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Deliverable number D.1.2

INSIGHTS AND PRIORITIES FROM MULTI-STAKEHOLDER LOCAL ROUNDTABLES

Activity A.1.2: Mobilizing local actors and establishing cooperation frameworks

January 2024

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ADAPTNOW will work on strengthening the adaptive capacity of HAET by implementing and evaluating the available climate adaptation and risk mitigation management tools and practices, assessing the Climate Adaptation Plans and developing Climate Services to support the territories and their local public authorities. Ultimately, ADAPTNOW aims at making risk and adaptation planning more integrated, collaborative and inclusive. This will be reached through a more dynamic, agile and participatory planning process in which all local stakeholders need to be involved.

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CONTENT

Abbreviations.....	7
1. Introduction.....	8
2. Theoretical concepts	8
3. Guidelines for steering local discussions	9
3.1 Preparatory work	10
3.2 Suggested Methods	10
3.3 A step-by-step flexible framework	11
3.3.1 Understanding the geographical and socio-economic factors of the PL	11
3.3.2 Evaluating the consistency of available risk assessment.....	11
3.3.3 Identifying and evaluating the main risks related to the proposed hazards and sectors	12
3.3.4 Identifying the main adaptation measures, according to current policies and our CA&RM inventory.....	13
3.3.5 Identifying and discussing current status, and Gaps&Needs to increase CA capacity.....	14
3.3.6 Identifying a CSS and CA tools among the ones collected in the interactive inventory (D1.1), which could be suitable for being designed and implemented in the context of WP2.....	15
3.4 A proposed agenda and general tips for a successful Roundtable	16
4. Overview of the roundtables	18
4.1 PL1 Grenoble-Alpes-Métropole: Final overview of the Roundtable	18
4.1.1 Agenda.....	18
4.1.2 Main results of the roundtable.....	18
4.2 PL2 KLAR! Plan B: Final overview of the Roundtable.....	19
4.2.1 Agenda.....	19
4.2.2 Main results of the roundtable.....	19
4.3 PL3 Municipality of Genoa: Final overview of the Roundtable	20
4.3.1 Agenda.....	20
4.3.2 Main results of the roundtables	20
4.4 PL4 Municipality of Chivasso: Final overview of the Roundtable	22
4.4.1 Agenda.....	22
4.4.2 Main results of the roundtables	23
4.5 PL3 Pusteria Valley District: Final overview of the Roundtable.....	28
4.5.1 Agenda.....	28
4.5.2 Main results of the roundtable.....	29
4.6 PL6 Municipality of Selnica: Final overview of the Roundtable.....	31
4.6.1 Agenda.....	31

4.6.2 Main results of the roundtable.....	31
4.6.2 Main results oft he roundtable.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.7 PL7 City of Kempten: Final overview of the Roundtable.....	32
4.7.1 Agenda.....	32
4.7.2 Main results of the roundtable.....	33

ABBREVIATIONS

CA: Climate Adaptation

CSS: Climate Support Service

LP: Lead partner

PL: Pilot

PP: Partner

RP: Reporting Period

RM: Risk mitigation

TT: target territory

WP: Working Package

WPL: WP leader

1. INTRODUCTION

As stated in the project proposal, the objective of this deliverable is to provide insights on local planning processes (stakeholders involved, existing instruments for local planning, hazards and sectors of relevance, CA&RM measures in place) and insights on needs for support services (CSS). The final goal is to improve Climate Adaptation (CA) in local planning by making it more agile, participatory and integrated. To achieve this, it is important to define needs and priorities in terms of CA tools and support services for the different pilot areas. The data reported in this deliverable were collected by each partner using different methods of stakeholder engagement, data sources, and common templates in order to collect data in a systematic way within the project.

Pilots, sectors, and hazards were identified by each PP in the RP1, based on the project proposal and local needs. Eurac Research, as WP1L provided, in collaboration with the LP and PP4 (INRAE), three different templates, and instructions on how to fill in the provided tables.

After a brief outline of some theoretical references (section 2), a step-by-step framework to guide each PP to identify the most suitable soft CA tools, based on local PL contexts, capacities and needs will be described in section 3.

The results of this deliverable are grounded in the assumption that a successful pilot design (A2.1), which is necessary to test and implement CA tools and CCS in the pilots, should be supported by an assessment of current and future risks and impacts, and an appraisal of local gaps and needs to improve current and desired capacities for implementing adaptation measures in each PL.

2. THEORETICAL CONCEPTS

The framework behind this deliverable and the following guidelines is based on latest international methodologies for assessing climate risks and managing climate change adaptation.

The IPCC defines climate change adaptation as follows: "In human systems, adaptation is the process of adjusting to current or anticipated climate conditions and their impacts to reduce harm or harness beneficial opportunities. In natural systems, adaptation involves adjusting to prevailing climate conditions and their impacts, with human intervention sometimes facilitating adjustment to anticipated climate conditions and their effects" (IPCC, 2022, p. 134¹). According to our project, we considered Adaptive capacity (AC) as key factor to enhance a more integrated and participatory CA. AC was defined in IPCC AR4 as "the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities or to respond to consequences", but no single AC framework is currently broad and flexible enough to explain the willingness to act. (Marzi et al., 2018²). Looking at current research evidence, the main determinants of AC in practical applications (IPCC AR5; Marzi et al., 2018) can be considered as follows:

- Economic wealth
- Technology

¹ IPCC, 2022: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

² Marzi, S., Mysiak, J., & Santato, S. (2018). Comparing adaptive capacity index across scales: The case of Italy. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 223, 1023-1036. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2018.06.060>

- Information and skills
- Infrastructure
- Institutions
- Equity
- Resource-dependency

On the basis of these dimensions and the sectors and hazards considered in our PL (see section 4), we developed an applied research framework to mobilise local stakeholders, identifying three main dimensions (Knowledge and Awareness, Technology and Innovation, Governance and Institutions) and the resulting topics to be addressed, as described in section 3.3.5. The main purpose of developing this framework is to better understand CA in the different PL sectors. This phase was then integrated into a process inspired by the Impact Chains methodology (Zebisch et al., 2021³), in order to analyse and assess local contexts and related risks, in order to better orient local discussions and arrive at CA tools that can best suit PL.

3. GUIDELINES FOR STEERING LOCAL DISCUSSIONS

In this section, a framework to mobilize local actors and steer local discussions is outlined. This must be adapted to the PLs' contexts and needs, since each PL is in a different stage of the process of assessing risks, designing and implementing CA measures.

The main points to be addressed are the following ones:

1. **Understanding the geographical and socio-economic factors of the PL (see 3.3.1)**
2. **Evaluating the consistency of available risk assessment (see 3.3.2)**
3. **Identifying and evaluating the main risks related to the proposed hazards and sectors (see 3.3.3)**
4. **Identifying the main adaptation measures, according to current policies and our CA&RM Inventory (see 3.3.4)**
5. **Identifying and discussing current status, gaps the consequent needs to increase CA capacity (see 3.3.5)**
6. **Identifying a CSS and CA tools among the ones collected in the interactive inventory (D1.1), which could be suitable for being designed and implemented in the context of WP2 (see 3.3.6).**

These points will be detailed in section 3.3, since they can be addressed through various ways and methods, depending on the point, on the stage in the planning of CA tools, and on the stakeholder needed. **The various methods are presented in section 3.2.**

³ Zebisch, M., Schneiderbauer, S., Fritzsche, K., Bubeck, P., Kienberger, S., Kahlenborn, W., ... & Below, T. B. (2021). The vulnerability sourcebook and climate impact chains – a standardised framework for a climate vulnerability and risk assessment. *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management*, 13(1), 35-59. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ijccsm-07-2019-0042>

As agreed in the proposal, at least one local roundtable must take place in each PL to address one or more of the points listed above, especially points 5 and 6. Before delving into the framework, the next section describes the preparatory work to be undertaken before the local roundtable.

3.1 PREPARATORY WORK

Based on discussions between WPL, PL, and PPs during the Kick-off meeting and online partner and bilateral meetings, some tasks were undertaken, and data was collected for preparing the ground to local discussions and roundtables.

First, **as a result of A1.1**, an interactive inventory (available in the CAPA Platform at [this link](#) as part of D1.1) has been compiled by each PL PP to identify **currently available and potentially transferable/scalable CA&RM tools in each TT**.

Second, WP1L, in collaboration with LP and PP2, has developed two templates to **collect some relevant information about key stakeholders and key relevant policies** for advancing local adaptation planning in the PLs. These two templates are attached to this deliverable. In both templates, the request was to compile them starting from the identified sectors and hazards, to identify:

- Four different kinds of stakeholders among public institutions, research institutions, associations, and private companies, that either have a key/potential key role or are affected by CCA in the sectors and hazards identified. Identifying their locations, roles, contacts, supposed expectations, and interest in the project is essential to understand their engagement in the roundtables. The template works also as a tool to monitor their participation in these roundtables and other regional or local dissemination events foreseen in the project.
- The main aims, CA targets, CA tools, climate services, and link with policies instruments and other policies, which exist in current policies in the identified sectors have been identified in the TTs.

Third, each PL has identified local existing web platforms for climate risk communication or awareness-raising purposes.

Fourth, each PL has collected, if available, SECAPs or risk assessment documents for identifying the main risks related to the sectors and hazards previously identified in the PL. **Among those risks, one per sector should be addressed with the CA tools identified.**

3.2 SUGGESTED METHODS

In this section, the following list briefly explains some methods that have been identified to co-produce the knowledge needed:

- a. **Roleplay:** This is a method in which participants act out scenarios or situations related to the workshop topic, often taking on assigned roles or characters. The goal is to simulate real-world experiences and to encourage participants to think about issues from different perspectives. This method can be very useful when some conflicts are expected and/or should be solved.
- b. **World Café:** This is a method that involves multiple rounds of small group discussions, with participants moving between tables or stations after each round. The goal is to encourage diverse perspectives and cross-pollination of ideas between participants.

- c. **Dynamic facilitation:** This is a method in which an expert or facilitator leads a structured discussion or presentation on a particular topic, often with the goal of imparting knowledge or skills to the participants.
- d. **Semi-structured interview with key experts:** This is a method in which the workshop organizers conduct interviews with key experts in the field, asking a set of pre-determined questions but also allowing for open-ended responses and follow-up questions. The goal is to gather in-depth information and insights from experts who have specialized knowledge or experience.
- e. **Survey key experts:** This is a method in which the workshop organizers send a set of pre-determined questions to a group of key experts in the field, asking for their opinions or insights on the workshop topic. The goal is to gather information and insights from a broader group of experts, and to identify common themes or patterns in their responses.
- f. **Group work within a workshop:** This is a method in which participants work together in small groups (max 15 members) to complete a task or achieve a goal related to the workshop topic. Group work can take many forms, such as brainstorming, case studies, simulations, or problem-solving exercises. Group work allows participants to share their ideas, knowledge, and perspectives with others, and to receive feedback and support from their peers. Group work within a workshop usually involves a facilitator or instructor who provides guidance and support to the groups, and who may also provide feedback or evaluation of the group's work. The facilitator may also provide a structured framework or guidelines for the group work, to ensure that the group stays on task and meets the intended goals or objectives.

These methods can obviously be used in combination with each other.

3.3 A STEP-BY-STEP FLEXIBLE FRAMEWORK

This section illustrates the step-by-step flexible framework, that PPs can follow, by choosing various methods to address the different points, according to their local contexts. The detailed steps are the following:

3.3.1 Understanding the geographical and socio-economic factors of the PL

This can be easily carried out by the PP, by consulting existing documents. Key aspects of the local contexts and the sectors identified should be briefly brought forward.

3.3.2 Evaluating the consistency of available risk assessment

After collecting all relevant documents, which identify and assess climate risks and impacts, each PP should check eventual gaps and needs for improvement in the risk assessment. This can be done in two ways:

- a. by the Sectoral Agencies/PPs themselves

- b. by interviewing or surveying local experts in the identified sectors

As fact-checking, we collected some questions, which should be answered both considering existing risk assessment in general and referring to each one of the sectors identified, according to what is specified in the following table (tab. 1).

In case no risk assessment is available, it is important to point out the main useful points to give an overview of current and future risks, with the aim of bringing forward the most appropriate CA measures, based on the available information.

For doing this, remember the difference between hazards and risks: risks are always referred to the impact(s) of hazard(s) on exposed or vulnerable elements of a sector (e.g. the risk of economic losses for winter tourism facilities due to lack of snow cover below 2000 m asl and rising temperatures), they always results from the interaction of vulnerability, exposure, and hazard(s). Hazards are “the potential occurrences of a natural or human-induced physical event or trend or physical impact that may cause loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, as well as damage and loss to property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision, ecosystems, and environmental resources” (IPCC AR6, p. 1766)

1	Are climate data available in your pilot?
2	Are climate trends available in your pilot?
3	Are future climate scenarios available for your pilot?
4	Are also future socio-economic scenarios (e.g. extension of settlements) considered in your pilot?
5	Is there a climate risk assessment in your pilot? For which time periods?
6	Which methods were used for the risk assessment (e.g. SECAP Guidebook)?
FROM NOW ON REFER TO EACH SECTOR YOU ARE CONSIDERING IN THE PL	
7	Is the X (e.g. Tourism) sector considered in the risk assessment?
8	Are the main current and future impacts on the X (e.g. Tourism) sector identified and evaluated (e.g., magnitude, likelihood, relevance...)?
9	Are current and future vulnerability and exposure within this sector considered and evaluated (e.g., magnitude, likelihood, relevance...) in the assessment?
10	Are the main current and future risks for the X (e.g. Tourism) sector identified and evaluated (e.g., magnitude, likelihood, relevance/urgency to adapt...)?
11	What are your main sources of information on risks, impacts, vulnerabilities, and CC in the X (e.g., Tourism) sector?
12	Are also compound/cascading impacts in the X (e.g. Tourism) sector considered and evaluated (e.g., magnitude, likelihood, relevance/urgency to adapt...)?
13	Are also external or low probable/high impact risk drivers considered and evaluated (e.g., magnitude, likelihood, relevance/urgency to adapt...) in the risk assessment of the X (e.g. Tourism) sector?

Tab.1

3.3.3 Identifying and evaluating the main risks related to the proposed hazards and sectors

After collecting all relevant documents, which identify and assess current and future climate risks and impacts, and checking the consistency of the risk assessment methodology, each PP must identify the main risks for each identified sector in the PL, based on the hazards identified.

This can be done in three ways:

- by the Sectoral Agencies/PL contact person themselves
- by interviewing or surveying local experts in the identified sectors
- by organising a first preparatory roundtable for this purpose

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As fact-checking, we collected some questions, which should be answered both considering existing risk assessment in general and referring to each one of the sectors identified, according to what is specified in the following table (tab. 2).

1	If available, what are climate data available in your pilot? What time period do they cover?
2	If available, what are the climate trends in your pilot?
3	If available, what are the future climate scenarios in your pilot?
4	If available, what are the future socio-economic scenarios (e.g. extension of settlements) considered in your pilot?
FROM NOW ON PLEASE REFER TO EACH SECTOR YOU ARE CONSIDERING IN THE PL	
5	What are the main hazards for the X (e.g., Tourism) sector in your pilot? Please refer to current and future ones, indicating time scales
6	What are the main impacts on the X (e.g., Tourism) sector? Please refer to current and future ones, indicating time scales
7	What are the main exposed elements in the X (e.g. Tourism) sector? Please refer to current and future ones, indicating time scales
8	What are the main vulnerabilities in the X (e.g., Tourism) sector? Please refer to current and future ones, indicating time scales
9	What are the main risks for the X (e.g., Tourism) sector in your pilot and how are they evaluated (e.g., including magnitude, likelihood, relevance/urgency to adapt... if relevant) Please refer to current and future ones, indicating time scales
10	What are the main compound/cascading impacts in the X (e.g. Tourism) sector? Please refer to current and future ones, indicating time scales
11	What are the main possible external risk drivers in the X (e.g. Tourism) sector? Please refer to current and future ones, indicating time scales
12	What are the main low probable/high impact risk drivers for the X (e.g. Tourism) sector? Please refer to current and future ones, indicating time scales

Tab.2

After the identification and evaluation of the main risks per each sector, at least one risk per sector should be in mind for understanding what the PL CA capacity are (see 3.3.5 and related CA tools and/or CSS (see 3.3.6) to address it.

3.3.4 Identifying the main adaptation measures, according to current policies and our CA&RM inventory

After analysing the policies and the CA&RM tools with the templates provided, each PP should identify the **main adaptation measures (not only CA soft tools implementable now) and goals for each sector, referring to one risk per sector, at least**. In the CA&RM inventory, some useful categories elaborated in the template (e.g. sector, IPCC category, hazards, costs, etc.) can help PPs and, possibly, local experts and/or stakeholders to identify measures best suited to their local contexts.

This can be done in three ways:

- by the Sectoral Agencies themselves
- by interviewing or surveying local experts in the identified sectors (together with risk assessment and identification, point 2-3)
- by organising a first preparatory roundtable for this purpose (together with risk identification and evaluation, point 3)

3.3.5 Identifying and discussing current status, and Gaps&Needs to increase CA capacity

This is the **core of the local discussions, which are suggested to be undertaken with the stakeholders during the roundtables**. The aim of this discussion is to increase the local climate risk management and adaptive capacity by identifying local gaps and needs. **These needs will be then cross-checked with the CA measures previously identified for addressing at least one risk per sector, in order to select an initial sample of CA tools from which to choose those to be implemented in WP2 of the project** (see 3.3.6).

We propose to either build a scenario⁴ or story out of the information gathered in steps 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.3, and 3.3.4 or simply **introduce the main risks and CA measures/goals identified** for the selected sectors and hazards of the PL, **eventually referring to a risk per sector, at least**.

After the presentation of either the story/scenario or the main risks and related CA measures/goals, the **stakeholders can be eventually divided into groups (max 15 persons per group) to undertake group work per each sector**. A moderator per sector can facilitate the discussion and collect current status, gaps and needs by using Post-it on flipcharts (e.g., with four columns: “Current status” “Gaps”, “Needs”) or other methods, such as:

- Roleplay
- Dynamic facilitation or group work within a workshop
- World café

To identify the main gaps and needs, we selected some key dimensions based on the scientific literature: Knowledge and Awareness (KA), Technology and Innovation (TI), Institutions and Governance (IG), which are listed in the table below:

SECTOR X (e.g., Tourism)		
Dimension	Topic	Proposed questions
KA	Awareness of risk assessment	Were you aware of the main results of the risk assessment for the X (e.g., Tourism) sector?
	Knowledge of adaptation measures	Were you aware of the adaptation measures and goals proposed for the X (e.g., Tourism) sector?
		(IF YES,) What are your main sources of information?
		Did you already know some of those measures, even though not implemented as CA measures?
		Do you have experience in implementing adaptation measures for the X (e.g., Tourism) sector?
	Do you know some best practices for the design and implementation of adaptation measures?	
	Willingness to act	Are you willing to take action to implement the discussed adaptation measures in the X (e.g., Tourism) sector?
Do you clearly see the urgency and benefits of implementing such adaptation measures?		
Demand for training	Would training in the field of CA and the X (e.g., Tourism) sector be necessary?	
TI	Available technology	Is the level of available technology sufficient to implement the discussed CA measures in the X (e.g., Tourism) sector?

⁴ The possible scenario or story should be based on scientific data and projections but could also include anecdotes that illustrate the impacts of climate risks on the sectors.

	Added value	Is the added value created by the adaptation measures already clear?
	Limits of adaptation ⁵	Are you aware of the limits to adaptation for the risks identified in the X (e.g., Tourism) sector?
IG	CC mainstreaming	To which extent are climate change and its impacts included in sectoral policies/strategies of the X (e.g., Tourism) sector?
	CA governance	Are there contact (technical) and responsible persons for climate change adaptation in the PL? And for the X (e.g., Tourism) sector?
		Is there a process/praxis for planning, implementing, and monitoring CA in the X (e.g., Tourism) sector?
		Is there cooperation in place between different sectors to deal with cross-sectorial aspects (e.g., use of water) ?
	Regional/local cooperation	Is there sufficient cooperation between the various provincial and local actors for designing and implementing CA measures in the X (e.g., Tourism) sector?
	Economic resources	Do you have enough financial (and human) resources to invest in designing, implementing, and monitoring the efficacy of the discussed CA measures in the X (e.g., Tourism) sector?
Social vulnerability	Are socially vulnerable contexts considered for the implementation of CA measures in the X (e.g., Tourism) sector?	

Tab. 3

In the following table (tab. 4), it is proposed a way to discuss the topic raised by the questions for steering the local discussions: **a moderator or a group representative can use Post-it notes to collect relevant information on the following aspects, reporting them on one table per each sector:**

SECTOR X (e.g. Tourism)		
(For each Topic, e.g., Topic 1 Awareness of risk assessment)	Current status	Gaps&Needs

Tab. 4

3.3.6 Identifying a CSS and CA tools among the ones collected in the interactive inventory (D1.1), which could be suitable for being designed and implemented in the context of WP2

This section can be addressed in four short steps.

The moderator can **present a selection of CA tools referred to the selected risk(s) per sector**, which was previously made by the PP with the help of local experts and the other PPSs of the consortium via an internal project webinar.

After this presentation, one representative per group/sector or the moderator him/herself can **report on the results of the group work**, with the support of flipcharts. Afterwards, **the moderator**

⁵ Adaptation limits are »the point at which an actor's objectives (or system needs) cannot be secured from intolerable risks through adaptive actions.

- Hard adaptation limit – No adaptive actions are possible to avoid intolerable risks.
- Soft adaptation limit – Options may exist but are currently not available to avoid intolerable risks through adaptive action« (IPCC AR6, p. 2898)

can discuss with the groups which CA and CC tools may be best suited to local needs, attaching a post-it note to the relevant topics (as shown in Tab.5). Prioritisation can also be carried out using numbers.

This can be done in different ways:

- Collecting feedback from the stakeholders in the final part of the workshop, which should be based on the local gaps and needs previously identified.
- Having a last world café session of organizing an additional meeting only for discussing this last point

SECTOR X			
(Only for the most relevant topics)	Current status	Gaps&Needs	Post-it with the soft CA tools or CSS, which can be implemented NOW

Tab. 5

3.4 A PROPOSED AGENDA AND GENERAL TIPS FOR A SUCCESSFUL ROUNDTABLE

Based on the steps described above, an Agenda for the roundtable could look like this:

Timing	Agenda	How
15 mins	Introduction to the project objectives and key concepts	English presentations provided by WPL and WP1-2L
15 mins	Overview on local risks and adaptation measures or presentation of a story/scenario	PP moderator according to local docs/policies and/or experts
1h 15 mins	Group work (divided per sector, if possible) to identify current status, gaps and needs	Interactive discussion with Post-it notes and flipcharts driven by the questions in tab.3
15 mins	Presentation of local CA tools	PP
30 mins	Group work reporting and identification of possible CA soft tools	Presentation by groups and PP moderator
15 mins	Feedback on CA tools and prioritization	PP
15 mins	Conclusion and next steps	PP
15 mins	When needed	Coffee break

Tab. 6

According to local needs and time constraints, it can also be split into two roundtables or shortened, e.g. by choosing a different type of data collection (E.g., a survey or an expert interview) for one or more sections.

To conduct a successful roundtable discussion, below are some general tips:

- Explain the purpose of the workshop, i.e., to identify local needs for climate support services that can help advance local planning in climate change adaptation for identified sectors in TT in a precise time period.

- Emphasize the importance of collaboration and dialogue between stakeholders in the development and implementation of CSS and CA tools.
- Highlight specific challenges and opportunities that the sector is likely to face, e.g., for the Tourism sector: changes in weather patterns, natural hazards, impacts on biodiversity, and changes in visitor demand and behaviour.
- Group discussions and brainstorming: divide participants into small groups (ideally with diverse backgrounds and perspectives, **max 15 members**) and ask them to brainstorm local needs for climate support services that can help advance local planning in climate change adaptation for the sector in TT in a precise period.
- **Encourage participants to think about specific challenges and opportunities related to climate change adaptation in the sector, and how CSS and CA tools can help address them – think about soft, transferable and easily implementable (within the timeframe of the project!) tools.**
- Encourage feedback and discussion from other participants, highlighting both strengths and potential weaknesses of each idea or need.
- Summarize the key insights and recommendations that emerged from the workshop and discuss the next steps for using this information to develop and implement climate support services that meet local needs.
- Wrap-up and closing remarks: thank participants for their contributions and encourage continued collaboration and engagement in climate change adaptation.
- Provide resources and contacts for further information and support.

4. OVERVIEW OF THE ROUNDTABLES

This section reports a short overview of the results of the roundtables held in the PLs. We reported the agenda of the roundtable, key steps undertaken to trigger local discussions, addressed sectors and hazards, typology of engaged stakeholders, main results of the roundtables, including CA tools proposed.

4.1 PL1 GRENOBLE-ALPES-MÉTROPOLE: FINAL OVERVIEW OF THE ROUNDTABLE

4.1.1 Agenda

9.00 am	Greetings	<i>Jean-Yves PORTA</i> <i>Vincent BOUDIERES</i> <i>Adam QUEIROS</i> <i>Bertrand MARION</i>
9.05 am	Introducing the territory	<i>Jean-Yves PORTA</i> <i>Vincent BOUDIERES</i> <i>Bertrand MARION</i>
10.10 am	Introducing the activities of Metropolitan risks and resilience community	<i>Vincent BOUDIERES</i> <i>Bertrand MARION</i>
11.00 am	Introducing the Crisis Management Assistance Mapping Application	<i>Adam QUEIROS</i> <i>Bertrand MARION</i>

Tab.7

4.1.2 Main results of the roundtable

PP	INRAE AURA-EE
PL/Observer	Grenoble-Alpes-Métropole
TT	Municipalities of Grenoble-Alpes-Métropole
Hazards	All risk involved in the metropolitan risk and resilience community
Sectors	Urban Infrastructure and Forestry
Methods and main stakeholders to address each point of the step-by-step framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understanding the local context regarding the risks - Introducing the Metropolitan risks and resilience community - Explaining the Crisis Management Assistance Mapping Application - Explaining the Matras law and its implicating regarding crisis management
Place and date of RT	Echirolles 21/02/2023
N. stakeholders contacted before the RT(s)	36 stakeholders
N. and type of stakeholders participating in the RT(s)	11 elected (5 mayors) 23 metropolitan workers

The main risk considered (per sector)	Urban infrastructure: floods Forestry: wildfires
Proposed Climate Support Service(s)	Metropolitan risks and resilience community
Relevant CA tools to be considered for the PL	Introducing the Crisis Management Assistance Mapping Application
Relevant docs used for the discussion	Matras law, Grenoble-Alpes-Métropole risks map

Tab. 8

4.2 PL2 KLAR! PLAN B: FINAL OVERVIEW OF THE ROUNDTABLE

4.2.1 Agenda

8.30 am	Welcome the participants	<i>Julie Buschbaum, EIV</i>
8.45 am	Presenting the status quo of the KLAR! plan b measures	<i>Julie Buschbaum and participants</i>
9.30 am	Presenting the new climate analysis	<i>Julie Buschbaum, EIV</i>
10.00 am	Short presentation of the ADAPTNOW project	<i>Julie Buschbaum, EIV</i>
10.30 am	Coffee break	
11.00 am	Conclusion and outlook	<i>Participants</i>

Tab.9

4.2.2 Main results of the roundtable

PP	Energieinstitut Vorarlberg
PL/Observer	Julie Buschbaum
TT	Vorarlberg, Austria
Hazards	Heat, Heavy precipitations
Sectors	Urban Infrastructure, Forestry
Methods and main stakeholders to address each point of the step-by-step framework	1- Understanding local risks caused by CC 2- Collection of ideas for adaptation 3- Communicate the risks and the ideas for adaptation 4- Implement the ideas
Place and date of RT	Wolfurt, 28.09.2023
N. stakeholders contacted before the RT(s)	14
N. and type of stakeholders participating in the RT(s)	14: - 1 Presenter - 13 from Municipalities located in the PL
The main risk considered (per sector)	Heat, heavy precipitation, wildfires, landslides
Proposed Climate Support Service(s)	To be still defined
Relevant CA tools to be considered for the PL	The order for the implementation of the <i>Vorsorgecheck Naturgefahren</i> is given by two communities (Lustenau and Wolfurt)
Relevant docs used for the discussion	Climate analysis, Flood maps

Tab. 10

4.3 PL3 MUNICIPALITY OF GENOA: FINAL OVERVIEW OF THE ROUNDTABLE

4.3.1 Agenda

One roundtable per sector was undertaken in this PL:

Roundtable n.1 – Sector: Urban Infrastructure

Roundtable n.2 – Sector: Tourism

Roundtable n.3 – Sector: Health

The general scheme of the three thematic roundtables is reported in the following table (tab.11):

14:00	Greetings	<i>CDG (Municipality of Genova) and Campus Civico</i>
14.15	Short presentation of the ADAPTNOW project	<i>CDG</i>
14.30	Presentation of the tools to be developed during ADAPTNOW	<i>CDG</i>
14.45	How do the assessed natural hazards impact your areas of professional interest?	<i>CDG and Campus Civico, SHs</i>
15.15	How would the proposed tools (hazard maps, hi-res wind model) be useful for your institution?	<i>CDG and Campus Civico, SHs</i>
16.00	End of roundtables	

Tab. 11

4.3.2 Main results of the roundtables



Fig.1: the three thematic roundtables with stakeholders held on sept. 14th and 21st 2023 in Genoa.



Fig.2: the three thematic roundtables with stakeholders held on sept. 14th and 21st 2023 in Genoa.



Fig.3: the three thematic roundtables with stakeholders held on sept. 14th and 21st 2023 in Genoa.



Fig.4: the three thematic roundtables with stakeholders held on sept. 14th and 21st 2023 in Genoa.

PP	CDG
PL/Observer	Municipality of Genoa
TT	City of Genoa
Hazards	Windstorms, Sea storms, Heatwaves
Sectors	UI, Tourism, Health
Methods and main stakeholders to address each point of the step-by-step framework	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Presentation of the project and questions about general topics and themes of ADAPTNOW 2- Presentation of the hazards affecting the PL and in particular windstorms, sea storms and heatwaves 3- Discussion on how these hazards affect the chosen sector and how they affect the job and life of each SH 4- Presentation of the RM tools that we are going to develop with ADAPTNOW funding 5- Questions on how they work and proposals on functions to add to our tools 6- How could we “tune” the RM tools so that they match our expectations and help reducing risk in the chosen sector?
Place and date of RT	Genoa, 14 and 21 sept. 2023
N. stakeholders contacted before the RT(s)	35
N. and type of stakeholders participating in the RT(s)	31 First RT- Urban Infrastructure - 12 institutions as SHs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Municipio V - V. Polcevera,</i> • <i>Ufficio Demanio</i> • <i>Municipio VIII Medio Levante</i> • <i>Municipio VI Medio Ponente</i> • <i>Municipio III Bassa Val Bisagno</i> • <i>Municipio II Centro Ovest</i> • <i>Ufficio Verde Pubblico</i> • <i>Municipio IV Media Val Bisagno</i> • <i>Direzione servizi cimiteriali</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Municipio I Centro Est</i> • <i>Municipio IX Levante</i> • <i>Municipio VII Ponente</i> <p>Second RT – Tourism – 4 institutions as SHs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Direzione Politiche Culturali</i> • <i>Direzione Grandi Eventi</i> • <i>Marketing Territoriale</i> • <i>Turismo – Uffici IAT</i> <p>Third RT – Health – 5 institutions as SHs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality of Genoa, <i>ASPP servizi cimiteriali</i> • ALISA, Liguria Region • Municipality of Genoa, <i>Ufficio Verde Pubblico</i> • Municipality of Genoa, <i>Cittadini Senza Territorio</i> • Municipality of Genoa, Social services
The main risk considered (per sector)	Although we have previously identified some specific risks in both sectors (see tabs 8-9), we haven't focused on specific risks, because we decided to give as much space as possible to stakeholder opinions, in order to scale the civil protection plan on the necessities.
Proposed Climate Support Service(s)	Production of sea storms, windstorms and heat/cold waves hazard maps, plus a Hi-Res urban wind model and developing of risk mitigation measures to be integrated in Municipality of Genoa's Civil Protection plan
Relevant CA tools to be considered for the PL	TOURISM: development of awareness campaigns addressing risks of Genoa, improvement of information to foreigners, improvement of internal communication flows regarding the management of big events in the city (e.g. concerts) UI: information panels concerning safe areas during heatwaves, wind risk mapping linking windstorm hazard maps and vegetation maps (health status of trees), improvement of sea storm hazard maps considering cascading effects; HEALTH: sharing of vulnerable population databases between involved structures, urban regeneration projects.
Relevant docs used for the discussion	Municipality of Genoa's Civil Protection plan, Internal Emergency plans of different offices of the municipality

Tab. 12

4.4 PL4 MUNICIPALITY OF CHIVASSO: FINAL OVERVIEW OF THE ROUNDTABLE

4.4.1 Agenda

Agenda of the 1st roundtable in PL4 (October 26th, 2023):

9.15 am	Welcome	<i>Municipality of Chivasso</i>
9.30 am	Short presentation of the ADAPTNOW project	<i>iISBE Italia R&D</i>
9.45 am	Tools and methodologies to develop climate change adaptation measures	<i>RTTool: assess and monitor the adaptation level of territories to CC effects</i> <i>iISBE Italia R&D</i>

		<i>FeliCity: assess the energy performances and GHG emissions at urban scale</i>	<i>iiSBE Italia R&D</i>
		<i>CLIMEAPP: assess the climate risk within the short and long term</i>	<i>iiSBE Italia R&D</i>
10.45 am	ROUNDTABLE Climate adaptation in the municipality of Chivasso: where why are and what are the needs for the future		
11.30 am	SEA and revision of the Master Plan	The revision of the Master Plan of Chivasso as opportunity to introduce CA measures to CC	<i>Architectural firm – Studio Paglia Architetti</i>
12.15 am	ADAPTNOW: Climate Service	A climate service calibrated of specific needs of the municipality of Chivasso	<i>iiSBE Italia R&D</i>
12.30 pm	Closure of the Roundtable and next activities		

Tab.13

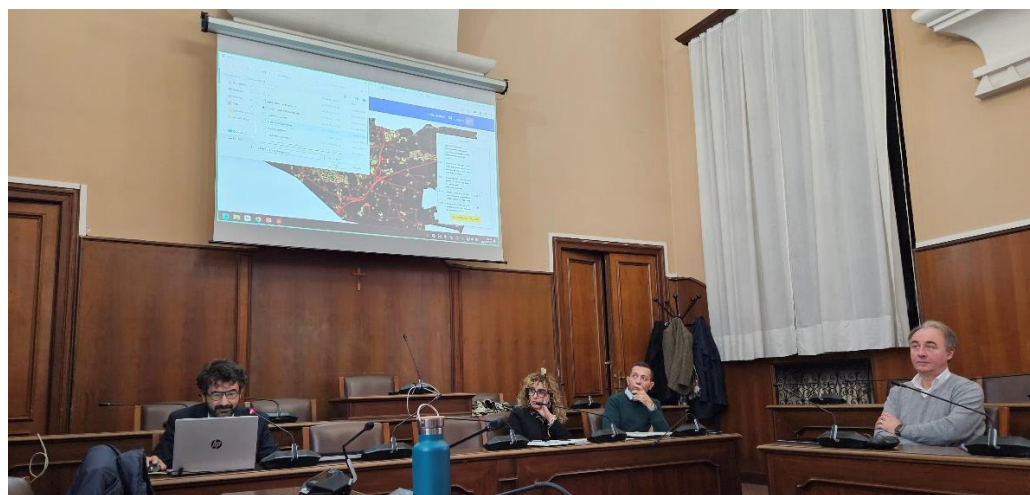
Agenda of the 2nd roundtable in PL4 (December 4th, 2023):

2.00 pm	Welcome	<i>Municipality of Chivasso</i>
2.10 am	Presentation of the initial activities to be carried out to develop the Climate Service for the municipality of Chivasso	<i>iiSBE Italia R&D</i>
3.10 am	Presentation of the documentation already available for the municipality of Chivasso (maps, GIS files, etc.)	<i>Municipality of Chivasso</i>
3.30 am	Open discussion and organisation of data collection and next activities	<i>Architectural firm – Studio Paglia Architetti</i> <i>iiSBE Italia R&D</i> <i>Municipality of Chivasso</i>
4.00 pm	Closure of the Roundtable and next activities	

Tab.14

4.4.2 Main results of the roundtables

1st roundtable in PL4 (October 26th, 2023)



Figg.4-6 1st roundtable in Chivasso municipality.

PP	iiSBE Italia R&D
PL/Observers	Piedmont Region - Directorate strategic environmental assessment Piedmont Region - Health department

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	<p>Piedmont Region – Urban Planning department</p> <p>ASL (Local Health Authority) of the City of Turin</p> <p>Regional Epidemiological Centers - Piedmont Region - Observatory of the epidemiological network in Piedmont Region</p> <p>“Parco del Po” authority</p> <p>ARPA - Regional Agency for Environmental Protection</p>
TT	Chivasso municipality, Piedmont Region, Italy
Hazards	Heatwaves. Heavy rains/floods. Drought
Sectors	Health, Urban Infrastructure
Methods and main stakeholders to address each point of the step-by-step framework	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Analysis of the local context: PP, Chivasso, Studio Paglia 2- Analysis of the local climatic conditions: PP, Chivasso, Studio Paglia 3- Vulnerability and risk analysis in the territory related to CC: PP, Chivasso, Studio Paglia 4- Identification and description of the climate adaptation and resilience measures per sector, per hazard: PP, Chivasso, Studio Paglia, Observers 5- Integration of CA measures in the Master Plan and in the SEA: PP, Chivasso, Studio Paglia, Observers
Place and date of 1st RT	Chivasso, 26.10.2023
N. stakeholders contacted before the 1 st RT	28
N. and type of stakeholders participating in the 1st RT	<p>22:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 from iisBE Italia - 5 from municipality of Chivasso - 5 from Architectural Firm “Studio Paglia” - 1 from Anthemis Environment - 2 from Piedmont Region - Directorate strategic environmental assessment - 1 from Piedmont Region - Health department - 1 from Piedmont Region – Urban Planning department - 1 from Regional Epidemiological Centres - Piedmont Region - Observatory of the epidemiological network in Piedmont Region - 2 from “Parco del Po” authority (online connection) - 1 from ARPA - Regional Agency for Environmental Protection
The main risk considered (per sector)	Risks per sectors (health and UI) are described in table 8 of this report
Proposed Climate Support Service(s)	Elaborate the integration of the adaptation measures based on the actions described by the Master Plan and on SEA requirements. Definition of a specific set of indicators for the City of Chivasso to establish adaptation objectives measurable and monitorable over time.

Relevant CA tools to be considered for the PL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RBE Tools contextualized to Chivasso at urban and territorial scale. - Decision-making process to identify the optimal measures to increase the level of adaptation and resiliency of Chivasso. - Use of software GIS and similar tools able to calculate the indicator values included in the Chivasso RBE tool. - ClimaSTORY® approach to educate stakeholders about how adaptation measures are developed.
Relevant docs used for the discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate Resilience Plan 2020 City of Turin - Decision-making methodology – EU project output - RTTool platform

Tab.15

2nd roundtable in PL4 (December 4th, 2023)



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Fig.7-9 2nd roundtable in Chivasso municipality.

PP	iiSBE Italia R&D
Place and date of 2nd RT	Chivasso, 04.12.2023
N. stakeholders contacted before the 2 nd RT	10
N. and type of stakeholders participating in the 1 st RT	10: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 from iiSBE Italia - 5 from municipality of Chivasso - 3 from Architectural Firm "Studio Paglia"
The main risk considered (per sector)	Risks per sectors (health and UI) are described in table 8 of this report
Proposed Climate Support Service(s)	Elaborate the integration of the adaptation measures based on the actions described by the Master Plan and on SEA requirements. Definition of a specific set of indicators for the City of Chivasso to establish adaptation objectives measurable and monitorable over time.
Relevant CA tools to be considered for the PL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RBE Tools contextualized to Chivasso at urban and territorial scale. - Decision-making process to identify the optimal measures to increase the level of adaptation and resiliency of Chivasso. - Use of software GIS and similar tools able to calculate the indicator values included in the Chivasso RBE tool. - ClimaSTORY® approach to educate stakeholders about how adaptation measures are developed.
Relevant docs used for the discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geoportal of the city of Chivasso - GIS files

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maps elaborated by Studio Paglia - Master Plan of Chivasso - SECAP of the city of Pinerolo (Piedmont) - Ecological network of Chivasso
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Tab.16

4.5 PL3 PUSTERIA VALLEY DISTRICT: FINAL OVERVIEW OF THE ROUNDTABLE

4.5.1 Agenda

9.30 am	Greetings	<i>Robert A. Steger, President of the Pusteria Valley District</i> <i>Marc Zebisch, Head of the Center for Climate and Transformation, Eurac Research</i>
9.35 am	Short presentation of the ADAPTNOW project	<i>Fabio Carnelli, Eurac Research</i>
9.45 am	Climate change and its effects	<i>Marc Zebisch, Eurac Research</i>
10.00 am	Presentation of climate risks and possible adaptation measures in the Pustertal	<i>Emilio Vettori, Inewa</i> <i>Sonja Abrate, Ökoinstitut</i>
10.30am	Coffee break	
10.45am	Group work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification and discussion of current needs and vulnerabilities in climate change adaptation - Identification and discussion of measures to adapt to climate change 	<i>Participants</i> <i>(2 Groups: Tourism and Forestry)</i>
12.15 pm	Presentation and discussion of the results of the group work	<i>Participants</i> <i>(2 Groups: Tourism and Forestry)</i>
12.45 pm	Conclusion and outlook	<i>Marc Zebisch, Eurac Research</i> <i>Robert A. Steger, PVD</i>

Tab.17

4.5.2 Main results of the roundtable



Fig.10 Greetings – R.A. Steger



Fig.11 Climate change and its effects – M. Zebisch



Fig.12 Risk assessment in Pusteria Valley – E. Vettori



Fig.13 Some CA measures in Pusteria Valley – S. Abrate



Fig.14 The group work on the two sectors



Fig.15 Presentation of the results of the group work on tourism

PP	Eurac
PL/Observer	Regional Management LAG Pustertal
TT	Province of Bolzano, Italy

Hazards	Gravitational, Heavy precipitations
Sectors	Tourism, Forestry
Methods and main stakeholders to address each point of the step-by-step framework	<p>1- Understanding local context: desktop analysis by the PP</p> <p>2- Consistency of risk assessment: desktop analysis by PP and Observer</p> <p>3- Risk identification and evaluation: desktop analysis by PP and Observer, expert interviews with the Provincial Director of Forestry management, the District director of the Provincial Association of Hoteliers, the director of a local Ski Resort and related Tourist Association.</p> <p>4-Stakeholder Mapping and Identification of CA measures in policies: desktop analysis by the PP, expert interview in point 3.</p> <p>5- Participatory Assessment of Needs and Vulnerabilities Related to Adaptation Capacity: one Roundtable with stakeholders, feedback from stakeholders after the roundtable, analysis by PP and Observer</p> <p>6- Identification of CA tools: PP and observer based on results and feedback of roundtable</p>
Place and date of RT	Brunico, 19.07.2023
N. stakeholders contacted before the RT(s)	57 (73 mapped)
N. and type of stakeholders participating in the RT(s)	<p>38:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 Presenters - 7 moderators/internal experts/researchers - 3 from LAG Regional Management (observer) - 10 from different offices of the Autonomous Province of Bolzano - 5 from Municipalities located in the PL - 4 from the Provincial Association for Destination Management - 2 from local Tourist associations operating in the PL - 1 from the local section of the Provincial Association of Hoteliers - 1 from the Provincial Association of farmers - 1 from a local association
The main risk considered (per sector)	Although we have previously identified some specific risks in both sectors (see tabs 8-9), we haven't focused on specific risks, because we decided to give as much space as possible to stakeholder opinions
Proposed Climate Support Service(s)	To be still defined – the idea is to integrate the process of climate change adaptation at the district level to the provincial scale
Relevant CA tools to be considered for the PL	<p>Tourism: the development of a local vision/local awareness campaign addressing the needs of climate change adaptation in the tourism sector in the Pusteria Valley – identifying hot topics</p> <p>Forestry: a training module for forest owners for adapting forest management to expected impacts of climate risks</p>
Relevant docs used for the discussion	INEWA Risk assessment for the Pusteria Valley, Provincial Programme for Tourism Development 2030+, Forestry Agenda 2030, Climate Report – South Tyrol 2018.

Tab. 18

4.6 PL6 MUNICIPALITY OF SELNICA: FINAL OVERVIEW OF THE ROUNDTABLE

4.6.1 Agenda

9.45 am.	Greetings	dr. Vlasta Krmelj
10.00 am	Short presentation of the ADAPTNOW project	dr. Vlasta Krmelj
10.10 am	Adapting to climate change	dr. Vlasta Krmelj
10.30am	Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification and discussion of current needs and vulnerabilities in climate change - Identification and discussion of risks, threats and measures to adapt to climate change 	
10.50am	Coffee break	
11.00am	Risk Perception – Risk Assessment: Things to keep in Mind	dr. Ivo Baselt
11.30am	Discussion about risk management and cooperation	
11.45am	Conclusion and outlook	

Tab.19

4.6.2 Main results of the roundtable



Fig.16 Introduction and greetings – dr. Vlasta Krmelj



Fig17 Risk perception – dr. Ivo Baselt



Fig.18 Risk perception – dr. Ivo Baselt



Fig.19 Adapting to climate change – dr. Vlasta Krmelj



Fig.20 Discussion



Fig.21 Adapting to climate change – dr. Vlasta Krmelj

4.7 PL7 CITY OF KEMPTEN: FINAL OVERVIEW OF THE ROUNDTABLE

4.7.1 Agenda

Time	Agenda	How/Who
4-6 p.m.	Input "Climate Change and health impacts"	Health for Future Kempten
	Discussion on design of prioritized adaptation measures	Working groups as World Cafe

Tab.21

4.7.2 Main results of the roundtable



Fig.22

PP	Energy and Environmental Centre Allgaeu (EZA)
PL/Observer	City of Kempten (Allgaeu)
TT	City of Kempten (Allgaeu)
Hazards	heatwaves, heavy rains
Sectors	urban infrastructure, health, tourism
Methods and main stakeholders to address each point of the step-by-step framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Input from Health for Future Kempten on climate change related impacts on human health - Discussion on four prioritized measures in the climate adaptation strategy: information campaign on urban climate adaptation, embedding climate adaptation in city administration and politics, climate-proof spatial development, strengthening of water retention
Place and date of RT	5.7.2023, city hall Kempten
N. stakeholders contacted before the RT(s)	About 25 (member of the climate adaptation working group)
N. and type of stakeholders participating in the RT(s)	14 in total, thereof 5 city councillors, local energy provider (AÜW) and waste disposer (ZAK), 5 municipal administration staff, university of applied science, EZA!
The main risk considered (per sector)	Heat (health), floods (urban infrastructure), heat (tourism)
Proposed Climate Support Service(s)	To be still defined – the idea is to integrate the issue of climate change adaptation in the urban administrative processes and raise awareness among the population
Relevant CA tools to be considered for the PL	<p>Awareness rising poster and flyer for distribution during campaigns: https://www.kempten.de/stadtkempten/img/20230911_Poster_druck.pdf</p> <p>To be developed: training documents on climate adaptation for administrative staff, booklet on climate proof building as guideline for private and public building projects</p>
Relevant docs used for the discussion	Climate adaptation strategy (link)

Tab.22