



AELCLIC Pathfinder project

DELIVERABLE 7

PERFORMANCE REPORT

PROJECT PERFORMANCE REPORT

Introduction

Reporting Year / Type	2019 - Project Performance Report under the SGA 2019
Explanation	This is a Project Performance Report (PPR) generated by a project implemented in 2019 under the SGA 2019. Where a KAVA contains multiple projects (particularly innovation projects), EIT Climate-KIC require such projects to complete a PPR that captures their performance in 2019. Deliverables (where applicable) associated to the project have been annexed.

Project Details

Project ID & Title	190294 Adaptation of European Landscapes to Climate Change (Setting Regional and Local Consortiums)
KAVA Reference	2.1.5
Partner(s)	P279 AALTO-KORKEAKOULUSÄÄTIÖ P018 Wageningen University P066 Universitat Politècnica de València P114 Comune di Bologna P125 Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna P219 Fundación de la Comunidad Valenciana para la Promoción Estratégica, el Desarrollo y la Innovación P291 Fondazione per l'Innovazione Urbana P315 Helsingin kaupunki P414 Provincie Zuid-Holland P279 AALTO-KORKEAKOULUSÄÄTIÖ P018 Wageningen University P066 Universitat Politècnica de València P114 Comune di Bologna P125 Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna P219 Fundación de la Comunidad Valenciana para la Promoción Estratégica, el Desarrollo y la Innovación P291 Fondazione per l'Innovazione Urbana P315 Helsingin kaupunki P414 Provincie Zuid-Holland
Project Leader	Galan, MR.

1. Project Summary

GOAL: The AELCLIC-PATHFINDER will define, test and **disseminate proactive and catalyzing** models for the configuration of regional/local consortia with the social, financial, administrative and technical capacity to co-define in the future Landscape Adaptation Plans to Climate Change (LACAPs hereafter). A LACAP would include regional/local policies, strategies, pilot actions and initiatives to promote Climate Change adaptation and mitigation

DEMAND: There is an increasing demand for new regional/local planning models to align agendas and visions of the stakeholders involved in the management, adaptation and transformation of the landscape, both in rural and urban areas as well as in transitional spaces. This issue is site specific and requires the co-definition of collaborative governance models supporting, guiding and coordinating bottom-up and top-down initiatives from land owners, land users, economic actors, authorities and NGO's

ACTION AND IMPACT: The AELCLIC project will promote vertical and horizontal models of governance supporting clear actions, joint commitments and catalyzing effects. These considerations will guide the definition of actions and pathways in each AELCLIC Pilot Landscapes as well as the dissemination of results

OUTCOME: The final outcome of the AELCLIC-PATHFINDER will be a set of regional/local Consortia in a strategically selected group of Pilot Landscapes covering the climatic, socio-economic, cultural and biogeographical diversity of Europe. By the end of the process, the members of each Consortium would confirm their commitment and resources to advance in the production of LACAPs on the base of the agreed agendas and goals.

USERS: The final users of the results will firstly be the regional/local communities where the Consortia will be defined as a result of the project. Secondly, other regions and municipalities will benefit from the produced concepts and adapt them to their own conditions. In terms of end-users, the project mainly aims at regional/local authorities, NGOs, businesses and entrepreneurs, supported by research institutions. This aim has guided the **incorporation** of partners and third parties in the AELCLIC project (**see letters of support in file #6**). Further identification and involvement of local economic actors & NGOs will take place in each local/regional Consortium during the implementation of the project

APPROACH: The project will include 4 tandems of Universities and Regional/Local Authorities (all CLIMATE-KIC Partners) promoting the development of Consortia in a set of Leading Pilot Landscapes. The planning concepts generated in those Leading Pilot Landscapes will be tested and adapted in a set of Multipliers with the support of regional/local third parties. In addition, the participation of some European Networks as third parties (UNISCAPE & CIVILSCAPE) will facilitate a critical revision of the transferability/scalability of the results and will provide a solid platform for dissemination

2. Progress and Outputs achieved in 2019

1. WORKPLAN:

The AELCLIC-Pathfinder project was implemented as originally planned but with some delay in some geographical regions. This delay was mainly caused by the redefinition of some Pilot Landscapes due to different logistic and administrative reasons that hindered the engagement of a leading local institution with the capacity or interest in supporting the AELCLIC process in some pilot landscapes. In addition, the full establishment of some internal working groups took more time than expected and the short length of the project (11 months).aggravated this situation .

2. OUTPUTS & DELIVERABLES:

As explained below, the AELCLIC pathfinder completely achieved all the planned OUTPUTS (15) and all the planned DELIVERABLES (17).

- OUTPUT1: This output included the initial conformation of a Local Network in each Pilot Landscape located in the Northern Europe region and the co-definition of a work-plan for the implementation of the AELCLIC project in their Pilot Landscape. Three pilot landscapes were finally selected in order to cover a wide range of urban, rural and natural environments: Malmi district (Helsinki, Finland), Hyypä river valley (rural landscape in central Finland) and the Tornio river valley (Lapland, between Finland and Sweden). The implementation of the project in the Tonder Marshlands (Denmark) was discarded due to operational and administrative reasons. The 3 local networks were

successfully conformed with a balanced representation of local/regional administrations, societal organizations, companies and entrepreneurs and research/academic institutions. The collaboration of the City of Helsinki (partner in the project) was essential for the selection and implementation of the project in the leading pilot landscape situated in the Malmi district. The collaboration of the towns of Kauhajoki and Tornio (FI) and Haparanda (SE) was crucial for the implementation of the project in the other pilot landscapes. This output was fully completed (100%) by the end of May 2019 and consisted of a set of reports from all the organized workshops.

- OUTPUT2: Following the same goals and principles explained in the OUTPUT1, 3 local networks were conformed in 3 Pilot Landscapes of the Atlantic-Alpine region: Holland Lowland Peat and Polder Landscape (The Netherlands), Bertra Dunes System (Ireland) and Haute Tarentaise Valley (France). The Mount Saint Michel Pilot Landscape was discarded due to its advance situation in terms of studies for climate change adaptation. The collaboration of the Province of South Holland (partner in the project) was essential for the implementation of the project in leading pilot landscape situated in The Netherlands whereas, the contribution from NUI-Galway in the Irish landscape and of the civil society in the French landscape. This output was fully completed (100%) by early October 2019 and consisted of a set of reports from all the organized workshops.

- OUTPUT3: Following the same goals and principles explained in the OUTPUT1, 5 local networks were conformed in 5 Pilot Landscapes of the South-Western Europe region. They included the Huerta de Valencia-Alboraya (peri-urban agricultural landscape), River Besos-Metropolitan Area of Barcelona (inter-municipal and diverse landscape), La Mata-Torre Vieja (coastal landscape with urban-touristic areas and fragile natural environments), Parc Natural Alt Pirineu (alpine landscape) and Serres D'Ancosa (terraced landscape). All the landscapes were located in Spain and the last four emerged during the development of the project after detecting some logistic administrative difficulties to implement the project in 3 of the initially considered landscapes. The City of Valencia-LAS NAVESThe conformed networks included a balanced combination of stakeholders (public authorities, civil organizations, economic actors and academic institutions). Due to the redefinition of Pilot landscapes, the output3 was fully completed (100%) by early October 2019 and consisted of a set of reports from all the organized workshops

- OUTPUT4: Following the same goals and principles explained in the OUTPUT1, 4 local networks were conformed in 4 Pilot Landscapes of the South-Eastern Europe region: Bologna urban fringe (Italy), Mantova city center (Italy), Giarre-Etna landscape (Sicily, Italy) and Carol Park and Filaret-Rahova neighborhood (Bucharest, Romania). The Comune di Bologna and the Fondazione per l'Innovazione Urbana (partners in the project) played a crucial role in the implementation of the project in the leading pilot landscape situated in Bologna, whereas other local administrations, private companies or NGOs played a key role at the other pilots. The conformed networks included a balanced combination of stakeholders (public authorities, civil organizations, economic actors and academic institutions). This output was fully completed (100%) by mid September 2019 and consisted of a set of reports from all the organized workshops.

- OUTPUT5: This output was fully completed (100%) by the end of August 2019 and included the following goals that were fully achieved in the 3 pilot landscapes of the Northern Europe region:

---- Co-identification of Climate Change Impacts and Opportunities in each Pilot Landscape

---- Co-definition of potential solutions for Climate Change adaptation and co-identification of potential barriers for the their implementation in each Pilot Landscape

---- oint reflection about how the above mentioned materials could be integrated in a potential Landscape Adaptation Plan for Climate Change (LACAP)

The co-identification of Climate Change Impacts was based in existing studies developed by the European Union, EEA, national agencies and regional authorities. By discussing and interiorizing these expected impacts and opportunities, the local network was able to identify local ones and to define topics to articulate a future Landscape Adaptation Plan to Climate Change. This output consisted of a set of reports from all the organized workshops in this region and phase of the project.

- OUTPUT6: Following the same goals and principles explained in the OUTPUT5, the 3 local networks of the Atlantic-Alpine region fully completed this phase of the project by early October 2019. Due to the specific configuration of the workshops, the output2 and 6 were achieved simultaneously in this region. A wide range of climate change impacts and topics were identified or proposed in this region. This was due to the very different characteristics of its Pilots (from alpine valleys with skiing resorts or traditional local economies, to coastal dunes in Ireland or highly sensitive water-land systems in the Netherlands). This output consisted of a set of reports from all the organized workshops in this region and phase of the project.

- OUTPUT7: Following the same goals and principles explained in the OUTPUT5, the 5 local networks of the South-

Western Europe region fully completed this phase of the project by October 2019. Due to the specific configuration of the workshops, the output3 and 7 were achieved simultaneously in this region. Despite the location of all the pilot landscapes in Spain, the big differences between alpine climates (Pyrenees), rural areas, periurban areas and coastal areas with a strong touristic and seasonal influence, generated a wide range of impacts and topics to be addressed in future LACAPs. This output consisted of a set of reports from all the organized workshops in this region and phase of the project.

- OUTPUT8: Following the same goals and principles explained in the OUTPUT5, the 4 local networks of the South-Eastern Europe region fully completed this phase of the project by mid September 2019. Due to the specific configuration of the workshops, the output4 and 8 were achieved simultaneously in this region. The big differences between pilot landscapes (from Bucharest to Northern Italy or Sicily), generated a wide range of impacts and topics to be addressed in future LACAPs. The key role played by private companies in the Romanian and the Sicilian Pilot landscapes influenced the development of the discussions, offering at the same type an interesting contrast with the Mantova and Bologna pilot, where the discussions were highly lead by local authorities with the support of academic institutions. This output consisted of a set of reports from all the organized workshops in this region and phase of the project.

- OUTPUT9: This output included the co-definition by each Local Network of potential inputs and steps for the production of a future Landscape Adaptation Plan for Climate Change for their respective pilot landscape (key contents, topics, structure, etc.). In the 3 pilot landscapes located in the Northern Europe region, these inputs were structured around: societal and landscape values, climate change impacts and opportunities, co-definition of potential systemic solutions and co-identification of barriers. Interestingly, these inputs were highly connected to existing spatial, sectoral or land-use plans as well as with local strategies or programs for sustainability. This increased the feasibility and legitimacy of the proposals and was even crystalized in the incorporation of the AELCLIC results in the official masterplan for the renovation of the Malmi District. Regarding the definition of future steps all the AELCLIC local networks from the Northern Europe region, understood that the pathfinder project had been an initial step to activate a future local plan for climate change adaptation (LACAP) and that more time, knowledge and resources will be needed to achieve that objective. This output was fully completed by early October 2019 and consisted of a set of reports from all the organized workshops in this region and phase of the project.

- OUTPUT10: Following the same goals and principles explained in the OUTPUT9, the 3 local networks of the Atlantic-Alpine region fully completed this phase of the project by late October 2019. In the geographical region, the programmatic inputs for future Landscape Adaptation Plans to Climate Change (LACAPs) focused in the definition by local stakeholders of key themes and associated challenges and solutions. This output consisted of a set of reports from all the organized workshops in this region and phase of the project.

- OUTPUT11: Following the same goals and principles explained in the OUTPUT9, the 5 local networks of the South-Western Europe region fully completed this phase of the project by early November 2019. The programmatic inputs for future Landscape Adaptation Plans to Climate Change (LACAPs) were structured in this geographical region around: societal and landscape values, climate change impacts and opportunities, co-definition of potential systemic solutions and potential engagement in the development of future LACAPs. The participation of local and regional administrations increased the legitimacy and feasibility of the produced results and connected them with existing plans. This output consisted of a set of reports from all the organized workshops in this region and phase of the project.

- OUTPUT12: Following the same goals and principles explained in the OUTPUT9, the 4 local networks of the South-Eastern Europe region fully completed this phase of the project by mid-September 2019. Since the AELCLIC project included only one workshop in the Sicilian and Romanian pilot landscapes, these intensive workshops combine the results presented in the OUTPUT4, 8 and 12. The programmatic inputs for future Landscape Adaptation Plans to Climate Change (LACAPs) were structured in this geographical region around: societal and landscape values, climate change impacts and opportunities and co-definition of potential systemic solutions. The role of the stakeholders in the future development of LACAPs was also addressed. The direct participation of local administrations proved to be crucial in the Bologna and Mantova Pilot landscapes to increase the legitimacy and feasibility of the proposals. This output consisted of a set of reports from all the organized workshops in this region and phase of the project.

- OUTPUT13: This output was fully completed by the end of November 2019 and consisted of a combination of all the reports from all the workshops organized during the whole length of the project (OUTPUTS 1 to 12) in the 15 AELCLIC Pilot Landscapes. The reports were grouped by Pilot landscape in order to give a full view of the different phases of the AELCLIC project in each pilot area.

- **OUTPUT14:** This output was fully completed by the beginning of December 2019 and includes the new findings produced after the joint and critical analysis of the final results in each AELCLIC Pilot Landscape. The production of this output was activated through an International Meeting held in Bologna (13.11.2019) and through a face-to face Workshop (WG_3, Bologna 14.11.2019). The international Meeting counted with the participation of representatives from the local networks constituted in each Pilot Landscape, from the Third parties and Partners of the AELCLIC project and of external experts. In particular, these new findings included the detection of possible gaps and the identification of the most scalable and transferable findings. The produced new findings were expected to consolidate the models generated during the AELCLIC project for the generation of local networks for local adaptation to Climate Change as well as to increase the levels of legitimacy, feasibility, transferability and scalability of the produced results. The following documents synthetizes these discussions: (1) Minutes of the AELCLIC_International Meeting (Bologna, 13.11.2019) and (2) Minutes of the AELCLIC_Workshop3 (Bologna, 14.11.2019). Interestingly, the idea of developing an International Meeting with the representatives of the local networks from all the AELCLIC Pilot Landscapes emerged during the process and was immediately accepted in order to generate a European network of local networks, to generate new alliances for future projects, to facilitate the exchange of knowledge between local people and to co-define together some transversal findings of the project.

- **OUTPUT15:** This output was fully completed by the end of December 2019 and included the key ideas for the development of a set of Guidelines for the constitutions of regional/local Consortiums for the definition of Landscape-Climate Change Adaptation Plans. These guidelines (Deliverable 6) synthetize the findings of the project in order to facilitate their use in other regions or landscapes. They have been prepared in a highly didactic and visual way in order to facilitate their use by a wide range of users (planners, local authorities, economic actors, NGOs, academic institutions, etc.).

- **DELIVERABLE1:** This deliverable was based in the OUTPUTS 1, 2, 3 and 4 and was fully completed by mid-December 2019 (see deliverables section in <https://aelcllicpathfinder.com/results>). This deliverable includes an overall reflection about the processes that took place in the early phases of the AELCLIC project and that led to the conformation of 15 local networks in the 15 Pilot Landscapes of the AELCLIC project. By analyzing and comparing the different processes that took place in the different regions of the AELCLIC project (Northern, Atlantic & Alpine, Southwestern and Southeastern Europe) it was possible to define a set of trans-European Conclusions organized in the following sections:

- Main Shortcomings or barriers identified during the workshops for the full conformation of Local Networks for Climate Change Adaptation
- Main Reasons identified after the workshops for the successful achievement of the expected outcomes
- Learnt lessons and recommendations for workshop planning and facilitation
- Evaluation of the level of implementation of the work plans defined by each local network
- Assessment of the potential impact of the conformed local networks and of their impact on climate change governance

- **DELIVERABLE2:** This deliverable was based in the OUTPUTS 5, 6, 7 and 8 and was fully completed by mid-December 2019 (see deliverables section in <https://aelcllicpathfinder.com/results>). This deliverable includes an overall reflection about the processes that took place in the middle phases of the AELCLIC project and that led to the co-identification of climate change impacts, opportunities and solutions as well as to the co-definition of key themes for Climate Change Adaptation in the 15 Pilot Landscapes of the AELCLIC project. By analyzing and comparing the results produced in the different AELCLIC regions (Northern, Atlantic & Alpine, Southwestern and Southeastern Europe) it was possible to detect the importance of helping individuals and communities to internalize the effect of climate change in their daily lives and landscapes. This process was activated by sharing existing information and by promoting multi-stakeholder discussions that revealed convergences and divergences in how climate change might affect different types of people and which visions, strategies and solutions would be needed. The main trans-European findings included in the deliverable were organized in the following sections:

- Key climate change impacts, opportunities and barriers including a comparison of the impacts detected in the AELCLIC pilot landscapes and the ones proposed by the European Environmental Agency and the IPCC
- Set of 6 KEY Findings concerning Climate Change Impacts in the AELCLIC
- Detected impacts and proposals: Feasibility, legitimacy, effect on Climate Change Governance and relation to existing policies (e.g. NASS and NAPs)

- **DELIVERABLE3:** This deliverable was based in the OUTPUTS 9, 10, 11 and 12 and was fully completed by mid-December 2019 (see deliverables section in <https://aelcllicpathfinder.com/results>). This deliverable includes an overall reflection about the processes that took place in the last phases of the AELCLIC project and that led to the co-

definition of key inputs and contents for future Landscape Adaptation Plans to Climate Change (LACAPs) in the 15 Pilot Landscapes of the AELCLIC project. In particular, the deliverable analyzes and compares the obtained results and summarizes the conclusions in a set of trans-European findings organized in the following sections:

- Implementation of the outlines proposed for future LACAPs
- Impact and Influence on Climate Change Governance
- Consistency and alignment with EU directives and regional or local plans for Climate Change Adaptation

- DELIVERABLE4: This deliverable was based in the OUTPUTS 9, 10, 11 and 12 and was fully completed by mid-December 2019 (see deliverables section in <https://aelcllicpathfinder.com/results>). This deliverable includes an overall reflection about the processes that took place in the last phases of the AELCLIC project and that led to the co-definition of key inputs and contents for future Landscape Adaptation Plans to Climate Change (LACAPs) in the 15 Pilot Landscapes of the AELCLIC project. In particular, the deliverable analyzes and compares the obtained results and summarizes the conclusions in a set of trans-European findings organized in the following sections:

- Implementation of the outlines proposed for future LACAPs
- Impact and Influence on Climate Change Governance
- Consistency and alignment with EU directives and regional or local plans for Climate Change Adaptation

- DELIVERABLE5: This deliverable was based in the DELIVERABLES 1, 2, 3, 4 and their associated OUTPUTS and was fully completed by the end of December 2019 (see deliverables section in <https://aelcllicpathfinder.com/results>). Deliverable 5 includes new findings produced after the joint and critical analysis of the final results in each AELCLIC Pilot Landscape. This output was activated through an International Meeting held in Bologna (13.11.2019) and with a face-to face Workshop (WG_3) held also in Bologna (14.11.2019).

In particular, the international Meeting counted with the participation of the representatives of the local networks constituted in each Pilot Landscape, of representatives from the Third parties and Partners of the project and of external experts.

The produced new findings were expected to consolidate the models generated during the AELCLIC project for the generation of local networks for local adaptation to Climate Change as well as to increase the levels of legitimacy, feasibility, transferability and scalability of the produced results. These findings were organized in the following sections:

- Experiences and examples from the pilot landscapes concerning the successful use of the landscape concept
- Crossing methodologies: The tools to enable the AELCLIC Pathfinder process
- Creating strong local networks: Composition, representativeness and operative capacity of the AELCLIC local networks
- Towards LACAPs: Similarities, differences and future of the AELCLIC programs for change.
- Drivers and Barriers affecting the Implementation of the EU Adaptation Strategy
- Gaps and recommendations for further initiatives and implementation

- DELIVERABLE6: This deliverable was fully completed by the end of December 2019 and consists of a set of Guidelines for the constitutions of regional/local networks for the definition of Landscape-Climate Change Adaptation Plans. These guidelines synthesize the findings of the project in order to facilitate their use in other regions or landscapes. They have been prepared in a highly didactic and visual way in order to facilitate their use by a wide range of users (planners, local authorities, economic actors, NGOs, academic institutions, etc.)

- DELIVERABLE7: This deliverable was fully completed by mid-January 2020 and consists of a copy of the Performance Report of the AELCLIC-pathfinder project as delivered to EIT-CLIMATE-KIC

- DELIVERABLE8: This deliverable was fully completed by mid-January 2020 and displays the contents of the webpage (<https://aelcllicpathfinder.com>)

The webpage was designed and managed in order to fulfil the following functions: Introduce the AELCLIC project to the general public

- Display and share the outputs that were progressively produced in each Pilot Landscape during the AELCLIC project
- Facilitate the participation and feedback from the members of the AELCLIC_Local Networks and from the general public
- Display and share the final deliverables of the AELCLIC project
- Provide information about different activities, events and highlights on Climate Change Adaptation

The webpage was organized in the following sections:

- Presentation
- Northern Europe (activities and results implemented as part of the WP2)

--- Atlantic and Alpine Europe (activities and results implemented as part of the WP3)
--- South-Western Europe (activities and results implemented as part of the WP4)
--- South-Eastern Europe (activities and results implemented as part of the WP5)
--- RESULTS: minutes of the meetings organize as part of the management of the project and DELIVERABLES of the project

- DELIVERABLE9: This deliverable was fully completed by the end of December 2019 and includes the abstract for a future scientific article. The topic and goal of this article was defined as one of the final conclusions of the project
--- TITLE: TOWARDS LOCAL LANDSCAPE ADAPTATION PLANS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE: Assessing collaborative planning and the relevance of community engagement
--- RESEARCH QUESTIONS and METHODS: Which types of inputs, data and information can better sustain the development of local landscape adaptation plans to climate change? Which outputs or outcomes can better facilitate the implementation of the planned adaptations and transitions?, Which kind of operational conditions support the incorporation of inputs and the generation of the expected outcomes?, and finally, What scope and form should an adaptation plan assume, in relation to the specific socio-economic, political, cultural and biophysical contexts?. Methodologically, these four questions were answered through the comparative study of data and information flows in the different workshops organized in each pilot landscape and through the feedback provided by experts, decisions makers and members of the local networks on the results and deliverables of the project.

- DELIVERABLE10: This deliverable was fully completed by the end of December 2019 and includes the abstract for a future scientific article. The topic and goal of this article was defined as one of the final conclusions of the project and complements the article 9 with a more qualitative perspective
--- TITLE: MULTI-STAKEHOLDER NETWORKS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION & MITIGATION: A LANDSCAPE-BASED APPROACH
--- RESEARCH QUESTION and METHODS: Main research question is how the dialogue can best be tuned to the local circumstances. This question was based in the observation that in contexts where a strong and clear landscape identity was widely perceived, this has facilitated a proactive approach to cope with climate change transformations.

- DELIVERABLE11: This deliverable was fully completed by the end of December 2019 and includes the lists of stakeholders or partner institutions who willingly accepted to be publicly recognized and displayed as members of their respective local or regional networks for Landscape Adaptation to Climate Change. In addition, the lists include the CLIMATE-KIC partners and AELCLIC third parties that participated in the activities and discussions in each AELCLIC Pilot Landscape. These lists can be seen as the embryo for the future development of Landscape Adaptation Plans to Climate Change (LACAPs) in the AELCLIC pilot landscapes.

Since in the AELCLIC project some deliverables include more than one OUTPUT and the reporting system in the PLAZA platform required every output to be associated to one deliverable, the DELIVERABLES 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 were created as pure instrumental deliverables to include some OUTPUTS. That means that the deliverables 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 do not add additional information to the project since their outputs were part of the deliverables 1 to 11,

(3) PARTNERS:

All the CLIMATE-KIC partners developed their roles according to the initial plan. The collaboration between one academic partner (Aalto University, University of Wageningen, Polytechnic University of Valencia and University of Bologna) and a local or regional administration (City of Helsinki, Province of South Holland, LAS-NAVES-City of Valencia and the Comune di Bologna and FIU) in each leading Pilot Landscapes was essential to facilitate a fast activation and a smooth and highly supported implementation of the project.

The contribution from the Third Parties was quite effective in some pilot landscapes (Landscape Observatory of Finland (UNISCAPE and CIVILSCAPE).

In pilot landscapes without a local Third Party, the engagement of a leading local institution, usually a local or regional administration, proved to be essential to activate and implement the project. This was especially critical in the Pilot Landscapes that emerged during the project (River Besos-Metropolitan Area of Barcelona, La Mata-Torrevieja, Parc Natural Alt Pirineu and Serres D'Ancosa).

Finally, regarding the coordination of the whole project and its different work-packages, Aalto University fulfilled its role of leading partner and responsible of the WP1 (Coordination and Dissemination) and WP2 (Northern Europe). On the other hand, the University of Wageningen fully completed its role as responsible of the WP3 (Atlantic and Alpine Europe), the Polytechnic University of Valencia as responsible of the WP4 (Southwestern Europe) and the University of Bologna as responsible of the WP5 (Southeastern Europe).

3. Description of work implemented in 2019

The AELCLIC-PATHFINDER defined, tested and disseminated proactive and catalyzing models for the configuration of regional/local networks with the social, financial, administrative and technical capacity to co-define in the future Landscape Adaptation Plans to Climate Change (LACAPs hereafter). A LACAP would include regional/local policies, strategies, pilot actions and initiatives to promote Climate Change adaptation and mitigation.

(1) MANAGEMENT of THE PROJECT:

The management of the project followed the principles defined in the funding application and summarized in the following bullet points:

- Aalto University as lead partner and responsible of the WP1 was in charge of the coordination and dissemination of the project as well as of the preparation of the agendas and contents of the organized meetings.
- The Management Group team was integrated by the CLIMATE-KIC partners of the project and they met on Skype in a regular base in order to discuss the evolution of the project and its logistic and financial management.
- The meetings of the Management Group with the Advisory Board integrated by Third Parties were scheduled in the most strategic moments of the project (see minutes in <https://aelcllicpathfinder.com/results>):

----- MILESTONE_meeting 1 (27.1.2019): Activation of the Project

----- MILESTONE_meeting 2 (24.6.2019): Analysis of the conformed local networks in the 15 AELCLIC Pilot Landscapes and the ongoing works for the Co-identification of Climate Change impacts

----- MILESTONE_meeting 3 (26.9.2019): Analysis of the Co-identified Climate Change impacts and Themes and of the ongoing works for the definition of contents and inputs for future Landscape Adaptation Plans

- The academic partners of the AELCLIC project met face to face in the most strategic moments of the project to plan and design future activities in the Pilot Landscapes and to discuss the obtained results (see minutes of the "International Workshops" in <https://aelcllicpathfinder.com/results>):

----- INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP 1 (27.3.2019, Amsterdam, The Netherlands): Methods and Principles for the conformation of Local networks for Climate Change Adaptation

----- INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP 2 (19.6.2019, A Coruña, Spain): Methods and Principles for the Co-Identification of Climate Change Impacts, Opportunities and Solutions

----- INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP 3 (14.11.2019, Bologna, Italy): Transversal findings from the workshops developed in the 15 AELCLIC Pilot Landscapes and predefinition of contents for the project DELIVERABLES

- Following the development of the project, an International Meeting was scheduled in Bologna on the 13th of November 2019. This meeting was attended by representatives of the AELCLIC Pilot Landscapes nominated by the respective local networks, by external experts and by representatives of the AELCLIC partners and Third Parties. The full-day meeting was attended by 38 people and the agenda was designed to address the following goals: (1) EXCHANGING EXPERIENCES on the AELCLIC activities developed in each Pilot Landscape. (2) NETWORKING: Identifying potential partners for future projects based on the works and results produced during the AELCLIC project. (3) EXPLORING FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES AND CO-DEFINING POTENTIAL PROJECTS. (4) PROVIDING NEW INFORMATION FOR THE FINAL OUTPUTS OF THE AELCLIC PROJECT. These final outputs mainly includes a comparative and explanatory analysis of the results in each Pilot Landscape (factors affecting the type and quality of the produced results) and a set Guidelines for the conformation of European Local Networks for Climate Change (see report of the meeting in DELIVERABLE 4 and in <https://aelcllicpathfinder.com/results>)

- All the information produced in the local workshops and in the meetings of the Management Group, Advisory Board and International Workshops was displayed in the web of the project

(2) LOCAL ACTIONS AND IMPACT:

Overall, 31 activities were organized in the 15 Pilot Landscapes of the AELCLIC project. They included 29 stakeholder workshops and 2 discussion processes. As explained in the deliverables 1, 2 and 3, these activities were attended by more than 300 people from local/ regional administrations, local business and companies, local NGOs and civil associations, and academic or research institutions. The goals of these activities were:

- To conform a diverse and representative local network with the legitimacy to activate an open discussion about Climate Change adaptation on behalf of the local community and to define an internal process to advance in the AELCLIC process
- To co-define Climate Change impacts, opportunities, solutions and barriers as well as the most strategic themes to define or articulate a future local landscape adaptation plan for Climate Change (LACAP)
- To co-define the key programmatic inputs and contents for a LACAP and its connection with other plans, policies or programmes on Climate Change Adaptation or Mitigation, Spatial and Land-Use planning, Landscape planning or Sustainable Development

The achievement of these goals took place through different types of local workshops and methods:

- Malmi District Center (Helsinki, FI): 3 WORKSHOPS
- Hyppänjoki Valley (FI): 3 WORKSHOPS
- Tornio River Valley (FI): 3 WORKSHOPS
- Holland Lowland Peat Landscape (NL): 2 DISCUSSION PROCESSES
- Bertra Dunes System (IR): 2 WORKSHOPS
- Haute Tarentaise Valley (FR): 2 WORKSHOPS
- Huerta De Valencia-Alboraya (ES): 2 WORKSHOPS
- Riu Besòs_Barcelona Metropolitan Area (ES) 2 WORKSHOPS
- La Mata-Torre Vieja (ES): 2 WORKSHOPS
- Parc Natural De L'Alt Pirineu (ES): 2 WORKSHOPS
- Serres D'Ancosa (ES): 2 WORKSHOPS
- Bologna North -Eastern urban fringe (IT): 2 WORKSHOPS
- Mantova City Center (IT): 2 WORKSHOPS
- Carol Park & Filaret-Rahova neighborhood (Bucharest, RO): 1 WORKSHOP
- Giarre-Etna Landscape (IT): 1 WORKSHOP

(3) EUROPEAN ACTIONS AND OVERALL IMPACT:

The AELCLIC project was initiated with 9 CLIMATE-KIC partners (full partners of the project) and with 11 Third parties including universities, NGOs, private companies and landscape observatories. Thanks to the local and European activities organized in 2019 and the dissemination of results through the webpage of the project and the channels of the partners, the project produced the following achievements:

- More than 400 stakeholders involved in the local activities organized in the 15 pilot landscapes.
- A set of 15 local networks integrated by governmental, economic, social and academic actors and covering the diversity of the European territory, from boreal to Mediterranean landscapes and from rural to urban or periurban areas.
- More than 100 organizations (see deliverable 11) committed to the future development of local landscape adaptation plans to Climate Change
- A webpage with more than 13500 visits (51% direct visits, 3% through searches, 0,2% through social media and 46% through other channels)
- 38 participants, 15 pilot landscapes and a wide range of experts in the International Meeting organized in Bologna (13.11.2019)
- New alliances established between different AELCLIC pilot landscapes for advancing in the AELCLIC process leading to the production of local Landscape Adaptation Plans for Climate Change and for fundraising
- A set of deliverables (4, 5, 6) with transversal findings and suggestions for the effective and site-based definition of local networks for Climate Change adaptation
- Possible collaboration with other CLIMATE-KIC projects (SATURN) and with CLIMATE-KIC Deep Demonstrations

(4) WORK PACKAGES, OUTPUTS and DELIVERABLES:

As explained in the previous section of the report, all the OUTPUTS and DELIVERABLES were fully completed (100%). The list below, shows their implementation per work Package:

- WP1: Deliverable 7, 8
- WP2: OUTPUT1, OUTPUT5, OUTPUT9
- WP3: OUTPUT2, OUTPUT6, OUTPUT10
- WP4: OUTPUT3, OUTPUT7, OUTPUT11
- WP5: OUTPUT4, OUTPUT8, OUTPUT12
- All the other outputs and deliverables were produced jointly by the teams included in all the Work Packages

(5) MAIN FINDINGS and RESULTS:

These findings are crystallized in the DELIVERABLE 6: Guidelines for the conformation of local networks for Climate Change Adaptation:

1_CREATE A FLEXIBLE, REPRESENTATIVE AND INCLUSIVE LOCAL NETWORK

- o Foster a network capable of representing the landscape complexity, its societal diversity and guarantee vertical coordination with the different levels of territorial governance in the fields of landscape and climate change adaptation
- o Check that the network has the legitimacy and the administrative, economic, societal, scientific and technical capacity to develop and implement plans and actions for Landscape Adaptation to Climate Change on behalf of the community

- o To get a full overview of the issues and coordinate between top-down and bottom-up approaches to adaptation planning, both national, regional or local adaptation plans (promoted by public authorities) and landscape level plans (pushed by local or regional networks) should be combined. This can only be achieved by ensuring stakeholders engagement at all levels.
- o Guarantee the involvement of local/regional administrations in charge of spatial planning and public authorities responsible of landscape protection.
- o Often supra-regional actors, such as energy providers, transport companies or international travel agencies have dominant stakes in the area. It requires special effort to get them involved, but if climate adaptation and mitigation can be identified as their key interests (also for the sake of image), this can give unexpected opportunities for local action as well.

2_BUILD GENUINE TRUST AND DIALOGUE BETWEEN STAKEHOLDERS

- o Stakeholder workshops are activities to enable learning-by-doing, increasing not just the available knowledge, but more importantly the two-way flow of knowledge between land managers and the local community. This helps building trust between stakeholders and fosters a more sustainable form of engagement
- o Involve also critical stakeholders. It is often better to have them involved in a constructive way – even if very critically – than to disregard them.
- o Create a common and shared language, co-defining the key concepts to be used, to provide cohesion and ensure mutual understanding among the stakeholders.
- o Give to the local network the possibility to designate an official representative for future actions.
- o Ensure a continuous participation of the network members throughout the process.

3_CO-DEFINE AN ENGAGING, TRANSPARENT, FLEXIBLE AND PROACTIVE WORK PLAN AND METHOD

- o Define a proactive process based on evidences, perceptions, needs and aspirations of the local community and conducive to the sustainable adaptation of the local landscape to climate change. For this purpose consider local and shared values and goals, co-identified and agreed climate change impacts and opportunities and co-defined strategies or inputs for a local Landscape Adaptation Plan to Climate Change
- o Consider the available resources and the availability of the members of the local network in order to define a realistic and feasible work plan.
- o Assess, share and discuss the available information from European, national, regional or local sources and consider the feasibility of generating new qualitative or quantitative information.
- o Promote the co-definition of goals, methods and proposals and ensure a democratic and transparent process for decision making
- o Keep flexible the set-up of workshops and activities in order to adapt to unforeseen circumstances and to new ideas emerging during the whole process.
- o Facilitate the continuous and intense involvement of the stakeholders by defining an agile, well documented, consistently reported and inclusive process.
- o Ensure the adequate and effective communication and dissemination of the intermediate and final results in order to retrofit the process and increase social engagement and impact.
- o Supplement the LACAP with an Implementation Plan and a Monitoring Plan
- o In the evaluation of different adaptation options, make use of multi-criteria analysis and stakeholder inputs
- o Develop customized climate change impacts visualizations

4_BASE THE ADAPTATION ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCAL LANDSCAPE

- o Provide good maps and descriptions of the biophysical, socio- cultural and economic characteristics of the local landscape.
- o Identify the specific vulnerabilities of the local landscape to climate change impacts and define priority issues.
- o Identify the local social traditions and customs in their relationship to readiness or reluctance to embark on new development pathways.
- o Recognize the local landscape as an integrative and systemic platform combining social, economic, cultural, historical and biophysical dimensions

5_ALIGN THE LACAP WITH OTHER RELATED PLANS AND PROJECTS ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND LOCAL SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE

- o To ensure the relevance of the Landscape Adaptation Plans to climate Change (LACAPs), they should be adequately aligned, based on or included in existing or future adaptation plans or projects defined by the community or regional institutions.
- o Ensure that the LACAP relates in clear way to the EU and national Adaptation Strategies.
- o Prefigure clear and shared pathways of integration of the LACAP with existing policies and planning tools and plans

that are being developed to achieve enforceable results.

- o Develop joint initiatives with other projects that share similar aims; this not only enhances the representativeness of the local network but also strengthens the expertise available.
- o Develop potential synergies and links between Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Development and Local Sustainability and Resilience

6_SHARE, COMBINE AND GENERATE KNOWLEDGE

- o If possible, use available open data sources in order to produce and present regionalized climate change scenarios for the local or regional landscape. This will increase stakeholder engagement and lead to better results in subsequent activities.
- o Detect adaptation knowledge gaps and define strategies to fill them
- o Information materials should be adapted to the local community's needs and to the profiles of the stakeholders.
- o Make reference to the National Adaptation Strategies that all European countries should in the meantime have.
- o Make use the available data, research and monitoring schemes provided by the IPCC, EU, national, regional and local institutions and universities focussing on climate change impacts and solutions.
- o Promote the exchange of ideas and experiences with other national or European landscapes and the conformation of national and European alliances.

7_THINK PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE

- o Address the issue of adaptation to climate change in a strongly planning-oriented approach, effectively proposing the application of the principles of the European Landscape Convention on the subject of "protection", "management" and "planning" of the landscape (ELC, 2000, art. 1 d, e, f).
- o Promote the development of a collective landscape vision for the medium-term future (~2050)
- o Define a multi-scale, collaborative/deliberative, and diachronic process.
- o Develop a forward-looking strategy that goes beyond the duration of the process to create a LACAP.
- o The Landscape offers as a privileged dimension to read the simultaneous rewriting of man-nature relations due to climate change.

8_PROMOTE LOCAL SOLUTIONS AND LOCAL CIRCULARITY

- o The challenge of Climate change adaptation is highly landscape or site specific. A strong contribution from the local network is really important to foster a critical awareness and a real commitment to adequate adaptation.
- o Undertake a solid climate risk/vulnerability assessment for priority sectors to support local adaptation decision making and tailored local solutions.
- o Consider local landscape values, work with holistic themes or topics; address expected and perceived climate change impacts and opportunities, solutions, actions and barriers.
- o Refer to a combination of soft, green and grey actions accommodating climate change adaptation.
- o Go beyond the optimisation of specific outcomes and targets and look at the whole picture, referring to landscape-based solutions, including systemic actions on several themes and sectors.
- o Reinforce the systemic dimension of the LACAP by promoting local circularity and a more circular metabolism in resources such as water, energy, food, wood or other strategic local resources
- o Arrange for environmentally friendly transport options.
- o Identify the use of imports or exports of food and fodder that can be avoided, promoting community supported agriculture (CSA).
- o Stimulate local energy production using renewable sources such as biomass, waste, solar energy, etc., in order to prevent long-distance energy transport.

9_PROMOTE SYSTEMIC SOLUTIONS AND IDENTIFY SYNERGIC WIN-WIN SITUATIONS

- o Adopt a systemic perspective to interpret the relationships between environmental, cultural, economic and social factors. Use the same systemic approach to define solutions.
- o Create the network and define the workplan in order to cover the main challenges in an integrated way, and in a public-private alliance perspective.
- o Develop climate adaptation policies and strategies, and fine-tune and experiment climate adaptation solutions tailored for the specific region, facilitating and unlocking cross-sector and cross-actor synergies, developing systemic actions, and identifying and solving potential conflicts. Consider the aggregated and systemic effect of specific actions or solutions and the down scalability of public policies and strategies.

10_IDENTIFY SOURCES OF FUNDING AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC/PRIVATE COLLABORATION & INVESTMENT

- o Lack of funding is often identified as one of the main obstacles for implementing climate adaptation. Identify

- options to alleviate administrative restrictions on innovative solutions for climate adaptation.
- o Be aware of potential market failures when leaving part of the implementation of LACAPS to commercial parties.
- o Identify potential sources of funding local climate adaptation initiatives at both local and national/international level.
- o Establish new contacts among landscapes with shared climate change impacts, opportunities and barriers.
- o Create a strong, multi-national partnership as an indispensable prerequisite to create any grant application

4. KPI Reporting for 2019

Note to expert reviewer: If this section is blank, it is because (i) the project has recently commenced and does not have agreed EIT KPIs in the 2019 reporting year; or (ii) no appropriate EIT Core KPI or EIT Climate-KIC Specific KPIs were suitable for the project to report on in 2019.

KPI	Title	Description	Achieved Value
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5. Role of KIC Partner(s) and linked third parties

Partner	Role	Describe the specific role of each partner involved, and of their integration for the implementation of the activity
P018 Wageningen University	Contributing Partner	<p>From a geographical perspective, Wageningen University, has coordinated the implementation of the AELCLIC pathfinder in the Atlantic-Alpine region of Europe, where it has led the creation of local networks and the adequate development of their works in the following Pilot Landscapes (NL, IR, FR):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holland Lowland Peat Landscape (NL) - Bertra Dunes System (IR) - Haute Tarentaise Valley (FR) <p>Wageningen University was assisted by the whole network of the AELCLIC project and counted with the specific collaboration of the Province of Zuid-Holland (full partner of the AELCLIC project directly involved in the leading pilot Landscape located in the Netherlands) and by the National University of Ireland-Galway as third party in the Irish Multiplier Pilot.</p> <p>From a disciplinary perspective, Wageningen University has contributed to the project with their wide experience in landscape transitions, water landscapes, climate change impact assessment, regional cartographies and new governance models.</p> <p>From an administrative perspective, the University of Wageningen was in charge of the Work Package 3 (Implementation of the AELCLIC project in Atlantic-Alpine Europe)</p>
P066 Universitat Politècnica de València	Contributing Partner	<p>From a geographical perspective, The Polytechnic University of Valencia, has coordinated the implementation of the AELCLIC pathfinder in South-Western Europe, where it has led the creation of local networks and the adequate development of their works in the following Pilot Landscapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Huerta De Valencia-Alboraya (ES) - Riu Besòs_Barcelona Metropolitan Area (ES) - La Mata-Torreveja (ES)

Partner	Role	Describe the specific role of each partner involved, and of their integration for the implementation of the activity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parc Natural De L'Alt Pirineu (ES) - Serres D'Ancosa (ES) <p>The Polytechnic University of Valencia was assisted by the whole network of the AELCLIC project and counted with the specific collaboration of LAS NAVES_City of Valencia (full partner of the AELCLIC project involved in the leading pilot Landscape located in the Huerta de Valencia (ES).</p> <p>From a disciplinary perspective, the Polytechnic University of Valencia has contributed to the project with their expert knowledge in landscape planning, agricultural and natural landscapes, climate change assessment and adaptation in Mediterranean and semiarid environments.</p> <p>From an administrative perspective, the Polytechnic University of Valencia was in charge of the Work Package 4 (Implementation of the AELCLIC project in South-Western Europe).</p>
P114 Comune di Bologna	Contributing Partner	<p>The Comune di Bologna has a long story of commitment and engagement in environmental and climate change issues. It is active in the Climate-kic via co-funding and hosting pilot experiments of several running projects, especially in junction with Urban Center Bologna and in relation to Resilient Urban Communities. From a geographical perspective, the Comune di Bologna has collaborated with the University of Bologna in the implementation of the AELCLIC pathfinder in the Leading Pilot Landscape located in the periurban fringe of the City of Bologna (IT).</p> <p>From a disciplinary perspective, the Comune di Bologna has contributed to the project with their wide experience in sustainable and resilient urban planning, hydrological planning, sustainable policies and participatory and community based projects.</p>
P125 Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna	Contributing Partner	<p>From a geographical perspective, the University of Bologna, has coordinated the implementation of the AELCLIC pathfinder in South-Eastern Europe, where it as led the creation of local networks and the adequate development of their works in the following Pilot Landscapes (IT, RO):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bologna North -Eastern urban fringe (IT), - Mantova City Center (IT) - Carol Park & Filaret-Rahova neighborhood (Bucharest, RO) - Giarre-Etna Landscape (IT) <p>The University of Bologna was assisted by the whole network of the AELCLIC project and counted with the specific collaboration of the Comune di Bologna and the Fondazione per l'Innovazione Urbana (full partners of the AELCLIC project involved in the leading pilot Landscape located in the periurban fringe of Bologna (IT)) and by the following third parties IUAV (IT), Pianta Faro (IT) and EURODITE (RO).</p> <p>From a disciplinary perspective, the University of Bologna contributed to the project with their expert knowledge in agro-rural and periurban landscapes, climate change assessment and adaptation in Mediterranean environments.</p> <p>From an administrative perspective, the University of Bologna</p>

Partner	Role	Describe the specific role of each partner involved, and of their integration for the implementation of the activity
		was in charge of the Work Package 5 (Implementation of the AELCLIC project in South-Eastern Europe).
P219 Fundación de la Comunidad Valenciana para la Promoción Estratégica, el Desarrollo y la Innovación	Contributing Partner	<p>Supported by the City Council of Valencia, LAS NAVES aims to promote common & inclusive regional development. It engages with the implementation & management of research activities, the implementation of pilot action & projects, the development of research methodologies & data analysis, international collaboration & exchange of expenditure through cooperation projects, and the dissemination of project outcomes & mobilization of relevant stakeholders. From a geographical perspective, LAS NAVES has collaborated with the Polytechnic University of Valencia in the implementation of the AELCLIC pathfinder in the Leading Pilot Landscape located in the Huerta de Valencia-Alboraya (ES).</p> <p>From a disciplinary perspective, LAS NAVES has contributed to the project with their wide experience in participatory processes, new models of governance, sustainable regional planning, and the integration of research in regional/urban planning and policies.</p> <p>From an administrative perspective, LAS NAVES was in charge of an independent Budget of the Work Package 4 specifically assigned for the actions and works in the Huerta de Valencia.</p>
P279 AALTO-KORKEAKOULUSÄÄTIÖ	Lead Partner	<p>Aalto University (AU) was the leading partner of the AELCLIC project and was in charge of the coordination of the project, of the smooth interaction and flow of information between partners and third parties, and of the dissemination of the outputs and deliverables (WP1).</p> <p>From a geographical perspective, AU, coordinated the implementation of the project in Northern Europe, where it led the creation of local networks and the adequate development of their works in the following Pilot Landscapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Malmi District Center (Helsinki, FI) - Hyppänjoki Valley (FI) - Tornio River Valley (FI) <p>Aalto University was assisted by the whole network of the AELCLIC project and counted with the specific collaboration of the City of Helsinki (full partner) in the leading pilot located in the Malmi district of Helsinki and by the Landscape Observatory of Finland (FI) as third party</p> <p>From a disciplinary perspective, AU contributed with their experience in landscape & regional planning, climate change assessment and adaptation in boreal environments, sustainable development, metabolic studies, green-blue infrastructures & ecosystem services and urban planning.</p> <p>From an administrative perspective, Aalto University was in charge of the WP1 (Coordination of the AELCLIC project) and WP2 (Implementation of the project in Northern Europe).</p>
P291 Fondazione per l'Innovazione Urbana	Contributing Partner	Fondazione per l'innovazione urbana Foundation for Urban Innovation (FIU), which represents the new legal framework of the former Urban Center Bologna Committee, aims to engage

Partner	Role	Describe the specific role of each partner involved, and of their integration for the implementation of the activity
		<p>stakeholders and communities in urban transformation processes. One of its main goal is to enhance public participation while experimenting new forms of collaboration and research with particular reference to the regeneration, urban planning and economy, technological innovation, sustainability and resilience themes. The City of Bologna and University of Bologna are the main founders of the newly established Foundation. Its main roles move around a set of pillars: 1) promotion of the local territory and the urban culture; 2) civic Imagination: collaboration and participation of citizens in the care and transformation of the urban ecosystem. The Foundation promotes processes of involvement, listening and participation related to the implementation of projects and policies, and connected to the care and regeneration of the urban commons. 3) Research and Action; 4) education and networking. From a geographical perspective, Fondazione per l'Innovazione Urbana has collaborates with the University of Bologna and with Comune di Bologna in the implementation of the AELCLIC pathfinder in the Leading Pilot Landscape located in fringe areas of the City of Bologna (IT).</p> <p>From a disciplinary perspective, Fondazione per l'Innovazione Urbana has contributed to the project, together with Comune di Bologna, with their</p>
P315 Helsingin kaupunki	Contributing Partner	<p>According to its Strategy 2017-2021, Helsinki's vision is to be the world's most functional city. In pursuing this vision, it seeks to create the best conditions possible for urban life for its residents and for visitors. Moreover, when global problems come to a head, companies and experts increasingly appreciate a well-organized, reliable and predictable operational environment. Helsinki takes its own responsibility for the prevention of climate change seriously and ambitiously. Helsinki sets the goal of reducing emissions by 60 per cent by 2030, and brings forward its target of carbon neutrality to 2035 instead of 2050, as earlier. Therefore, the AELCLIC Pathfinder was used in Helsinki as an opportunity to develop a Consortium co-participated by business, social and administration stakeholders to advance in the Strategy of the city for climate change adaptation and mitigation in a strategic pilot site (Malmi district).</p> <p>From a disciplinary perspective, the City of Helsinki contributed to the project with their wide experience in sustainable urban planning, sustainable policies, climate change adaptation strategies and new models of governance.</p> <p>From an administrative perspective, the City of Helsinki provided logistic, organizational and expert support for the implementation of the Work Package 2 (WP2) in the Malmi District pilot landscape (Helsinki) and was backed by the budget assigned to the coordinator of the WP2 (Aalto University).P</p>
P414 Provincie Zuid-Holland	Contributing Partner	<p>The international policy of the Province of Zuid-Holland focuses on the European Union (EU), and beyond. The province has set objectives in such fields as Mobility, Green Areas & Water, Living & Working, Government and Finance, that through the AELCLIC</p>

Partner	Role	Describe the specific role of each partner involved, and of their integration for the implementation of the activity
		<p>project were approached from a Climate-Change adaptation perspective. The province's European and International Affairs (EU-IA) Department is aligning Zuid-Holland's vision with European policy on five priorities: exploiting our economic potential, the transition to a circular economy, reliable and clean transport, a reliable and sustainable food supply, and protecting the metropolitan delta. From a geographical perspective, the Province of Zuid-Holland has collaborated with Wageningen University in the implementation of the AELCLIC pathfinder in the Leading Pilot Landscape located in the Lowland Peat and Polder Landscape of Holland (NL).</p> <p>From a disciplinary perspective, the Province of Zuid-Holland Council has contributed to the project with their wide experience in sustainable regional planning, hydrological and ecological planning, sustainable policies, climate change adaptation strategies and new models of governance.</p>

6. Deliverables

The deliverables generated by this project in 2019 will be found annexed to this Project Performance Report.



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