

AdriaClim

Climate change information, monitoring and management
tools for adaptation strategies in Adriatic coastal areas

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D 5.2.1 WP5 COORDINATION PLAN

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Table of contents

1. Foreword	4
2. Aims and content of the document	4
3. AdriaClim project and objectives of WP5	4
4. WP5 activities and contribution to Program main outputs	6
5. Indications on the Adpatation Plans for the Pilot Sites	12
Basic structure of AdriaClim Adapatation Plans contents.....	12
Principles and process of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management.....	13
6. WP5 RoadMap, Structure and Activities	14
The "preliminary report" on the Pilot Sites	15
7. Timetable and main connections between Activities	16
8. Indications for the setting-up of the Participatory Processes	19
Definition	19
Cases of participatory processes.....	19
Benefits that can be expected.....	20
Phase of the policy in which the process is inserted and the level of participation	20
Stakeholder mapping	20
Design of the Participatory Processes.....	21
Methodolgy, techniques and tools overview	21
9. Monitoring of WP5 activities and results indicators	23

ANNEXES

- A-1. Template for D5.1.1 Report on Critical analysis of existing Adaptation Plans**
- A-2. Template/structure for D5.2.2 Stakeholder Mapping**
- A-3. Template/structure for D5.2.3 Reports on the Participatory Processes**
- A-4. Template/Project work for the Design of the Participatory Processes**
- A-5. List of participatory techniques and tools**

1. Foreword

This document has been produced in the framework of the INTERREG Italy – Croatia Strategic, AdriaClim Project. AdriaClim’s aim is to improve climate resilience in the cooperation area, by increasing the capacity to develop new climate adaptation plans, update existing ones, and develop mitigation strategies based on high resolution, more accurate and reliable climate information (observations and integrated modelling) focused on the coastal and marine areas (threatened by risks such as sea level rise, sea temperature and salinity anomalies, coastal erosion and salinization of freshwater) and related economic sectors and ecosystem services.

AdriaClim will develop an Adriatic scale regional plus local scale for each Pilot integrated information systems composed by hydro-meteo-marine climatological databases (model scenarios and observation) and knowledge-based tools (e.g. indicators) for advanced dynamical implementation of regional climate adaptation plans relevant and accessible for entire the Programme area and Countries. Thus, according with the Program main outputs requested, AdriaClim will also drive to production of specific Adaptation Plans for the pilot Adriatic coastal areas involved. For additional information and updates on the AdriaClim please visit <https://www.italy-croatia.eu/web/adriaclim>.

2. Aims and content of the document

This document corresponds to the Deliverable 5.2.1 “Coordination Plan of Work Package 5” as indicated in the Application Form. It is provided in order to guarantee the coordination and a homogeneous approach of activities in the different pilot areas and it represents a reference and support to the Partners responsible for the Pilots while implementing actions and preparing the respective Adaptation Plans.

It collects specific objectives, structure and key connections of activities, roles and responsibilities, time plan, milestones and expected deliverables, indications on monitoring activities for the WP5 implementation. Moreover, it provides references on **methodologies for stakeholder engagement** and participatory processes realization, **indications on the structure of the Adaptation Plans**, together with **guidelines for the organization of the participatory processes** with stakeholders for achieving effective participation and contributions to the formulation of Adaptation Plans.

This document also **provides an adjusted Gantt for WP5**, based on the project AF approved one, in particular for the deadlines of some Deliverables, **according with the delay in activities starting given by the covid-19 health crisis in the first semester of 2020**, following the discussion and indications of the Partners collected from the AdriaClim kick-off meeting (29-30 June 2020) till the 15 of July.

3. AdriaClim project and objectives of WP5

AdriaClim aims to improve climate resilience in the cooperation area, by increasing the capacity to develop new climate Adaptation Plans, update existing ones, develop mitigation strategies based on high resolution, more accurate and reliable climate information, focused on the coastal and marine areas and related economic sectors and ecosystem services.

The main goal is to deliver to decision makers and coastal communities in vulnerable areas, the adequate updated, accurate and reliable climate information to develop integrated ecosystem-based and shared planning options and adaptation measures to climate change. Adaptation measures and Plans are expected to be developed in cooperation with local authorities and with the participation of stakeholders, compliant with ICZM and MSP principles.

AdriaClim **main objectives** in synthesis are:

1. enhance CC adaptation capacity in coastal areas developing homogeneous and comparable data;
2. improve knowledge, capacity and cooperation on climate change observing and modeling systems;
3. develop advanced information system, tools and indicators for optimal CC adaptation planning;

While the **main outputs** expected from the project are:

- **Climate change monitoring (observation and modelling) systems:** integrated monitoring systems will be put in place: 4 in Italy (RER, Puglia, Veneto and FVG) and 4 in Croatia (Split, Neretva, Northern Adriatic, Slano bay) dealing with different typologies of data (e.g. Sea level, sediments, nutrients, carbon dynamics, etc.). The monitoring systems include also integrated modelling tools both at Adriatic Basin scale and high resolution coastal scale for pilots.
- **Adaptation and mitigation Plans/measures:** including climate change risks and vulnerability maps in targeted pilot case study, workshops addressed to stakeholders together with participatory processes in each pilot area in order to analyze requirements, get contributes and present results. At least 5 local/regional adaptation plans/measures will be designed and adopted/updated by relevant authorities in coastal territories.

WP5 main objective is the preparation of **climate change Adaptation Plans and Measures** for each Pilot Area, including the assessment of present state, foreseen scenarios, objectives, strategies, measures and intervention options, addressing local criticalities and environmental and socio-economic priorities. This taking advantage from WP3 & WP4 outcomes, data, models, assessment and indicators on the relevant aspects.

Specific instruments and measures for the Pilot Sites will be **aimed to increase the coastal systems resilience to CC effects** and will be issued along with structured participated process involving local authorities and stakeholders, following ICZM/MSP principles about participation and integrated approach and actions.

In each Pilot Site, adaptive solutions will be studied **addressing the key socio-economic aspects of anthropic activities, dealing with local criticalities and defining the relevant ecosystem services**. The major physical drivers of the environmental response to CC (e.g. relative sea level rise, changes in storminess and sediment supply, coastal erosion, saltwater intrusion) and their ecological implications will be explored, as well as spatial distribution and intensity of different human activities.

The **participatory processes will focus on the key issues of the Plans for the different pilot sites**, particularly considering the local features and their connections with the basin-scale dynamics, in the light of WP3 and WP4 outcomes.

The Plans and measures will entail vision, strategies and actions in the Pilot sites about how to deal with climate change, and will represent methodological and experience reference for other contexts of the Cooperation Area.

4. *WP5 activities and contribution to Program main outputs*

WP5 contributes to the main Program output 2.1O2 “Plans of adaptation measures put in place” by providing at least (target) 5 adaptation plans/measures for the pilot sites involved. Moreover, it will provide further tools valuable in general for other contexts in the whole Cooperation area synthesized as follows. Description of activities and deliverables are synthesized with reference to their descriptions in Application Form.

Activity 5.1 - Critical analysis of existing national and regional/local adaptation plans

A5.1 aims at provide a recognition and critical analysis of existing national and regional/local adaptation plans. An initial review of main existing adaptation actions/measures will be performed for each regional/local partners included in the Project. This activity will be performed by all relevant partner for each Pilot. This review will provide a general adaptation-focused profile for each pilot area. Other potentially relevant information will also be collected to build up a preliminary knowledge base. This initial review will constitute the base of the Plans developed within the activities of WP5. For each pilot area, relevant stakeholders vital for the planning process and the integration of adequate measures will be identified.

D.5.1.1 Report on relevant existing national and regional/local adaptation document outlined and critically analysed.

Lead: CMCC

Partners involved: UNIBO, VENICE (COV), DNC, RER, ARPAFVG, CMCC, MARCHE, IOF, ISPRA, RERASD, ARPAV, ARPAE, IRBOSKOVIC

Activity 5.2 - Coordination of adaptation plan design and of stakeholder engagement

Preparation of the WP Coordination Plan for supporting the implementation of Activities and guaranteeing a coordinated and homogeneous approach in the different Pilot Sites for the design of participatory processes, for stakeholder engagement and for developing adaptation plans and tools. Participatory process will accompany the formation of the Adaptation plan for each Pilot Site with consultation/workshops which shall address the state and the CC effects on the Pilot area, the foreseen scenarios and possible adaptation measures, and the Planning options. The Partners responsible of Pilot Sites will map and analyse the respective stakeholder characteristics by typology, interest and relevance.

5.2.1 WP Coordination plan

5.2.2 Stakeholder mapping: database containing the identified stakeholders for each Pilot Site

5.2.3 Reports on participatory processes, decision making process

Lead: RER

Partner involved: UNIBO, VENICE (COV), DNC, RER, ARPAFVG, CMCC, MARCHE, RERASD, ARPAV, ARPAE, IRBOSKOVIC

Activity 5.3 - Friuli Venezia Giulia Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan

The adaptation plan for the FVG Pilot area, which is defined over the Gulf of Trieste and the Grado and Marano lagoon, will be developed along the project path applying a fully interactive approach with local governmental authorities at all levels, from the regional entity to the municipalities, and involving also other stakeholders, which are acting on the pilot area as economic, social and non-governmental bodies. Together with the adaptation and hopefully mitigation actions, the plan will define resilience solutions to face the first phase of adaptation. Indicators of actions efficiency are going to be included in the plan. Since the number of actors interested in the adaptation is large, the plan is going to be considered as state-of-the-art of adaptation plan, over the pilot area, and not a fully detailed plan. That approach allows the definition of detailed local plans which develop from the pilot area general plan.

D.5.3.1 A general adaptation plan for the pilot area reporting the bulk of the strategies with a template for the development of local adaptation plans

D.5.3.2 A guideline for the development of detailed local adaptation plans

D.5.3.3 A set of summary cards of climate change impacts on the pilot

D.5.3.4 An example of local adaptation plan, e.g. for Trieste municipality or Trieste town

Lead: ARPAFVG

Partners involved: ARPAFVG, CMCC, ISPRA, MARCHE, CNR, ARPAE

Activity 5.4 - Veneto Coastal Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan

A multi risk assessment framework integrating data from high-resolution models, hazard scenarios, exposure and vulnerability will be developed to simulate future risk scenarios of Veneto coastal area, with a particular focus on Venice and its Lagoon, in a short and long term vision accounting sea level rise, extreme weather events, storm surges and heat waves. Vulnerability assessment and the potential risks for ecosystems, infrastructures and population is considered in order to plan the adaptation measures for health safety and citizens' awareness. Dashboard and guidelines in the framework of spatial and urban planning are implemented to support decision makers in setting priorities of spatial intervention by promoting more effective policies and measures to cope with Climate Change effects and guarantee the functions of cities, landscapes and ecosystem services.

D5.4.1 Report on climate-related impacts with a focus on Venice and its Lagoon. COV-CMCC

D5.4.2 The implementation of the Venice Adaptation Plan. COV

D5.4.3 Educational plan, targeted to students, about risks connected to climate change. COV

D5.4.4 Simplified maps of the possible future climate scenarios to be published. CNR-ISMAR

D5.4.5 Multi-risk assessment in the Veneto Region pilot area. CMCC-ARPAV

D5.4.6 Definition of primary risk information layers to be included in the WP4 geoportal. ARPAV-CMCC

D5.4.7 Guidelines to support Cities in developing adaptation plans for Veneto project area. ARPAV

D5.4.8 Dashboard to support the planning of adaptation to climate change for the project area. ARPAV

D5.4.9 Health functions tool by enrichment of the 'Medical Board' currently in use. AULSS3

Lead: ARPAV

Partners involved: VENICE (COV), CMCC, ISPRA, AULSS3, MARCHE, CNR, ARPAV, ARPAE

Activity 5.5 - Emilia-Romagna Coastal Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan

The Adaptation plan will take into consideration the coastal area of Emilia-Romagna Region. Taking from WP3 and WP4 outcomes and tools, it will be also based on historical plans and studies (1980-2016), on the regional ICZM guidelines (DCR n.645/2005), the CC Adaptation Regional Strategy (DAL n.187/2018), the National Guidelines on Coastal Erosion and CC adaptation (acknowledged with DGR n.1588/2019) and the process of updating of coastal risks maps 2019-20 for the Flood Directive. The process involves, through technical workgroups, activities and participatory process, the relevant regional economic sectors, the coastal municipalities, and representatives of private sectors, academic and research community. The formulation of the Adaptation plan of the regional coast develops in parallel and benefit with the process of the new Flood Risk Management plan (PGRA) to be adopted in 2021 and with the regional Forum on Climate Change

5.5.1 Design of the participatory process

5.5.2 Reports on the participatory process, decision making process

5.5.3 Adaptation plan of the regional coast of Emilia-Romagna

Lead: RER

Partners involved: UNIBO, RER, CMCC, ISPRA, MARCHE, CNR, ARPAE

Activity 5.6 - Puglia Region Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan

The results of the activities carried out within WP3 and WP4 will be included in the adaptation plan of Puglia Region, which will be based on existing data and studies. The adaptation plan will take into consideration the coastal area of the regional territory considered eligible within the Italy-Croatia Programme (Provinces of Bari, Barletta-Andria-Trani, Brindisi, Foggia e Lecce) and will be part of a participative process involving coastal areas, universities, research bodies and further stakeholders.

In particular, the plan will focus on the following themes: : 1) climate change impacts (sea level rise, increase in the salinity of waters, increase in the frequency of extreme weather events) on industries related to aquaculture, in order to identify maritime areas capable of hosting livestock; 2) coastal erosion; 3) tourist flows.

D.5.6.1 Climate adaptation plan of coastal areas of the Apulia Region within the Programme area. The plan will be integrated within the “Regional Strategy of Sustainable Development”

Lead: PUGLIA Region

Partners involved: PUGLIA, CMCC, ISPRA, MARCHE ARPAE

Activity 5.7 - Dubrovnik Neretva Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan

Measuring the intrusion of a seawater wedge in the Neretva area, together with the results of the climate model, will allow the assessment of salinization risk in a future climate. This is a good basis for critically evaluating existing climate change adaptation plans and proposing additional measures. Slano bay is an embayment under elevated anthropogenic pressure within an otherwise oligotrophic karstic coastline. This pilot activity (in Slano bay) will record oceanographic and ecological parameters to assess the climate change related threat scenarios for the embayment and to elaborate an integrative adaptation plan for the location.

Measures will contain: improving knowledge of possible intrusion scenarios / warning of possible adverse events based on meteorological forecast / proposal for adaptation measures / a comparison of climate change impact predictions and results along the north south gradient included in this project will result in a sound prognosis and case study report.

D.5.7.1 A set of possible solutions and countermeasures as well as mitigation actions proposed to face critical issues that might threaten the application and implementation of selected adaptation measures.

D.5.7.2 Guidance for local adaptation and mitigation strategies.

Lead: DNC

Partners involved: DNC, CMCC, IOF, MARCHE, CNR, ARPAE, IRBOSKOVIC

Activity 5.8 - Split-Dalmatia Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan

In the Split pilot area, the response of the marine ecosystems to the climate change forcing will be analyzed through proposed measurements and laboratory experiments in the marine food web. This will enable the improvement of national plans for the adaptation of marine ecosystems to climate change, mainly because existing adaptation plans contents only the fisheries sector response. IOF will perform the scientific and technical activities related to this Pilot while RERA will contribute to this Pilot by organizing a series of workshop, interviews and technical meetings for the involvement of National, regional and local public and private stakeholders.

D.5.8.1 Monitoring and evaluation methods developed to allow local administrators of Split pilot area to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of adaptation interventions.

D.5.8.2 Guidance for local adaptation and mitigation strategies.

D.5.8.3 New knowledge of possible MWF response to climate changes.

D.5.8.4 Proposal of new measures for national adaptation plans.

D.5.8.5 Guidance to update the existing CRO White Paper.

Lead: IOF

Partners involved: CMCC, IOF, MARCHE, RERASD, ARPAE

Activity 5.9 - Marche Region Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan

Results from WP3-4 will be included in the adaptation plan of Marche Region which will be based on existing data and studies at regional and national level, historical plans and studies (1980-2016), regional guidelines, Regional Strategy on Sustainable development, National Guidelines on Coastal Erosion and CC adaptation and the process of updating of coastal risks maps within the Flood Directive. The adaptation plan will consider the whole coastal area of the regional territory considered eligible within the Italy-Croatia Programme (Provinces of Pesaro, Ancona, Fermo, Ascoli Piceno and Macerata) and will be part of a participative process involving coastal areas, universities, research bodies and further stakeholders. The planning of the Pilot Action in Marche Region Pilot action will be realized with the involvement of key stakeholders in a participatory approach. The plan will focus on the following themes: 1) Climate change impacts 2) Coastal erosion 3) Tourist flows.

D5.9.1 Stakeholder platform:

- design of the participatory process: participatory process project work including the stakeholder mapping/analysis results and considerations
- reports on the participatory workshops: including development/implementation of the participatory process and findings and indications to be included in the Adaptation plan

D.5.9.2 Climate adaptation plan of coastal areas of the Marche Region within the Programme area. The plan will be integrated within the “Regional Strategy of Sustainable Development

Lead: MARCHE Region

Partner involved: CMCC, MARCHE, CNR, ARPAE

Activity 5.10 - Molise Region Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan

As a region that aims to focus its economic development on ecosystem services and sustainable tourism, it will use the results and tools of WP3/WP4 to implement the information and context analyses. This activity will be inserted in the process of the "Sustainable Development Strategy" that the Region is preparing and in which it has immediately given a central value to climate change analyses to identify the objectives of the strategy itself. A regional plan to protect coastal ecosystems will be put in place with the identification of adaptation actions/interventions to be put in place for the preservation of biodiversity. Molise will start the preparation of the region's "Climate Change Adaptation Strategy", integrating the data collected. The data of the geoportal (WP4) will be integrated in the regional geographical platform (i.TER). The platform acts as a collector for the entire base of regional geographical knowledge.

D.5.10.1 The plan will be integrated within the “Regional Strategy of Sustainable Development”

D.5.10.2 Action plan to protect coastal ecosystems

Lead: MOLISE Region

Partner involved: CMCC, MARCHE, MOLISE, ARPAE

Activity 5.11 - Zadar County Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan

Lack of drinking water in summer in some municipalities of Zadar county is related to CC influence: long periods without rain and salinization of drinking water spring. Water springs (spring Golubinka and well Boljkovac) that are used for water supply are influenced by sea water level, wells get dried and local inhabitants don't have drinking water, available only through tanks. During critical periods Zadar County doesn't have enough truck capacity to deliver drinking water to its inhabitants. In a climate change perspective, the quality of life in this critical area will be threatened.

Adaptation plan for Zadar County will be implemented by Zadra Nova (supported external experts) on the basis of the new indicators developed and considering as mitigation action the purchasing of a truck with drinking water tank that is of crucial importance, providing drinking water for few municipalities in Zadar county that are in lack of drinking water during summer dry periods.

D.5.11.1 Adaptation plan for Zadar County

D.5.11.2 Purchasing of a truck with drinking water tank for Zadar county area

Lead: ZADRANOVA

Partners involved: CMCC, MARCHE, ARPAE, IRBOSKOVIC, ZADRANOVA

In the list of Activities outputs there's a number of adaptation plans, general, specific/local, or guidance to their formation. So it is suggested to coordinate their production in terms of homogeneity of approach and basic contents, and recognizable as AdriaClim products.

Beyond the specific contents expected for each Pilot Site, according with the peculiar characteristics and issues to be tackled, in the following Chapter 5 it is proposed a basic structure of contents for the Adaptation Plans that will be produced in WP5.

The design of the Adaptation Plans will be connected with the definition and fine-tuning of a common methodology for stakeholder engagement and decision making process (see Chapter 8 and ANNEXES 2, 4 and 5), that will also provide a relevant legacy for further coordinated actions and planning for the same Pilot Site or for other territorial contexts in the region and beyond.

5. *Indications on the Adaptation Plans for the Pilot Sites*

The main outputs of WP5 are the Adaptation Plans and measures for the Pilot Sites where the shared knowledge base and further climate information and vulnerability/impacts assessment coming from WP3 and WP4 is conveyed.

The preparation of such Plans is expected to be pursued by an adequate participatory approach and processes determined in order to share the decision-making processes with the main stakeholders, taking advantage of possibly available information by them and building consensus to make the Plan effectively implementable in a collaborative way together, by all the subjects involved.

Although such Plans will be developed according to the specific local/pilot site issues to be addressed, and environmental and socio-economic needs, along with the aim of WP5.2 Activity concerning the support for homogeneous implementation of WP5 activities, here following is provided a basic structure on main contents that the Adaptation Plans should contain.

Basic structure of AdriaClim Adaptation Plans contents

- 1) An **outline of the jurisdictional framework** in which the Plan and the envisaged policies/interventions/measures are set, in relation to acts, strategies or policies the competent authority for the Pilot site may have produced;
- 2) An **overall description of the Pilot Site state-of-art and trends** in terms of local conditions/issues and assessments coming from WP3 activities, including the related uncertainties and/or the needs for additional information or knowledge system implementation;
- 3) The **description of expected scenarios** related to specific physical and biological aspects for the Pilot Site, including the related uncertainties, with the description of the environmental and socio-economic implications of the impacts of climate change;
- 4) The **identification of a shared vision and objectives of the Plan**, the overall strategy, intervention/measures options and priorities, also in the light of relevant local, regional, national or European, existing instruments and strategies, including the main steps of the decision-making process undertaken, the participatory processes outputs and contribution to the Plan formulation;
- 5) The **identification of actions, interventions, measures** (i.e. an action plan/program) to be implemented to reach the identified objectives, the time framework, the appointed subjects for execution, possibly the identified financing channels or a possible financial strategy, etc.;
- 6) A **Monitoring program** for the assessment of the Adaptation Plan implementation, as well as for specific interventions or measures, identifying indicators for the evaluation of the Plan performance (as well as for the specific interventions and measures).

Besides providing a solid knowledge base for an aware decision-making, the legacy of WP3 and WP4 should also allow to pre-emptively take into account possible adjustments of the identified planning options, taking account of uncertainty assessment, warranting the Plans flexibility as well as their full efficiency throughout the whole duration of their time span (normally in a decadal perspective).

The establishment of an adequate participation approach and participatory processes, with transparent and common decision practices among a heterogeneous community of stakeholders, scientists, policy makers and technicians, in addition to being a basic principle of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), **has the aim to foster the implementation of the Adaptation Plans in the Pilot Sites, from the end of the AdriaClim project onwards**, as well as for further adaptation planning actions in other contexts of the Program Cooperation area.

Principles of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management

It is appropriate here to re-call the process and the principles of ICZM, necessary to operate with a unitary and integrated vision of the various anthropic and natural elements that interact on the coastal and transitional systems, with particular emphasis on tackling the problem of adaptation to climate change.

The ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention) establishes an approach, principles and “indications behavior” for public administrations, economic actors, businesses, stakeholders, citizens, in order to achieve a good degree of sustainability development of coastal areas through an integrated planning process.

“Sustainable” is a much used, but rarely defined term. In the case of the Mediterranean, a sustainable coast should be one that is:

Resilient - resilient to future uncertainties of climate change, including rising sea levels, warming and drought; resilient to climate variability such as extreme storms, floods, waves, etc.; resilient to earthquakes and erosion; resilient to negative impacts of human processes, including the pressure of tourism and urban development on the coast.

Productive - productive financially in traditional, modern and future economic sectors; supporting the economic aspirations of the coastal community; providing a competitive asset to the local economy, high in natural and economic values - increasing GDP and alleviating poverty.

Diverse - ecologically diverse: a rich mosaic of marine and terrestrial ecosystems; diverse rural and urban landscapes, old and new; a diverse economy - providing a diverse, but

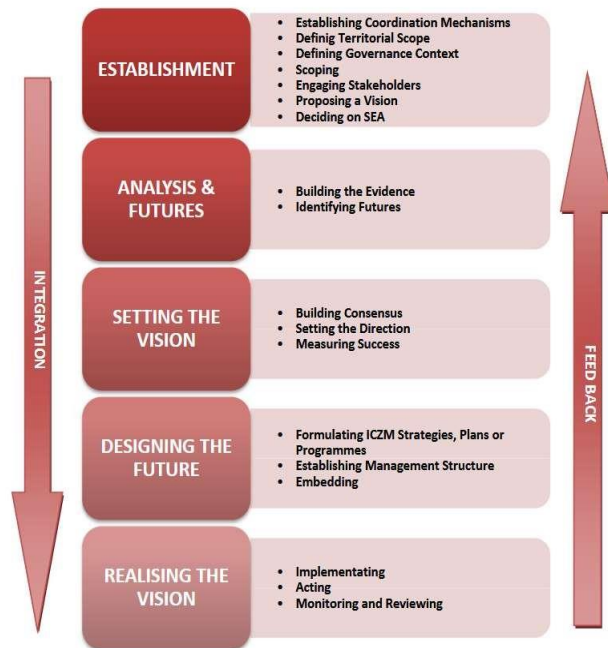


Figure 1 – Scheme of the ICZM process

http://www.coastalwiki.org/wiki/ICZM_Process_diagram

distinctly Mediterranean experience; a diverse society – providing conditions for a rich mixture of social groups, open to the outside world, etc.

Distinctive - retaining the cultural distinctiveness of coastal areas, including their architecture, customs and landscapes, recognizing the Mediterranean as the “cradle of civilization” - providing a distinctive marketing image on which to attract investment.

Attractive - retaining the attractiveness of the coast, not only to visitors but also to investors and local people to promote a self-sustaining cycle of sustainable growth.

Healthy - free from pollution from land and marine-based sources, with clean fresh and marine waters and the air - providing a healthy environment for people, natural resources such as fisheries, and wildlife.

The above should be used as a checklist to help set up also an Adaptation plan, strategy or program, for the Pilot Site. These criteria should be addressed in a balanced way, in a way that maximizes mutual benefits and minimizes the risk of detrimental consequences.

6. WP5 Road Map, Structure and Activities

WP5 is structured in 11 Activities, of which from 5.3 to 5.11 are related to Pilot Sites as follows:

WP/Activity	Title (as in the Application Form)	Resp Partner & referents	Partners involved
WP5	Adaptation Plans	<u>RER</u> R. Montanari	
Activity 5.1	Critical analysis of existing national and regional/local adaptation plans	<u>CMCC</u> Giulia Galluccio	UNIBO, VENICE (COV), DNC, RER, ARPAFVG, CMCC, MARCHE, IOF, ISPRA, RERASD, ARPAV, ARPAE, IRBOSKOVIC
Activity 5.2	Coordination of adaptation plan design and of stakeholder engagement	<u>RER</u> C. Marasmi P. Bianconi	UNIBO, VENICE (COV), DNC, RER, ARPAFVG, CMCC, MARCHE, RERASD, ARPAV, ARPAE, IRBOSKOVIC
Activity 5.3	Friuli Venezia Giulia Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan	<u>ARPAFVG</u> Dario Giaiotti	ARPAFVG, CMCC, ISPRA, MARCHE, CNR, ARPAE
Activity 5.4	Veneto Coastal Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan	<u>ARPAV</u> Fabio Dalan	VENICE (COV), CMCC, ISPRA, AULSS3, MARCHE, CNR, ARPAV, ARPAE
Activity 5.5	Emilia-Romagna Coastal Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan	<u>RER</u> R. Montanari	UNIBO, RER, CMCC, ISPRA, MARCHE, CNR, ARPAE
Activity 5.6	Puglia Region Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan	<u>R. PUGLIA</u> Francesco Longo	PUGLIA, CMCC, ISPRA, MARCHE ARPAE
Activity 5.7	Dubrovnik Neretva Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan	<u>DNC</u> Miho Baće DNC M.PfannKuchen IRB	DNC, CMCC, IOF, MARCHE, CNR, ARPAE, IRBOSKOVIC
Activity 5.8	Split-Dalmatia Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan	<u>IOF</u> Zivana Nivcevic	CMCC, IOF, MARCHE, RERASD, ARPAE
Activity 5.9	Marche Region Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan	<u>R. MARCHE</u> Patrizia Giacomini	CMCC, MARCHE, CNR, ARPAE
Activity 5.10	Molise Region Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan	<u>R. MOLISE</u> M.Macchiarola	CMCC, MARCHE, MOLISE, ARPAE
Activity 5.11	Zadar County Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan	<u>ZADRANOVA</u> M. Vukašina ZN M.PfannKuchen IRB	CMCC, MARCHE, ARPAE, IRBOSKOVIC, ZADRANOVA

Table 1 – Activities of WP5 with responsible Partners & referents and Partners involved

The driving elements that pinpoint the **roadmap of WP5 implementation** are:

- Stakeholder mapping and analysis:** all Partners responsible for Pilot Sites Activities, from 5.3 to 5.11, are expected to identify all relevant actors and stakeholders, in relation to the issues to be tackled and objectives to reach;
- Design of the Participatory Process:** all Partners responsible for PS Activities, with the support of an expert facilitator (external or internal), are expected to design /set up a dedicated participatory process in relation to the issues to be tackled and the nature and characteristics of the stakeholders;

3. **Implementation of the Participatory Process:** all Partners responsible for PS Activities, with the support of an expert facilitator (external or internal), are expected to implement the designed process along, mainly, 2021-2022 first-half period, starting from a “preliminary report” on the Pilot sites prepared by the Partners responsible, to feed the start of the Participatory Process. This phase shall include the implementation of participatory workshops in presence or online (depending on possible covid-19 restrictions), or other modalities and tools as indicated further in this document, by the means foreseen (i.e. local coordination meetings, public meetings, online virtual squares, blogs, online consultations tools, etc.);
4. **Development of the Adaptation Plans for the Pilot Sites:** the Adaptation Plans will be developed taking into account the knowledge basis available and further information, data and assessments coming from WP3 and WP4 activities, and of the outcomes of Participatory process itself. The completion of the Plans should be reached in the second half of 2022.

Timing of the above listed phases will be slightly different by Pilot Sites, according with the different deadlines indicated in timetable of WP5 Activities, as shown in Chapter 7, but **relevant reference for points 1 and 2 is given the deadlines foreseen in Activity 5.2** and in particular for **D5.2.2** “Stakeholder Mapping” (M10, October 2020) and for **D5.2.3/1/2/3** “Report on Participatory Processes” (respectively on M21, M28, M35) to which all Partners responsible of pilot site Activity are expected to contribute.

Indications about Stakeholder mapping and the template table for the database, are reported in [ANNEX 2 “Template/structure for D5.2.2 Stakeholder Mapping”](#), while indications for the reports on participatory processes are in [ANNEX 3 “Template/structure for D5.2.3.x Reports on Participatory Processes”](#). Moreover, as considered useful, in [ANNEX 4](#) it is provided a “[Template/project work for the Design of a Participatory Process](#)” that may help the Partners in designing their process and that could be useful as relevant basis for ToRs (Terms of Reference) of possible tender they might need to launch to get external expert facilitators supporting the implementation, and design fine-tuning, of their participatory processes.

The “preliminary report” on the Pilot Sites

To feed appropriately the start of the Participatory Process, a “preliminary report” on the Pilot Sites should be prepared by the Partner responsible of the Pilot Site Activity, with the support of the other partners involved, containing at least the following points (also in form of a factsheet) providing relevant information but also “questions” more than “answers”:

- ✓ **Pilot Site description:** what are the conditions now? giving a “picture” on the situation and the issues to be tackled, considering the outcomes and assessments of WP3 & WP4 on the Pilot Site;
- ✓ **Vision for the Pilot Site:** which future we would like for this area? giving some suggestions, possible “pictures” of the area in the future, according with overall planning and functions of the area, protection and valorization policies, local community’s needs, etc.;
- ✓ **Objectives and Strategies:** which objectives and strategy to reach them can be identified? following a shared vision, to be discussed and better specified in the Participatory Process;
- ✓ **Possible measures, tools, actions:** what we suggest doing in this frame? which measures, tools, actions can be designed? draft ideas in line with proposed objectives and strategies can be proposed to be checked, integrated, shared developed in the Participatory Process.

The aim of the “preliminary report” is to bring concrete inputs to the Participatory Process, to avoid starting “from scratch” or, on the contrary, avoiding the impression “of all already decided”, stimulating reactions, participation and sharing in decision making, and building on it together with stakeholders involved, for preparing the Adaptation Plan for the Pilot site.

7. *Timetable and main connections between Activities*

The timing of WP5 Activities development in the Pilot Sites will be slightly different, as indicated in the following timetable (Gantt diagram), depending on the different issues to be tackled and local conditions in the Pilots.

Anyway, **milestones for the Activities in WP5 are given by the deliverables foreseen in Activity 5.2 – Coordination of adaptation plans design and of stakeholder engagement**, with reference to the Stakeholder Mapping (database) on M10 (D5.2.2, October 2020) and to the Reports on Participatory Processes on M21, M28, M35 (D5.2.3/1/2/3 respectively) and to the three reports on the participatory processes (first, intermediate, final) that will contain the information from the design, development, main steps, to the completion of the processes through which the Adaptation Plans will be developed.

So the contribution of Partners to these deliverables will be the occasion, structured, among others appointments foreseen by the monitoring of WP5 Activities implementation, for checking the advancements and for providing suggestions and advise, when needed, to the Partners.

Relevant contributions within the WP5, for the development of the Adaptation Plans, are given by Activity 5.1 concerning the **critical analysis of existing adaptation Plans at national and regional/local scale** and in particular by the deliverables D5.1.1/1/2, respectively on M18 (June 2021) and on M31 (July 2022). Please in [ANNEX 1 “Template for D.5.1.1 Critical analysis of existing adaptation Plans”](#).

The **main contributions to WP5 Activities from WP3 & WP4**, during the preparation of the Adaptation Plans, are represented, among the others, by the **outcomes of WP3.4 and WP3.5 Activities**, both on M24 (December 2021), concerning the assessments on vulnerability and impacts under CC on the Pilot Sites, and by the **outcomes of the WP4.2 Activity**, on the same M24, concerning data and climate impact indicators development.

The WP5 timetable (Figure 1) and the Overall timetable of AdriaClim (Figure 2) are reported in the following pages, showing all the activities and Deliverables deadlines. For WP5 Deliverables titles/descriptions and descriptions of WP5 Activities, please see Table 1 in Chapter 6.

Activity	Description	Region	Maturity	Start	End	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5	WP6	WP7	WP8	WP9	WP10	WP11	WP12	
5.1	Critical analysis of existing national and regional/local adaptation plans	CMCC	M1-M31	01/01/2020	31/07/2022													
5.2	Coordination of adaptation plans design and of stakeholder engagement	RER	M1-M36	01/01/2020	31/12/2022	0.5.2.1	0.5.2.2											
5.3	FVG Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan	ARPA FVG	M4-M36	01/04/2020	31/12/2022													
5.4	Veneto Coastal Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan	ARPAV	M4-M36	01/04/2020	31/12/2022													
5.5	Emilia-Romagna Coastal Pilot: Adaptation/ Mitigation/ Intervention Plan	RER	M4-M36	01/04/2020	31/12/2022													
5.6	Puglia Region Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan	R. PUGLIA	M4-M36	01/04/2020	31/12/2022													
5.7	Dubrovnik Neretva Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan	DNC	M4-M36	01/04/2020	31/12/2022													
5.8	Split-Dalmatia Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan	IDF	M4-M36	01/04/2020	31/12/2022													
5.9	Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention Plan	R. MARCHE	M4-M36	31/12/2022														
5.10	Plan Zadar County Pilot: Adaptation/Mitigation/Intervention	REGION	M4-M36	31/12/2022														
5.11	Plan	ZADRA NOVA	M4-M36	31/12/2022														

Figure 3 - Overall timetable of AdriaClim, with the same adjustments in WP5 as in Figure 2.

8. *Indications for the setting-up of the Participatory Processes*

Definition

A participatory process is a way to involve citizens, stakeholders, and communities in general in defining plans and taking decisions that affect them, making it easier to implement since they are defined together, in a participated way.

For this reason, the process must always "be linked" to a well-identified need, because if it really serves to achieve a result, defining it through an active participation of stakeholders it means that the result will most likely be "used" and that the process will have an impact.

Participation works where it represents the answer to a real need / problem that affects not only those who promote the process, but also potential participants.

Furthermore, it is important that there is no pre-established or 'pre-packaged' solution to resolve the issue, nor a preference for one option over another: there should be a genuine willingness to open up to dialogue on the object identified. This does not mean delegating the responsibility of a decision to the participants, but taking their demands into real consideration and, in the event of a decision that is different from them, being prepared to motivate this choice in a transparent manner.

Cases of the Participatory Processes

There are basically two cases in which it makes sense to start a participatory process:

A) When the contribution of other subjects is required:

A.1) In the case of co-produced Policy: it is necessary that the recipients of a specific policy, in addition to putting their different points of view and interests on the table, are actually involved in the implementation of the process; also contributing effectively to the solution of the problems. To this end, it is essential to correlate the specific skills of the sectors, and / or actors involved. The objective will be achieved if we can achieve that there is no distinction, but rather cooperation and integration, between decision makers and recipients.

A.2) In the absence of cognitive elements: in cases where you do not have certain cognitive resources, or you only have partial information and to proceed, it is necessary to involve other (technical) subjects able to integrate them with their contribution.

B) In the presence of conflict:

Hardly a political choice will not dissatisfy someone: citizen, group or stakeholder that is. The participatory process aims, in fact, to resolve conflicts and disputes. Conflicts related to the theme (to the object, or to the context) concerning the participatory process can be managed according to two distinct modes.

1. To avoid interferences that could compromise the work, which is thus carried out with discretion and discretion. However, this choice often ends up by exacerbating the conflict, as people sooner or later realize that administrators have made crucial decisions on issues that concern them without consulting them.
2. On the contrary, provoke in advance the reactions of the stakeholders and potential opponents through an early communication, which arouses interest around the project (precisely because it puts them in front of the task of having to argue and question their positions and problems that are at the root of them), can induce them to think about the problem, and not only on a specific solution, and then push them to engage in the formulation of new and innovative ideas and proposals.

Benefits expected

The Participatory Processes, and participation in general, can:

- improve the quality of public policies, closer to the real needs of all those involved, thanks to their ideas and suggestions, through which a more complete knowledge of a given reality or of a given territory can be achieved;
- empowering and motivating citizens, and local actors/stakeholders, in implementing the choices taken collectively, particularly in the case of policies that need to be co-produced;
- activate processes of active citizenship able to strengthen social cohesion and a sense of belonging;
- managing and reducing conflicts, increasing trust in institutions and countering the lack of legitimacy and consensus;
- Increase the level of transparency and openness of the work of the Administration promoting it.

Phase of the policy in which the process is inserted and the level of participation

In the start of a Participatory Process it is necessary that the Administration establishes explicitly the objectives and conditions within which the process takes place, stipulating a real "Participatory Pact" with the subjects involved: in order to avoid misunderstandings and disappointments from them.

A process of participation must fit properly within the institutional process envisaged by the public policy of reference.

Level of participation	Description
INFORMATION	The promoter of the process provides information on a project (or a policy) implemented or which it intends to carry out. All decisions have already been made.
CONSULTATION	The promoter of the process asks for feedback from the participants on a project (or a policy) that it intends to carry out. In this way they have the limited opportunity to influence certain aspects of the decision.
PARTICIPATED DESIGN	The process promoter analyzes problems, defines strategies and designs solutions together with the participants. Decisions are made on the basis of the skills, resources and responsibilities of both the promoter and participant bodies, or in partnership.
EMPOWERMENT	The participants are able to autonomously manage proposals and projects on which they are looking for a confrontation with the public body: they are an active part of the decision-making process.

Table 2 – Main participation levels

NB: The "preliminary report" as identified in Chapter 6, mainly represents a first input to stimulate reactions, ideas and proposals by the participants. This should be clearly communicated at the start, in order to make participants aware that no final decisions are already taken.

Stakeholder mapping

Stakeholder mapping consists in collecting information on all possible subjects involved (reference people) and classifying them by type, policy/decision maker, technical structure or academic body, beneficiary, citizen committee, etc. and relevance in relation to the issues to be tackled.

Typically, a **Stakeholder analysis** should begin with a brainstorming session with your project group, including senior leadership of your organization if desired. This way, you can whiteboard all the people

who may be affected by the project while you are working on it, and after it's launched. Once it has been identified the larger pool of stakeholders, you can begin to align them to their level of interest and involvement, perhaps on a simple grid chart.

Stakeholder mapping is the visual representation of a stakeholder analysis, organizing those people according to the key criteria with which you will be managing them during the project. Some of those criteria may include interest, influence, financial stake, emotional stake, those on the periphery who are still important enough to keep in the loop, etc. This can be done on a grid or in a spreadsheet.

Please see [ANNEX 2 "Template/structure for Deliverable 5.2.2 Stakeholder Mapping"](#).

Design of the Participatory Processes

The design shall be based on stakeholder characteristics, issues to be tackled and objectives to reach. It should be supported by an expert mediator/facilitator, external or internal to the Partner organization, the same that will support the process and the conduction the Participatory workshops.

NB: Participatory workshops, in presence or online, shall be organized by the Partners responsible of the Activity on the Pilot Site, supported by possible other Partners involved and by the appointed facilitator, company or professional.

For more detailed indications on the design of the Processes please see the [ANNEX 4 "Template/project work Design of the Participatory Process"](#).

Methodology, techniques and tools

The methodology for an appropriate Participatory process is articulated in 7 main steps.

1. Context Analysis

Context analysis is aimed at acquiring detailed information on the elements of strength and criticality present in the territory and in the organizational context in which to operate. It can include:

- **profile of the territory/community:** a description of the socio-demographic, economic and cultural aspects, which highlights the resources present, with the aim of identifying suitable ways to involve citizens and stakeholders.
- **previous similar experience:** description of any participatory processes initiated previously, also by other subjects, on the subject matter of the process.
- **strength and weakness:** description of the strengths and any critical issues present in the community or in the organization in which the process takes place (both in terms of qualified personnel, and in regulatory and legislative terms).

2. Stakeholder involvement and partnership creation

All people interested or potentially interested in the process, and in its effects, have resources to put in place to contribute positively to the process and represent a set of relevant points of view.

Among the various selection methods there are three major categories:

1. the "**open door**" method, which consists in publicizing the event and letting people decide freely whether to participate or not, presents the typical critical aspects of self-selection;
2. the "**targeted selection**" through mapping of the stakeholders, i.e. all the subjects affected by the possible impacts of the process in order to identify all the interests and points of view at stake.
3. the "**random selection**" of a sample of the reference population. If the sample extracted by the participants is quite numerous, then the criterion of legitimation of this modality is that of the effective statistical-sociological representativeness of the population.

Sometimes other subjects can be involved as strategic partners, for example associations or bodies / institutions.

*NB: Substantially in project AdriaClim, the stakeholder involvement can follow mainly the "**targeted selection**" method, while for moments of wider confrontations the "**open door**" approach should be followed.*

3. Working group

When the management of the process foresees the involvement of numerous subjects, perhaps belonging to different bodies, it may be useful to establish and formalize a Working Group whose main objective is to share the definition of strategies and organizational / management methods of the Participatory Process.

4. Defining goals and activities

To facilitate this task, it may be useful to resume the concept of "SMART objective" developed in the project management area. Each objective identified for the process must be: Specific; Measurable; Accessible; Relevant; Temporally defined. To carry out this activity we propose a matrix in which for each identified objective it is necessary to establish **expected results and activities to be carried out**. Before starting with the actual operational phase, it may be appropriate to make a "self-analysis" with respect to the correct process setup.

	Description	Indicators	Verification sources
Aims
Expected results
Activities to achieve

Table 3 – Matrix to organize, identify/describe, expected results and activities to reach specific aims/objectives

5. Choice of techniques and tools

In general, it should be noted that any participatory process, to ensure the widest possible involvement, should provide for the integration of forms of participation “**in presence**” and forms of “**online**” participation.

When the processes are carried out in a structured manner, through targeted techniques and tools, chosen in relation to the needs of the subjects and the specifics of the territory on which they operate, the presence of expert staff able to manage and facilitate them becomes indispensable.

The **use of professional mediators / facilitators** is functional, on the one hand, to the promotion of active listening and interaction between the various subjects; and, on the other hand, it is useful to contain, if not to avoid, negative phenomena that frequently characterize group dynamics. The facilitator should also have the ability to stimulate the parties involved in the development and sharing of new ideas and perspectives.

Different techniques and tools are available. Please see in [ANNEX 5 “List of the main participatory techniques and tools available”](#), arranged by brief fiches.

6. Monitoring

Specifically, using the indicators and sources of verification identified in previous point 8.5.4 (defining goals and objectives), the following can be analyzed:

- the **achievement of expected results**, in which, for example, the qualitative and quantitative level of participation, the techniques and tools used, and the administrative response capacity, including in terms of organizational adjustment, are taken into consideration;
- **critical issues** and unexpected elements;
- **opportunities**, external or internal to the process, not known during the design phase and which could improve it.

NB: All the information collected during this analysis phase must be re-elaborated by the Working Group and translated into appropriate corrective actions to be implemented.

7. Evaluation

In general, the evaluation (also, note, must be considered a participatory phase) can concern two different dimensions: the dimension of the process, the dimension of the outcomes.

A) for the Process, the verification parameters are listed below:

- **Inclusion** of all the points of view on the object under discussion.
- **Transparent communication** and maximum circulation towards the entire information community, in every phase of the process.
- **Use of methodological techniques and tools tailored** to the specificities of the case and to the resources (human, financial and territorial) available.

Finally, with regard to the resources to draw on for the process, it is necessary to take into account the total cost / number of participants; and of the total cost of the process / n ° ideas or proposals emerged.

B) for the Outcomes, the verification should focus on:

- **Output:** formalization in a document of ideas and heterogeneous contributions collected during the comparison with the participants.
- **Effects on participants:** satisfaction with personal experience; satisfaction with the process and the outcome; improvement of the perception of personal ability to bring useful contributions to the process (use of a dedicated questionnaire).
- **Impact:** what impact the participatory path has had on the decision / policy.

9. Monitoring of WP5 activities and results indicators

Monitoring of ongoing Activities will be performed on a regular basis, ideally every 6 months, mostly through online dedicated meetings, or in presence when and how the covid-19 emergency restrictions will allow it, during the official project meetings and/or in around correspondence of A5.2 Deliverables deadlines.

The aim of the monitoring is to check the ongoing and timing of the Activities, for the fulfillment of the deadlines foreseen, to exchange on possible issues and, in case, identify possible solutions, reinforce or re-direct and possibly support partners' activities to meet the specific objective.

Tentatively the monitoring program for the WP5 Activities can be as follows:

- October 2020
- April 2021
- October 2021
- April 2022
- October 2022

The above program is subject to flexibility. Changes and tuning-up of timing may occur in relation to unpredictable eventualities, not least possible further outbreaks of the health emergency related to the covid-19 pandemic.

Main result indicators are represented by the fulfillment of the Deliverable deadlines and by the quality of the deliverables, assessed by the project Steering.