

ACTIVITY: Workshop1_RIU BESÒS_PILOT LANDSCAPE

DATE and TIME: 2.10.2019, 16:00-19:00

PLACE: Sant Adrià del Besòs (Spain), Consorci del Besòs headquarters

ORGANIZERS:

- Carme Ribas / Consorci del Besòs
- Carmen Gómez / Consorci del Besòs
- Marc Montlleó/ Barcelona Regional
- Francisco Galiana / Universitat Politècnica de València
- Emilio Servera / Universitat Politècnica de València
- Juanjo Galán / Aalto University

PARTICIPANTS:

- Assela Coll / Ajuntament Sant Adrià de Besòs
- Gloria Viladrich / Ajuntament Sant Adrià de Besòs
- Francesc Bercet / Ajuntament Santa Coloma de Gramanet
- Tomás Carrión / Ajuntament Santa Coloma de Gramanet
- Jordi Català / Ajuntament Montcada i Reixac
- Rafael Argelich / Ajuntament Badalona
- Aurora Lòpez / Ajuntament Barcelona
- Núria Parpal / Diputació Barcelona
- Francesc Llimona / Parc Natural Collserola
- Carme Ribas / Consorci Besòs
- Begoña Bellette / Consorci Besòs
- Marc Montlleó / Barcelona Regional
- Gustavo Rodríguez / Barcelona Regional
- Gemma Conde / Barcelona Regional
- Manuel Isnard / Consorci Besòs-Tordera
- Nuria Garcia / Institut Municipal del Paisatge Urbà i la Qualitat de Vida (IMPUQV)
- Xavier Sancho / Barcelona Cicle de l'Àigua (BCASA)
- Cristina Vert / ISGlobal
- Joan de Pablo / Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
- Juan R. Obon / Endesa
- Marta Hernández / Endesa
- Xavier Larruy / Freelance Biologist
- Roger Hoyos / Plataforma 3 Xemeneies
- Pedro Sánchez / Plataforma 3 Xemeneies
- Robert Vidal / Bosc de Llum
- Manel Gomez / Montcada SOM-RIUS

KEY OBJECTIVES of THE ACTIVITY (expected outcomes):

- Launch of the AELCLIC Pathfinder initiative within EIT-Climate-KIC.
 - Creation of the local network for the Riu Besòs Pilot Landscape.
 - Diagnosis and co-identification of Climate Change impacts and opportunities in the local economy, ways of living, environment, cultural heritage and levels of wellbeing.
 - Defining a work agenda towards a Landscape Adaptation Plan to Climate Change with a second AELCLIC Workshop.
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AGENDA:

1. Welcome and presentation.
2. Introduction to the AELCLIC project.
3. The final stretch of the river Besòs: historical background and future plans
4. Potential climate change impacts in Europe and the Mediterranean
5. Climate change impacts in the Besòs area.
Coffee break
6. Workshop presentation and organization. Presentation of participants.
7. TEAMWORK
 - a. TASK 1: Identification of the Besòs river landscape core values.
 - b. TASK 2: Identification of climate change effects on the Besòs river landscape.
 - c. TASK 3: Brainstorming about possible solutions to the identified effects and barriers.
8. Agenda and workplan proposal for the following Workshop 2.

1. WELCOME

- Welcoming words by Carme Ribas (Consorti del Besòs).

2. INTRODUCTION TO THE AELCLIC PROJECT

- Juanjo Galán (Aalto University) summarizes via Skype the goals, expected outcomes and structure of the project, as well as the location and reasons for the selection of the Riu Besòs Pilot Landscape. The AELCLIC web page is presented.

CONCLUSIONS:

- The AELCLIC project is presented as a project with a strong focus on the user needs at each of the 16 selected pilot landscapes
- The main objective of the current project is the definition of a series of strong local networks, in order to co-define the structure and content definition for future Landscape Adaptation Plans to Climate Change (LACAP), which would be developed in a future project

3. THE FINAL STRETCH OF THE RIVER BESÒS: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND FUTURE PLANS

- Joaquim Calafí and Begoña Bellette (Consorti del Besòs) outline the historical background and future plans for the final stretch of the river Besòs, with a special focus on the River Park and the future development of the coastal area.

CONCLUSIONS:

- The condition of the final stretch of the Besòs river has improved significantly since 1997, due to a joint effort by several concerned administrations
- The Besòs river park has become a key element in the green infrastructure of very densely consolidated urban area, with a heavy public use
- The management plan for the river park is under revision. The development plan for the area surrounding the “3 Xemeneies” (a key industrial heritage landmark in the coastal area) is also currently in progress.

4. POTENTIAL CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

- Emilio Servera (UPV) reviews some existing datasets which already show some observed climate change effects across Europe. Projected future changes are then introduced, with a special focus on the Mediterranean area.

CONCLUSIONS:

- Significant change trends in annual temperature and annual and summer precipitation are already being registered across Europe
- Projected changes are highly dependent on the evolution of greenhouse gas emissions in the future, and could reach up to a 5,5°C increase in temperature. The

rate and direction of changes in precipitation are highly related to latitude, and could range from a 30% increase in the north of Europe and a 40% decrease in the southern part of the continent.

- The Mediterranean area is considered one of the global hotspots for climate change impacts due to the combination of projected temperature increases and precipitation decrease, among other factors.

5. CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN THE BESÒS AREA.

- Marc Montlleó (Barcelona Regional) describes the Besòs area, future climate projections and their expected effects in the Besòs area. He also explains the ongoing work in relation to climate change in the area, and the detailed expected effects in two selected areas

CONCLUSIONS:

- The magnitude of climate change in the Besòs area will depend on the mitigation measures taken.
- Highly detailed climate projections have already been developed and show, for instance, that the temperature increase at the end of the century might make the Besòs area climate comparable to that of the South of Spain or North of Africa today.
- Main expected climate change effects in the area include higher temperatures, increase in floods, and lower availability of water resources, all of which have direct and indirect impacts on human health
- The “3 Xemeneies” area will experience higher temperatures, sea level rise, higher risk of river flooding and lower water resources availability.

5. WORKSHOP PRESENTATION AND ORGANIZATION.

- Francisco Galiana (UPV) presents the workshop structure and work dynamics.

CONCLUSIONS:

- A single working group was established.
- Stakeholders would work individually, but dialogue and debate between the participants was encouraged.
- Each person will write in sticky notes their contributions to each Task. Notes will be later placed on several flipcharts, divided in several pre-defined areas.
- Repetition of sticky notes with the same or similar texts by different stakeholders was allowed since it would be used as an indicator of the relevance of the topic.
- Every activity will be developed at two different work scales simultaneously: a broader, more general scale (final stretch of the river Besòs and surroundings) and a more detailed, site scale (focused on the “3 Xemeneies” area)

6. PRESENTATION OF PARTICIPANTS.

PARTICIPANT	SECTOR	INSTITUTION
Assela Coll	LOCAL/REGIONAL AUTHORITY	Ajuntament Sant Adrià de Besòs
Gloria Viladrich	LOCAL/REGIONAL AUTHORITY	Ajuntament Sant Adrià de Besòs
Francesc Bercet	LOCAL/REGIONAL AUTHORITY	Ajuntament Santa Coloma de Gramanet
Tomás Carrión	LOCAL/REGIONAL AUTHORITY	Ajuntament Santa Coloma de Gramanet
Jordi Català	LOCAL/REGIONAL AUTHORITY	Ajuntament Montcada i Reixac
Rafael Argelich	LOCAL/REGIONAL AUTHORITY	Ajuntament Badalona
Aurora Lòpez	LOCAL/REGIONAL AUTHORITY	Ajuntament Barcelona
Núria Parpal	LOCAL/REGIONAL AUTHORITY	Diputació Barcelona
Francesc Llimona	LOCAL/REGIONAL AUTHORITY	Parc Natural Collserola
Carme Ribas	PUBLIC SECTOR	Consorti Besòs
Begoña Bellette	PUBLIC SECTOR	Consorti Besòs
Marc Montlleò	PUBLIC SECTOR	Barcelona Regional
Gustavo Rodríguez	PUBLIC SECTOR	Barcelona Regional
Gemma Conde	PUBLIC SECTOR	Barcelona Regional
Manuel Isnard	PUBLIC SECTOR	Consorti Besòs-Tordera
Nuria Garcia	PUBLIC SECTOR	Institut Municipal del Paisatge Urbà i la Qualitat de Vida (IMPUQV)
Xavier Sancho	PUBLIC SECTOR	Barcelona Cicle de l'Áigua (BCASA)
Cristina Vert	RESEARCH	ISGlobal
Joan de Pablo	RESEARCH	Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
Juan R. Obon	PRIVATE SECTOR	Endesa
Marta Hernández	PRIVATE SECTOR	Endesa
Xavier Larruy	PRIVATE SECTOR	Freelance Biologist
Roger Hoyos	SOCIETAL ORGANIZATION	Plataforma 3 Xemeneies
Pedro Sánchez	SOCIETAL ORGANIZATION	Plataforma 3 Xemeneies
Robert Vidal	SOCIETAL ORGANIZATION	Bosc de Llum
Manel Gomez	SOCIETAL ORGANIZATION	Montcada SOM-RIUS

CONCLUSIONS:

- The local network was established by the Consorti del Besòs (which is a consortium of the municipalities of Barcelona, Sant Adrià de Besòs, Santa Coloma de Gramanet, Montcada i Reixac and Badalona), based on their deep knowledge of the main local stakeholders, previously developed participatory processes, and inputs and examples provided by the UPV.

- The constituted local network in the Besòs landscape was highly comprehensive and knowledgeable, and benefited from a deeply established culture of networking and cooperation which has been the base of the restoration works of the final stretch of the Besòs river.
- The only missing key stakeholders were representatives of the regional government.
- Remote participation was not promoted given the success of the meeting.

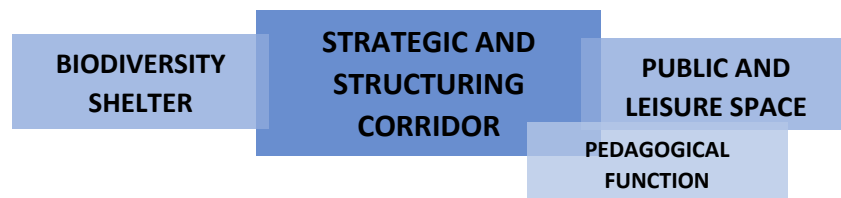
6. TEAMWORK

- **Task 1: Which are the values that better represent the Besòs river landscape?**

BROADER SCALE

- ENVIRONMENTAL
 - Restoration of water quality (more water, more wildlife)
 - Connectivity among the different metropolitan natural areas
 - Air quality
 - It is the only stopover for migratory aquatic birds between Tordera and Llobregat
 - Fluvial humanised area (urban and canalised river).
 - Water; fluvial landscape
 - Diversity: flora and wildlife
 - River volume
 - Wildlife refuge
 - Biological corridor
 - “Sponge” the territory (decrease density)
 - Ecological corridor
 - Biological corridor
 - Biological corridor
 - Biodiversity
 - Biodiversity increase
 - Water quality. Improved by wetlands action
 - Ecological corridor (in general). Protected area (in particular)
 - Biological corridor
 - Importance of vegetation patches in forests
 - Hydric resources
 - Biodiversity increase
 - Species restoration
- CULTURAL
 - Mosaic of areas
 - Land structure
 - Central axis
 - Natural environment in a highly urbanised area
 - Improves the landscape and greenery of the suburban environment
 - Canalised river (walls). Different levels
 - Priority area for education which contains Besòs Watershed
 - Mediterranean habitat (river)
- SOCIAL
 - Place of encounter/relationships for an important part of the population
 - Public space, space for leisure
 - Need to improve the coexistence of the social use and the maintenance of wildlife and flora in the river during the year
 - Restoration of the green space for public use

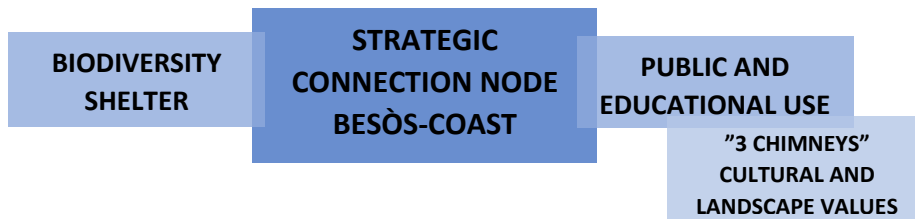
- Place that promotes social interactions (positive for people's well-being and mental health)
- Iconic open space (general). Affordable housing (particular)
- Plural and inclusive space
- River use as a social success
- Adaptation of river's edge-greenway (bikes, trekking)
- Urban fabric- social relations
- Highly used public space
- Park, place for leisure
- Educational and scientific space
- Intercultural welcome territory
- Place of encounter
- Fluvial park like sport and health axis
- **ECONOMIC**
 - Stimulus in the vicinity of the river due to the large number of people and types of activities.
 - Central axis
 - Industry and tourism
 - Neighbours platforms
- **OTHER**
 - Alert system for fluvial park users
 - Place that promotes physical activity (improves health)
 - Place to relax
 - Potential climatic refuge



SITE SCALE

- **ENVIRONMENTAL**
 - Improvement of water quality
 - Biological and citizen connectivity (with Collserola, Serra Marina and Vallés)
 - Last opportunity to pay tribute to the damaged Besós Delta (Diagonal Mar failed)
 - Reserve and refuge areas
 - Green corridor
 - Coastline, beach and river's mouth.
 - Biodiversity hotspot. River's mouth-coastline
 - High value of the encounter: sea, river, sky. Blue infrastructure.
 - Ecosystem
 - Preserve biodiversity
 - Ecological connectivity-ecological processes
 - Biodiversity monitoring
 - Sea water intrusion

- CULTURAL
 - Memory of former industrial and energy production 3X
 - Chimneys
 - Preserve quality of this coastline sector
 - 3 chimneys as a landmark
 - Industrial heritage (3 chimneys)
 - Reference site, landmark, skyline, 3 chimneys
 - Value of the beach as public space
- SOCIAL
 - Historic compensation for metropolitan infrastructure (mainly polluted)
 - Recreational use
 - Social connection among municipalities
 - Pedagogy: promote museums
 - Educational activities
 - Environmental education
 - Park: leisure, sport, walking
- ECONOMIC
 - Economic activities (industrial states)
 - Harbour
 - Tourism



- **Task 2: Which are the Climate Change effects on the Besòs river landscape?**

BROADER SCALE

- TEMPERATURE
 - Fluvial environment. Less friendly for users. Brings more insolation.
 - Increase of invasive foreign species (tiger mosquito); tropical plants, exotic animals.
 - Need to restore existing buildings (energetic restoration)
 - Heat stroke of users in fluvial park
 - Change of use in squares, streets...
 - Change of use and schedules in fluvial park
 - Highly asphalted streets with few trees = useless streets
 - Heat waves
 - Increase of energy demand
 - Increase of temperature
 - Illnesses and pests
 - Need of shade in fluvial park
 - Pests
 - Decrease of biodiversity
 - Modify biological diversity

- Affects vegetation
- Epidemic, health
- Open space design/ recreational
- Modify diversity
- Population mortality- children's suffering
- Increase social segregation
- Conditions health
- Increased salinity in the last stretch of the river
- RAINFALL
 - Specially flood risk
 - Disappearance of recovered species by decrease of river flow
 - Urban greenery will be affected – decrease quality
 - Problems for farming recovery
 - Drought. Impact on domestic water
 - Increase of pests: changes in flora and wildlife
 - Flooded areas- affection to infrastructures (railway)
 - Changes in aquatic communities
 - Changes in winter and summer bird life
 - Impact on aquatic wildlife due to extreme droughts
 - Increase of pests
 - Strengthen security plans
 - Decrease flow of rivers which are less dependent on water treatment plants (even dry out)
- FLOOD RISK
 - Damages in the river due to flood
 - Vegetal species not adapted to hydric environment. Flood problems
 - Sea level rise. Coastline erosion
 - Risk for the users of the fluvial park (elevation and so on)
 - Wastewater discharge in the river by overflow of the sewage network
 - Loss of heritage/economic resources
 - Flood risk - activities affection
 - Floods
 - Flood risk
 - May cause landscape degradation- decrease the use of the area (less benefits for people)
 - Damage on infrastructure
 - People security
- SEA LEVEL RISE
 - Decrease use of local coastlines
 - Modify beaches
- OTHER
 - Risk of forest fire
 - Health problem
 - Mosquito alarm
 - River-surroundings
 - Increase of invasive species, especially vegetation
 - Change in % wastewater purified - natural water. Increase of % wastewater purified, decrease of natural water

**WORSENING HEALTH
BECAUSE OF HEAT WAVES
AND NEW DISEASES**

LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY

**DECLINE IN PUBLIC USE
DUE TO HIGHER
EXPOSURE TO RISKS**

SITE SCALE

- TEMPERATURE
 - Difficulties to teach in primary and secondary schools due to lack of adaptation of school buildings
 - Social demand of swim use
 - Less attendance in the hottest time of the day
 - Non foreign species
 - Biodiversity loss
 - Very hot summer nights
 - Rainfall
- RAINFALL
 - Aquifer affection
- FLOOD RISK
 - Problems with railway cuttings (Renfe Bridge)
 - More floods on Renfe Bridge and 3 chimneys area
 - Increase of flood frequency and possible overflow
 - Coastline flood potential (3x) by floods and storms
 - Need to control fluvial park adjacent areas
- SEA LEVEL RISE
 - Loss of the coast
 - Beach regression plus floods due to sea storms.
 - Loss of touristic interest
 - Saline intrusion
 - Impact on retaining structures
 - Modify beaches
- OTHER
 - Sea storm
 - Presence of exotic or foreign species
 - Risk of tropical illnesses

**SHORELINE RECESSION
AND BEACH LOSS**

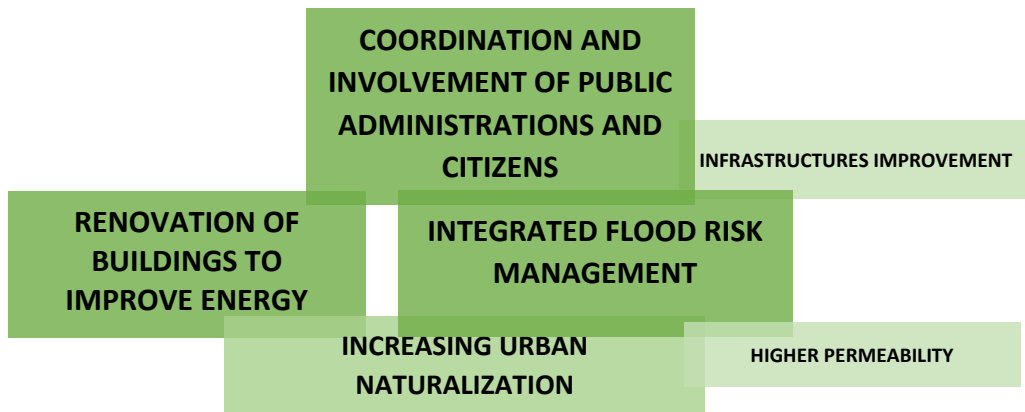
INCREASE IN FLOOD RISK

**LOSS OF
BIODIVERSITY**

- **Task 3a: Which are the potential answers to the identified Climate Change effects?**

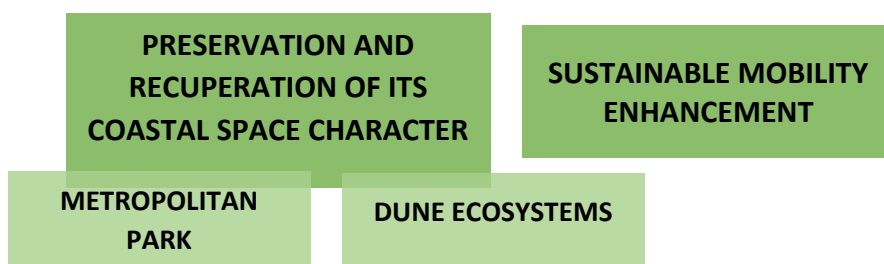
BROADER SCALE

- **TEMPERATURE**
 - More ecological buildings
 - Housing insulation
 - Possibility to recover the role of the river as climatic refuge
 - Climate justice
 - Climate refuge
 - Send awareness raising messages to users in relation to heat strokes
 - Less paved streets, more trees
 - Redesign urban structure/restoration
 - Restore buildings with climate criteria
- **RAINFALL**
 - Anti-DSU tanks
 - Divide networks – rainfall tanks- reuse
 - Increase soil permeability
 - Organisational level of the watershed is an opportunity
 - Management of rainwater. Studies to use urban water on green spaces.
- **FLOOD RISK**
 - Water retention tanks
 - Creation of flood areas on Besòs River edges (Vallés plain) in order to laminate flood
 - Permeabilize soil
 - Permeability
 - Make watercourse more natural
 - Build rainwater storage tanks
 - Improve the design of urban infrastructure next to the river (it will be better adapted now and in the future.)
 - Increase the capacity of the sewage network
 - Modify railway layout
 - Increase the time to anticipate river floods
- **OTHER**
 - Actions to remove foreign species
 - Citizen's involvement
 - Society involvement and collaboration
 - Provide access to the river for an important part of the closest population, so access to greenery
 - Coordination among authorities/institutions
 - In order to reduce forest fires: create landscape
 - Land identity
 - Unity of action among stakeholders
 - Rearrangement of population
 - Reduce car use



SITE SCALE

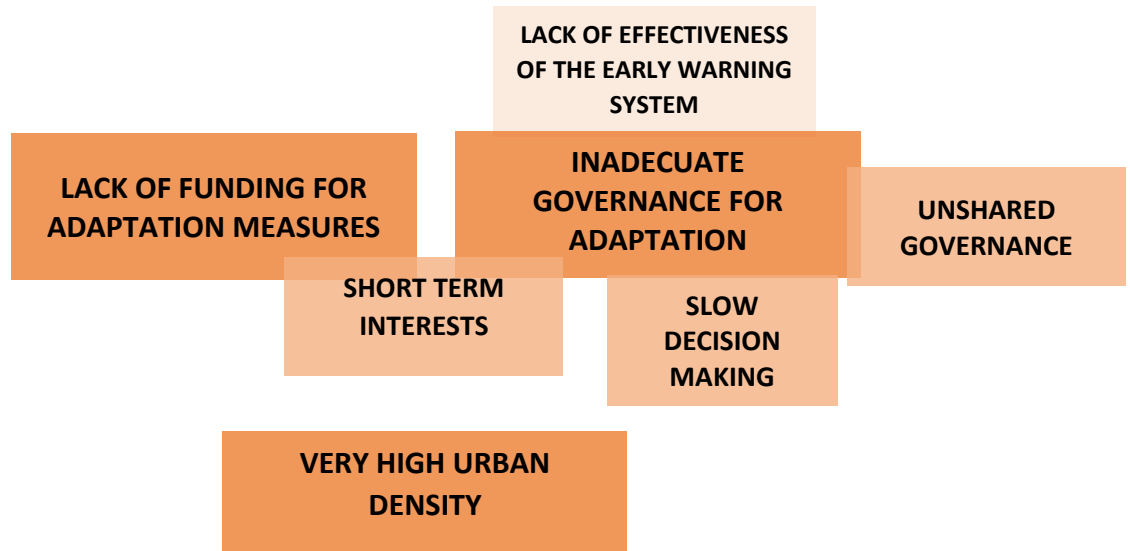
- TEMPERATURE
 - More green area
 - Sustainable buildings
 - Tree plantation
 - Provide shade and fresh areas as refuge for older people and children
- RAINFALL
 - Elevation/Modify railway layout
- FLOOD RISK
 - Increase the capacity of the sewage system/sewer pipe
 - Littoral Park enlarged and floodable
 - New Metropolitan Park on the coastline
- SEA LEVEL RISE
 - Space for dunes in the beach
 - Design a waterfront with climate change criteria
 - Adapt dune landscape
 - Improvement of Llevant sewer pipe as a retaining structure
 - Place for environmental restoration which includes measures of sea level rise adaptation
 - Not to build houses nor hotels on the sea frontline
- OTHER
 - Electrifying infrastructures
 - Large littoral Metropolitan Park ≠ no need of new neighbourhood
 - Sustainable mobility
 - Creation of tracks for sustainable mobility
 - Space revaluation



- **Task 3b: Which are the threats or weaknesses which could prevent the implementation of those opportunities for resolution?**

BROADER SCALE

- **TEMPERATURE**
 - Household income constraint (restoration)
 - Users ignore warnings
 - Budget, obtain economical resources
 - Funding
 - Budget €
- **RAINFALL**
 - Administrative normative terms
 - Funding and willingness
 - Lack of €
 - Economic difficulties of dwellers
- **FLOOD RISK**
 - Space that is increasingly being urbanised (permeability)
 - Too many infrastructures in the watershed
 - Too many false warnings informing about alarms
 - Little budget prioritization in applying actions to increase sewage networks
 - Lack of budget (concern) in applying urbanistic changes
 - Tq/Flood. Population shift
- **OTHER**
 - Slowness in decision making
 - Lack of politic support
 - Need of public investment
 - Economic concerns prevail when building Besós edges (walls out)
 - Lack of focus in Besós of supramunicipal authorities
 - Private interests prevail over public interests
 - Short term policies and politicians without vocation
 - Lack of economic resources
 - Increase of foreign species is faster than its removal
 - Problems of feeding
 - Scarce capacity for shared governance
 - Highly consolidated urban fabric – adaptation problems
 - High population density
 - Strong rapid change in our lifestyle (consumption and mobility model)



SITE SCALE

- RAINFALL
 - Economic willingness
- FLOOD RISK
 - Property speculation
 - Lack of politica willingness
 - Funding
- SEA LEVEL RISE
 - Bureaucracy
 - Llevant sewer pipe. Difficulties in collaborating and funding
 - Littoral speculation
 - Economic interests

LAND USE CONFLICT

**LACK OF FUNDING AND
POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE**



7. WORKPLAN, CLOSURE AND NEXT STEPS

- Francisco Galiana (UPV) thanks the participants for their contributions and summarizes the next steps of the Pilot Landscape workplan. Two possible dates for Workshop 2 are proposed.
- Carme Ribas (Consorti del Besòs) thanks the participants for their contributions

CONCLUSIONS:

- It is agreed by the local network that Workshop 2 will take place in October 30th. It will be focused on co-defining a possible LACAP structure, contents and funding resources.
- Many participants in the workshop authorize the inclusion of their organizations in the AELCLIC webpage.

SUMMARY:

- Key CONCLUSIONS, Key DECISIONS and NEXT ACTIONS (By Whom and When):

- The constituted Besòs local network is very comprehensive and knowledgeable. It was not possible to involve representatives from the regional government in the workshop, but they apparently have not been involved in any previous participatory processes in the area. / **ACTIONS: Consorci del Besòs will send a letter of appreciation to all guests.**
- The organization of the Workshop by Consorci del Besòs was exemplary. The main local stakeholders were contacted and invited well in advance. UPV received the list of confirmed attendants before the meeting. The Workshop took place in excellent facilities, and the Consorci also organized and sponsored the catering service for the coffee break. / **ACTIONS: Consorci del Besòs will take a similar role regarding the 2nd Workshop**
- The contributions of the representatives from Consorci del Besòs and Barcelona Regional during the first part of the workshop were highly valuable. They made excellent presentations that showed the great work that they have been doing in the pilot landscape for years, which must be considered as the starting point for any further work. They also submitted later to the Universitat Politècnica de València the climate change plans already adopted in the area via e-mail. / **ACTIONS: UPV will consider all the information provided in order to integrate it into the presentations in the Workshop 2. The agenda for that Workshop will be agreed with Consorci del Besòs and Barcelona Regional, so they will be able to decide in which way they want to contribute (if any) to the following Workshop.**
- There were many similarities regarding the main landscape values identified by the stakeholders at both work scales. The broader area and the 3 chimneys site were both considered as strategic locations within the metropolitan surroundings, with important connectivity functions at different levels. Both working areas present educational and pedagogical values and are important as biodiversity refuges / **ACTIONS: Universitat Politècnica de València will consider the identified values in relation to the preparation of Workshop 2 presentations.**
- More differences arose between both levels of detail while discussing potential climate change impacts. While at the general scale the main focus was on health impacts and their public use implications, there were concerns on the site scale regarding its own potential disappearance due to the receding coastline. Impacts on biodiversity were commonly identified at both working scales. / **ACTIONS: Universitat Politècnica de València will consider the main identified impacts in relation to the preparation of Workshop 2 presentations.**
- Many of the detected potential answers to the identified climate change threats were therefore different between both working scales. The identified potential answers can be, in each case, related to the character of the area: a green corridor in an urban environment, on the broader scale, and the coastal character of the 3 chimneys site. A nature-based approach to climate change adaptation could also be found underlying at both levels of detail. / **ACTIONS: Universitat Politècnica de València will analyze the options in which the identified potential answers could be integrated within a LACAP and present the results during the second workshop.**
- The lack of funding and competition over land use were the main threats or barriers identified for successful climate change adaptation in the area. The lack of adequate governance and some related issues were also present, mainly on the broader scale. / **ACTIONS: Universitat Politècnica de València will analyze the potential ways in**



which a LACAP could help to overcome the identified barriers, and present the results within the second workshop.

- Several stakeholders confirmed their interest in being included in the AELCLIC web as part of the Riu Besòs Local Network. / ACTIONS: Universitat Politècnica de València will provide the AELCLIC web administrator with their contact details in order to include the local network structure in the AELCLIC web.
- A press release was prepared by the Consorci del Besòs after the workshop and uploaded into their web page (<https://consorcibesos.cat/el-consorci-del-besos-col-labora-en-lorganitzacio-dunes-sessions-de-treball-sobre-ladaptacio-dels-paisatges-europeus-al-canvi-climatic-en-el-marc-del-projecte-europeu-aelcl/>) / ACTIONS: Universitat Politècnica de València will circulate the press release and include it in further reports regarding the societal impact of the project.
- WORKSHOP2: Scheduled in October 30th / ACTIONS: Universitat Politècnica de València will prepare the pertinent invitation and agenda drafts, and Consorci del Besòs will review and circulate them to the local network.

DIAGNOSIS:

- **Level of Achievement of the expected outcomes (from 1 (min) to 5 (maximum)):**
 - OUTCOME 1 (Launch of the AELCLIC Pathfinder initiative within EIT-Climate-KIC). LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT: 5
 - OUTCOME 2 (Creation of the local network for the Pilot Landscape Riu Besòs). LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT: 4
 - OUTCOME 3 (Diagnosis and co-identification of Climate Change impacts and opportunities in the local economy, ways of living, environment, cultural heritage and levels of wellbeing). LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT: 5
 - OUTCOME 4 (Defining a work agenda towards a Landscape Adaptation Plan to Climate Change with a second AELCLIC Workshop). LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT: 5
- **Main Shortcomings or barriers for the full achievement of the expected outcomes:**
 - The absence of representatives from the regional government was the only shortcoming in the creation of the local network.
- **Main Reasons for the successful achievement of the expected outcomes:**
 - Excellent work by the Consorci del Besòs in setting up the local network, inviting them to take part in the workshop, and every other organizational task prior, during and after the workshop.
 - Highly participative and knowledgeable stakeholders. Very high level of expertise and interest on the matter, which led to a fruitful discussion during the teamwork.
 - Great presentations by Consorci del Besòs and Barcelona Regional, which set the tone for the teamwork.
 - Good preparation of materials by Aalto University and UPV
 - Clear definition of the expected outcomes
 - Good time planning and subsequent adjustment to the schedule
 - Very useful reference materials from other AELCLIC workshops
 - Excellent facilities, which made also possible the involvement of Aalto University via Skype.
- **Learnt lessons and recommendations for similar activities in other places:**
 - Working with local counterparts with the experience, knowledge and resources needed to take the lead and excel in the organization of this kind of activity maximizes the success and return of the workshop
 - Invitations to the workshop were sent more than 3 weeks in advance of the date, followed by telephone contact. The high level of attendance achieved was possible only because the organisational tasks started with such a wide time range prior to the event, and telephone contact was developed subsequently.
 - Developing a workshop with a local network which already has a culture and experience of participatory work, and which have been working together for a long time, is also a key ingredient for success.
 - Knowing beforehand the attendance list allowed for preparing and presenting materials suited to the level and interests of the audience.
 - Keeping the workshop duration at 3 hours is still considered as the best option after this experience.
- **Learnt lessons and recommendations for future activities in the same place:**
 - See previous section.
- **Level of influence of the local characteristics (social, geographical, etc) in the development of the activity:**
 - High. As already mentioned, the level of involvement and expertise showed by the leading members of the local network, and the experience and culture of



participatory work of the attendants, was key in the successful development of the activity.



ECONOMIC REPORT:

TYPE OF COST	COST (€)
Travel & Accommodation Costs for the partner(s) members	273,85
Goods, materials and external services	-
Sub-granting (e.g. Travel & Accommodation costs for Third Parties or collaborators)	-
TOTAL	273,85