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## Information and findings from the local networks

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# AELCLIC Pathfinder project **DELIVERABLE 4**

Information and findings from the  
local networks

16 December 2019



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## Table of contents

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>p. 2</b>
<b>Summary of the conclusions of the Deliverables 1, 2 &amp; 3</b>	<b>p. 2</b>
<b>Comparison between the Deliverables 1, 2 &amp; 3 and the results of the Bologna International Meeting</b>	<b>p. 7</b>
<b>Conclusions</b>	<b>p. 14</b>
 <b>APPENDIX:</b>	 <b>p.15</b>
<b>AECLIC International Meeting Bologna (13.11.2019) Minutes</b>	

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## INTRODUCTION

The AELCLIC-Pathfinder project defines, tests and disseminates proactive and catalysing models for the configuration of regional/local networks with the social, financial, administrative and technical capacity to co-define in the future Landscape Adaption Plans to Climate Change (LACAPs hereafter).

The present deliverable provides on its first chapter a summary of the conclusions of all the previously generated deliverables:

- Deliverable 1: Generation of Local Networks and Co-Definition of Work Plans
- Deliverable 2: Co-identification of Climate Change Impacts, Opportunities, Solutions and Obstacles
- Deliverable 3: Co-Definition of Programmatic Documents and Inputs for Future LACAPs

The second chapter relates those conclusions with the main findings from the AELCLIC International Meeting, which took place in Bologna (Italy) on the 13<sup>th</sup> of November 2019. It is based on the minutes prepared by Aalto University, which are attached in the appendix.

This deliverable is also displayed in the WEB of the project (<https://aelcllicpathfinder.com/results>), along with all the previously cited minutes and deliverables.

## SUMMARY OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE DELIVERABLES 1, 2 & 3

### **Generation of AELCLIC local networks and co-definition of work-plans in every pilot landscape**

The aim of the AELCLIC Deliverable 1 (available in the “Results” section of the web, <https://aelcllicpathfinder.com/results>) was to reflect on the methods, processes and results for the creation of AELCLIC local networks and co-definition of work-plans in all the pilot landscapes of the AELCLIC project.

The flexible approach followed in the AELCLIC project regarding work-plans definition or local networks generation was considered one of the key outcomes that could be taken into account in the development of future projects, in the preparation of future LACAPS, or in the integration of Climate Change Adaptation inputs into other plans or strategies. Moreover, the knowledge and experience gained have proven their potential and scalability for other landscapes and regions. The main shortcomings and barriers, reasons for success and lessons learnt during this process are detailed in the Deliverable 1.

LACAPs should be flexible tools, not rigid roadmaps, in order to be able to evolve and adjust to local landscapes, to their socio-economic, political, cultural and biophysical contexts, to new types of knowledge, to new policies or to the new societal demands. Therefore, at least at landscape level, it is considered that a flexible approach to the preparation of the LACAP’s structure can be also crucial for its future success.

In each pilot landscape, the AELCLIC project has identified a wide range of impacts or opportunities due to climate change, has considered different types of stakeholders and governance systems, and has responded to plans or projects approved or under preparation, while dealing with a great variety of issues. Therefore, it was clear from the beginning of the project that its ultimate result

could not be a universal LACAP model to be applied in every landscape but a flexible model that could address different issues and challenges by considering not only their root causes but also the way they are perceived or can be managed by each specific local community.

If each landscape requires a different LACAP, then each LACAP itself needs a different structure and a different work-plan to create it. The process of adaptation of landscapes to climate change itself has to be flexible and it is not enough to define a flexible workplan, or a flexible LACAP, if both are constructed without the involvement of local stakeholders.

In the AELCLIC project, the local networks have been responsible of building the process as well as defining the programmatic contents of future LACAPS, in such a way that the adaptation plans do not respond only to the climate that characterizes or will characterize the studied landscapes, but also to their people and their interests.

Thus, the integration of different types of stakeholders was considered essential to provide diversity and legitimacy to the discussions and proposals developed by the network. This legitimacy was based in the inclusive, transparent, open and democratic functioning of the local network and in the participation of key stakeholders already empowered by the local communities to represent them (e.g. local or regional authorities). In addition, the composition of the local networks was expected to provide multiples types of knowledge and to integrate the complementary, converging or opposing interests required to plan and manage the adaptation and evolution of local landscapes to climate change.

Moreover, the diverse composition of the networks was paramount to ensure the implementability of the decisions made by the local network. On this point, it was crucial to count with the participation of local and regional administrations, public bodies, private companies, sector and business associations, entrepreneurs and representatives from the civil society, since the dialogue and cooperation between these groups is essential to develop and implement systemic actions, generate synergies as well as identify and solve potential conflicts.

Overall, through the successive workshops and discussions implemented in each pilot landscape, the AELCLIC project was expected to test the potential of the landscape concept as an inclusive platform to promote new models of governance for Climate Change Adaptation by integrating public and private initiatives as well as top-down and bottom-up approaches. This idea is rooted in the European Landscape Convention (2000), in which the landscape is defined as “an area perceived by people whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”, as well as in the approach of the authors of the deliverables to the landscape, conceived as a socio-ecological, dynamic and adaptive system. Furthermore, thanks to the local networks and the bottom-up project approach, people’s perception was incorporated in the works developed during the AELCLIC project, and hopefully in the way in which these works could continue in the future.

### **Co-identification of Climate Change impacts, opportunities, solutions and obstacles**

The AELCLIC Deliverable 2 (also available in the AELCLIC web) compiled the results from the workshops held in all leading and multiplier pilot landscapes in order to co-define strategic topics to address Climate Change Adaptation and co-identify Climate Change impacts, opportunities, solutions and obstacles in the defined topics.

This co-identification of impacts was activated through a joint review of the climate change

impacts identified by the European Environmental Agency and by other national, regional or local sources. In addition, in the Deliverable 2, these impacts were connected with the ones listed in the IPCC Report AR5 Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability.

Various conclusions regarding those aspects were drawn from the large variety of findings in the various pilot landscapes and were analysed from the perspective of the feasibility, legitimacy, relation to governance models and relation to existing policies of the derived programmatic documents and inputs for future LACAPs.

Firstly, the main findings of the AELCLIC PATHFINDER concerned the impacts of climate change on the landscape and the opportunities to overcome the negative effects of climate change:

- The impacts of climate change on the landscape are felt strongly by local communities in the 15 AELCLIC-pilot landscapes all over Europe;
- The continuing climate change is perceived as a strong threat for environmental, economic and societal sustainability, including the future of agriculture, forestry, tourism, ecosystem functioning, public health in urban environments, wellbeing and quality of life;
- At the same time, many opportunities are identified to adapt to and to mitigate climate change. In some pilot landscapes Climate Change is also perceived as a source of potential opportunities;
- Generally, local solutions are preferred, and many ideas were put forward to organise climate adaptation and mitigation at a local or regional scale;
- The support of both market mechanisms and national/international public policies is generally perceived as largely insufficient;
- Incentives to foster the identification of funding opportunities for climate-friendly solutions should be promoted more strongly by the regional and national authorities.

In most pilot landscapes it is possible to find references to governmental climate policies, but these references were generally insufficiently formulated, and were seldom accompanied by adequate budgets to support their implementation at local or regional scales.

From the perspective of legitimacy, the information produced in the AELCLIC workshops was an activator for the development of future Plans or for the incorporation of the AELCLIC outcomes in other Spatial or Sectorial Plans. These plans will be expected to include the official participation processes foreseen in the local or regional planning system. The qualitative diagnosis conducted within the AELCLIC project was particularly useful and appreciated by local communities and authorities. These diagnoses demonstrated its importance and necessary complementarity to most common quantitative surveys in restoring a more faithful picture of the landscape transformations due to Climate Change. In most of the cases, in fact, the local or regional authorities actively supported AELCLIC's participatory activities.

Inadequate governance was often mentioned during the AELCLIC workshops as a critical factor affecting climate change adaptation. As many participants stated in the 15 AELCLIC Pilot landscapes, a more proactive governance system would encourage more stakeholders to take more (economic) risks to adapt to climate change, or contribute to mitigation measures. Thus, a strong participatory process as well as a local network based approach, as implemented in the AELCLIC project, were recognized in many landscapes as key components of an adequate governance for climate change adaptation.

Existing policies, National Adaptation Strategies (NAS) or Plans (NAP) are key instruments in developing local adaptation strategies, including the enhancement of landscape quality. The

November 2018 evaluation package of the EU Adaptation Strategy contains an Adaptation Preparedness Scoreboard (see [https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/adaptation/what\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/adaptation/what_en)) with assessments for each of the Member States national adaptation strategies. Those assessments are summarized in the AELCLIC Deliverable 2 in relation to the countries where pilot landscapes were activated, in order to highlight the potential that the Programmatic documents and inputs for future LACAPs developed during the AELCLIC project could provide to inform, support and implement the National Adaptation Plans or Strategies.

### **Co-Definition of Programmatic documents and inputs for future LACAPs**

The AELCLIC Deliverable 3 provided an overview of the “programmatic documents and inputs” for future Landscape Adaptation Plans to Climate change (LACAPs) developed and agreed between all the members of each local network, and the different forms they have assumed in the various pilot landscapes of the project. This Deliverable is also freely available in the Results section of the AELCLIC website.

The programmatic documents and inputs for future LACAPs produced in each pilot landscape clearly present all the elements deemed crucial by the local networks for the creation of adequate plans to adapt landscapes to climate change, while further specifications and elements have emerged in each pilot, generating an interesting and profitable diversity and richness of results.

The variety of contents of each of these programmatic documents and inputs reflects the biogeographic, cultural and socio-economic diversity of the 15 pilot landscapes and local networks of the AELCLIC project. It also testifies to the flexibility and scalability of the AELCLIC methods, which also benefitted from the mutual comparison of the ongoing experiences carried out by the partners during the development of the AELCLIC project.

In drawing a picture of the general feasibility of future LACAPs in the 15 AELCLIC pilot landscapes, the following factors were found specially relevant: (1) taking into account their previous situation in relation to sustainability and climate change mitigation and adaptation policies, (2) their landscape and socio-economic characteristics, and (3) the magnitude of the ongoing or expected climate change impacts. In addition, it was concluded in Deliverable 3 that each LACAP can acquire changing and adaptive forms, also configuring itself as an innovative type of instrument. Thus, as displayed below, a LACAP (Landscape Adaptation Plan to Climate Change) can become:

- A thematic “layer” capable of informing and sometimes correcting or improving existing programs and planning tools that regulate territorial, sectoral and landscape transformations.
- A tool capable of linking different documents, sectorial and strategic plans, or becoming an informative document, supporting territorial and sectorial planning, as well as a reference for public or private initiatives on climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- A strategic or detailed plan, including in some cases pilots or demonstrative actions.

A LACAP could therefore be described as a tool capable of optimally fitting the needs of individual cases or landscapes, with no restrictions or imposed structures, but with the priority of assuming the most streamlined, effective, incisive and inclusive possible form. The process proposed and tested in the AELCLIC project for the collective definition of the key programmatic contents of a LACAP and materialized in the various outlines for LACAPs, provides a model of trans-scalar, inclusive and effective action.

The flexibility that should characterize a LACAP as a tool was therefore essential to guarantee the implementation and real assimilation of the results or outcomes that the AELCLIC project produced in each pilot landscape. As presented in Deliverables 1, 2 and 3, in some pilot landscapes this assimilation and transfer of results has already been initiated. The implementability of the outcomes produced in the AELCLIC project is also closely connected to the networks' proactivity and cohesion. For this reason, the project has paid special attention to co-creation and transfer of knowledge and operational tools within local networks. This process of empowerment stimulated the work of local networks, reaching in some cases very high levels of commitment that are already turning into concrete actions. The empowerment, transparency, inclusivity, identity and recognition of the network are therefore deemed important factors to ensure the legitimacy of the results obtained so far.

The information produced in the AELCLIC project (available in the web <https://aelcllicpathfinder.com/>) was an activator for the development of future LACAPs or for the incorporation of Climate Change inputs in other spatial or sectorial plans that, subsequently, will follow the official participation processes foreseen in their local or regional planning systems.

The AELCLIC project has demonstrated the importance and usefulness of integrating participatory processes in the preparation of landscape adaptation plans, at least for three crucial reasons:

- *Consistency, transversality and local identification:* Through a process aimed at sharing and defining the themes, objectives, actions and solutions for climate change adaptation, a shared scenario of sustainable development is envisaged, in which all the actors feel themselves represented.
- *Legitimacy and implementability/feasibility:* If the network of stakeholders is well balanced and is representative of the local population (see for this Deliverable 1), the legitimacy of the taken decisions increases and the timing of the implementation or administrative approval of LACAPs shortens.
- *Open and democratic governance:* Multidirectional (both vertical and horizontal) decisions and actions are promoted in an active dialogue among multiple actors and a broader engagement and control is ensured.

While satisfactory results and positive signs were collected in terms of human and technical resources and availability and active involvement of local administrations, the major criticalities emerged from the financial feasibility point of view or other aspects detailed in Deliverable 1. As revealed in the discussion carried out within each Pilot Landscape, the programmatic documents outlining the contents of potential LACAPs as well as the entire experience of the AELCLIC process have had a positive influence on the existing governance models, in some cases generating synergies already explicitly formalized, while in other cases facilitating future collaborations. One of the factors that most certainly influenced these synergies were the widespread presence of administrations and authorities within the local networks. Where this relationship was weaker, the networks had to be activated through additional and time-consuming methods. In general, from the testimonies collected, the AELCLIC project and the results produced in it have been considered a precious source of data, tools, visions and strategies able to inform current governance models and flow into local planning.

Finally, as it can be verified from the critical analysis presented in Deliverables 1, 2 and 3, an alignment between the AELCLIC project and the EU framework on Climate Change was sought from the initial phases. Moreover, one of the main goals in the AELCLIC project was to contribute in achieving the sustainability goals set at the community level. The analysis of the ongoing



planning context at different scales (European, national, regional and local) informed the AELCLIC project from its first steps, together with the community objectives, appropriately linked to the fundamental principles of the European Landscape Convention. This aimed to understand their potential connections to a future LACAP and to facilitate their synergic implementations (as an example, see the connections between the AELCLIC project and some metropolitan or local plans in the WP2-Northern Europe region). In those pilot landscapes with sustainability or climate change adaptation directives, policies or plans already in force, one of the greatest merits and potentials of the AELCLIC project was precisely the incorporation of the landscape dimension (as defined by the European Landscape Convention). Alternatively, in those pilot landscapes lacking local or regional adaptation plans to climate change, the work conducted during the AELCLIC project was even more relevant since it stimulated the development of future plans including adaptation strategies focused on the landscape. Overall, the integration of the landscape approach in the definition of Adaptation Plans to Climate Change (LACAPs) proved to be particularly effective to facilitate the simultaneous achievement of a broad and multidisciplinary range of environmental, socio-cultural and economic objectives. In summary, the analysis of the AELCLIC outcomes proves the potential of the landscape concept to strengthen the EU identity by approaching Climate Change Adaptation as an opportunity to advance in our diversity, to bridge past and future and to promote new models of governance based in deep democracy and the combination of local and global values.

## COMPARISON BETWEEN THE DELIVERABLES 1, 2 & 3 AND THE RESULTS OF THE BOLOGNA INTERNATIONAL MEETING

### Background

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

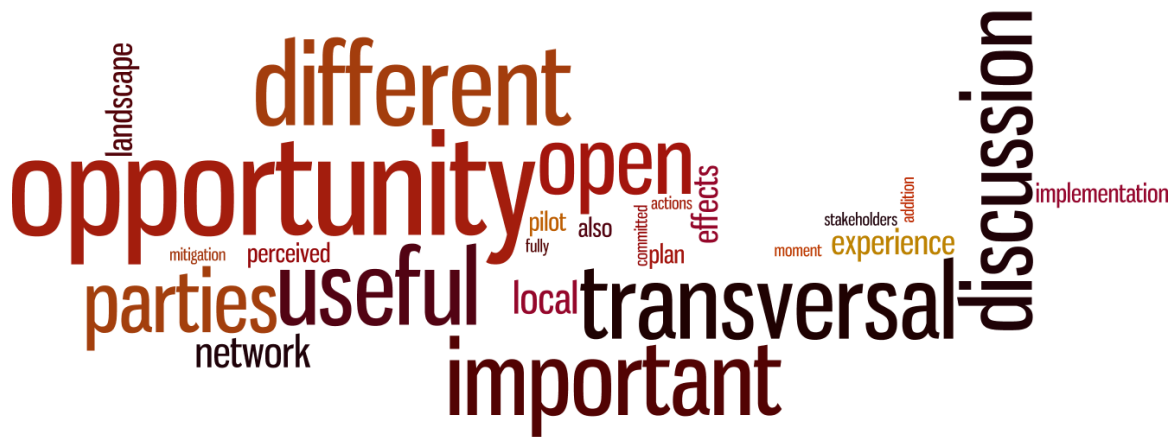
- EXCHANGING EXPERIENCES on the AELCLIC activities developed in each Pilot Landscape;
- NETWORKING: Identifying potential partners for future projects based on the works and results produced during the AELCLIC project;
- EXPLORING FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES AND CO-DEFINING POTENTIAL PROJECTS;
- PROVIDING NEW INFORMATION FOR THE DELIVERABLES OF THE AELCLIC PROJECT.

These four main goals will define the framework for analysing the connections between the International Meeting and the conclusions from the deliverables 1, 2 and 3.

### Exchange of experiences on the AELCLIC activities developed in each pilot landscape

During the International Meeting, the representatives of each pilot landscape and its associated local network presented an assessment of the AELCLIC experience so far. This could be considered as a supplement to the critical review which has been conducted on previous deliverables by the AELCLIC academic partners, and that has been summarized in the preceding section.

The following wordcloud was produced on the basis of the inputs presented in Bologna by the AELCLIC local networks, as summarized in the International Meeting Minutes. Since the wordcloud is based on a secondary source, and not in the own words of the local networks' representatives, some limitations and biases, might occur. However, it is still considered a valid graphic summary of the opinion of local networks about the AELCLIC project.



**Fig. 1** | Word cloud based on the inputs from the AELCLIC local networks presented in Bologna, as summarized in the International Meeting Minutes.

The AELCLIC project was mainly perceived by the local networks as an opportunity to advance and learn in the field of Landscape Climate change adaptation. In addition, its transversal character, originality and inclusive character were also highly recognised as well as the fact of basing its results on an open discussion about the topics proposed by by the local stakeholders. The project was considered extremely useful. This means that the positive impact of the AELCLIC project in climate change governance, as well as the legitimacy of the obtained proposals were also acknowledged by the local networks. Other topics which have been discussed on previous Deliverables, such as the advantages of a landscape-based approach, were also mentioned.

However, this exchange of experiences was not only retrospective, but also provided an opportunity for the local networks to express their potential interest in continuing working beyond 2019. Their unanimous desire to progress towards a clearer definition and further development of the elements deemed crucial in the programmatic documents and inputs for future LACAPs (as described in the Deliverable 3) is a clear indicator of their legitimacy and implementability/feasibility, as assessed by the own local networks.

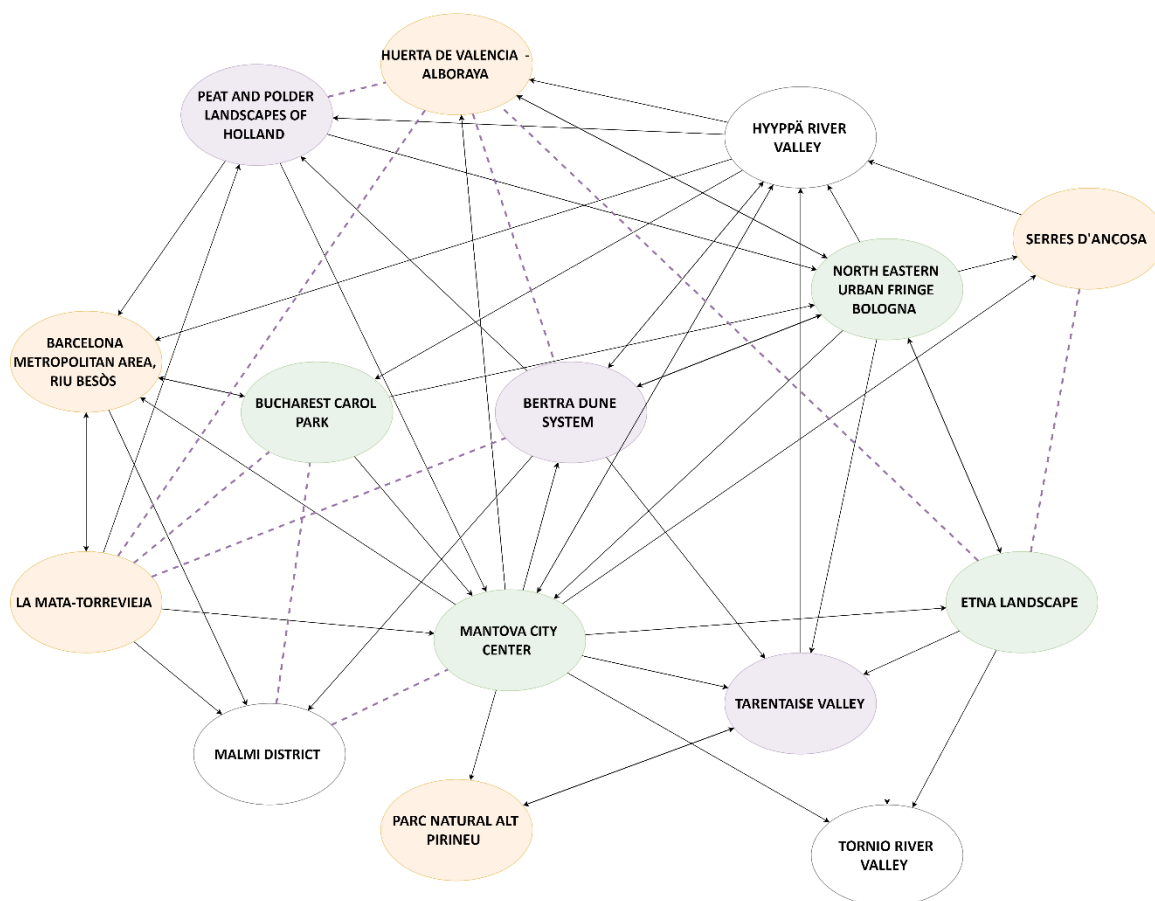
## Networking

The AELCLIC International Meeting was conceived as an opportunity to take network creation for climate change adaptation to a higher level, thus increasing the project impact on climate change governance among other aspects. While all the previous work during the project aimed at the creation of local or regional networks (see Deliverable 1 for further details) - even if the continuous connection among the WP leaders and the regular meetings of the Management Group and Advisory Board assured a good level of exchange and cross-fertilization - a real network at the European level (a network of networks) was effectively generated and activated in the International Meeting. Three clusters within that European network were formed during the second part of the workshop, based on the criteria agreed by the majority of local networks' representatives, and the decision of each local network's representative regarding which cluster they wanted to join (see details in the Appendix). Basically, the co-defined clusters were based on the scope and scale of the a potential future LACAP: (TYPE-1) Landscape strategic plans for climate

change adaptation; (TYPE-2) Landscape thematic/detailed plans for climate change adaptation; (TYPE-3) Landscape based solutions for climate change adaptation (pilot actions). In accordance with the flexible, bottom-up approach which has been followed throughout the AELCLIC project (as described in the Deliverable 1), these clusters are still open to further modifications and the pilot landscapes are free to subdivide or regroup the established clusters in order to generate more operative alliances, for instance, on the requirements or assessment criteria of future funding calls.

The identification and establishment of potential alliances was achieved based on the information acquired during the first half of the workshop, which allowed the representatives from the local networks to familiarize with the other pilot landscapes and identify potential connections. The new links between landscapes materialized during the second part of the Workshop. As displayed in the Appendix, the presentations of the local networks were diagrammatically summarized, and each pilot landscape had the opportunity to comment on other landscapes via sticky notes placed on the corresponding diagram. While some comments were related to the previously developed work, most of them highlighted potential similarities and created a common ground for further collaborations, such as the creation of plans based on the programmatic documents or inputs for future LACAPs produced in each pilot landscape, as described in the Deliverable 3.

A network diagram (Figure 2) has been prepared in order to summarize all the relationships among landscapes that were identified in such activity. Pilot landscapes are coloured in the diagram according to their respective geographical regions and associated work packages (WP). Arrows go from the landscape whose representative made the comment towards the landscape that received the comment. Two-headed arrows connect landscapes where a mutual interest was shown, therefore suggesting the existence of an even stronger link between them. Dashed lines indicate some potential synergies between pilot landscapes that were not discussed or considered by the local networks but identified by Aalto University in the International Meeting Minutes.



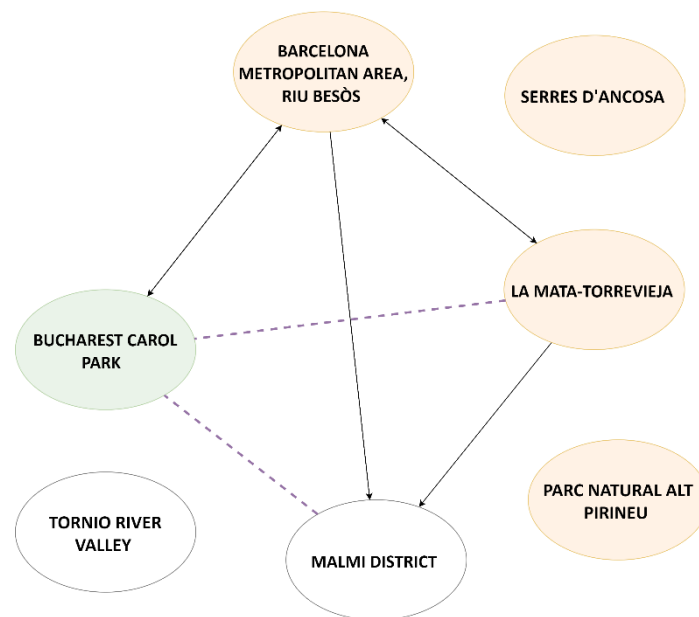
**Fig. 2 |** Network diagram based on the inputs among AELCLIC local networks during the International Meeting WORKSHOP Part2 (CLUSTERS WITHIN THE AELCLIC PROJECT) (*Pilot landscapes are coloured according to their WP. The point of the arrow (where applicable) indicates the recipient landscape. Dashed lines indicate some potential synergies between Pilot Landscapes that were not discussed or considered by the local networks but identified by Aalto University in the International Meeting Minutes*).

Figure 2 shows the strength, richness and diversity of the links created during the International Meeting Workshop. These links clearly exceed pure geographic proximity, as indicated by the amount of connections among pilot landscapes located in different geographical regions and Work Packages. The development of this dense web of common interests enhances the possibilities for joint work, even beyond the above-mentioned clusters formed in the workshop. Furthermore, this figure complements those clusters nicely, since cluster formation was based on the scope and scale of potential LACAPs (as decided by the representatives of the pilot landscapes during the workshop), while the relationships displayed on the figure are mainly based on common impacts, opportunities and barriers. In this manner, the diagram is also a complement of the Deliverable 2, in which those aspects were also comparatively studied.

Since some local networks did not have any representative physically present at the International Meeting, their potential connections with other local networks were just suggested by the participants but still show a lower level of interaction than the rest. However, since they will have access to all the information generated during the International Meeting, these pilot landscapes will still be able to explore and deepen their relationships with the other networks.

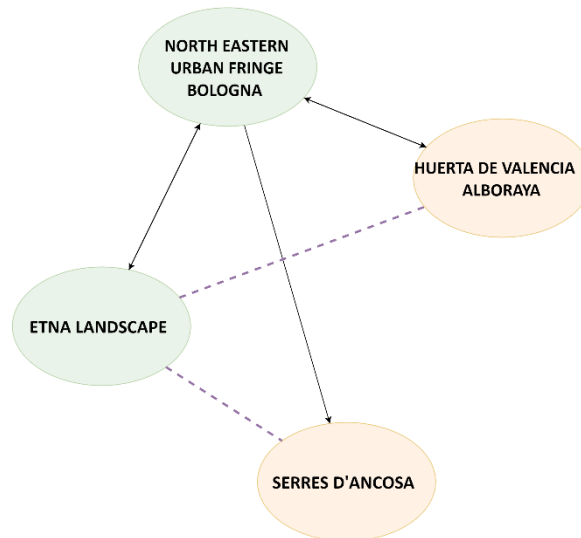
The next three figures have been produced based on the same information and methodology but focusing on the established relationships within each of the configured clusters.

Figure 3 shows the Cluster 1 (LANDSCAPE STRATEGIC PLANS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION) network diagram. It must be highlighted that the 3 pilot landscapes without established visible links are the only landscapes within the cluster that did not have a personal representative in the meeting. Thematic or geographic connections could be easily established among those landscapes and other pilots in the Cluster, or even between themselves. For instance, this is evident in the mountainous and rural landscapes located in Serres d'Ancosa and the Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu pilots. These two landscapes could not only benefit from the advantages of geographical and cultural proximity, or those arising from sharing a common national and regional regulatory and institutional framework, but also from the fact that, despite belonging to different biogeographical regions (alpine and Mediterranean), they share some common impacts (e.g. wild fire risk), opportunities (e.g. forest and agricultural management) and barriers (e.g. lack of funding).



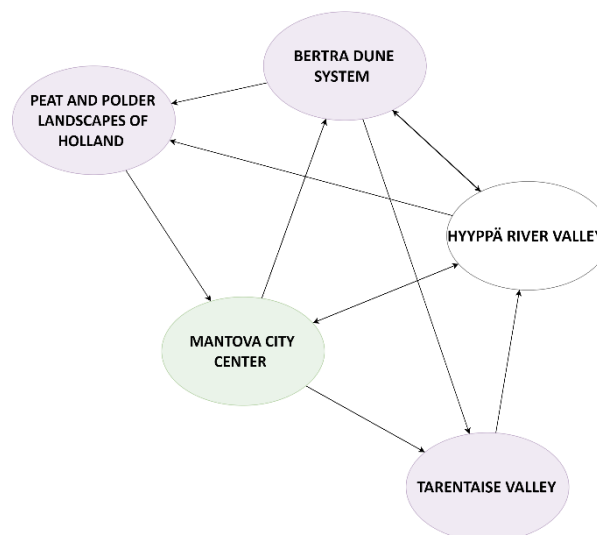
**Fig. 3 |** Cluster 1 (LANDSCAPE STRATEGIC PLANS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION) network diagram based on the inputs among AELCLIC local networks during the International Meeting WORKSHOP Part2 (CLUSTERS WITHIN THE AELCLIC PROJECT) (Pilot landscapes are coloured according to their WP. The point of the arrow (where applicable) indicates the recipient landscape. Dashed lines indicate some potential synergies between Pilot Landscapes that were not discussed or considered by the local networks but identified by Aalto University in the International Meeting Minutes).

Additional links could also be identified within the Cluster 2 (LANDSCAPE THEMATIC/DETAILED PLANS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION, Figure 4), and not only regarding those landscapes whose representatives were physically present. Thus, since the four landscapes belong to the same biogeographical region (Mediterranean), they share many common issues and challenges regarding climate change adaptation. Being the Mediterranean basin one of the climate change hotspots identified at a global level, they also have in common a specially strong urgency to act.



**Fig. 4 |** Cluster 2 (LANDSCAPE THEMATIC/DETAILED PLANS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION) network diagram based on the inputs among AELCLIC local networks during the International Meeting WORKSHOP Part2 (CLUSTERS WITHIN THE AELCLIC PROJECT) (Pilot landscapes are coloured according to their WP. The point of the arrow (where applicable) indicates the recipient landscape. Dashed lines indicate some potential synergies between Pilot Landscapes that were not discussed or considered by the local networks but identified by Aalto University in the International Meeting Minutes)

Finally, Cluster 3 (LANDSCAPE BASED SOLUTIONS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (PILOT ACTIONS)) shared a dense web of relationships, as seen in Figure 5. This could be related to the presence of all three landscapes from WP3 (two of these were, in addition, represented by the same person in the meeting). Those landscapes found an appropriate fit with two landscapes (Hyypä River Valley and Mantova City Center) from other geographical areas, but with many common aspirations and challenges.



**Fig. 5 |** Cluster 3 (LANDSCAPE BASED SOLUTIONS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (PILOT ACTIONS)) network diagram based on the inputs among AELCLIC local networks during the International Meeting WORKSHOP Part2 (CLUSTERS WITHIN THE AELCLIC PROJECT) (Pilot landscapes are coloured according to their WP. The point of the arrow (where applicable) indicates the recipient landscape.)

### **Exploring funding opportunities and co-defining potential projects.**

During the AELCLIC project, the identification of potential funding opportunities was not addressed in the works developed by each local network in their respective Pilot Landscape. Therefore, it is considered out of the scope of this document to analyse or assess the different funding opportunities identified during the International Meeting, which are described in the Appendix. However, the lack of funding itself has been repeatedly identified throughout most of the pilot landscapes as one of the main obstacles for climate adaptation and was in fact considered as the most important barrier in the Deliverables 2 and 3. Therefore, the activities developed in the meeting in relation to the identification of potential funding opportunities have proved fundamental in order to advance towards the development of LACAPs and their future implementation.

The analysis of potential funding opportunities was developed openly and democratically, accordingly to the way in which all the activities were developed in each pilot landscape. First, the agenda included two presentations from experts in the matter, which provided a common basis for further teamwork. Potential funding opportunities were later jointly assessed by the representatives from the local networks in two different rounds of work. Firstly, the participants co-generated a summary table of all the considered funding schemes including key aspects such as their geographical scope or eligible costs (see Appendix for details). Secondly, and building upon the co-created table, funding opportunities were again assessed during the third part of the workshop by each cluster, in order to prioritise those schemes which better suited the scale and scope of their respective type of LACAPs.

As mentioned in the International Meeting Minutes, all pilot landscapes are free and welcome to use the produced information according to their own interests, such as developing independently funding applications, incorporating the results in their own planning tools or generating new alliances with other partners. This allowed to empower the local networks beyond the AELCLIC project.

This is considered another key step to reinforce the implementability and feasibility of the generated Programmatic Documents and Inputs for future LACAPs discussed in detail in Deliverable 3. Suitable funding opportunities were identified and analysed jointly by the whole network of networks, and new contacts among landscapes with shared climate change impacts, opportunities and barriers were established and can also be created and strengthened ex post. Due to the nature of most of the main funding schemes assessed, the creation of a strong, multi-national partnerships is an indispensable prerequisite to create any grant application. These transboundary connections can therefore play a crucial role to overcome funding barriers and to advance towards landscape climate change adaptation, strengthening at the same time the impact and influence of the AELCLIC project in climate change governance.

### **Provision of new information for the deliverables of the AELCLIC project.**

As presented in the previous subsections, the Bologna International Meeting produced extremely valuable inputs. On the one hand, it reinforced or confirmed some of the conclusions presented in the deliverables 1, 2 and 3. On the other hand, it generated new insights that would have been unreachable without having a joint discussion between all the partners, third parties and



representatives of the AELCLIC Pilot Landscapes and their local networks. In addition, the information produced in the International Meeting was essential for the production of the Deliverable 5 (Transversal findings of the AELCLIC project) and Deliverable 6 (Guidelines for the conformation of Local Networks for Landscape Adaptation to Climate Change).

The results of the International Meeting reinforce the legitimacy of the local networks, their decisions and the followed workplans on several levels. First, the representatives were further empowered as climate change adaptation agents in their own pilot landscapes by being able to verify first-hand how the flexible approach followed during the AELCLIC project has led to comparable results in 15 different landscapes across Europe, as well as by acquiring new experiences, knowledge and contacts during the meeting. Secondly, they were able to work together through a new workshop, in order to co-produce new information that will help them to advance together beyond 2019. Finally, the already mentioned opportunity to create new multinational alliances (beyond the local and regional level at which works had been previously conducted), can also boost the capacity of the AELCLIC local networks to develop their LACAPs in the future, and could leverage further investments or expansions of the local networks. Some missing key stakeholders have been identified at most of the local networks, as previously described in Deliverable 1, and the gained experience and new connections and possibilities reinforce the appeal of those networks to new candidates.

## CONCLUSIONS

The legitimacy and implementability of all the work described and analysed in detail in the Deliverables 1, 2 and 3 and summarized in the first section of this document, is proven and strengthened. Firstly, by the fact that, despite not being included in the initial plans of the AELCLIC pathfinder project, the need of initiating a European network of local networks, naturally emerged as the AELCLIC project advanced. The second strong indicator of the interest and impact on climate change governance of the AELCLIC Project is the achieved participation rate in the Bologna Meeting: every local network accepted to take part in the meeting, whether on site (9 landscapes), on Skype (1 landscape) or preparing a slideshow to be presented by the corresponding academic partner (5 landscapes). This participation rate, along with the unanimously favourable appraisal of the AELCLIC experience made within the meeting, is also indicative of the positive assessment made by local networks of the necessity, implementability and feasibility of developing Landscape Adaptation Plans to Climate Change.

Finally, the achievement of all the goals defined for the meeting, as described in the previous section, reveals the strong support received by the AELCLIC project, its methodologies and innovative bottom-up approach, as well as its success and positive influence in climate change adaptation throughout 15 different landscapes across Europe.

At the beginning of the AELCLIC project, most of the pilot landscapes did not even count on climate change related networks. At its end, not only these networks have been created, strengthened or revitalized, but they have also become part of a pan-European network. This alliance will hopefully enable them to continue planning through open and democratic governance the adaptation of their landscapes to climate change in a way adequate to their specific characteristics, impacts, opportunities, barriers and priorities, while counting on the support of other partners across Europe which will strengthen the implementability and feasibility of the decisions made by the local network and which will promote the exchange of knowledge and experiences.



# ■ **Appendix**



# Minutes

**AELCLIC International Meeting Bologna (13.11.2019)**

## 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-dryer”. 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](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"> <li>IDENTIFY FUNDING PROGRAMMES AND CALLS FOR TOPICS HIGHLY RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION (E.G. SUSTAINABILITY, AGRICULTURE, ENERGY TRANSITIONS, ETC)</li> <li>REMEMBER THE IMPORTANCE TO CONSIDER WHO IS THE LEAD APPLICANT IN A CONSORTIUM (DIFFERENT COUNTRIES MIGHT HAVE DIFFERENT RATES OF SUCCESS)</li> <li>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)</li> </ul>				

LIFE	INTERREG	IUA	HORIZON	FRASHTUS	CLIMATE	HORIZON	SPAIN	IRELAND	COST	CONNECTIONS
ACTIONS IMPLEMENT DEMONST. DISSEM.	TRANSNATIONAL IMPLEM. <del>NETWORK</del> CHANGE DEPENDENT ON CALL/REGION - KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER	THEMATIC CALLS ACTIONS (URBAN) SUPPLIES EUROPEAN CITY CITY Affects the risk of success LOCAL REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES	2020 TRANSNAT. RESEARCH INNOVATION (RIA) UNIVERSITY COMPANIES LOCAL AUTH.	KNOWLEDGE ALLIANCES EDUCATION TRAINING REGION AFFECTS SUCCESS UNIVERSITIES NGOS INSTITUTIONS NO PERSONNEL COSTS	NETWORKING INNOVATION EDUCATION DISSEMINATION EUROPE CHECK DEEP DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS CLIMATE-KIC PARTNER 200 KE INIT. 3-5 KE DEEP OCT 2019 MARCH 2020	RESEARCH AND INNOVATION		URBACT ACTIONS IMPLEMENTATION NETWORK OF EUROPEAN CITIES CITIES JANUARY 2020	NETWORKING TOPICS (RESEARCH) Agriculture... Community building... 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

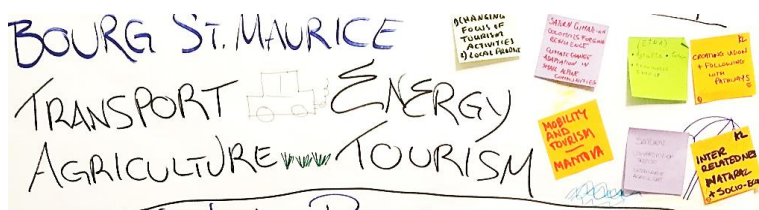


## 5b. WORKSHOP\_Part2: CLUSTERS WITHIN THE AELCLIC PROJECT

### 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

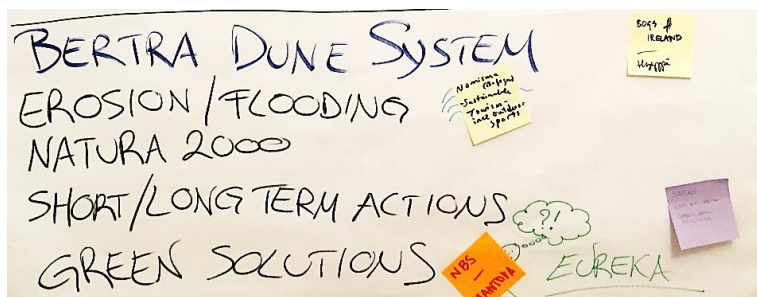
ETNA: CONNECTION BETWEEN IMPROVING AGRICULTURE AND FLOODS PROBLEM

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 DUNES 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)

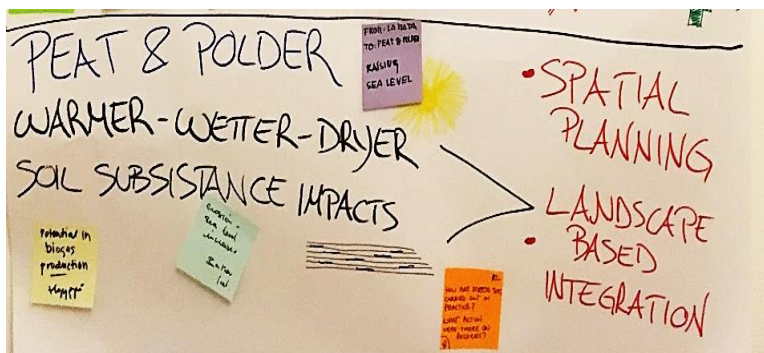


### COMMENTS FROM OTHER PILOT LANDSCAPES:

- 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



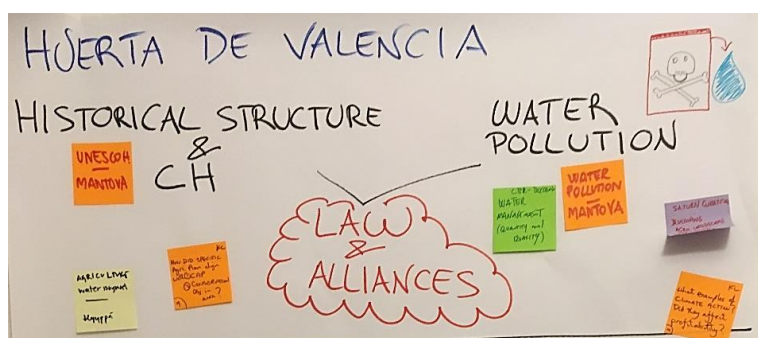
## PEAT AND POLDER LANDSCAPES OF HOLLAND (The Netherlands)



### 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?)

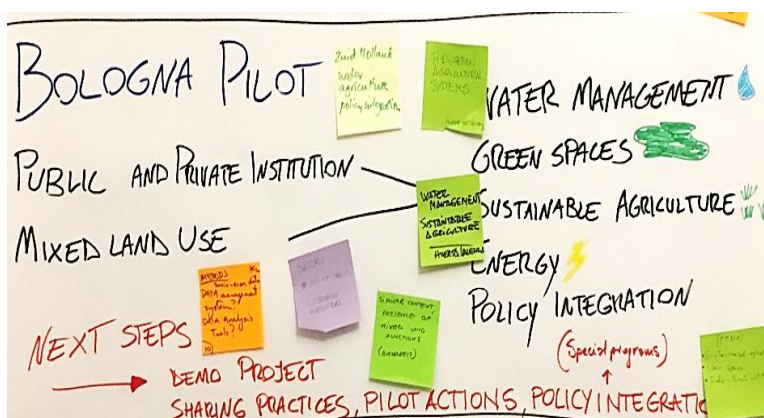
## HUERTA DE VALENCIA (Comunidad Valenciana, Spain)



### 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 ADAPTION 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?

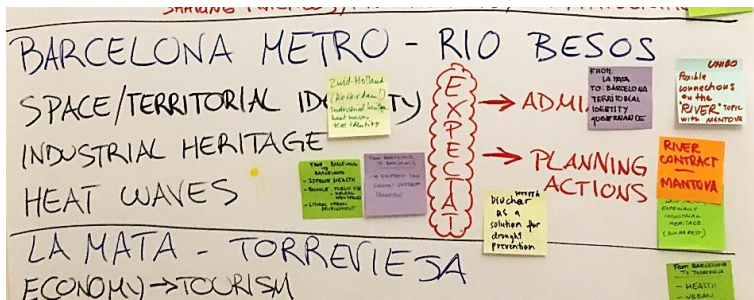
## NORTH EASTERN URBAN FRINGE BOLOGNA (Italy)



### 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)



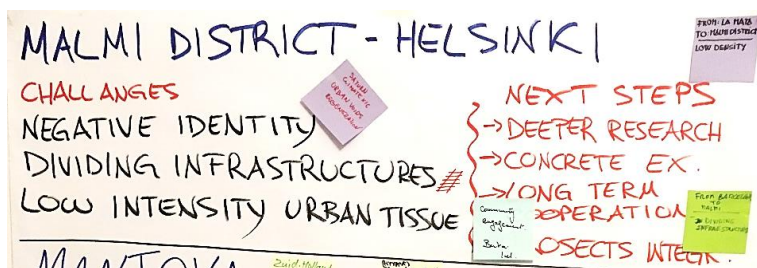
### COMMENTS FROM OTHER PILOT LANDSCAPES:

**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

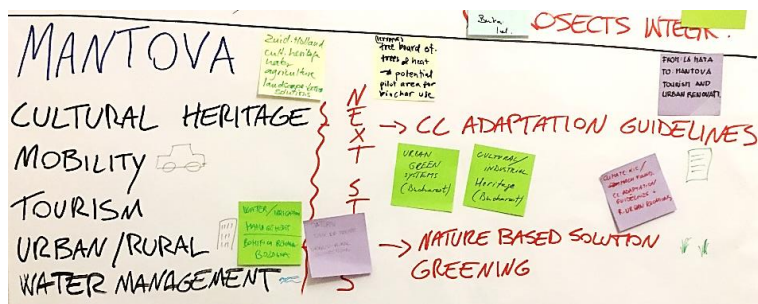
**LA MATA-TORREVIEJA:** LOW DENSITY URBAN FABRICS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**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

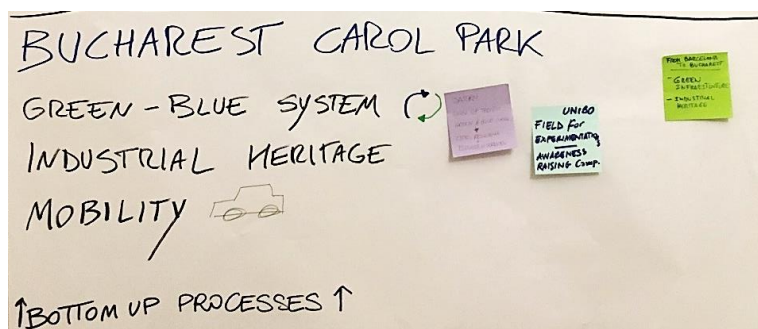
BUCHAREST: URBAN GREEN SYSTEMS / CULTURAL-  
INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

SATURN\_UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO: RURAL-URBAN  
CONNECTIONS

SATURN\_CLIMATE KIC+ MACH FOUNDATION: CLIMATE  
CHANGE ADAPTATION: GUIDELINES + RURAL-URBAN  
RELATIONS

HYPPÄ: 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)
<b>PILOT LANDSCAPES:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Barcelona Metropolitan Area_River Besòs (ES)</li> <li>La Mata-Torre Vieja (ES)</li> <li>Parc Natural Alt Pirineu (ES)</li> <li>Serres D'Ancosa (ES)</li> <li>Tornio River Valley (FI)</li> <li>Malmi District (FI)</li> <li>Carol Park_Bucharest (RO)</li> </ul>	<b>PILOT LANDSCAPES:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North-Eastern Urban Fringe Bologna (IT)</li> <li>Etna Landscape (IT)</li> <li>Huerta de Valencia (ES)</li> <li>Serres D'Ancosa (ES)</li> </ul>	<b>PILOT LANDSCAPES:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hyppa River Valley (FI)</li> <li>Peatland and Polder Landscapes of Holland (NE)</li> <li>Mantova City Center (IT)</li> <li>Bertra Dune Systems (FI)</li> <li>Tarentaise Valley (FR)</li> </ul>
<p>This cluster includes a mix of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>URBAN-PERIURBAN: Barcelona-River Besòs; La Mata-Torre Vieja, Malmi District and Carol Park of Bucharest (ES, FI and RO)</li> <li>NATURAL &amp; RURAL LANDSCAPES: Tornio river valley (boreal climate), Alt Pirineu (alpine climate) and Serres D'Ancosa (Mediterranean climate) (ES, FI)</li> </ul> <p>This cluster is geographically and climatically quite diverse</p>	<p>This cluster includes a mix of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PERIURBAN: Urban Fringe Bologna; Huerta de Valencia (IT, ES)</li> <li>NATURAL &amp; RURAL LANDSCAPES: Etna Landscape, and Serres D'Ancosa (both Mediterranean climate) (IT, ES)</li> </ul> <p>This cluster is concentrated in Mediterranean pilot landscapes</p>	<p>This cluster includes a mix of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>URBAN: Mantova (IT)</li> <li>PERIURBAN: Peatland and Polder Landscapes of Holland (NE)</li> <li>NATURAL &amp; RURAL LANDSCAPES: Hyppa river valley (boreal climate), Tarentaise (valley alpine climate) and Bertra Dunes System (Atlantic climate) (FI, FR, IR)</li> </ul> <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?"

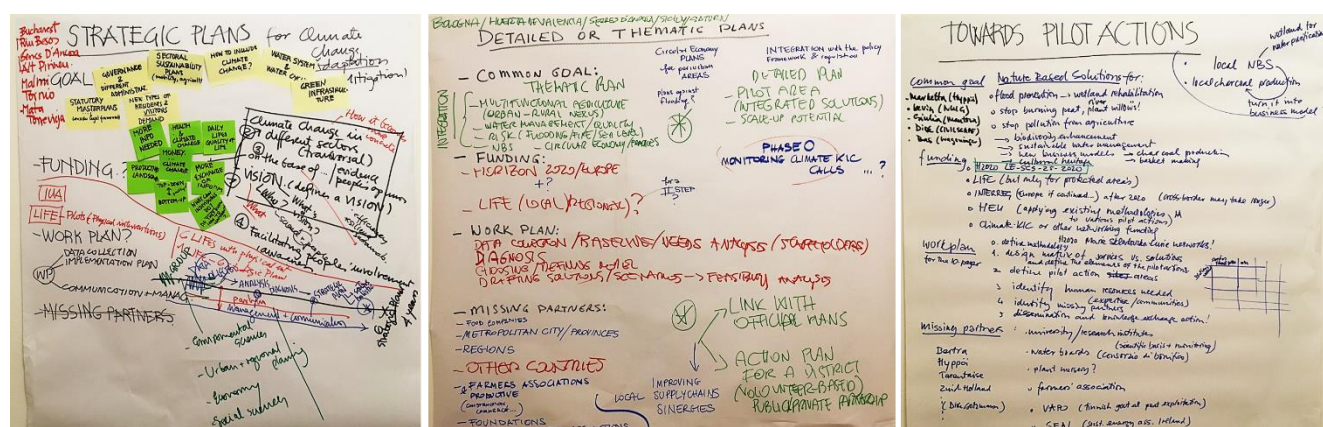


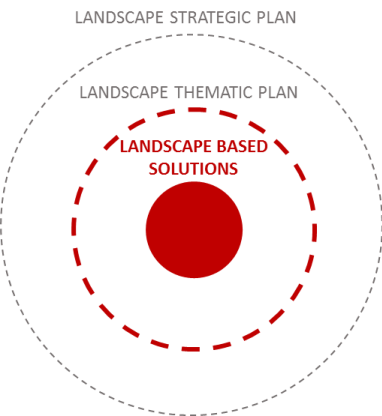


Figure: Joint work within the clusters "how to advance in climate change adaptation?"

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)
<b>DISCUSSION FACILITATED BY:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aalto University</li> </ul>	<b>DISCUSSION FACILITATED BY:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>University of Bologna</li> <li>Polytechnic University of Valencia</li> </ul>	<b>DISCUSSION FACILITATED BY:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>University of Wageningen</li> </ul>
<b>PILOT LANDSCAPES:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Barcelona Met. Area_Besòs (ES)</li> <li>La Mata-Torre Vieja (ES)</li> <li>Parc Natural Alt Pirineu (ES)</li> <li>Serres D'Ancosa (ES)</li> <li>Tornio River Valley (FI)</li> <li>Malmi District (FI)</li> <li>Carol Park_Bucharest (RO)</li> </ul>	<b>PILOT LANDSCAPES:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban Fringe Bologna (IT)</li> <li>Etna Landscape (IT)</li> <li>Huerta de Valencia (ES)</li> <li>Serres D'Ancosa (ES)</li> </ul>	<b>PILOT LANDSCAPES:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hyppa River Valley (FI)</li> <li>Peatland and Polder Landscapes of Holland (NE)</li> <li>Mantova City Center (IT)</li> <li>Bertra Dune Systems (FI)</li> <li>Tarentaise Valley (FR)</li> </ul>
<b>OTHER PARTNERS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SATURN CLIMATE-KIC</li> <li>City of Helsinki</li> </ul>	<b>OTHER PARTNERS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SATURN CLIMATE-KIC</li> </ul>	<b>OTHER PARTNERS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NUIG (IR)</li> </ul>
<b>GOAL:</b> 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"> <li>SCOPE: Integrative + Sectoral (integrating Climate Change Adaptation in sectoral sustainability plans: agriculture, energy, mobility)</li> <li>TOPICS: Strategic Topics: Water Cycle, Green Infrastructure, Quality of Life &amp; Health, Multifunctional and Productive landscapes...?</li> <li>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</li> <li>VISIONARY: new ways of life and new demands, new types of residents and visitors</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	<b>GOAL for THEMATIC PLAN: CIRCULAR ECONOMY PLANS FOR PERIURBAN AREAS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multifunctional Agriculture (urban.rural nexus)</li> <li>Water management/quality</li> <li>Risks (flooding, fire, sea level)</li> <li>Circular economy / practices</li> <li>Nature Based Solutions</li> </ul> <b>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)</b>	<b>GOAL:</b> LANDSCAPE BASED SOLUTIONS FOR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood prevention (river rehabilitation)</li> <li>Stop pollution from agriculture</li> <li>New business models</li> <li>Local charcoal production</li> <li>Sustainable Water Management</li> <li>Biodiversity enhancement...</li> </ul>
<b>AIMED FUNDING:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 LIFE for all the Pilot landscapes (producing a set of strategic plans)</li> <li>1 LIFE for 1-2 Pilot landscapes (Strategic Plans + Pilot actions)</li> <li>CLIMATE-KIC_Deep Demonstrations</li> <li>H2020 (reinforce research component)</li> <li>3 Interregs by regions (Nordic, Spain, Romania)?</li> <li></li> </ul>	<b>AIMED FUNDING:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>H2020_Europe</li> <li>LIFE (local/regional) for as second step</li> <li>Innovation Project CLIMATE-KIC</li> </ul>	<b>AIMED FUNDING:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>H2020 (LE-SC5-25-20202)</li> <li>LIFE (but only for protected areas)</li> <li>INTERREG (Europe if continued), after 2020 (cross-border might take longer)</li> <li>HEU (applying existing methodologies to various pilot actions)</li> <li>Climate-KIC or other networking funding</li> </ul>

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



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