



European Commission-funded Projects and European Climate Adaptation Platforms

A Webinar

07th February 2024





🟹 MAGICA







Welcome

- Introduction statement by moderators Kim van Nieuwaal and Roger Street
- Housekeeping add to your name the CAP, EC-funded project, or organisation you are representing





Webinar Key Objectives

- Engage and foster dialogue between EC-funded projects and European CAPs.
- Identify and explore opportunities for synergies and collaboration between these projects and CAPs.
- Establish a process for sharing project details and experiences of EC-funded projects with CAPs.
- Present the Mission on Adaptation and its Community of Practice to invite CAPs to join.





Webinar Agenda

Agenda Item	Duration (minutes)
Welcome and Opening Remarks	5
Presentation on the Mission on Adaptation	5
Presentation of the EC-funded projects MAGICA MAIA AGORA SD-WISHEES	35
Q&A – using SLIDO for your questions	10
Open Discussion	30
Closing Remarks	5





EU Mission Adaptation to Climate Change and the MIP4Adapt

Erlend Hansen MIP4Adapt





EU Mission Adaptation to Climate Change

- The Mission contributes to the delivery of the EU Adaptation Strategy by helping regions and local authorities to:
 - Better understand the climate risks that they are and will be confronted with
 - Develop their pathways to be better prepared and cope with a changing climate
 - Test and deploy on the ground innovative solutions needed to build resilience to climate change

EU Adaptation Strategy Vision: by 2050 the EU will be a climate-resilient society, fully adapted to the unavoidable impacts of climate change





Mission's objective

To accompany upscaling solutions that trigger transformations by 2030 at 75 and developing enabling conditions and solutions demon least 150 BUILD ESILIENCE -strations European regions and ACCELERATE designing a vision and innovation pathways 150 TRANSITION communities communities and developing enabling conditions and solutions TO A RESILIENT and regions towards FUTURE climate better understanding, preparing for and resilience managing climate risks such as heatwaves, Citizens forest fires, droughts, floods, storms and communities diseases





Introducing MIP4Adapt

 The Mission Implementation Platform (MIP4Adapt) supports European regional and local authorities prepare and plan their adaptation pathways to climate resilience by:

Using existing climate vulnerability and risk assessments to develop climate adaptation plans Identifying appropriate climate adaptation demonstration projects and financial support for their implementation

Stimulating engagement and mobilisation of citizens and stakeholders in inclusive approaches to climate adaptation





The functions of MIP4Adapt are to:

- Provide central support to Mission participants and the Commission to implement the Mission
- Coordinate the broad range of activities and actors through a Community of Practice, including coordination with other European activities on climate adaptation
- Provide support and technical assistance to regions and local authorities along their transformation process towards climate resilience
- Communicate and connect activities and actors on adaptation, including through a media strategy and an annual Forum event
- Monitor and report on progress
- Promote and stimulate broader engagement with the Mission and other Missions





The Community of Practice

Aims

- To facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experience
- 2. To strengthen coordination and collaboration among participants

Participants

- Charter Signatories
- Friends of the Mission
- Mission projects
- National adaptation Contact Points
- Member State authorities
- European institutions

748 members on the online Community, and growing!

Sign up to the online Community of Practice EUSurvey - Survey (europa.eu)





How will the Community achieve those aims?







Mission Adaptation Community of Practice







Online EU Mission Adaptation Community site

Objectives

- Increase sense of belonging to a community
- Keep up to date with all the activities
- Communicate between each other beyond specific events
- Unlock potential for mutual learning
- Network and collaborate
- Enhance capacity building
- Share ideas, knowledge, perspectives, and experiences







How can you engage?

- Sign up to the monthly newsletter to be informed of all MIP4Adapt activities.
- Join the online EU Mission Adaptation Community site to be up to date with all the activities and engagement!
- Attend thematic events and online discussions on breakout rooms with different actors.
- Do you have interesting cases or tool to share?
 - You can be a speaker on an event. Contact us via the Helpdesk form.
 Submit a Mission Story and tools to be published on the Mission Portal.
- Showcase your own event via the online EU Mission Adaptation Community site, the Mission Portal, and/or Newsletter. Each one targeting different audiences.





EC-Funded Projects

MAGICA MAIA AGORA

SD-WISHEES





MAGICA

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MAGICA

Maximizing the synergy of European research Governance and Innovation for Climate Action

The MAGICA project in a nutshell

Project name: Maximising the Synergy of European Research Governance and Innovation for Climate Action

Type of action: Coordination and Support Action

Project duration: June 2022- May 2026 (48 months)

Consortium: 24 leading climate change research and boundary organizations from 13 European countries

Project coordinator: CMCC Foundation





The MAGICA vision and mission



MAGICA aims to accelerate the development, provision and exchange of knowledge from research and innovation to inform and support policy-making and climate actions. Our ambition is to guide future climate research.



The MAGICA project operates at **the heart of JPI Climate's strategic priority** of accelerating the development and transfer of knowledge from science to policy and practice **within the European Research Area (ERA)**.



The MAGICA methodology

A scientifically rigorous, democratic and open iterative process involving the strategic, scientific and social components of climate change research and innovation.

The scientific debate:

The design of the EU Strategic R&I Agenda (SRIA)

The science-policy-society dialogue: The European Climate change adaptation conference (ECCA)



The science-policy dialogue: The Equinox Summit and the launch of the European scientific assessment and stocktaking process



Possible interactions with CAPs



Innovative **climate knowledge exchange and transfer** to enable societal transformation.

Key knowledge and good practices exchange to build capacities across Europe for closing the gap between research and policy needs, as well as the need for translating scientific knowledge in a usable content.



Enhance **the science-policy-society dialogue** that also builds on already-existing knowledge exchange platforms and similar initiatives (national, transnational and European).



Possible interaction with CAPs

AGICA



The Equinox Process: Accelerating the transfer of climate knowledge to policy for urgent action

11 Dec. 2023, Dubai-UAE, 12:00-13:15 Area B6, building 74 Norwegian Pavilion



giulia.galluccio@cmcc.it magica.coord@cmcc.it







MAIA



Maximising Impact and Accessibility of European Climate Research

Maria José Sanz Sanchez (BC3) and Sukaina Bharwani (SEI)

7 February 2024



THE NEXT EU RESEARCH & INNOVATION PROGRAMME (2021 – 2027)





MAIA in brief

Торіс	HORIZON-CL5-2021-D1-01-03 Subtopic A. Maximising the impact and synergy of European climate change research and innovation		
Type of action	CSA – Coordination and Support Action		
Budget	4.049.234 €		
Project duration	September 2022 – August 2025		
Consortium bc3 BASQUE CENT furma Aldraketa like Sustainability, th media OFF			



The Project | Introduction

The MAIA project aims to act as an impact multiplier of climate research projects funded under the Horizon Europe and Horizon 2020 programmes.





The Project | Context

Experience put in use

MAIA brings together the previous experience of a carefully curated set of past and ongoing Horizon 2020 projects concerning innovation for climate resilience to allow a wide audience to access their results.





Clarity





Connecting

Noture





The Project | Context



The aim is to make the current disperse knowledge more:



& Render economically sustainable outcomes



The Project | Context

What's needed?

Climate change adaptation and mitigation are complex problems which require a systemic approach in coordination with changes in beliefs and behaviors of citizens and organizations.

Engagement

From individuals and stakeholders in participatory processes so they can access, internalize and act upon the **right information**.

Provide

Social and technological structures as well as an **active outreach campaign** to accompany, potentiate and help maximise the impact of climate research.



Expected results

Maia has established a set of expected results to aim towards.

Activation

Activation of a **pan-European community** of climate-driven problem solvers and enablers.

Creation

Of **technological structures** to connect knowledge and promote climate action.

(MAIA Portal, Connectivity Hub, Semantic Ontology, Marketplace and regional branches, and the Training Platform)

Coordination

Successful coordination of the Climate Resilience Projects Cluster.



The Project | Expected Results

Selected targets

These groups consist of the **supply and demand** side of climate services as well as **adaptation and mitigation** solutions.

Policy and decision makers

EU, national, regional and local level.

Innovation Ecosystem

Enterprises and practitioners, urban and spatial planners, technicians and project managers, innovators, experts in climate planning, funders and investors.

Scientific Community Both national

and international

Civil Society Including youth, high-impact professionals, forward-thinking strategists and the

general audience



The Project | Target

Current Issues

Combined, these issues result in **inefficiency, and lost opportunities** to expedite progress in reducing the climate vulnerability of Europe's regions.

3.

Limited reach

Climate research projects remain largely fragmented, resulting in limited reach, diffusion and exploitation.

2.

Less visibility

The visibility of project outputs often diminishes meaningfully once a project comes to its end.

Reduced impact

Lack of realistic business cases has limited the true impact and cost-efficiency of previous programmes.



The Project | Why MAIA?

Connecting knowledge across-platforms - interoperability and standardisation for enhanced 'search and discovery'





Keyword tagging: Connecting relevant knowledge





Co-explore priority needs *with* users


Using 'search and discovery' to enhance collaboration and coordination



Encourage the use of common, shared, open terminologies

Prevention Web 10 years

UK Climate Change Risk Assessme

SOURCE(S): COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE (CCC)

This report presents the results and conclusions of an independent analys risk in the United Kingdom. The aim of the report is to assess the urgency research in the next five years to help the UK prioritise their resources. The effects of climate change, adaptation measures that are already underway flood defences, and the effects of economic and demographic trends.

Following the systematic review of the available evidence, included in the the Adaptation Sub-Committee identified six key areas of climate change managed as a priority.

The six immediate priority areas are as follows:

- · Risks of flooding and coastal change;
- · The impact of high temperatures on health and wellbeing;
- Risks to natural capital;
- · Risks of future water shortages;
- Impacts on the global food system;
- · Risks arising from new and emerging pests and diseases.

OISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

UNITED KINGD

ENVIRONMENT

RISK IDENTIFICATION & ASSESSMENT

View document [ext. link]

More documents tagged

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

CLIMATE CHANGE

INSECT INFESTATION

Important links

Key messages

Synthesis



Climate-ADAPT-Sharing adaptation information across Europe European Climate Adaptation Platform

About Database EU policy - Countries, regions, cities - Knowledge - Network - Help -

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You are here: Home / Database / Case studies / Wetland adaptation in Attica Region, Greece

re. Home / Database / Case studies / Weband adaptation in Attic

Case studies

Wetland adaptation in Attica Region, Greece (2016)

The strategy and action plan for the wetland ecosystems in Attica Region (Greece) were developed in the OrientGate project by the Environmental Department of Attica Regional Authority with the scientific support of the

Greek Biotope Wetland Centre (EKBY). Based on projections of future drought episodes, as well as on information from operational programmes and actions that are in progress or scheduled by various institutions and organisations, the strategy sets the vision and commitment to conservation and adaptation to climate change of the Attica's wetlands to increase its resilience and reduce biodiversity loss, while making better use of ecosystem services.

The strategy is built on seven axes under which measures with specific priority actions have been determined: the Attica Wetland Action Plan. This strategy also includes some over-arching elements: sustainable management and restoration of wetlands; their interconnection in a "green arc"; the evaluation of the service provided; awareness raising and environmental education in biodiversity and climate change, and vizen participation. The Attica Regional Authority drafted a road map to promote the implementation of elected actions of the Plan under the new National Strategic Reference Framework 2014-2020 or under other funding sources. From September 2015, a project entitled "Improving knowledge and increasing awareness in wetland restoration in Attica Region" is already implementing priority actions".

Case Study Description

- Challenges
 Objectives
- Adaptation Options Implemented In This Case
- Solutions
- Importance and Relevance of Adaptation
- Additional Details
 - Stakeholder Participation
- Success and Limiting Factors
- Costs and Benefits

ECOSYSTE

Legal Aspects

-

Case Study Illustrations (5)

Case studies Documents (2) Brochure in English Brochure in Greek Keywords

Connectivity.

performed areas, wetland, wetland action plan, wetland adaptation strategy Sectors Biodiversity, Coastal areas, Water management Climate impacts elderly to climate change in Northern Europe Published: 12th March 2012 15:15 Last Updated: 8th January 2015 13:10

Mapping vulnerability of the



Image: Web-based vulnerability mapping tool (prototype) developed as part of the CARAVAI project, depicting exposure/sensitivity of the elderly to climate change (left panel), adaptive capacity (central panel) and a combined vulnerability index (right panel).

The eventy population is growing rapidly across the Nordic region. Within this group many hypothals are potentially vulnerable to the impacts of severe weather events such as hear events, cold spells, storms and floods. This case study aims to explore alternative approaches for describing and mapping vulnerability of the elderly to future changes in the severe severe the severe se

Computer security Cyberwarfare Disaster_Accident elderly Environment floods Heat wave Indicator mapping mapping vulnerability Northern scrope planning risk Sportiny Severe weather Social vulnerability Spatial data analysis storms vulnerability vulnerability assessment

weADAPT

 Contributing Organisations

Climate impacts
Droughts, Extreme Temperature
Governance level
Lit National Regist
Geographic characterization
Europe
Macro-Transnational region:
Balkan-Mediterranean,
Mediterranean
Biographical regions:
Mediterranean
Countries:

Greece

Keywords

Organisation/stakeholder

FAIR principles



Explore 🚸 Close 🗙

Keyword:

nature based solutions

11 articles 1 organisation

Alternate name: Nature-based approaches

Have you also considered?

ecosystem-based adaptation ecosystem services

Actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural or modified ecosystems that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits. (Definition adopted at 2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress).

Solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions. (*Towards an EU Research and Innovation Policy Agenda for Nature-based Solutions & Re-naturing Cities - Final Report of the Horizon 2020 Expert Group*, European Commission, 2015).

Actions that work with and enhance nature so as to help people adapt to change and disasters. (Nature-based Solutions Initiative).

Scope notes:

'Nature-Based Solutions' (NBS), is a relatively new concept introduced specifically to promote nature as a means for providing solutions to climate mitigation and adaptation challenges (Cohen-Schacham et al., 2016, IUCN, 2012). Within Europe, policy-makers have integrated the concept into their current framework programme for research and innovation, 'Horizon 2020', providing a new narrative involving biodiversity and ecosystem services aligned with goals of innovation for





Amplify visibility for source platforms and knowledge shared



Explore 🚸 Close 🗙

MEDSCOPE - MEDiterranean Services Chain based On climate PrEdictions

Summary

Article:

MEDSCOPE is a three-year project that will enhance the exploitation of climate predictions from seasonal to decadal timescales, maximizing the potential of their application in different economic sectors, public and private, of relevance for the Mediterranean region, here defined as the domain encompassing the Mediterranean basin and the surrounding areas, including North Africa and the Middle East. MEDSCOPE will mainly focus on the seasonal timescale as a wealth of forecasts (including retrospective forecasts) is already available and, in general, the state-of-the-art of both scientific knowledge and applications are more mature for this case. However, the project will also provide an assessment of the predictability at longer (multiannual) timescales, an evaluation of the available decadal predictions and of their possible application in the region of interest. The overall outcome of MEDSCOPE will be a set of tools and methods aimed at improving the production of climate services based on climate forecasts, enhancing the capability of public and private users and stakeholders to develop and implement strategies of adaptation to climate variability and climate change. The added value provided by MEDSCOPE to climate services will be assessed for various sectors with high societal impact, e.g. renewable energy, hydrology and agriculture and forestry. MEDSCOPE will deliver top-quality climate information, supported by cutting-edge research, tailored for climate services in the Mediterranean.

Hydrological risks Flood risk prev asures and Actions | ERA4CS tures 📘 Water Scarcity 📘 Floodir Droughts Energy Agriculture Forestry France Belgium Spain Italy

Read more on Climate-ADAPT |

and evaluating flood risk governance in England: enhancing societal resilience through comprehensive and









Table 17.1 | Selected adaptation options per Representative Key Risk (RKR; see Section 16.5.2.2), with examples of each option from across the report. Many of the adaptation options are relevant to multiple RKRs, and have been selected to be representative of the wide variety of adaptation options implemented or suggested around the world.

RKR	Adaptation option	Examples from regional and sectoral chapters and cross-chapter papers				
Risk to coastal socio-ecological systems	Coastal accommodation	Raising of dwellings, raising of coastal roads (Section 15.5.2), amphibious building designs (CCP2), improved drainage (Section 11.3.5.3)				
	Coastal infrastructure	Seawalls, beach and shore nourishment (Sections 3.6, 15.5.1), breakwater structures (Section 15.5.1), dykes, revetments, groynes or tidal barriers. (Section 6.3.4.8), land reclamation (Section 15.5.2)				
	Strategic coastal retreat	Retreating from coastal areas (Section 3.6, Cross-Chapter Box SLR in Chapter 3, Section 6.3.5.1, CCP2), relocation/resettlement (CCP2)				
Risk to terrestrial and ocean ecosystems	Restore/create natural areas	Marine protected areas (FAQ 3.5), active restoration of coral reefs (Section 3.6.2.3.2), ridge-to-reef management (CCP1), rest dunes (CCP4), planting salinity-tolerant trees (Section 4.5.2.1) Increasing forest cover (CCP7), detect and manage forest pests (Section 11.3.4.3)				
	Reduce ecosystem stress	Reduce pollution and eutrophication (Section 3.3.3), reduce anthropogenic pressures on the Great Barrier Reef (Box 11.2), sustainable fisheries harvest (Section 3.6.2), increasing connectivity between natural areas (Section 2.6.2)				
	Ecosystem-based adaptation	Marine habitats to protect against storm surge (Section 3.6), agroecology (Section 5.14.1.1), coastal and marine vegetation and reefs (Section 6.3.3.4), vegetation corridors, greenspace, wetlands (FAQ 6.3), mangrove habitat restoration (Sections 8.5.2.2, 9.8.5.1), restoring coasts, rivers, wetlands to reduce flood risk (Section 2.6.3, CCP1), urban green space to reduce temperatures (Section 2.6.3)				
Risks associated with critical	Infrastructure retrofitting	Air conditioning (Section 6.3.4), using thermosiphons for permafrost degradation (Section 10.4.6.4.1), increasing rooftop albedo (for reflectivity) (Section 11.3.5.3), shading (Section 13.A.4)				
physical infrastructure,	Building codes	Drainage systems (Section 4.5.2.1), architectural and urban design regulations (Section 6.3.4.2), infrastructure standards initiatives (CCP6), Chile's Sustainable Housing Construction Code (Section 12.5.5.3)				
networks and services	Spatially redirect development	Zoning/land use planning (Section 6.3.2.1), spatial development planning to regulate coastal development (CCP2)				
	Insurance	Agricultural insurance and micro-credit (Sections 4.5.2.1, 10.4.5.5), index-based insurance, market and price insurance (Section 5.14.1.3), flood insurance (Section 10.5.3.2), collective insurance schemes (Section 12.5.7.5)				
Risk to living standards and equity	Diversification of livelihoods	Combining income-generating activities within fisheries sector (Section 3.6.2.2) Community level adaptation by Pangnirtung Inuit through diversification to stabilise income and food resources (CCP6)				
equity	Social safety nets	Food for work programmes (Section 4.5.2.1), school feeding programmes (Section 7.4.2.1.3), social protection programmes, such as unemployment compensation (Section 10.5.6)				
	Availability of health infrastructure	Safe drinking water infrastructure (Section 4.5.2.1), temperature-controlled low-income housing (Section 11.3.6.3), health care of (Section 6.4 case study), place-specific mental health infrastructure and 'nature therapy' (Section 14.4.6.8)				
Risk to human health	Access to health care	Access to health care services (Section 11.3.6.3), access to health, nutrition services and healthy environments (water and sanitation (Section 7.6), enhanced access to culturally appropriate mental health resources; 'Telemedicine' (information technologies and telecommunications for health and public health service delivery) (Section 12.6.1.5)				
	Disaster early warning	Early warning of marine heatwaves (Section 3.6.2.3.3) early warning for pests (Section 5.12.5), Heat Action Plans (HAP) (Section 7.4.2.1.2), raising public awareness through campaigns (FAQ13.3)				
	Farm/fishery improvements	Changing fishing gear or vessel power (Section 3.6.2.2.3), change crop variety or timing (Section 4.5.2.1, CCP5, Section 8.5), close productivity gaps (Section 5.12.5), biotechnology (Section 5.12.5), irrigation schemes (Section 9.12.5.3), integrated crop/livestock systems (Section 5.10.1), relocating livestock linked to improved pasture management (Section 13.5.2)				
Risk to food security	Food storage/distribution improvements	Improve transportation infrastructure and trade networks, shortened supply chains (Sections 5.12.5, 9.12.5.3), improved food storage (Sections 5.12.5, 7.4.2), local food production/chains (Cross-Chapter Box COVID in Chapter 7)				
	Behaviour change in diets and food waste	Reduce food loss and waste (Section 5.12.5), shifts to more plant-based diets (Section 7.4.5.2), creating demand for organically sourced food (Section 10.5.3.2)				
	Water capture/storage	Farm ponds and revival of water bodies (Section 4.5.2.1), rain gardens, bioswales or retention ponds (Section 6.3.3.6), water storage tanks (Section 10.5.3.2), multi-purpose water reservoirs and dams (CCP5)				
Risk to water security	Efficient water use/demand	Precision/drip irrigation (Section 4.5.2.1), Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) (Section 9.4), cooperative policies across multiple sectors (CCP4), changing water consumption patterns (CCP4)				
	Efficient water supply/ distribution	Constructing irrigation infrastructure (Section 4.5.2.1), inter-basin transfers (Section 6.3.3.6), water reuse (Section 13.A.3), slum/ water upgrading (Section 6.4.3)				
Risk to peace and migration	Seasonal/temporary mobility	Fishing fleet mobility to follow species distribution (Section 3.6.2.2.2), mobility for seasonal employment and remittances (Section 4.5.2.1, Cross-Chapter Box MIGRATE in Chapter 7), legal/illegal labour migration (CCP3), pastoralist seasonal migrations (Cross-Chapter Box MIGRATE in Chapter 7)				
	Cooperative governance	Transboundary fishing agreements (Section 3.6.4.1), ocean governance (Section 3.6.2.2), collective water management (Section 4.5.2.1), indigenous water-sharing systems (Section 4.5.2.1), enforcing the land rights of indigenous populations (CCP7), adaptive co-management in Arctic fisheries (CCP6), international compact on migration (Cross-Chapter Box MIGRATE in Chapter 7), policies for adaptive governance (Section 8.5)				
	Permanent migration	Resettlement of flood-prone communities (Section 4.5.2.1), rural-urban migration (Section 6.1 case study), internal migration (Box 10.2), international migration and remittances (Sections 8.6.3, 14.4.7.3)				



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Increase awareness and understanding



Ecosystem services:

Explore this resource

Definitions:

Connectivity Hub - not another platform



PLACARD

- Makes connections transparent and supports collaboration
- Reveals potentially unexpected connections
- Links different types and scales of knowledge
- Reduces silos and information overload
- Builds awareness and a shared understanding of different terminology used
- Supports learning and capacity development
- Refers and redirects to the original platforms
- Creates new traffic and new audiences for the source platforms
- Enhances visibility and cross-fertilization of knowledge



Latest blog and videos: <u>https://www.weadapt.org/knowledge-bas</u> <u>e/adaptation-decision-making/the-connec</u> <u>tivity-hub-next-steps</u>



http://connectivity-hub.placard-network.eu







Contact: sukaina.bharwani@sei.org



http://connectivity-hub.placard-network.eu/

So, why MAIA?

Coordination to foster:





The Project | Why MAIA?



Helps **connect** disperse knowledge related to climate change.



Facilitates the access of a **broad range of audiences** to research results.



The Project | Why MAIA?

Thank you!

Contact us: info@maia-project.eu









AGORA

AGORA - A Gathering place to cO-design and co-cReate Adaptation

Rosie Witton, Sukaina Bharwani, SEI Oxford

Online, 7th February 2024



the European Union





Project: A HORIZON Europe project

Call: HORIZON-MISS-2021-CLIMA-02 (Research and Innovation actions in support of the implementation of the Adaptation to Climate Change Mission)

Timeframe: January 2023 – December 2025.

Consortium:







Pilot Case Studies

Italy

- Location: Rome
- Inception Workshop: define the main socio-economic, structural, and environmental vulnerabilities as well as the main needs and criticalities pertaining to the adaptive capacity

Germany

- Location: Dresden
- Inception Workshop: identify vulnerability and risk drivers in relation to local adaptive capacity to expected climate hazards

Sweden

- Location: Malmö
- Inception Workshop: Spark interest in stakeholders for future collaboration in relation to heatwaves

Spain

- Location: Aragon region
- Inception Workshop: Explore the economic, social, and environmental consequences of climate change



Climate Adaptation Platforms



Digital Agora

This Digital Agora aims to:



- Be a resource hub of information,
- Become a co-designed platform with citizens and stakeholders, Ó



Ò

 β^{A} Be a place for networking, communication, and connecting with peers,



Host dedicated discussion spaces,



Encourage/share knowledge co-production.



Climate Adaptation Platforms



Digital Academy to access and use Climate Data and monitor Climate Risks

Digital Academy against Climate Change Disinformation

This Digital Academy aims to:



Identify, provide access to, and share guidance on how to use various open source climate and risk data,



Provide easy access to information,



Empower citizens, stakeholders, and policy makers, and



Enhance the visualisation of climate information.

This Digital Academy aims to provide access to:



Trustworthy information,



Fact-checked reports and documents,



Relevant and emerging resources, and



Bi-annual reports.

Discovering status of climate change adaptation activities and learning from them







Stakeholder and institutional coordination and collaboration





Methodologies for stakeholder engagement

Access to data on exposure, vulnerability and risk





Agora

Increasing agricultural viability and climate resilience through community seed banks in Nepal

The HKH Adaptation Solutions Portal is one of a collaborative family of regional and topicorientated portals working with the Adaptation at Altitude programme to collect and connect knowledge on successful...

View Methodology



Using Allo to transform local economies and build climate resilience in Nepal

The HKH Adaptation Solutions Portal is one of a collaborative family of regional and topicorientated portals working with the Adaptation at Altitude programme to collect and connect knowledge on successful...





Saving lives and property – The fight against yearly flash floods in the Hindu Kush Himalaya: a case study of Pakistan

The HKH Adaptation Solutions Portal is one of a collaborative family of regional and topicorientated portals working with the Adaptation at Altitude programme to collect and connect knowledge on successful...

View Methodology

Connecting with communities





Learning forums:

- ✔ Ask questions
- ✔ Discuss common challenges
- ✓ Bookmark resources
- ✔ Follow and message peers
- Discover the most popular topics and solutions emerging in the climate change adaptation community.

Courses: building capacity to use data

SAS of d just and inclusive climate adaptation

Q

- Level: Introductory
- Time commitment: 15 hours
- Learning product: online self-paced course
- Sector: gender, climate, development
- Language: English
- Certificate available: No

GAgora

Climate Adaptation Training

Gender in climate action training pack: A resource for practitioners

Climate and Develoment Knowledge Brokers (CDKN) has developed a pack of presentations and exercises for facilitators to use in training settings, to help climate and development professionals to integrate gender perspectives into climate projects and programmes.

Multiple Authors

📋 2nd Aug 2023 🕓 6 min read 🗐 0 replies 🔥 0 Likes



Learn / Articles / Gender in climate action training pack: A resource for practitioners

- Level: Introductory
- Time commitment: 15 hours
- Learning product: online self paced course
- Sector: gender, climate, development
- Language: English
- · Certificate available: No

This course is hosted on the <u>Resources tab of the Climate and Development</u> <u>Knowledge Network (CDKN)</u>. CDKN is a global Southern-led programme founded in 2010. The programme is managed by<u>SouthSouthNorth</u>, and implemented in partnership with<u>Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano andICLEI</u> <u>South Asia</u>. Please find the <u>Gender in climate action training pack</u>: A resource <u>for practitioners</u>, where you can register for full access.



Mairi Dupar Global Public Affairs Coordinator

As Global Knowledge Management Coordinator for the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), I aim to make informa...





Production of and access to synthesized knowledge

Residents' Wellhein



G Agora	ABOUT	DIGITAL TOOLS	OUTPUTS	NEWS & EVENTS	CONTACTS	Q
SEI Urban Toolbox for Liveable Cities Co-created Citizen Scie Citizen Science that is co-created with stakeholders and cit support the design, implementation, and outcomes of a pro Carla Liera	tizens to				Boo	pkmark
urban planning Citizen	science co-de					A A
Urban Toolbox Urban To		City Health	n			
Residents' Wellheing		\mathbf{N}		aina Bha	nuoni	
This tool is part of the SEI Urban Toolbox for Liveabl developed by the <u>SEI Initiative on City Health and W</u> Toolbox is a collection of tools, developed within SEI SEI, aimed at supporting planning and decision-maki health, well-being and resilience of city residents and broadly.	ellbeing. 1 or in coor ng for imp d urban sy	The Urban dination with roving the		Follow Tags		
About this tool				urban planning C cities Co-creation		urban

partnering of scientists and members of the public to do conduct real world

scientific research.

Synthesis of resources:

- Introduction
- Methodology
- Results
- Enablers
- Barriers
- Conclusion
- Key messages
- Tailored to Agora resources, products and tools
- Enhanced discoverability

Inspiring stories that promote change



Climate data?
Spatial data?
Risk maps?



About Sydney, Australia

Climate challenges

Geospatial solutions

A lasting investment Resources



Simply move the buffer area around to see the canopy and greening coverage in any part of Sydney.

Growing Green Cities

Sydney uses Esri tools to tame temperatures and advance biodiversity with urban forests

Inspiring stories that promote change – Story Maps for each pilot 슃

ave been recorder

Total Issues Identfied





Action 3

(j)

Development of a comfortable and decarbonized city through urban development and transportation policies

Next steps...

Creation of the Digital Agora

Creation of the Digital Academies

Continued engagement with Pilot Case Studies

Connecting with existing climate knowledge platforms





Explore \Rightarrow

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AGORA website



Sign-up to the AGORA Mailing List









SD-WISHEES





Supporting and developing Widening Strategies to tackle Hydroclimatic Extreme Events: Impacts and sustainable solutions for cultural heritage

ROGER STREET – UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD AND CMCC

SD WISHEES – OVERALL AIM

Funded by the Horizon Europe Widening Programme

Enable collaboration between national and regional research funding organisations to address together the **protection and sustainable management of cultural heritage** (assets and intangible heritage – such as knowledge, traditions –, historical sites, natural sites) in Europe and far afield

□ Through a better understanding of the **impacts** on cultural heritage of, and the identification of best available **adaptation** solutions in response to, hydroclimatic extreme events in the context of climate change.





SD- WISHEES - STRUCTURE

- □ WP1: Management and Coordination
- □ WP2: Strategic planning activities
- □ WP3: Implementation and monitoring of joint activities TAP action
- WP4: Increase Awareness of Decisionmakers, Policymakers and the civil society through communication, dissemination and outreach actions
- WP5: Strengthening the ERA with widening actions: understanding the impacts on global challenges, SDGs and European policies
- □ WP6: Supporting and Widening the Market, Regulatory and Societal Uptake of R&I results
 - Identify practices and explore means of enhancing and widening the uptake of research and innovation results, including pathways that enhance the science-policy-society interface
 - □ To engage stakeholders and build capacity in co-developing, co-evaluation and demonstrating instruments and activities that enable, enhance and widen the uptake of R&I outcomes



WP6 – INTEREST AND INTERACTIONS WITH CAPs

Desk Review and Interviews

- Examining grey and scientific literature to identify existing and promising pathways
- Identified CAPs with existing efforts and initiatives that specifically targeting cultural heritage – initial interviews conducted with some CAPs

Focus on diverse heritage elements

- □ intangible aspects like agricultural and cultural traditions
- Natural heritable such as protected sites and natural assets
- Tangible assets encompassing historical sites and artefacts
- Gathering pertinent information, including experienced enablers and barriers, about that used to direct respective efforts supporting dissemination and uptake of R&I outcomes
- Identified pathways and associated instruments and mechanisms span a wide spectrum of tools, technologies and approaches designed to facilitate the uptake



SD-WISHEES WP6 – NEXT STEPS

- Build on this initial knowledge base (a snapshot) to inform a more in-depth analysis with targeted stakeholder engagement activities planned for 2024-2025
 - **Targeted interviews based on identified pathways**
 - □ Identification of innovation pathways stakeholders providers and users
 - Continue to gather information through desk review and targeted interviews
- Deliverable (April 2024) Understanding Existing Innovation Pathways based on the existing snapshot
- Series of workshops and facilitated follow-up discussions (April 2024 December 2026)
 - □ Intention is to complement and validate pathway information gathered
 - Co-develop criteria considering effectiveness, sustainability and potential for upscaling in terms of innovation uptake and widening the push of and pull for R&I outcomes
 - Criteria used to co-develop an initial set of recommendations for enhancing innovation pathways



SD- WISHEES WP6 – NEXT STEPS

Continued engagement of CAPs is essential to these activities:

- Sharing activities targeting engagement and informing the cultural heritage community regarding Hydroclimatic extremes impacts and adaptation measures
 - Adding to the SD-WISHEES pathway data base and informing the development of criteria and recommendations
 - Demonstrating and enhancing the value added of CAPs
- Provide opportunities to share among the CAP communities those activities undertaken to enhance the uptake of related cultural heritage R&I outcomes







THANK YOU



ROGER.STREET@CMCC.IT



HTTP://WWW.SD-WISHEES.EU





Questions and Answers

- Seeking Clarification
- Slido
- Scan the QR code to join slido
- Link to Slido for the Q&A shared in the chat







Open Discussion

Kim van Nieuwall and Roger Street





Guiding Questions

- What are the challenges that need to be overcome to achieve synergies and collaborations between the EC-funding projects and CAPs?
- What are potential enablers to achieving such synergies and collaborations?
- What do you see as critical next steps (next 2-3 years) towards realising such synergies and collaborations – exchanges / processes for sharing across platforms and projects, roles of CAPs within EC-funded projects, etc.
- Aligning this initiative with EC-funded projects and activities





Closing Remarks