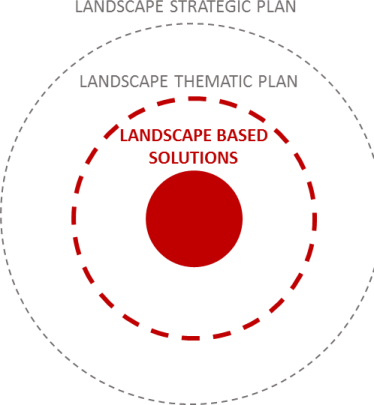
<p>WORK PLAN:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CONSTITUTION OF GROUP 2. ANALYSIS: Data production and Collection 3. DIAGNOSIS 4. STRATEGIC PLAN (Integrated model connecting holistic and sectoral sub plans) 5. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING PLAN <p>During the whole project: COMMUNICATION, MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLANS</p>	<p>WORK PLAN:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Data collection 7. Baseline 8. Analysis + Stakeholders 9. Diagnosis 10. Choosing / Defining Model 11. Drafting Solutions / Scenarios (Feasibility Study) 	<p>WORK PLAN:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define methodology 2. Design matrix of services versus solutions and define the elements of the pilot actions 3. Define pilot action areas 4. Identify human resources needed (expertise, communities) 5. Identify missing partners 6. Dissemination and knowledge exchange actions
<p>MISSING PARTNERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experts in Environmental Sciences • Experts in Social Sciences • Experts in Economic Sciences • Experts in Sustainability Sciences • Experts in Integrative Regional and Urban Planning • Experts in modelling • PER PILOT LANDSCAPE: Partners to increase the representativeness, legitimacy and of the local network 	<p>MISSING PARTNERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food companies • Metropolitan cities /provinces • Regions • Other countries (now only ES and IT) • Farmers and Production Associations (construction, commerce) • Foundations and Environmental Associations 	<p>MISSING PARTNERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University/research Institutes (scientific basis + monitoring) • Water Boards • Plant Nurseries • Farmers associations • VAPO (Finnish governmental peat exploitation) • SEAI: Sustainable Energy Association of Ireland)
<p>COMMENTS from PARTICIPANTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metropolitan Area of Barcelona: A strategic Plan can be understood as a holistic plan or as a plan that detects strategic themes and defines afterwards actions or proposals on them 	<p>COMMENTS from PARTICIPANTS:</p>	<p>COMMENTS from PARTICIPANTS:</p>
<p>COMMENTS from AELCLIC PARTNERS:</p>	<p>COMMENTS from AELCLIC PARTNERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same theme for all the Pilots or different themes in each of them? (e.g: circular cycles of water in all of them? or circular cycles: water, fire, agriculture,...) (Aalto) 	<p>COMMENTS from AELCLIC PARTNERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentrate in Rural Issues? (WUR) • Missing Rural Mediterranean (Aalto)
<p>SCOPE and/or SCALE:</p> 	<p>SCOPE and/or SCALE:</p> 	<p>SCOPE and/or SCALE:</p> 



Figure: Members of the Clusters defining their joint goals, funding opportunities, and work plans (Left: cluster 1_Landscape Strategic Plans for Climate Change Adaptation (LACAPs), Center: cluster 2_Landscape Thematic/Detailed Plans for Climate Change Adaptation; Right: cluster 3_Landscape Based Solutions for Climate Change Adaptation (Pilot Actions))



Figure: Members of the Clusters presenting their joint goals, funding opportunities, and work plans (Left: cluster 1_Landscape Strategic Plans for Climate Change Adaptation (LACAPs), Center: cluster 2_Landscape Thematic/Detailed Plans for Climate Change Adaptation; Right: cluster 3_Landscape Based Solutions for Climate Change Adaptation (Pilot Actions))

6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1 GENERAL COMMENTS ABOUT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGENDA

- The International Workshop counted with the participation of all the academic partners of the AELCLIC project (4), 3 out of 5 non-academic partners, 6 out of 8 active Third Parties, 9 out of 15 Pilot Landscapes, representatives from the SATURN project and presenters from Climate-KIC Italy and the International Research Office of the University of Bologna.
- The International Meeting was designed to achieve the following four main goals:
 - EXCHANGING EXPERIENCES on the AELCLIC activities developed in each Pilot Landscape
 - NETWORKING: Identifying potential partners for future projects based on the works and results produced during the AELCLIC project
 - EXPLORING FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES AND CO-DEFINING POTENTIAL PROJECTS.
 - PROVIDING NEW INFORMATION FOR THE FINAL OUTPUTS OF THE AELCLIC PROJECT. These final outputs will mainly include a comparative and explanatory analysis of the results in each Pilot Landscape (factors affecting the type and quality of the produced results) and a set Guidelines for the conformation of European Local Networks for Climate Change Adaptation.
- The three first goals were expected to be achieved through the proposed activities. The fourth goal will be achieved through the systematic analysis of the results of the AELCLIC in the Pilot Landscapes and of the presentations submitted by the representatives of the Pilot Landscapes
- The morning session consisted of presentations explaining the works developed in each Work Package,
- 15 short presentations with a local reflection about the activities developed during the AELCLIC project in each AELCLIC Pilot Landscape and two presentations about Funding opportunities, both within Climate-KIC

and in other European programmes. The whole morning session lasted 1 hour and 40 minutes more than expected. Because of that, the lunch break was shortened to 45 minutes and the afternoon workshop to 3 hours (instead of 4).

- The big number of presentations in the morning session made difficult to have time for questions and answers except in the part about funding opportunities. However, the morning session provided the crucial and basic information for the workshop that took place in the afternoon.
- The afternoon workshop included three collective tasks that were developed with the full involvement of the participants:
 - (1) Mapping together funding opportunities and understanding,
 - (2) Exploring clusters and new alliances within the AELCLIC network, and
 - (3) Sketching within the above mentioned clusters potential future projects to advance in Climate Change Adaptation.

6.2. ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PLANNED GOALS:

- **EXCHANGING EXPERIENCES:** Well achieved. However, having time for questions and for resting would have permitted a deeper understanding of the information presented by the local representatives of each Pilot Landscape
- **NETWORKING:** Well achieved. The lunch break and, specially, the afternoon workshop were essential to achieve the networking goal
- **EXPLORING FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES AND CO-DEFINING POTENTIAL PROJECTS:** Well achieved. The presentations by the CLIMATE-KIC expert and by the expert from the International Research Office of the University of Bologna were essential to understand the feasibility of continuing working in the CLIMATE-KIC programme and to explore other funding opportunities. The collective generation of a synthetic table with all the presented funding opportunities was very useful to understand the different funding possibilities and to explore them as part of the co-definition of potential projects within the clusters generated during the second task of the workshop.
- The Pilot Landscapes were clustered according to the criterion based on the type of Planning or Design (Strategic Planning, Thematic Planning or Pilot Projects). However, the second criterion (Rural/Periurban/Urban character) might still be relevant to subdivide or regroup the Pilot Landscapes in order to generate more operative clusters. In general, it would be important to consider:
 - Whether the Cluster wants to work in a Regional (e.g. Nordic or Mediterranean) or in a European level. This would influence the ideal location of the Pilot Landscapes included in the cluster.
 - Whether there is a clear predominance of urban, rural and periurban landscapes and if this affects the required inputs, needed processes and expected outputs within the Cluster
 - Whether the Pilot Landscapes included in each cluster have very different levels of expertise in Climate Change Adaptation/Mitigation and, if that is the case, how can all the Pilots benefit from their future collaboration.
- It is agreed that the academic partners of the AELCLIC project will process the produced information and will contact the Pilot landscapes to continue working in Climate Change Adaptation. This continuation will be based: (1) in the results of the AELCLIC pathfinder in each Pilot landscape, (2) in the proposals developed jointly by the representatives of Pilot Landscapes during the International Meeting of Bologna, and (3) in the discussions and new findings that the AELCLIC partners will develop during the last part of the Pathfinder project.
- After the workshop, all the participants understood better the potentials behind each cluster and it became also more evident the main weakness in each of them. Therefore, it would be advisable:
 - To analyse more systematically the composition of each cluster and detect possible barriers (missing partners, different expectations, etc.) to achieve their goals
 - To reopen the Clusters and to give to the Pilot Landscapes the possibility of joining more than one cluster

- In particular, there are some potential synergies between Pilot Landscapes that were not discussed or considered:
 - **Mediterranean Rural landscapes:** They will be extremely affected by Climate Change (Etna Landscapes, Serres D'Ancosa)
 - **Water-Infrastructure Landscapes:** The Peat and Polder Landscapes of Holland and the Huerta+Rice fields of Valencia are very sensitive to water and sea level fluctuations and have both complex water infrastructures
 - **Coastal systems:** Bertra Dunes and Dunes of El Saler Natural Park (near the Huerta de Valencia). Torrevieja can also be partially connected
 - **Periurban agricultural landscapes:** Bologna, Huerta de Valencia, Peatlands and Polder Landscapes of South Holland
 - **Urban Areas:** Have usually more advanced plans for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation. Barcelona offers a Pilot crossing different scales, landscape types and incorporating river and coastal dynamics. Mantova is interested in some specific themes connected to Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation. Helsinki can offer a City Programme and some Pilot actions at different scales (districts, sites, etc.). Bucharest can be a strategic partner in Eastern Europe. Torrevieja adds a critical "summer resort" urban fabric to the discussion. The presence of a Dutch city like Rotterdam would be crucial
- Furthermore, the Pilot Landscapes are free and welcome to use the produced information according to their own interests, for instance developing independently funding applications, incorporating the results in their own planning tools or generating new alliances with other partners.