

ACTIVITY: Workshop2_HUERTA DE VALENCIA-ALBORAYA_PILOT LANDSCAPE

DATE and TIME: 17.10.2019, 16:00-19:00

PLACE: Valencia (Spain), Universitat Politècnica de València Vera Campus Site

ORGANIZERS:

- Lidia García / Las Naves
- Francisco Galiana / Universitat Politècnica de València
- Emilio Servera / Universitat Politècnica de València

PARTICIPANTS:

- Celsa Monrós / Conselleria de Agricultura, Desarrollo Rural, Emergencia Climática y Transición Ecológica
- Rosa Pardo / Conselleria de Política Territorial, Obras Públicas y Movilidad
- Marilda Azulay / Universitat Politècnica de València
- Antonio Lidón / Universitat Politècnica de València
- José Miguel Ferrer / Green Urban Data
- Raquel Aguilar / Colegio Oficial de Ingenieros Agrónomos de Levante
- Regina Monsalve / Colegio Oficial de Ingenieros Técnicos Agrícolas de Valencia y Castellón
- Raquel Álvarez / Justicia Alimentaria
- Josep Gavaldà / Per L'Horta
- Vicente Sales / Fundació Assut
- Lola Vicente Almazán / CERAI

KEY OBJECTIVES of THE ACTIVITY (expected outcomes):

- Discussing the potential role of the AELCLIC Project in the adaptation of the Huerta de Valencia-Alboraia landscape to Climate Change.
- Definition of key actions or contents that should be included in a Huerta de Valencia-Alboraia Landscape Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (LACAP)
- Identification of main stakeholders and available resources towards the development of a Huerta de Valencia-Alboraia LACAP.

AGENDA:

1. Welcome and presentation.
 2. Introduction to the AELCLIC project. Workshop 1 results summary.
 3. Huerta de Valencia-Alboraia regional land planning framework
 4. Huerta de Valencia-Alboraia climate change planning framework
 5. Objectives and contents of a climate change adaptation plan
 - Coffee break*
 6. Workshop presentation and organization. Presentation of participants.
 7. TEAMWORK
 - a. TASK 1: Identification of the potential role of the AELCLIC Project in the adaptation of the Huerta de Valencia-Alboraia landscape to Climate Change.
 - b. TASK 2: Identification of main contents and actions within a Huerta de Valencia-Alboraia LACAP.
 - c. TASK 3: Identification of main actors and resources towards the development of a Huerta de Valencia-Alboraia LACAP.
 8. Acknowledgment and closing remarks.
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1. WELCOME

- Welcoming words by Marilda Azulay (UPV).

2. INTRODUCTION TO THE AELCLIC PROJECT. WORKSHOP 1 RESULTS SUMMARY.

- Francisco Galiana (Universitat Politècnica de València) reminds the goals, expected outcomes and structure of the project, as well as the location and reasons for the selection of the Huerta de Valencia-Alboraya Pilot Landscape. The updated AELCLIC web page is presented. The main conclusions obtained after the 1st Workshop in the Pilot Landscape are summarized.

CONCLUSIONS:

- The AELCLIC project is reminded 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.
- The Workshop has been delayed for over a month with regards to the initially scheduled date because the WP4 has been drastically reorganized since the Huerta Workshop 1 took place in June. The 3 original multiplier landscapes which were presented on the first workshop couldn't be activated, and instead were substituted by 4 other multiplier pilots. The whole WP4 workplan had to be reorganized following these changes, and priority was given to developing Workshops 1 at every pilot landscape before starting to organize Workshops 2.
- Every organized activity during Workshop 1 was successfully developed.
- The AELCLIC local network is comprehensive and knowledgeable
- Materials from Workshop 1 were made available to the local network in advance of Workshop2 and are also already available on the AELCLIC web
- Detailed results from each teamwork task developed during Workshop 1 are presented and will be disseminated through the corresponding report and other relevant resources, which will be available on the AELCLIC web. The local network will be notified as soon as the reports are finished, which is taking longer than expected due to the concentration of WP4 workshops.

3. HUERTA DE VALENCIA-ALBORAIA REGIONAL LAND PLANNING FRAMEWORK

- Lidia García (Las Naves) summarizes the current and future regional land use planning framework in the Huerta.

CONCLUSIONS:

- The current basic land planning framework for the whole Huerta is being rearranged during the past two years
- The Huerta Law (Ley 5/2018 de 6 de marzo, de la Generalitat, de la Huerta de València) was the first step of this new whole framework for the Huerta and is the basic instrument over which the whole framework is established. It also set the need to approve the rest of instruments and organisms already approved or in process of creation.
- A Regional Plan for the Huerta of Valencia has been approved. This is a land use planning instruments which established a new legal regime for the Huerta land. It also includes a very detailed analysis of the Huerta and its landscape, among other sections, mapping and describing its most important values.
- The "Consell de l'Horta de València" is a consortium (council) created based on the Huerta Law requirements, and which is currently being established after the signature in July 30th of a memorandum by the Regional Government, Valencia Province Council,

and the Valencia City Council. The consortium structure includes an advisory body, an executive body and a technical-operational body.

- An Agricultural Activities Plan has also been approved. This is the strategic instrument aimed at improving the incomes of farmers and agricultural businesses in order to ensure the Huerta financial profitability and survival.

4. HUERTA DE VALENCIA-ALBORAIA CLIMATE CHANGE PLANNING FRAMEWORK

- Emilio Servera (UPV) presents the main plans and strategies related to climate change that should be taken into account for the development of a Huerta de Valencia-Alboraya LACAP.

CONCLUSIONS:

- At the national level, there is a National Adaption to Climate Change Plan, in force since 2006. Several works and reports developed in the frame of this national plan are relevant to the pilot landscape, e.g. in relation to adaptation in the agriculture sector, or the Spanish strategy for coastal adaptation.
- Some available funding opportunities at a national level for adaptation to climate change are also presented.
- The regional climate change strategy was recently revised and updated. Its structure and main linkages and synergies to the potential LACAP are presented. The “Landscape Program” instrument (established by the Land Planning and Landscape Regional Law) is presented by the strategy as an adequate tool for the development of adaptation measures at landscape level.
- At a regional level, other current plans such as the PATIVEL (Coastal Green Infrastructure Regional Plan) also take climate change into account, and should be considered in the development of a LACAP.
- At the local level, the main links to the Valencia Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP, developed in the frame of the Covenant of Mayors initiative) are shown. The Alboraya SECAP is currently being prepared.
- In conclusion, the development of a Huerta de Valencia-Alboraya LACAP is considered as fully lined up with the current climate change planning framework.

5. OBJECTIVES AND CONTENTS OF A CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN

- Emilio Servera (UPV) summarizes the goals, expected outcomes and structure of a climate change adaptation plan.

CONCLUSIONS:

- Some basic climate change adaptation concepts, priorities and needs are presented.
- The definition of adaptation measures to climate change can be developed at different working scales and from different perspectives. Some examples are shown.
- The development of a LACAP for the Huerta de Valencia-Alboraya pilot landscape should be based on already existing plans and agendas, which have been shown in the previous presentation.
- Defining adaptation measures through a plan would allow to improve and monitor their effectiveness and a better integration with existing programs and plans.

6. 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.
- Given the existing backlog regarding the planned schedule, Task 1 (Identification of the potential role of the AELCLIC project in the landscape adaptation to climate change) would be omitted, and the teamwork session would focus on Task 2 (Definition of the potential LACAP contents and actions).
- The major opportunities and barriers for the development of climate change adaptation actions, which were identified in Workshop1 and presented during the Workshop 1 Results Summary slideshow, could be considered the framework or basic structure for Task 2. Those potential main lines of work were previously written in the flipchart, in order to serve as a reference during this task. The main parts of a potential plan (diagnosis, actions, monitoring, etc...) were also written in the flipchart to help to organize the discussion. Stakeholder inputs are organized in this report following the aforementioned sections, although the very high number of inputs caused the sticky notes to overlap between areas. Therefore, this has required of further analysis and some contributions might not be presented in the section where they were originally located.
- Potential key stakeholders could be identified in the Task 3 even if they were not present at the workshop.

7. PRESENTATION OF PARTICIPANTS.

PARTICIPANT	SECTOR	INSTITUTION
Celsa Monrós	LOCAL/REGIONAL AUTHORITY	Conselleria de Agricultura, Desarrollo Rural, Emergencia Climática y Transición Ecológica
Rosa Pardo	LOCAL/REGIONAL AUTHORITY	Conselleria de Política Territorial, Obras Públicas y Movilidad
Marilda Azulay	RESEARCH	Universitat Politècnica de València
Antonio Lidón	RESEARCH	Universitat Politècnica de València
José Miguel Ferrer	PRIVATE SECTOR	Green Urban Data
Raquel Aguilar	SOCIETAL ORGANIZATION	Colegio Oficial de Ingenieros Agrónomos de Levante
Regina Monsalve	SOCIETAL ORGANIZATION	Colegio Oficial de Ingenieros Técnicos Agrícolas de Valencia y Castellón
Raquel Álvarez	SOCIETAL ORGANIZATION	Justicia Alimentaria
Josep Gavalda	SOCIETAL ORGANIZATION	Per L'Horta
Vicente Sales	SOCIETAL ORGANIZATION	Fundació Assut
Lola Vicente Almazán	SOCIETAL ORGANIZATION	CERAI

CONCLUSIONS:

- As agreed in the Workshop 1, a Doodle Poll was set by UPV in order to set the preferred possible date and time by the stakeholders. However, it was only possible to choose between two different options, given the very tight workshop schedule and other commitments by UPV/Las Naves.

- The local network was significantly different from the one that participated in the first workshops. There were 8 new attendants, and only 3 of the participants had previously taken part in Workshop 1.
- There was a high-level representation from the regional government, since two general directors of the regional departments responsible for climate change and landscape were present at the workshop.
- Local authorities or organisms were not present. It was also not possible to count on the presence of the appointee Technical Secretary of the “Consell de l’Horta de València” consortium, who had been present on the first Workshop, and which is considered one of the key stakeholders.
- There was a very diverse and interesting representation from civil groups.
- Again, it was not possible to involve farmers in the workshop, and there was only one representative from the private sector. There was also a reduced attendance from the research sector due to previous commitments, such as the development in the UPV of a congress related to climate change in the same day.
- Some confirmed stakeholders couldn’t attend, including a representative from Climate-KIC Spain, one from the private sector, and one from the Alboraya local council.
- Remote participation was not allowed due to the lack of time to organize it.

8. TEAMWORK

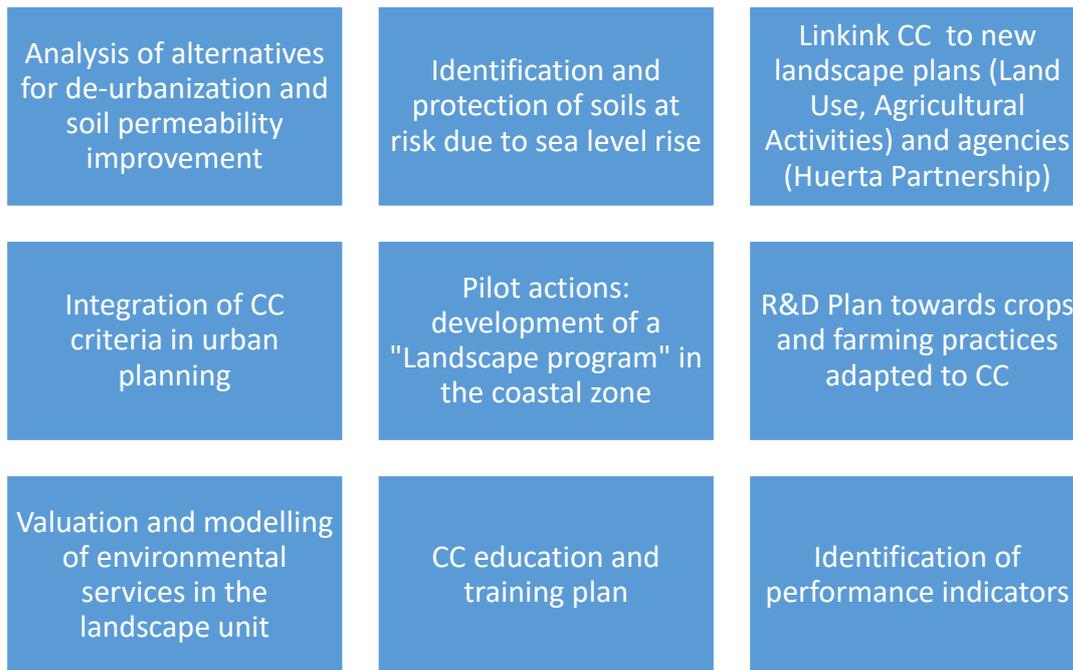
- **Task 1: Which is the possible role of the AELCLIC project in the Adaptation to Climate Change of the Pilot Landscape?**

- **Task 2: Which actions should be included in the Landscape Adaption Plan of the Pilot Landscape in order to achieve its intended objectives?**
 - DETAILED ANALYSIS/DIAGNOSIS
 - Involvement of agricultural engineers in plans and studies
 - Do not evaluate the environmental services in Euros. Change paradigm!
 - University → Valuation of ecosystem services (in Euros and in "Joules") integrated).
 - University + Institutes → microclimate modelling

 - PLAN ACTIONS
 - Promotion of research on crops adapted to climate change
 - Analysis of the evolution of uses and land property in La Huerta
 - Measurement of emissions across the area and how to reduce them (UPV/UV/IVIA)
 - System balance → not only emissions
 - Mapping of areas under sea level (protection)
 - Comprehensive analysis of the multi-functionality of the landscape unit and proposal + sustainable mobility (+ measures).
 - Sizing to convince
 - Motivating civil society → example: Southern Huerta
 - Vulnerability ↔ opportunity
 - Promotion of short distribution channels. Direct sale
 - 1. Corporate Social Responsibility → Companies → Capital → Huerta Recovery
 - 1. Avoid occupying more orchard land (Not even one additional m²) due to irreversibility and value (No regret measure)

- 1. Less Productive resources. Taking care of the soil through agro-ecology (Plant cover management; biodiversity increase; closing cycles)
- 1. Less productive resources → less animal sourced food → Less food waste
- 1. Less productive resources + Increasing environmental services → Territorial policies (avoid some urban land development plans “PAI Benimaclet” or “PGOU Alboraya”)
- 2. Demographic problem → Young people technology-motivated
- 2. Un-develop built up areas. To ensure a transition Huerta-city, adaptation to climate change and life quality improvement.
- 2. Un-develop built up areas (Geoengineering). Wetlands → Huerta → dry land → mountains → rainfall
- 2. Un-develop built up areas (Reclaim built-up areas for green infrastructure)
- 2. Marketing, promotion of short distribution channels. To link Huerta - city.
- 2. Programmed and joint sale with certification-> added value
- 2. Favourable regulatory framework → Public food procurement → Public procurement law with sustainable and climate change criteria
- 3. Biodiversity → abandoned land
- 3. Mediterranean alternative crops → imminent dangers
- 3. Make farmer lives viable → to make a living from their production
- 3. Support scheme for new farmers → Integral and training Plan
- 3. Governing body of the Agricultural Activities Plan (ensure commercialization, collective canteens)
- 3. Contracts with clauses in collective canteens (public or private)
- 3. Municipal markets: coordinated action by “Consell de l'Horta” + City councils
- 4. To restrict private motorized transport. Facilitate agricultural vehicles and not motorized transit in the Huerta.
- 4. Place value on the green belt benefits
- 5. Environmental services (drainage)
- 5. Uncover all irrigation channels. 1st in rural areas, 2nd in urban areas
- 5. Environmental services (drainage → reduction of sewage treatment plants).
- 6. Include buffer areas (green infrastructure in urban land, and built-up areas transformable into green infrastructure).
- Landscape program in the coastal area (outside of the workshop area)
- Implementation of the Huerta Law (Start-up of the use expropriation of abandoned crops) (5 years after the Consell de l'Horta de València is operational)
- Maintaining irrigation by surface flooding (maintenance of the irrigation channel network)
- Need for actions outside the landscape unit and outside the technical productive sphere
- Food policy as an energy policy
- Implementation of the “Consell de l'Horta” (joint enforcement of the Regional Plan (PAT) and the agricultural activities plan (PDA)) and climate strategies
- Contribution by the agricultural activities plan (PDA)(pending!)
- Global economic viability (legislative change)
- Linking Climate Change with the Huerta Management board (“Consell de l'Horta”)
- Urbanism→ to demand a more logic sequence for urban development (1st urban plots and 2nd land with agricultural production capacity...). Preserving the Huerta in the meantime.
- Options to unseal some areas (enclaves). Urban planning discipline

- Plan for the maintenance and improvement of the irrigation ditches channels (uncover if possible)
 - Avoid fragmentation of the Huerta
 - Improving Infrastructure permeability (stop new ones)
 - Implementation of non-motorized mobility (in all the agriculture area and very limited complementary to agrarian networks)
 - Adapt the waste tax to the amount generated by each citizen
 - To move towards a Huerta based on crops less demanding in water
 - “Bank” of soil → Prevent deterioration by use
 - Restoration of traditional architecture (circular economy, reuse)
 - Deployment of the regional land use plan “PAT de l’Horta”. Central purchasing body for short market municipalisation.
 - Creation of common infrastructure (warehouses, shared spaces for food processing,...)
 - Creation of a quality seal
 - To increase the farm size without changing the plot structure
- RESULTS COMMUNICATION AND DISSEMINATION
 - Awareness of school canteens: school canteens and school vegetable gardens
 - Involve civil society in mitigation (measurement and communication)
 - Environmental education plans at the citizenship level
 - Promotion of agricultural professional training. Professionalising → opportunity
 - Inclusion of environmental education as a cross-cutting element in compulsory education
 - Integrated health education campaigns (Food, "recreational" use for walking and sport)
 - University: Open data
- MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT
 - Developing of a set of performance indicators
 - Monitoring tools
 - To measure climate change impacts
 - Measure targets
 - To assess impacts



- **Task 3: Evaluation of potential levels of stakeholder involvement**

- PUBLIC SECTOR

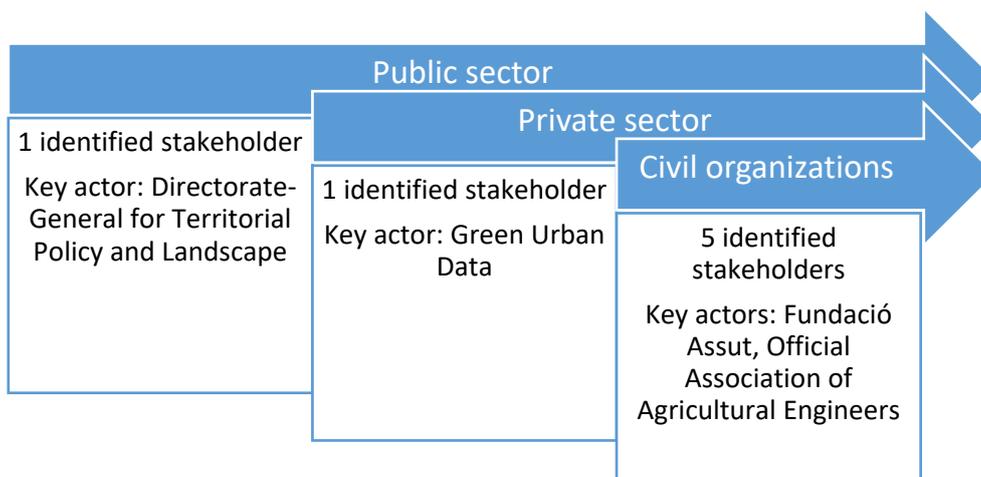
- Conselleria de Política Territorial, Obres Públiques i Mobilitat (Territorial Policies, Public Works and Mobility Regional Department).

- PRIVATE SECTOR

- Green Urban Data

- CIVIL ORGANIZATIONS

- Per l'Horta (NGO).
- Justicia Alimentaria (NGO)
- CERAI (NGO)
- Fundació ASSUT (NGO). Highly qualified human resources
- Colegio Oficial de Ingenieros Agrónomos de Levante (Official Association of Agricultural Engineers of Eastern Spain)



9. ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND CLOSING REMARKS

- Francisco Galiana (UPV) thanks the participants for their contributions.

CONCLUSIONS:

- The local network will be notified when the workshops reports are available on the AELCLIC webpage
- Some new participants in the workshop authorized adding their organizations to the already existing local network in the AELCLIC webpage.

SUMMARY:

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

- The workshop date and time was set by means of a Doodle Poll, scheduled by the UPV. However, only two possible options could be offered to the invited stakeholders. The local network in Valencia-Alboraya was significantly different from the one that participated in the first workshop. There was a high-level representation from the regional government, and participation from key social groups which were able to provide very interesting inputs to the discussion. However, the private sector was still underrepresented, and local councils or organisms, among other key stakeholders, were not present. Some confirmed stakeholders didn't attend. The attendants were collaborative, knowledgeable, and very interested in the initiative. They were able to contribute with a wide range of proposals of contents and actions for a future potential LACAP, and the debate was really intense and interesting. / **ACTIONS:** *Universitat Politècnica de València / Las Naves will send a letter of appreciation to all attendants including the links to download the reports and materials presented in both workshops.*
- The workshop started with some delay. Since there was also some extra accumulated backlog because the presentations in the first part of the session took longer than scheduled, the coffee break took place significantly later than scheduled. Therefore, it was decided to skip Task 1 during the Teamwork and focus on Task 2. **ACTIONS:** *Universitat Politècnica de València took into account the experience gained during this workshop in order to plan better the rest of Workshops 2 developed in the Work Package.*
- The main contents to consider in a potential Landscape Adaptation to Climate Change Plan in the Huerta de Valencia-Alboraya landscape were identified. The potential LACAP should add some climate change adaptation criteria to the new plans and organisms being commissioned. Some contents that should be developed included, for instance, an analysis of alternatives for de-urbanization and soil permeability improvement or the valuation and modelling of environmental services in the landscape unit. Specific climate change related education and training was also considered essential / **ACTIONS:** *All the information provided could be taken into account in any potential funding application aimed at developing the LACAP in a future project.*
- There was not enough time to develop successfully the last task, and only 7 main actors who could take part in the development of a LACAP or support any potential funding application were identified. / **ACTIONS:** *Any potential partnership interested in developing the Huerta de Valencia-Alboraya LACAP in the future would be able to benefit from the evaluation of potential levels of stakeholder involvement. Additional actors were also identified during Task 2, since some inputs in relation to the LACAP contents included suggestions regarding the landscape agents which could develop them. Furthermore, UPV / Las Naves identified many other stakeholders during the organizing phase and could provide that information to anybody interested.*
- Some stakeholders who didn't attend the 1st workshop confirmed their interest in being included in the AELCLIC web as part of the already existing Huerta de Valencia-Alboraya Local Network. / **ACTIONS:** *Universitat Politècnica de València will provide the AELCLIC web administrator with their contact details in order to update the local network structure in the AELCLIC web.*

- No press release was prepared this time before or after the workshop due to the lack of time to do it. However, in the time between the first workshop and this one, the UPV and Las Naves were reached by a daily TV show (Terra Viva) in the public regional TV channel (À punt) who were interested in covering the activities taking place in the pilot landscape. UPV/Las Naves also contacted some of the members of the local network so they could also take part in the news piece contributing with their own points of view regarding climate change adaptation in the Huerta landscape. UPV also contributed with some of the materials from the Workshop 1 so they could be included in the piece. The AELCLIC TV Report aired on August and is also available via web (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ua8BIF2HRgg>). / ACTIONS: Universitat Politècnica de València will circulate the TV piece, and include it in further reports regarding the societal impact of the project.
- The Bologna International AELCLIC Meeting took place after the Workshop 2. The new Huerta Management board (“Consell de l’Horta”) was initially identified as the key member of the local network, but since it was precisely at its inception phase, it was not possible to count on them to attend the meeting. Therefore, the Directorate-General for Territorial Policy and Landscape of the regional government was invited to designate a representative who could attend the Bologna Meeting. Universitat Politècnica de Valencia / Las Naves would sponsor the travel expenses, at least partially. Although there was very strong interest from the Directorate to send a representative to the Meeting, finally it was not possible to do it since there was not enough time to make the necessary travel arrangement internally required to allow a public officer to travel abroad. However, they agreed to prepare an excellent slideshow to contribute to the International Meeting with their perspective of the AELCLIC Project and the potential future development of a LACAP in the Huerta de Valencia-Alboraya / ACTIONS: UPV was in charge of presenting the excellent slideshow prepared by the Directorate-General for Territorial Policy and Landscape in Bologna. The Huerta pilot landscape was therefore introduced to the representatives from other local networks from around Europe, and subsequently taken into account in the further teamwork developed in the meeting. The Directorate-General for Territorial Policy and Landscape was thanked for their outstanding work and received a draft version of the International Meeting Report, allowing them to make any comments or suggestions if appropriate. They will also be informed of any future news and be considered a key actor regarding potential funding applications to develop the Huerta de Valencia-Alboraya LACAP.

DIAGNOSIS:

- **Level of Achievement of the expected outcomes (from 1 (min) to 5 (maximum)):**
 - OUTCOME 1 (Identification of the potential role of the AELCLIC Project in the adaptation of the Huerta de Valencia-Alboraya landscape to Climate Change). LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT: Activity not developed
 - OUTCOME 2 (Definition of main contents and actions to be included in a potential Huerta de Valencia-Alboraya LACAP). LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT: 4
 - OUTCOME 3 (Evaluation of potential levels of stakeholder involvement for the development of a Huerta de Valencia-Alboraya LACAP). LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT: 2
- **Main Shortcomings or barriers for the full achievement of the expected outcomes:**
 - Lack of planning time due to the concentration of WP4 workshops during September and October. Only 2 different options could be chosen in the Doodle Poll established to set the preferred date and time for the workshop, which was sent only 10 days ahead of the event. Despite the strong effort by UPV/Las Naves to mobilize the local network, it was difficult to achieve it in such a short time span. Some confirmed guests didn't finally show up without notice.
 - There was no representation from any of the two municipalities where the pilot landscape is located. All the contacted representatives of the Valencia local council and related organisms excused their presence due to previous appointments, such as the kick-off of a new European climate change project in which the city is involved, and which was taking place in Brussels the next day. There was one confirmed attendant from the Alboraya city council, but finally didn't show up. There were no representatives from Alboraya in the first workshop either, so the perspectives or priorities of one of the involved municipalities couldn't be heard at any of the workshops.
 - A key stakeholder, the Consell de l'Horta consortium, is still at a very early working stage. This has been a real challenge during the whole Project, since the Consell de l'Horta will be, according to the new normative framework, the key organism regarding decision making and actions in the Huerta.
 - The local network was significantly different from the one that participated in the first workshop. There were 8 new attendants, and only 3 of the participants had previously taken part in Workshop 1. This added some extra difficulties, since a wide majority of the stakeholders were not familiar to the project, which led to some parts of the teamwork being focused on topics which were already treated in the first Workshop, or were out of the scope of the project.
 - The workshop started after the scheduled time and the presentations in the first half also took longer than expected, and therefore the accumulated backlog at the time of the coffee break made it necessary to readjust the objectives and activities of the teamwork section of the session.
 - Being the first Workshop 2 developed in the WP4, there was no previous experience with regards to the development of the planned activities, and this caused an excessive delay and bad adjustment to the schedule, for instance not making possible to develop the 1st task. This was taken into account for the rest of Workshops 2 in the Work Package
 - Due to the very busy WP4 schedule, it was not possible to organize any remote participation, which could have been very interesting

- **Main Reasons for the successful achievement of the expected outcomes:**
 - Highly participative, interested and knowledgeable stakeholders. Even though the number of participants was not very high, they were all experts in their respective fields of knowledge and therefore able to contribute from different and complementary angles. Their effort to attend to an activity at short notice despite their very busy agendas is really appreciated. Some of them had to leave early due to previous commitments, but still made the effort to take part in the activity for as long as they could.
 - Significant effort by UPV/Las Naves to mobilize more stakeholders to attend to the workshop given the short time available to organize the session, and its coincidence with other events.
 - Ability to modify the initial workplan for the session, leaving Task 1 out due to the accumulated backlog.
 - Some of the inputs which could have been received during Task 3 were already incorporated during Task 2, since some of the contents or actions proposed for the LACAP included information regarding a potential stakeholder which could develop them.
 - Very fruitful, vibrant debate during Task 2.
 - Very useful reference materials from other AELCLIC workshops
 - Adequate selection of workshop location and preparation of materials
- **Learnt lessons and recommendations for similar activities in other places:**
 - The process of setting a date for any similar activity should start much earlier than 10 days ahead of the potential options, in order to be able to achieve a higher participation. Offering more than 2 options when organizing a poll in order to select the most appropriate moment for the workshop might also be advisable.
 - Very careful time planning is needed when some activities are developed for the first time. It can be useful to include extra time in some of the activities in the official schedule in order to potentially use it later as a “buffer time” to compensate for any potential delay.
 - Maintaining network continuity between complementary activities, such as the two workshops developed, is desirable but not essential.
- **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:**
 - Medium. As already mentioned, some of the main barriers faced were more related to the extremely busy agenda in the Work Package than to the local characteristics.



ECONOMIC REPORT:

TYPE OF COST	COST (€)
- Travel & Accommodation Costs for the partner(s) members	
- Goods, materials and external services	88
- Sub-granting (e.g. Travel & Accommodation costs for Third Parties or collaborators)	
TOTAL	88