

# Adapting to Climate Change: Good Participation Practice in the Alpine Region



# Imprint

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# **Adapting to Climate Change: Good Participation Practice in the Alpine Region**



“ ”

Mitigating climate change and adapting to climate impacts are mammoth tasks. In order to bring together knowledge and ideas from the most varied of actors from society, administration, politics, business, associations and academia, participation offerings are essential. This brochure shows the best practice examples of how stakeholders can network better, learn together and approach climate adaptation in a creative manner!

Maria Krautzberger  
President of the German Environment Agency



“ ”

Climate change and its effects present comparable and transboundary challenges to the Alpine region and thus all Alpine countries. The solutions also require the transnational cooperation of actors on all levels, whereby in the Alpine region, we can build on extensive experience and existing cooperation networks. With the 2050 Climate Target System, the Alpine Climate Board of the Alpine Convention has established comprehensive targets for a climate-neutral and climate-resilient Alpine region. Their implementation can only succeed with the close and active inclusion of different stakeholders in the regions and communities. This will also require new and effective forms of participation. The good examples presented in this brochure have been tested in practice, offer a vast number of inspiring approaches and make it possible to learn from the experiences of others.

Dr Helmut Hojesky  
Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism in Austria, Head of Section IV/1: Coordination Climate Policy  
(Chairperson of the Alpine Climate Board of the Alpine Convention)

# Table of Contents

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>11 Points for Successful Participation.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Good practice examples of adapting to climate change .....</b>	<b>10</b>
Austria.....	12
Switzerland.....	20
Germany.....	28
France .....	36
Italy .....	44
Slovenia.....	52
<b>Checklists for Successful Participation .....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>More information about adapting to climate change in the Alpine countries.....</b>	<b>65</b>

## Introduction

The Alpine region – within the EU Interreg Alpine Space Programme – is home and place of work for almost 70 million people and, at the same time, the largest natural and cultural area in central Europe.<sup>1</sup> Climate change and its consequences are among the greatest challenges for the region. Over the past 120 years, the temperature rose by almost 2 degrees Celsius – more than double the average temperature increase in the northern hemisphere.<sup>2</sup> We can already observe far-reaching climate changes today, which result in extreme weather events such as heavy rain, flooding and heatwaves. These extremes will become more intense in the future.

We all have to adapt to these changes as a precaution. Adaptation strategies and programmes of measures are already being developed and decreed on a national as well as partly regional and local level. These are successful above all when they are established and implemented jointly by politics, administration, academia, business and civil society.

Customised processes and formats of participation are especially important for implementing these strategies successfully. They create a space where we can learn from each other and develop and implement tailor-made solutions together. Participation can take diverse forms and strive for different aims: it can promote exchange, encourage us to learn from one another and support collaboration between different groups of stakeholders. Participation should bring forth new knowledge and improve decision-making and implementation processes for us to adapt to climate change.

This brochure presents good examples of participation practice when adapting to climate change in the Alpine region. Above all, it is aimed at interested stakeholders from administrative and from civic organisations, particularly on a local and regional level. The examples should inspire the design and implementation of participation formats and give hints for their successful implementation.

1 EU Interreg Alpine Space Programme: [www.alpine-space.eu/about/the-programme/which-area-is-covered](http://www.alpine-space.eu/about/the-programme/which-area-is-covered)

2 EEA Report No 8/2009, Regional climate change and adaptation. The Alps facing the challenge of changing water resources: [www.eea.europa.eu/publications/alps-climate-change-and-adaptation-2009](http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/alps-climate-change-and-adaptation-2009)

The publication presents the findings of the project “GoApply – Multidimensional Governance of Climate Change Adaptation in Policy Making and Practice”, which is funded by the EU Alpine Space Programme. In all, four partner institutions and 18 so-called “observers” from seven countries in the Alpine region are working together. There are also close connections with international organisations and development strategies for the Alpine region, such as the EU Strategy for the Alpine Region (EUSALP) and the Alpine Convention.

The first section of the brochure describes criteria which support successful participation. In the main part, examples from the Alpine countries are presented. The third section provides concrete tips for implementation, as well as more information and literature sources.

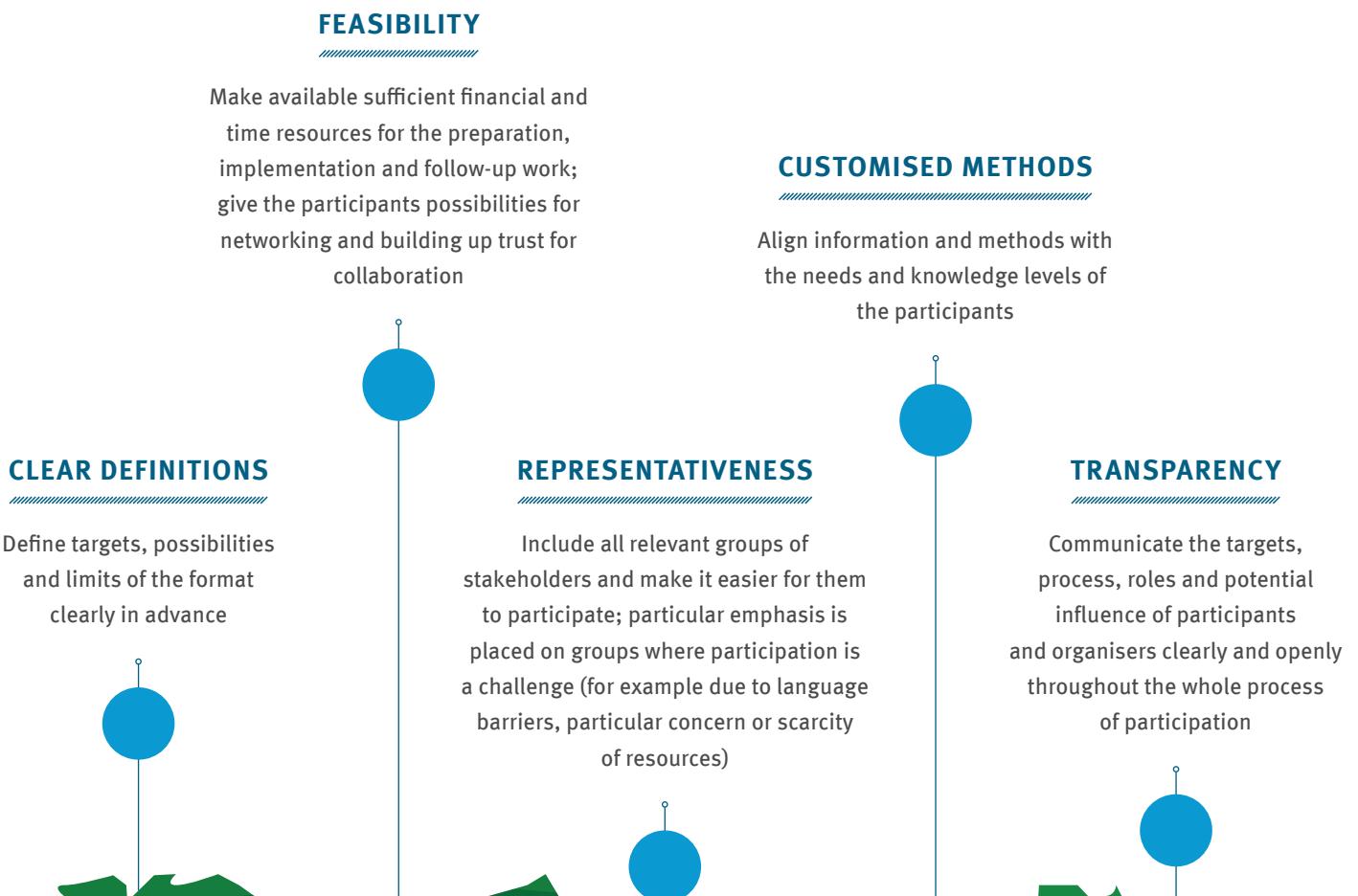
WE WOULD LIKE TO THANK ALL PARTICIPANTS FOR THE EXCELLENT COLLABORATION AND IN PARTICULAR THE EXPERTS FROM THE PRACTICE EXAMPLES PRESENTED HERE FOR THEIR SUPPORT!



## 11 Points for Successful Participation

Both academia and practice are equally occupied with how participation formats can be designed successfully. Each format must be prepared carefully and adapted to the specific circumstances in which they

take place. General criteria for success can be derived from the scientific literature on actor participation as well as the experiences of the GoApply partner institutions:



## EFFICIENCY

Participation formats can take up a lot of time and energy for all participants; for this reason, keep costs and benefits balanced for all participants



## OBJECTIVITY

Implement participation without bias; ensure the scientific basis of the presented information



## FLEXIBILITY

Design the format in an open manner so that new aspects and participant contributions can be incorporated



## RESPECT AND TRUST

Interact as equals and accept differences in opinions and points of view; promote a build-up of trust with direct and informal exchange between the participants



## IMPLEMENTATION FOCUS

Aim for tangible and measurable results and effects; evaluate and communicate effects



## TIMELY AND REGULAR INVOLVEMENT

Include the stakeholders as early as possible; plan the format together to best fit the target groups; keep the actors up to date so that they are motivated to participate actively



Good Practice Examples



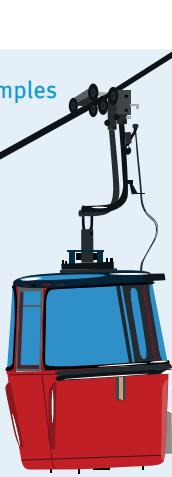
**AUSTRIA**

CC-ACT – Climate change adaptation in local communities

*Page 12*

Changeable Mostviertel

*Page 16*



**SWITZERLAND**

Climate Toolbox Surselva

*Page 20*

Impact Orientation and Communication Workshop

*Page 24*



**GERMANY**

ClimateCulture-Labs

*Page 28*

Idea and Cooperation Exchange in the Allgäu Region

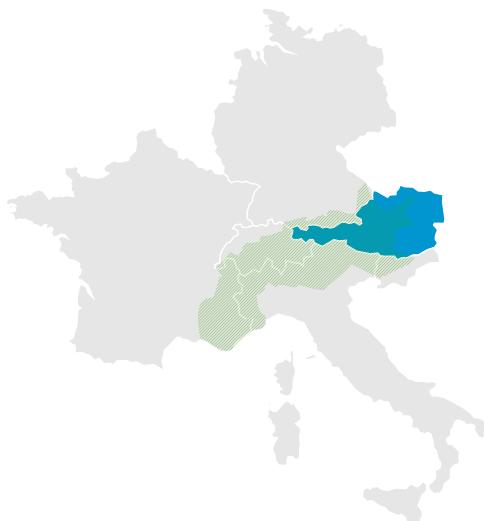
*Page 32*

**FRANCE****AdaMont***Page 36***GREC-SUD***Page 40***ITALY****Il Fiume Chiama***Page 44***emBRACE***Page 48***SLOVENIA****Long-Term Climate Strategy Slovenia***Page 52***LIFE ViVaCCAdapt***Page 56*

## Good practice examples of adapting to climate change

In the next part of the brochure, we would like to present good practice examples of adaptation to climate change in the Alpine region; exemplarily we show which success criteria were particularly taken into account in the

formats. At the end of this brochure you find a checklist offering an overview with tips for preparation, implementing and follow-up of participation formats.



## AUSTRIA

### CC-ACT – Climate change adaptation in local communities

#### Creating awareness and building up capacity for measures in Austria

##### **AIM AND DESCRIPTION**

The “CC-ACT” project established information and adaptation measures for decision-makers on the adaptation to climate change in communities according to specific target groups. First, two exemplary European adaptation instruments were selected and analysed. These were the online “Climate Pilot” from the German Environment Agency and the five-stage “Adaptation Wizard” from the British UK Climate Impacts Programme. Developers and users were surveyed about the instruments.

Expert interviews and an online survey in selected municipalities provided information about the knowledge level, framework conditions, awareness and needs for support. On this basis, decision-making tools were developed in a participatory manner: a user-friendly website ([ccact.anpassung.at](http://ccact.anpassung.at)) and a handbook with five steps to adapt to climate change in municipalities and regions. A training plan was established, tested and further developed together with key actors to train advisers on local adaptation measures.

### Worthy of imitation

- MIX OF METHODS: The analysis of existing adaptation instruments in practice, online surveys of Austrian communities and expert interviews created a good overview of the situation and needs on site
- “TRAIN THE TRAINER” PRINCIPLE: Key actors are enabled to advise communities on adapting to climate change

### SUCCESS FACTORS

The methods in the project – interviews, workshops and test runs – incorporate particularly engaged municipalities and well-networked key actors from the very beginning. Their expertise and knowledge gained from experience influence the development of the decision-making tools.

The project products are adapted in a process-like manner based on the feedback.



*Climate change in the Alps – the glaciers are disappearing*

### FLEXIBILITY

Adaptation of the project products (decision-making tools) with the aid of feedback sessions and two test applications in municipalities

### OBJECTIVITY

science-based communication and process as well as including research institutes

8

7

*“These many conversations, workshops and discussions in the municipalities were certainly relevant to achieve the aim of the project – namely being able to prepare the information specific to each group.”*

Dr Andrea Prutsch (Umweltbundesamt GmbH Austria)

#### AVOIDING OBSTACLES

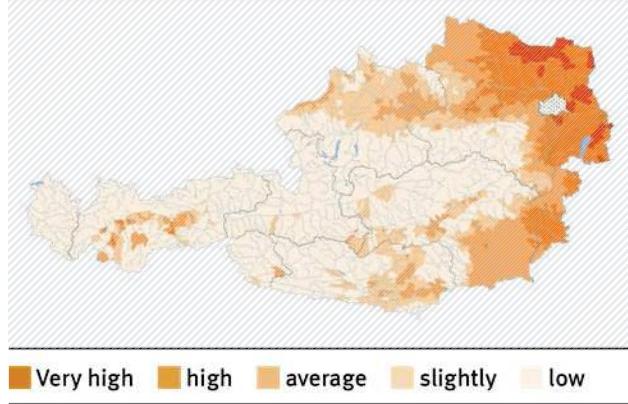
The direct, personal establishment of contact with the municipalities increases the number of participants in the online survey. The contacts in the municipalities are then also used to find interview partners. The key actors make a significant contribution to the decision-making tools and training plan so that the products are adapted to the target groups. Key actors are trained in accordance with the “train the trainer” principle and can then advise municipalities in adapting to climate change in a targeted manner. As these training courses take up time and are comprehensive in terms of content, the relevant resources should be provided for them.

#### OUTLOOK

A training programme for municipality advisorries in with the results of the “CC-ACT” project and continues the training for the key actors. The funding programme “KLAR!” (Climate change adaptation

Figure 1

#### Risk of drought in Austria based on the water balance



Source: Herbert Formayer, 2016

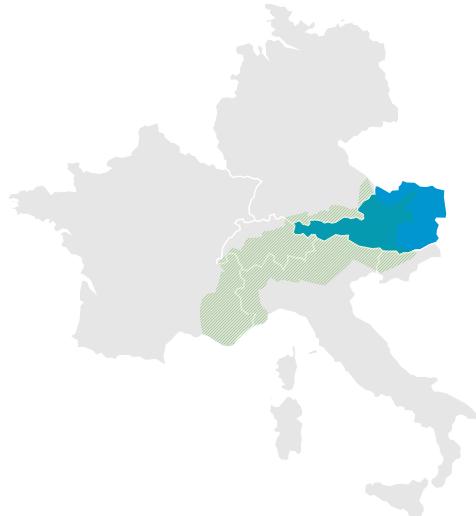
model regions) picks up on the decision-making tools developed within the project and supports the dissemination of the state of knowledge.



*Recognising climate change as an opportunity for the municipality and taking precautions*

## Overview

- ▶ **FORMAT:** Austria-wide representative survey among municipalities, expert interviews, training of players in accordance with the “train the trainer” principle to become advisers of municipalities
- ▶ **AIM:** The provision of specific information, measures and training of actors to become advisers on local adaptation to climate change
- ▶ **PERIOD:** 01/09/2014 to 31/12/2016, finished
- ▶ **PLACE:** Austria (regional workshops in Ober-Grafendorf, Feldbach and Seeham and decision-making tools were tested in Ebergassing and Sarleinsbach)
- ▶ **PROJECT PARTNERS:** Environment Agency Austria, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna, Environmental Umbrella Association, University of Oxford
- ▶ **CONTACT PERSON:** Dr Andrea Prutsch, Umweltbundesamt GmbH Austria
- ▶ **MORE INFORMATION:**  
[www.cact.anpassung.at](http://www.cact.anpassung.at)  
<http://klar-anpassungsregionen.at>  
<http://klimawandelanpassung.at/index.php?id=35073>



## AUSTRIA

### Changeable Mostviertel

#### Fit into climate future

##### **AIM AND DESCRIPTION**

The aim of the “Changeable Mostviertel” project was to design and ensure the project and measure development of pilot municipalities in a future-proof manner with regard to adapting to climate change. The focus of the project was including available local knowledge and organising measures in terms of the respective development of the municipalities. Seven communities in Lower Austria were involved in the project: Mank, Lunz am See, Gaming, Scheibbs, Frankenfels, Kirchberg/Pielach and Ober-Grafendorf. Four workshops took place in each municipality.

A networking workshop brought all seven municipalities together. Three conferences reflected the project findings to the public, guided participants to look outside of the box and invited them into discussions. Two exchange meetings offered civic actors and interested parties in the pilot municipalities further possibilities for participation.

The project used the most varied of media to shape internal and external communication in an interesting and innovative manner.

### Worthy of imitation

- COMPREHENSIVE PREPARATION PHASE among other things for the selection of suitable municipalities and the right verbal language and imagery
- PARTICIPATION of the most varied of local and regional actors
- WELL-COORDINATED SET OF COMMUNICATION MEDIA: including graphic recording, video messages to pupils, online photo gallery, graduation magazine and roadshow

### SUCCESS FACTORS

The project covered a large number of event formats which were preceded by a comprehensive preparation period of around a year. A large number of stakeholders were involved in the formats. The comprehensive selection process of the municipalities in particular ensured the participation of motivated stakeholders and a subsequent flawless project course. In the first on-site workshops in the municipalities, there was a key person as well as a core team of around ten local actors; these continually drove the project forward and contributed to its success.



Third Austrian Climate Alliance workshop in Kirchberg (June 2013)

### FLEXIBILITY

Participative and community-specific establishment of project topics and creative presentations of the intermediate findings

7

### TIMELY AND REGULAR INVOLVEMENT

Personal establishment of contacts with the pilot communities, four workshops for each as well as a common meeting after the end of the project ensure continuous participation

9

*“In principle, the quality of the ‘Changeable Mostviertel’ project was the intensive workshop setting, which you can generally implement everywhere successfully, whether in urban or rural settings, small or large communities or cities.”*

Petra Schön (Head of the Regional Office, Lower Austria Climate Alliance)

#### AVOIDING OBSTACLES

The topic of climate change should be communicated openly both within the project as well as externally in order to identify any existing conflicts at an early stage. This way, positive and negative effects of climate change can be discussed together openly.

For flawless communication, particularly when collaborating with stakeholders with different professional backgrounds, concepts such as climate change adaptation should be discussed and clearly defined. Coordinated concept definitions can be noted visibly and in writing in order to demonstrate these to the participants and to avoid misunderstandings.

*The process-like route to the plan of measures presented graphically*

#### OUTLOOK

The process and structure of the project can be transferred well to other communities and regions which are already engaged in topic areas such as climate mitigation and climate change adaptation and who are striving for a long-term, climate-adapted development.





Alliance partners at the mid-term conference in Gaming (Nov 2013)

## Overview

- ▶ **FORMAT:** comprehensive project with seven pilot municipalities: detailed selection process of participants, series of workshops, various media used
- ▶ **AIM:** initiating and implementing forward-looking, community-specific projects and measures for adapting to climate change in pilot municipalities
- ▶ **PERIOD:** 2011 to 2014, finished
- ▶ **PLACE:** Mostviertel (project context), Austria
- ▶ **PROJECT PARTNERS:** Environment Agency Austria, The State of Lower Austria, The Energy and Environment Agency of Lower Austria, Climate and Energy Model Regions, Leader Kulturpark Eisenstraße, Leader Region Mostviertel Mitte, Mostviertel Tourismus GmbH, Lower Austria Village and Town Renewal, Regional Development Association Lower Austria-West, Regional Association Lower Austria-Centre
- ▶ **CONTACT PERSON:** Petra Schön, Head of the Regional Office, Lower Austria Climate Alliance
- ▶ **MORE INFORMATION:** [www.klimabuendnis.at/wandelbares-mostviertel-fit-in-die-klimazukunft-das-projekt](http://www.klimabuendnis.at/wandelbares-mostviertel-fit-in-die-klimazukunft-das-projekt)



## SWITZERLAND

### Climate Toolbox Surselva

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## Toolbox as an aid to raising awareness and making decisions for regional climate change adaptation

#### AIM AND DESCRIPTION

The “Climate Toolbox Surselva” is an instrument which supports regional decision-makers in developing strategies regarding the opportunities and risks of climate change. Here, the toolbox incorporates the economic, ecological and social situation as well as development in the region into the discussion and strategy development.

As a physical toolbox, the Climate Toolbox contains all the necessary instruments for carrying out a workshop on climate change adaptation: Cheat sheets on the business model, the climate change basis report for the region of Surselva, posters on the risks and effects of climate change, risk and opportunity cards and a collection of measures for climate change adaptation.

The use of the Climate Toolbox is divided into three phases: Preparation phase, workshop phase and implementation phase. The workshop phase forms the core part of the Climate Toolbox, as this is where the foundations are developed for a common strategy in the region.

### Worthy of imitation

- ▶ Focus on the regional level and inter-municipal cooperation
- ▶ Climate Toolbox is a physical toolbox for carrying out climate change adaptation workshops
- ▶ A regional business model serves as the basis for the strategy development

#### SUCCESS FACTORS

As well as the carrying out of workshops, the Climate Toolbox also supports the preparation and follow-up work. Thus makes it easier to orient around targets in the adaptation process. During the process itself, local actors incorporate the characteristics on site as well as the existing opportunities and risks.

It makes sense, using well-prepared scientific findings, to illustrate how climate change is affecting the region and how the stakeholders are affected by this specifically.

#### CUSTOMISED METHODS

The business model, evaluation of opportunities and risks as well as the action plan are adapted to specific regional conditions

#### IMPLEMENTATION FOCUS

Prioritising measures for climate change adaptation for the region as well as evaluating their feasibility and appointing responsible people for short-term project initiations

4

11



*“The Climate Toolbox is a good innovative instrument  
for raising awareness and encouraging reactions among  
local stakeholders, as well as implementing actions  
in a municipality, for example.”*

Urs Giezendanner (Head of the Regional Development Contact Centre for the Surselva region)

#### **AVOIDING OBSTACLES**

In order to have intensive discussions, the number of participants in the workshop is limited to around 15 persons. Above all, regional experts are addressed, as well as aware and informed citizens as the topic requires some prior knowledge.

If possible, the required level of knowledge can be ensured with an introductory event and further information, and a wider public can be included. In order to implement the adaptation measures in the municipalities and region, these should be continually supported in terms of funding and personnel.

#### **OUTLOOK**

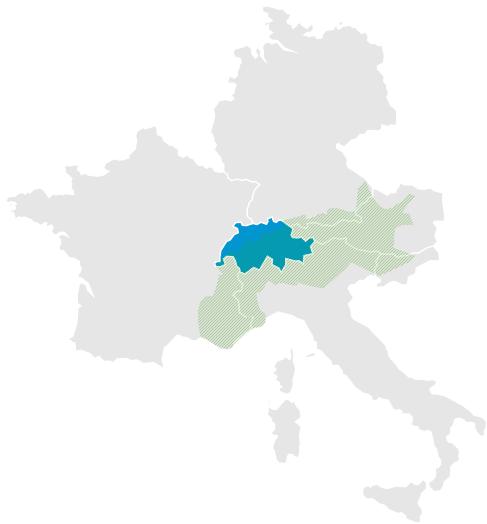
The Climate Toolbox can be used in municipalities and regions planning to implement a strategy for adapting to climate change. Modifications are possibly necessary to be able to describe the potential climate risks, effects, strategy risks and opportunities as well as concrete measures. The framework conditions in the region of Surselva are similar in particular to other Alpine regions, which means that the Climate Toolbox can be transferred well here. The Canton of Graubünden plans to use the Climate Toolbox in other regions beyond Surselva.



*Climate Toolbox Graubünden –  
the toolbox for climate  
management*

## Overview

- ▶ **FORMAT:** Physical toolbox with materials for implementing climate change adaptation workshops based on the regional business model and an evaluation of opportunities and risks
- ▶ **AIM:** Supporting local and regional decision-makers when establishing a climate change adaptation strategy and the corresponding measures
- ▶ **PERIOD:** January 2014 until December 2016, finished
- ▶ **PLACE:** The Surselva region (project context), the Canton of Graubünden, Switzerland
- ▶ **PROJECT PARTNERS:** seecon GmbH (project management), CIPRA International and Switzerland, mountain wilderness, Biosphere Reserve Entlebuch (experience exchange)
- ▶ **CONTACT PERSON:** Urs Giezendanner, Head of the Regional Development Contact Centre for the Surselva region
- ▶ **MORE INFORMATION:** [www.regiun-surselva.ch/de/regionalentwicklung/klima-toolbox-surselva](http://www.regiun-surselva.ch/de/regionalentwicklung/klima-toolbox-surselva)



## SWITZERLAND

### Impact Orientation and Communication Workshop

### Workshop within the framework of the pilot programme “Adapting to Climate Change”

#### AIM AND DESCRIPTION

The workshop on impact orientation and communication of projects took place in the first programme phase of the pilot programme “Adapting to Climate Change” of the Federal Office for the Environment in Switzerland and was initiated and implemented upon the request of the responsible for the pilot programme. The participants became familiar with two models which analyse, pursue and improve the targets and impact of the respective project in a more efficient manner.

Following the expert contributions on existing plans, the project sponsors worked in task groups on the impact optimisation and suitable communication strategies for their projects, for example. As a consequence, the knowledge obtained from expert contributions was applied to concrete projects within the workshop.

### Worthy of imitation

- INTERACTIVE ELEMENTS in the workshops:  
The creation of four exemplary impact models as well as communication strategies applied on participating programme projects



### SUCCESS FACTORS

The workshop was oriented around the specific needs of those responsible for the projects and placed value on personal exchange during the event. This was aided by the relatively flexible design of the pilot programme and the resources available.

The participants used the models for impact orientation and communication in the workshop, specifically for their own projects, which meant that the direct advantage of the concepts quickly became clear.

### FLEXIBILITY

Workshop initiated upon the request of the project executing bodies

### CUSTOMISED METHODS

Expert contributions and practical application during the workshops meet the needs of those responsible for the projects

7

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*“Impact models are  
a simple method of presenting the logic of a project  
on an A4 sheet of paper.”*

Thomas Probst (PLANVAL AG, formerly of the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment)

#### **AVOIDING OBSTACLES**

If the projects are carried out in different languages – as was the case here – a translation by multilingual participants or external service providers supports the smooth process of the format. In order to create impact and communication models using exemplary projects, the workshop should be planned with a generous buffer of time. It can also be helpful, for example, to divide up the topics of impact orientation and communication into two separate workshops in order to prevent a lack of time.

#### **OUTLOOK**

It is possible that in the second phase (2018–2022) of the pilot programme “Adapting to Climate Change” by the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment, resources will be planned to support interested project executors in creating their own impact models beyond the workshop in a more comprehensive manner.





Impressions of the workshops from the pilot programme  
'Adapting to Climate Change'

## Overview

- ▶ **FORMAT:** Workshop for improved impact orientation and communication of adaptation projects in pilot municipalities
- ▶ **AIM:** Project executors are capable of communicating their projects better externally and to evaluate their impact
- ▶ **PERIOD:** 06/05/2015, finished (first programme phase 2013–2017)
- ▶ **PLACE:** Ittigen (event location), Switzerland (project context)
- ▶ **PROJECT PARTNERS:** The Swiss Federal Office for the Environment, PLANVAL AG
- ▶ **CONTACT PERSON:** Dr Thomas Probst, PLANVAL AG
- ▶ **MORE INFORMATION:** [www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/de/home/themen/klima/newsletter/newsletter-pilotprogramm-anpassung-an-den-klimawandel/2--newsletter-pilotprogramm-anpassung-an-den-klimawandel--9--ap.html#1157008832](http://www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/de/home/themen/klima/newsletter/newsletter-pilotprogramm-anpassung-an-den-klimawandel/2--newsletter-pilotprogramm-anpassung-an-den-klimawandel--9--ap.html#1157008832)



## GERMANY

### ClimateCulture-Labs

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## Achieving climate culture change together

#### AIM AND DESCRIPTION

The successful shaping of climate change mitigation and adaptation requires dealing with climate change to become part of our everyday culture and condensing into thoughts, convictions and actions. This is the approach of the ClimateCulture-Lab (CCL), a platform for learning and collaborating for a common climate culture change. The aim is to support learning, exchange, motivation and behavior for climate action through confronting one's inner attitude as well as concrete ideas, which are developed in a collaborative way. The lab is geared towards all interested parties; during the event, there are frequently representatives from administration, science, organisations for climate change mitigation and volunteer activists.

The ClimateCulture-Labs consist of two pillars: one-day CCL workshop events in the local communities on site and an online collaboration and learning platform. Both are merged in a so-called “blended learning” approach (integrated learning). The workshops are one-day events which are carried out locally and prepared and implemented by the CCL consortium and local initiators. Participants network, exchange experiences and create ideas and solution approaches together for municipal climate change mitigation and adaptation. Topics and impulses are oriented around the needs of participants. For this reason, the workshops have been deliberately designed in a very interactive way and to be open to

### Worthy of imitation

- ▶ Focus on ATTITUDES AND CULTURE around climate-friendly actions
- ▶ INTEGRATED LEARNING APPROACH by means of an online platform and workshops on a local level

results. For this, a vast number of participation methods are used, including working in small groups, partner discussions, “fish bowl” discussions or the “wheel of sustainability” (see photo).

The online platform offers a space for the participants to network beyond the workshops as well. This is where the workshops are prepared and documented afterwards. The platform offers inspiration and information on climate-friendly actions through the use of blog contributions and teaching videos, among other things. It offers the participants possibilities for communication and networking. From the combination of both elements, a community is now growing where people are engaging in climate culture change together and for the long term.



*Interactive workshop event in the Augsburg region: Placement of a participant on the wheel of sustainability*

### FLEXIBILITY

Workshops take up topics from the organisers and participants which are worked on collaboratively



### RESPECT AND TRUST

Meetings on equal terms and open discussions are central, supported by the diversity of instruments used



## *“I can only change something on the outside once I have accepted this change on the inside”*

Carsten Kuhn, Climate Alliance

### **SUCCESS FACTORS**

The open nature of the events permits a dialogue of equals. The topics are completely oriented around the interests and needs of the participants on site. The common organisation by initiators in the local communities helps to reach and motivate the target groups, and to incorporate the topics which are important to that specific location into the event. In many workshops, heads of community administrations were able to be included (mayors, heads of the district authorities) who highlight the value of the event and support further networking into the local communities.

The selection of event locations and the atmospheric framework are also important for the success of the workshops. Inspiring locations relating to the topic should encourage the discussions. The event in Augsburg, for example, took place in the “Grandhotel Cosmopolis” which is, at the same time, a cultural location, hotel and accommodation for refugees; in this way, aspects such as climate migration and creativity in climate culture change

*Interactive workshop event in the Augsburg region:  
Networking and experience exchange for community climate  
protection and climate change adaptation*



could be highlighted. The online learning platform supports self-organised exchange, networking and action after the events; it serves as a central node for gathering knowledge, communicating methods and further developing ideas.

#### AVOIDING OBSTACLES

An approach that targets the change of inner attitudes and action culture is not self-explanatory and must be communicated. Here, the local disseminators are particularly important for inviting and motivating participants. The use of the internet platform is also a step into the digital future and requires prior knowledge as

well as the willingness to engage in online communication and exchange.

#### OUTLOOK

As well as the ten local workshops, three inter-regional events are carried out where actors and findings from the local communities are to be brought together and the exchange should become more in-depth. The CCL online platform should also still remain once the project is over and serve to establish a permanent community which will continue the approaches of the ClimateCulture-Lab of their own initiative.

#### Overview

- ▶ PROJECT: ClimateCulture-Lab – events and an online platform for climate culture change
- ▶ AIM: self-run development of climate-friendly action on a local level
- ▶ FORMAT: A combination of online learning platform and one-day workshops carried out locally
- ▶ PERIOD: since 2017
- ▶ PLACE: Ten local workshops across the country, including Augsburg; three interregional workshops; online events
- ▶ PROJECT PARTNERS: Climate Alliance, Pestel Institute, Solar Institute Jülich
- ▶ PROJECT COORDINATORS: Andrea Steckert, Pestel Institute
- ▶ CONTACT PERSON: Carsten Kuhn, Climate Alliance
- ▶ MORE INFORMATION: [www.KlimaKultur-Labor.de](http://www.KlimaKultur-Labor.de); [www.climateculture-lab.de](http://www.climateculture-lab.de)



## GERMANY

### Idea and Cooperation Exchange in the Allgäu Region

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### Development of ideas and initiatives for adapting to climate change

#### AIM AND DESCRIPTION

The aim of the regional idea and cooperation exchange is to bring together various actors and their ideas for concrete climate change adaptation measures and to support voluntary regional cooperation. The plan aims at raising awareness among actors for adapting to climate change and supporting voluntary action with an open event format. As well as representatives from local governments, business and associations, the idea and cooperation exchange also invites interested citizens to discussions.

An online platform makes it possible to pool project ideas and specific questions in advance. These ideas are presented within the cooperation exchange and supplemented by the participants. The event also offers a space for exchange and discussions in a “marketplace” format: After impulse presentations, discussions are held in small groups, supporters are sought out and cooperation agreements are made. Here, the idea providers act as points of contact in the discussion and as those responsible for the implementation of project ideas.

### Worthy of imitation

- ▶ ONLINE PLATFORM to collate project ideas and for the exchange of interested parties before the event
- ▶ CARETAKERS: Idea providers are points of contact for their projects and also responsible for their implementation at the same time

#### SUCCESS FACTORS

Local actors can gather ideas for measures online in advance and thus determine the contents of the idea and cooperation exchange themselves. The low number of impulse presentations leaves enough room for exchange where, at the same time, the gathered ideas and questions make the discussion very specific. Professional presentation and efficient time management, as well as the graphic documentation of project ideas ensure that the events run smoothly.



*First expression of interest at the beginning of the cooperation exchange*

#### REPRESENTATIVENESS

The format is open for decision-makers in administration, business, associations and citizens

3

#### TIMELY AND REGULAR INVOLVEMENT

The online platform permits the incorporation of all interested parties before and during the event for an exchange of equals

9

#### IMPLEMENTATION FOCUS

accurate arrangement of measures and determination of persons responsible

11



*“The cooperation exchange is about people getting into discussions together, creating project ideas together and developing a common understanding for this project in order to then implement it together.”*

Sebastian Ebert (German Environment Agency)

#### AVOIDING OBSTACLES

Project ideas for climate change mitigation and sustainability are also permitted in order to bring together as many interested parties as possible and to initiate projects. The introductory event presentations should be shaped in an easy-to-understand way using short, concise statements and appealing graphics. The cooperation exchange in Allgäu was oriented around the region and linked with corresponding travel costs for the participants. Carrying out events at various locations in the region can minimise the travel costs.

After the event, the implementation of the project ideas should be supported further. In this way, a follow-up event after a specific period of time can collate the state of implementation and promote experience exchange and problem solving.

#### OUTLOOK

Similar events independent of the cooperation exchange in Allgäu are planned for 2019 or 2020. These should perhaps be supplemented by support measures for the implementation and stabilisation of the initiated projects.



## Idea and Cooperation Exchange in the Allgäu Region | Germany



*Presentation of ideas and subsequent discussion in an open format at the cooperation exchange*

### Overview

- ▶ **FORMAT:** Online database, idea suggestions and half-day discussion event with a marketplace format
- ▶ **AIM:** The exchange of ideas and initiation of specific climate change adaptation projects by local actors
- ▶ **PERIOD:** 20/06/2017 half-day format, finished
- ▶ **PLACE:** Kempten (event location), region of Allgäu (project framework), Germany
- ▶ **PROJECT PARTNERS:** German Environment Agency (client), IKU\_DIE DIALOGGESTALTER (implementation), the region of Allgäu (support), and eight backers
- ▶ **CONTACT PERSON:** Sebastian Ebert, German Environment Agency
- ▶ **MORE INFORMATION:** [www.kooperation-anpassung.de/kooperationsboersen/region-allgaeu](http://www.kooperation-anpassung.de/kooperationsboersen/region-allgaeu)



## FRANCE

### AdaMont

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## Partnerships to establish knowledge and climate change adaptation measures in the foothills of the Alps

#### AIM AND DESCRIPTION

The AdaMont project collates knowledge on climate change adaptation and pursues an integrated approach. Through the cooperation of research and practice and various specialist areas, knowledge exchange and common activities for climate change adaptation are supported where various stakeholders benefit.

The spatial focus lies on the French low mountain range and covers four regional nature parks. The core of the project is the qualitative examination of the region with regard to climate change dangers, risks and the associated adaptation measures. The opening event took place in June 2015 with around 90 participants. The internal cooperation of those responsible for the project was structured and strengthened by commonly defined concepts and regular task seminars with 20 to 30 people. In addition, several positions were filled to support the AdaMont project in terms of personnel.

The five all-day workshops, each with 20 to 30 persons covered the regionally relevant topics of agriculture and forestry, tourism, water management and natural hazards. In addition, an overarching workshop with a total of 60 participants was organised. The scientific basis for the

### Worthy of imitation

- DIVERSE OFFERS: Website, brochures, geocaching courses, measures for training and raising awareness for mountain and teaching specialists
- PRODUCTS: "MAIA" climate model for regional adaptation and the comprehensive "MAIA" knowledge database

workshops was formed by the "MAIA" model which contains the project's own established regional climate projections (taking up the IPCC scenarios).

A total of around 150 people took part, mainly representatives from business and management, science and regional management as well as other regional experts. The overall knowledge from the workshops as well as the "MAIA" climate model is stored in the "MAIA" database and accessible to the public.

### SUCCESS FACTORS

The inclusion of the nature parks and their contacts meant that many different regional actors could be gained for participation in the series of workshops. The existing partnership with the Vercors regional nature park in particular led to a successful collaboration and mobilisation of interested persons. The basis of trust and openness created by the format made it possible to carry out an effective exchange. The visualisation of participant ideas – using presentation cards as well as maps and images of the region – encouraged individual participation and subsequent exchange with one another. The incorporation of scientific models ensured that the

### OBJECTIVITY

Including independent scientific actors and establishing a climate change model as a basis for professional cooperation

### FLEXIBILITY

Openness towards new ideas and participant knowledge input

7

8



*“The global philosophy of AdaMont was not to invent anything new but to use and add value to existing initiatives, projects and findings which were carried out on climate change in the low mountain range.”*

Philippe Félix (Irstea Grenoble)

discussion was factual and constructive. The presentation of the AdaMont project at an international film festival in Vercors after the end of the project increased its popularity among various groups of stakeholders.

## AVOIDING OBSTACLES

The participation of all relevant stakeholders in events can be increased by means of information and direct address. Much information was collected thanks to the openness of the workshops. Enough time should be planned for the subsequent sorting and preparation of information. If required information is missing, addressing regional actors can be helpful as they can use their contacts to experts. The discussions during the workshops should be open or targeted depending on the needs so as to avoid missing information or too much information.



## *Results of a brainstorming session of scientists and other experts to impacts of climate change*



## OUTLOOK

A similar series of workshops can also be transferred to other regions. Existing contacts in the region and an adapted communication strategy helps in the mobilisation of relevant stakeholders. The creation of a comprehensive database and a region-specific climate change model is possible – depending on expertise.

*View of the mountain range of the nature park Vercors in autumn*

## Overview

- ▶ **FORMAT:** The generation of knowledge through workshops with actors from science and practice, Products: “MAIA” climate model and database
- ▶ **AIM:** Exchange between science and practice, provision of region-specific information for the climate change adaptation of four regional nature parks in the French Alpine foothills
- ▶ **PERIOD:** June 2015–2017, finished
- ▶ **PLACE:** Foothills of the Alps (regional nature parks: Bauges, Chartreuse and Baronnies as well as Vercors (main region)), France
- ▶ **PROJECT PARTNERS:** Irstea, National Centre for Meteorological Research, Regional Nature Parks of Vercors and Prealps
- ▶ **BACKERS:** Climate Change Impacts Management Programme (GICC), National Observatory for the Effects of Global Warming (ONERC)
- ▶ **CONTACT PERSON:** Philippe Félix, Delphine Piazza-Morel, Irstea Grenoble
- ▶ **MORE INFORMATION:**  
[www.irstea.fr/fr/impacts-du-changement-climatique-et-adaptation-en-territoire-de-montagne-projet-adamont](http://www.irstea.fr/fr/impacts-du-changement-climatique-et-adaptation-en-territoire-de-montagne-projet-adamont) (French);  
[www.irstea.fr/en/all-news/territories/mountain-areas-laboratories-climate-change](http://www.irstea.fr/en/all-news/territories/mountain-areas-laboratories-climate-change) (English)



**FRANCE**  
**GREC-SUD**

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**Network of scientific and regional  
actors for the pooling of knowledge in  
the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region**

**AIM AND DESCRIPTION**

In 2014, a survey was carried out by researchers occupied with climate change in the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region. This survey formed the basis for the GREC-SUD network, which exchanges and collates knowledge about climate change in order to enlighten various actors about regional climate change effects. As a consequence, an exchange between science and politics and practice should be created.

As a priority, scientific publications are created, relevant information is collected and published online. In addition, there are various events – topic days, conferences and science cafés where around 30 to 100 people participate in each one. Interest in the project has continued to grow and an increasing number of different participants have come about. In principle, all interested parties can participate in the work and the project activities.

### Worthy of imitation

- ▶ OPENING AND DIALOGUE of science with politics and society
- ▶ INVOLVEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS: Notes and specific desires of schools and citizen associations are recorded
- ▶ ADAPTED FORMATS: topic days, conferences and science cafés as well as artistic projects

### SUCCESS FACTORS

The expert knowledge and commitment of scientists and GREC-SUD members play an important role in the successful implementation of the multi-faceted event formats. The direct dialogue between science and the regional actors that has been enabled is also a key to the success of the network. The independence and motivation of researchers creates trust among the participants and supports open discussions.

The increasing awareness of climate issues in all layers of society strengthens the GREC-SUD project and increases participation of various actors and institutions. Further success factors are the diversity of topics addressed, the adapted handouts for different target groups as well the exchange on equal terms.

### CUSTOMISED METHODS

a vast network was able to be created and knowledge disseminated through openness, independence and a build-up of trust

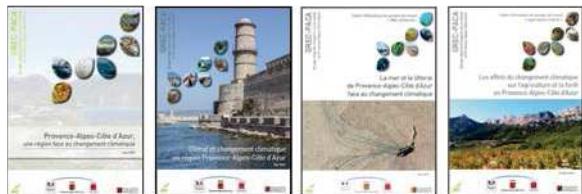
### OBJECTIVITY

Collection and processing of knowledge by independent academics and support through exchange based on trust



*“Our aim is to involve the public by recording and showing the effects of climate change. Regional stakeholders should become actors for climate change adaptation and reduction.”*

Philippe Rossello (GREC-SUD)



GREC-SUD knowledge transfer: Topical brochures for politics and other important stakeholders

#### AVOIDING OBSTACLES

An open dialogue is particularly important for the network. Here, it is important to watch out for adapted language: Find the right words and contexts for the exchange. For the dialogue, it is important to observe the independence of the participating scientific actors in order to be able to build up trust. The quality of the events and products is ensured by constant evaluation and adaptation. In order to guarantee the financial support of the project, it is necessary to adhere to the developed products and make the project success visible. It is also important to look for further financial support options systematically and continually.

#### OUTLOOK

The second phase of the GREC-SUD project will end in the year 2019. In spite of the increased reception during the project period, further funding is not secure. The project can be transferred to other regions if a correspondingly engaged scientific network can be built up and funding is possible. By taking into account the experiences of the GREC-SUD project, similar, future projects would work more efficiently and avoid possible obstacles more easily.

*National workshop for climate change adaptation organised by GREC-SUD*

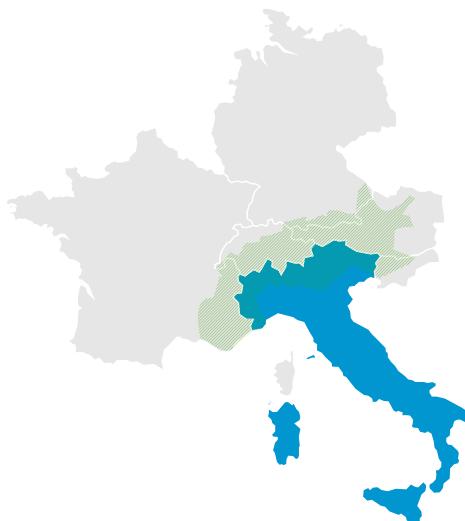




*GREC-SUD excursion on the topic of wetlands and climate change (Tour du Valat) with participants from science, politics and other representatives of interested parties*

## Overview

- ▶ **FORMAT:** Pooling and providing knowledge on climate change as well as networking
- ▶ **AIM:** Networking of scientists and regional actors allows the transfer of knowledge about adapting to climate change
- ▶ **PERIOD:** first phase March 2015 – February 2017, second phase March 2017–2019, ongoing
- ▶ **PLACE:** The region of Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, France
- ▶ **PROJECT PARTNERS:** include Météo-France, the National Centre for Farming Machinery, Rural Engineering, Water and Forestry, Organisation of Meteorology and Climate of Les Orres
- ▶ **BACKERS:** include the southern Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region, ADEME
- ▶ **CONTACT PERSON:** Philippe Rossello, Antoine Nicault, Aurore Aubail
- ▶ **MORE INFORMATION:** [www.grec-sud.fr](http://www.grec-sud.fr)



## ITALY

### Il Fiume Chiama

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## Inter-municipal joint project strengthens individual preparedness and collaboration in flood prevention

#### AIM AND DESCRIPTION

The project is aimed at residents and administrations in seven municipalities in the Monza and Brianza province along the Seveso river. They have been affected several times by flooding in the past. The aim of the participation process was to raise awareness of flood risks, communicate information on how to act in the event of flooding, actively include residents in flood prevention and to develop a “culture of disaster protection”. In addition, the community administrations should be supported in working together more effectively.

The participation process followed the triple principle “inform – involve – act”: Information events provided information about the risks in endangered areas and advice about how residents can protect themselves and their property. Additional workshops for individual target groups – for example farmers or people with disabilities – communicated specified information. This information included fact sheets with practical tips on preparing for flooding, the correct behaviour during a flood as well as contact details for all municipalities.

### Worthy of imitation

- ▶ APPEAL FOR PERSONAL PROVISION of the population and focus on establishing a “culture of disaster protection”
- ▶ Common PRACTICAL EXERCISES of how to act in the event of a flood

Central to the project were practical disaster protection exercises to prepare people for extreme events in the municipalities. These were carried out jointly with local civil protection organisations.

The participants were able to put into practice what they had learned from the workshops. Moreover in endangered shore areas, cleaning and maintenance

activities were organised together with local residents. Inter-municipal training activities should promote cooperation and exchange.

### CUSTOMISED METHODS

#### REPRESENTATIVENESS

Including the whole population in the communities, focus on personal risk provision

3

practical exercises and visual aids with specific information and behavioural training for flooding events

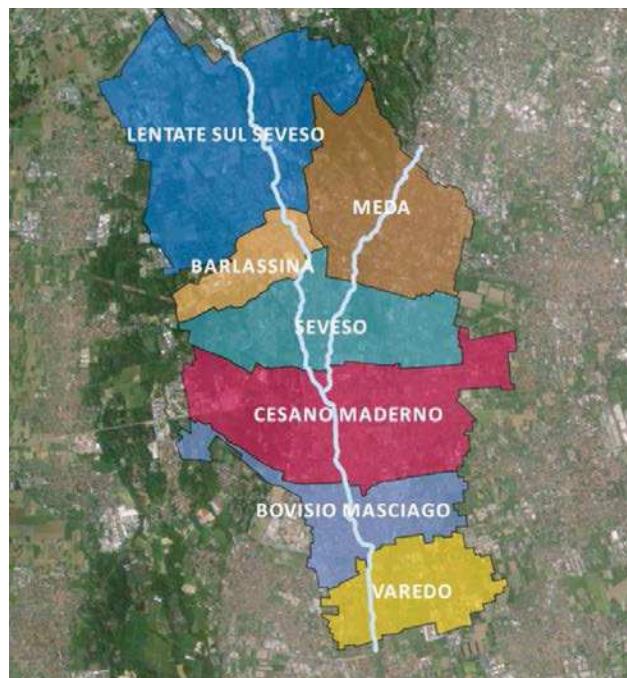
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### SUCCESS FACTORS

The measures appeal to the personal risk provision of citizens – what can each person do to protect itself, their family and the community? For the region, this approach was innovative, as traditional crisis management and disaster prevention is predominantly organised in a “top-down” manner. In this case formats are deliberately arranged to be open in order to reach and include as many affected parties as possible. The practical exercises give people the opportunity to learn, try things out and network.

*Seven municipalities of the provinces Monza and Brianza are part of the Il Fiume Chiama project region along the Seveso river*



The local civil protection organisations play an important role for activation as they enjoy a good reputation in the municipalities. The activities set the framework for exchange about specific risks and for collaboration between the local administrations.

### AVOIDING OBSTACLES

Flooding events and their consequences are radical experiences for all concerned. There was scepticism and sometimes even annoyance with the authorities in the project communities due to previous experiences regarding risk management and prevention. It was important for the process to allow space for discussion about experiences and concerns during the events. This helped to “clear the air” and improve the dialogue between the population and the administration.

### OUTLOOK

The participation process in the communities has contributed to increasing awareness of flood risks and the contribution made by the actions of individuals. The cooperation between the local administrations must be strengthened further. After the project has ended, the Lombardy Foundation for the Environment (FLA) among others support the further work in climate change adaptation through other projects, for example as part of the EU-LIFE programme.



An inter-municipal practical disaster protection exercise with local residents



## Overview

- ▶ PROJECT: Il Fiume Chiama – participated adaptation to hydraulic risk in the basin of Seveso river
- ▶ FORMAT: A combination of practical disaster protection exercises, workshops, participative creation of information materials
- ▶ PERIOD: 2015–2017, finished
- ▶ PLACE: Lombardy, Italy, seven communities along the Seveso river in the Monza and Brianza province
- ▶ FUNDING: Cariplo Foundation
- ▶ PROJECT PARTNERS: Agenzia InnovA21 (coordination), Lombardy Foundation for the Environment (FLA), Bovisio Masciago community
- ▶ CONTACT PERSON: Dr Eleonora Esposito, Project Manager, Agenzia InnovA21
- ▶ MORE INFORMATION: [www.agenziainnova21.org/progetti/il-fiume-chiama](http://www.agenziainnova21.org/progetti/il-fiume-chiama) (Italian)



ITALY  
emBRACE

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## Case study: Diverse natural hazards in South Tyrol, Italy

### AIM AND DESCRIPTION

The case study “Diverse nature risks in South Tyrol – Badia” was embedded in the Europe-wide research project “emBRACE – Building Resilience Amongst Communities in Europe” and dealt with the adaptability of the Badia community. After the landslide in 2012, different methods (surveys, expert interviews, social network analysis) were used to examine existing relationships and networks as well as information and communication processes in Badia in the context of natural risks.

The social network analysis should be highlighted as this allowed local and regional actors to describe their individual view of existing networks and relationships in a graphic and easy-to-understand manner. The preliminary results of the survey and social network analysis influenced joint discussions with experts. As a consequence, the strengths and weaknesses of the community with regard to coping with natural hazards could be determined, analysed and then adapted if necessary. In a citizens’ meeting, the project presented the results to the public together with local stakeholders and experts.

## Worthy of imitation

- METHOD: social network analysis to show the relationships in the community or region

### SUCCESS FACTORS

The good contacts in the region and the inclusion of known personalities on site (e.g. a former postman) helped to gain citizens for the survey. The communication of specific impacts in the community and region also led to a great deal of interest in the research project and its findings.



*On-site inspection of the emergency forces in the hours after the slide in the abbey; damages to residential houses in the hamlet of Sottrù (Municipality of Abtei, South Tyrol, Italy)*

### EFFICIENCY

The method of social network analysis delivers a comprehensive image of local relationships as well as information and communication processes

### OBJECTIVITY

Interim results are reflected upon and supplemented in discussions with experts

6

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*“The method of social network analysis is also very suited to other applications because it allows you to show relationships with ease, whether for communication exchange or collaboration.”*

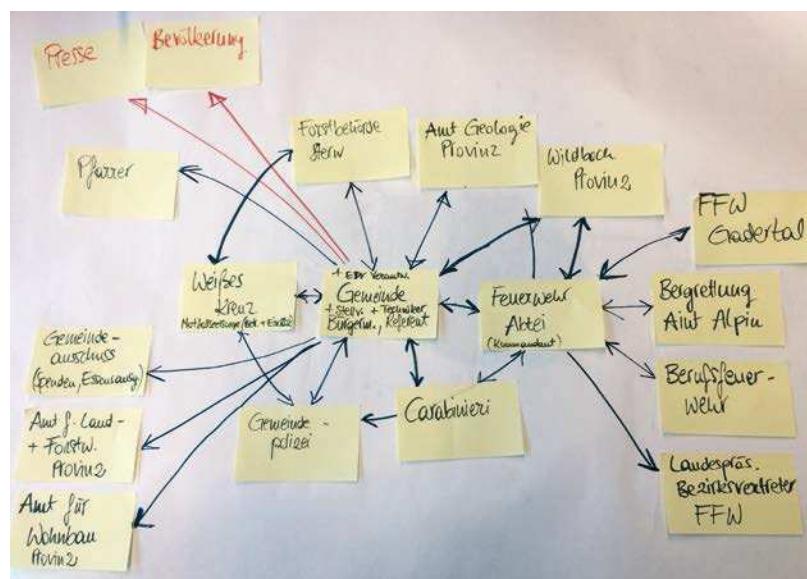
Lydia Pedoth (Eurac Research)

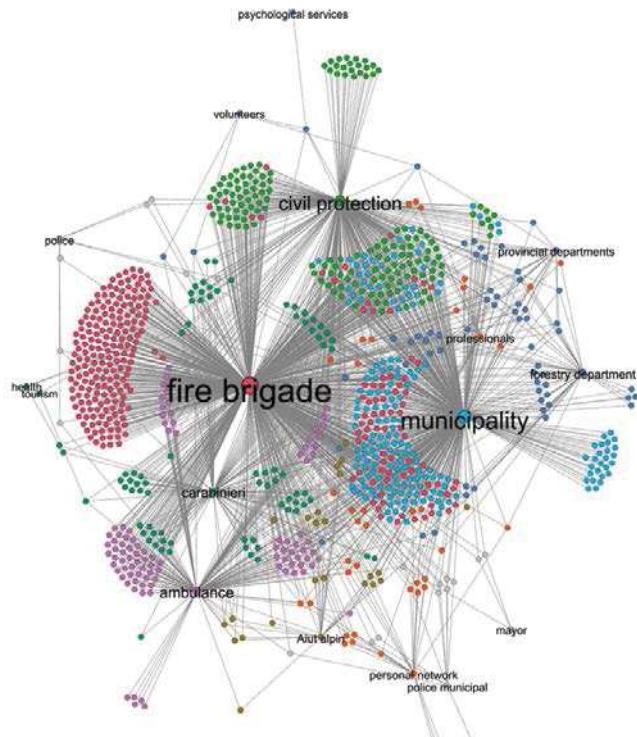
#### AVOIDING OBSTACLES

The project worked closely together with the local authorities and actors. It was also important to emphasise how the community can directly benefit from the project. This led to a high level of participation and interest in the project on site. In addition, experts were directly addressed for interviews.

It was also helpful to create specific references to local circumstances and use easily accessible language in communication (e.g. avoiding complex, easily misunderstood concepts such as resilience).

*Graphic establishment of the social networks of local and regional actors in the project*





## OUTLOOK

The follow-up project initiated by the province of Bozen, Risk Communication Strategy (RiCoSt) running from January 2018 to October 2020 is taking place in eight other communities and takes up the findings of the case study “Diverse natural hazards in South Tyrol”. The aim of the project is to improve communication with the population with regard to natural hazards in the communities, based on previous findings.

*The result of the social network analysis as a basis for further discussions, © Pedoth et al, 2018*

Pedoth L., Taylor R., Kofler C., Stawinoga A., Forrester J., Matin N., and Schneiderbauer P. (2018): The role of risk perception and community networks in preparing for and responding to landslides: a Dolomite case study. In *Framing Community Disaster Resilience: resources, capacities, learning and action*. First Edition. Edited by Hugh Deeming, Maureen Fordham, Christian Kuhlicke, Lydia Pedoth, Stefan Schneiderbauer, and Cheney Shreve. Published 2018 by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

## Overview

- ▶ **FORMAT:** Survey in the community, expert interviews and social network analysis with the population or key actors
- ▶ **AIM:** local relationships and processes should be analysed and evaluated with regard to natural risks
- ▶ **PERIOD OF EMBRACE PROJECT:** 01/10/2011 to 30/09/2015, finished
- ▶ **PLACE:** Badia (project context), Bozen, South Tyrol, Italy

- ▶ **PROJECT PARTNERS:** University of Northumbria (Head of emBRACE project) with a total of 11 partners from six countries, Eurac Research and Stockholm Environment Institute (Badia case study)
- ▶ **CONTACT PERSON:** Lydia Pedoth, Eurac Research
- ▶ **MORE INFORMATION:** [www.embrace-eu.org](http://www.embrace-eu.org)



## SLOVENIA

### Long-Term Climate Strategy Slovenia

### Framework development and drafting process

#### AIM AND DESCRIPTION

The aim of the project was to establish a coordinated “long-term climate strategy” for Slovenia. In the first phase of the process, available strategy papers in particular and other relevant publications were analysed. In the second phase, participating actors determined the depth, scope and requirements of the strategy together.

The total of eleven workshops with representatives of the respective sectors were particularly important here. In the first part, these similarly structured workshops covered: a key note, the execution of a SWOT analysis and the definition of a common vision. The second part of the workshops included: a brainstorming session about possible measures to achieve the defined vision, a moderated discussion and the prioritisation of the previously identified measures.

Smaller groups then discussed responsibilities, potential costs and sources of funding as well as an evaluation of the measures following the strategic environmental audit. In addition, experts provided an overview of the energy and climate scenarios of Slovenia, influenced by possible trends in the strategy development.

## Worthy of imitation

- ▶ Procedure:  
Definition of a COMMON VISION
- ▶ INTERDISCIPLINARITY: Participation of various sectors from the very beginning

### SUCCESS FACTORS

It was helpful for the success of the process of setting up the framework and drafting the climate strategy to fully integrate the important stakeholders from the various sectors and to orient the workshops around sectors. The realistic schedule was a key factor that the large number of workshops could be carried out in a relatively short period of time. The developed solutions and ideas were coordinated jointly and deter-

mined in writing, so that it was possible to make use of them at a later date and to allow for the process to be transparent.

### EFFICIENCY

The format permits various sectors to participate in a relatively short period of time and supports the common future implementation of the visions



### IMPLEMENTATION FOCUS

Establishing concrete measures coordinated around visions for various sectors which significantly codetermine the future long-term climate strategy



*“I think that the overall process of the workshops was innovative, because first of all a vision for each sector was defined, and only then did we discuss which specific measures are necessary to implement this vision.”*

Barbara Simonič (Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning in Slovenia)

#### AVOIDING OBSTACLES

The successful implementation of the long-term climate strategy in Slovenia in future requires the support of all relevant actors in order to avoid obstacles. Advantages can be proven for potential stakeholders doubting the relevance of the strategy development (e.g. industry representatives) in order to incite interest. Different aspirations and conflicts throughout the process are usually not rare.

In Slovenia, focussed moderation solved these problems. In addition, some target groups (e.g. industry representatives) were not interested in participating. Here, it should be emphasised which specific advantages the actors have if they participate in the development of the strategy.

#### OUTLOOK

The process can easily be transferred to other countries having the plan to start developing a strategy for adapting to climate change. Carrying out similar workshops in another region or country, the relevant sectors may be different and the respective actors must be determined anew.





*Impressions from one of the 11 workshops to establish a “long-term climate strategy” for Slovenia*

## Overview

- ▶ **FORMAT:** A series of workshops split into sectors with a common definition of vision, SWOT analysis and the establishment of measures
- ▶ **AIM:** national climate strategy development and the inclusion of as many sector representatives as possible
- ▶ **PERIOD:** April 2010 until April 2012, completed (framework and design process, 2 public events),  
ongoing (development of the long-term climate strategy in harmony with the Paris Agreement)
- ▶ **PLACE:** Ljubljana (event location), Slovenia (project context)
- ▶ **CONTACT PERSON:** Barbara Simonič, Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning in Slovenia
- ▶ **MORE INFORMATION:** [www.mop.gov.si](http://www.mop.gov.si)



## SLOVENIA LIFE ViVaCCAdapt

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### The implementation of climate change adaptation measures in Vipava Valley, Slovenia

#### AIM AND DESCRIPTION

The project LIFE ViVaCCAdapt is devoted to two specific measures for climate change adaptation in agriculture: effective irrigation and planting to create wind protection against soil erosion. The irrigation strategies in farming are scientifically supported and analysed – for example using soil moisture measurements – in order to develop suggestions for improvement.

For effective wind protection against soil erosion, hedges are planted at a length of at least five metres on or in direct proximity to the cultivated surface. All agricultural operations in the region were invited to take part in the project.

In the first test phase with selected actors from agriculture, possible difficulties and possibilities of improving the adaptation measures in the implementation were discussed. The local population is informed about the project and invited to provide feedback.

## Worthy of imitation

- THE CONCRETE IMPLEMENTATION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT of adaptation measures together

with agriculture: more efficient irrigation and wind protection in planting

### SUCCESS FACTORS

The binding agreement to participate in the project by the farmers ensures planning security and commitment on both sides as well as ensuring the actual application and use of the distributed measurement instruments. In addition, contacts to local stakeholders help when addressing the farmers and resolving conflicts within the project. Effective is the scientific support during evaluation and communication of the soil moisture measurement data to the farmers.

In addition, there is a high level of interest in the project as the farmers can directly profit from the measures in the short term (effective irrigation) and in the long term (planting wind protection).



*Plantings by the participating agricultural stakeholders as a measure against soil erosion*

### OBJECTIVITY

impartial information on the project and extensive support, in particular from science during the test phase



### IMPLEMENTATION FOCUS

specific agricultural adaptation measures are first tested with a group of farmers and then implemented on a broader scale



*“We included farmers from the very beginning of the project because they are the target group and the crucial factor for success.”*

Patricija Štor (ROD Development Agency)

#### AVOIDING OBSTACLES

Within the project, there is direct cooperation with local authorities which makes it easier to contact and work with the farmers. In addition, the direct advantage for the farmers is emphasised. Yet the measure of planting a wind protection system was frequently criticised, as a farming area was required, which can otherwise be cultivated. Addressing stakeholders through local points of contact and authorities helps to resolve conflicts.

A few farmers were not able to participate in the second workshop due to changing weather conditions and the shift in harvest time that this caused. With the aid of flexible schedules, a high level of participation was achieved in the workshops. The test phase on effective irrigation makes it possible to adapt and improve handling and energy-intensive data transfer of the measurement instruments during the project.

*The team measures the soil moisture on the agricultural areas – the analysis results were then communicated back to the farmers*



## Overview

- ▶ **FORMAT:** Test phase and implementation of two concrete adaptation measures in agriculture
- ▶ **AIM:** To create better methods to irrigate the cultivated areas and prevent soil erosion through planting
- ▶ **PERIOD:** 01/07/2016 until 30/06/2021, ongoing
- ▶ **PLACE:** Vipava Valley (project context), Slovenia
- ▶ **CONTACT PERSON:** Patricija Štor, ROD Development Agency
- ▶ **MORE INFORMATION:** [www.life-vivaccadapt.si/en](http://www.life-vivaccadapt.si/en)

## OUTLOOK

There are plans for a further LIFE project on climate change adaptation with the project idea of using waste water for irrigation.



*The measurement instrument for soil moisture as an aid for collecting data*

## Checklists for Successful Participation

The following lists collates the experiences from the presented examples, supplemented with recommendations from the scientific literature on the participation of actors. It should serve as a checklist to plan participation formats in a structured manner,

implement these successfully and – especially because this part is often lacking – carry out better follow-up work so that the participants will also cooperate eagerly in the future.

123

PREPARATION		
Steps	Key questions	Done
Defining a specific topic which should be worked on in the format; setting aims; it also makes sense to check usefulness of the aims yourself	Which aims should be achieved with the format? What is outside of the aims and cannot be achieved in the format? (Limitations of the format) Is the topic important to / pressing for the target groups?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Incorporating existing knowledge and previous processes into the preparation work	Have there been similar formats in the past which can be built upon? Which actors / networks can contribute experience? What other sources of information can be used? (For example, local climate change management, environmental groups, scientific articles and project reports)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Determine target groups, analyse target groups	Who should the format address? What are the interests of the target groups? How can they be motivated to take part? What added value do they gain from the format? How and through what channels can target groups best be reached?	<input type="checkbox"/>

PREPARATION		
Steps	Key questions	Done
Developing the event concept	What type of participation is expedient (distribution of information, consultation, joint establishment of knowledge and solutions, joint strategy development)? Should the format take place once or form a series? What methods are used? Do the methods and participants go together?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ensuring a professional process	Can professional event management and moderation be used to execute the project? Is the plan set down in a structured manner, a detailed process plan created, and are responsibilities allocated? Are sufficient means available for executing and following up on the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Including target groups in the planning phase	How can the target groups be involved in determining the aims and format? Which dialogue instruments are known to and popular among the target groups? Have individual participant contributions been coordinated in advance? Does the plan allow adequate time for exchange and discussion?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reducing participation barriers	Which schedule conflicts and time limitations exist among the participants (parallel events with the same target groups, holiday dates ...)? Can travel costs be provided where necessary?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Developing the communication concept	When do target groups and the public have to be informed about the format? (also think of political decision-makers / representatives) Are there deadlines for communication to be observed, for example announcements which must be made for mandatory participation processes? Which channels are suitable for this (e.g. media, email, personal contact)? Which other initiatives, projects, processes should be contacted in advance?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Providing the suitable setting for the event	For face-to-face events: Is the event location suitable (sufficient space, suitable atmosphere)? Does the programme leave adequate time for personal exchange, e.g. during coffee breaks?	<input type="checkbox"/>

# 123

REALIZATION		
Steps	Key questions	Done
Ensuring invitation management	Were all participants informed and invited at an early stage? Can trusted networking providers distribute the invitations? Does it make sense to communicate the format via newsletter and the media?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Communicating the aim of the format clearly and managing expectations	Do all participants know the aims and contents of the format? Is it clear which aims the format can achieve and which it cannot? Do participants know what their participation options are? Has the added value been communicated to participants?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Establishing the rules of cooperation and ensuring they are adhered to	Are there clear agreements about what rights and obligations all participants have? How are decisions made (majority, consensus principle)? How is respectful and trustful cooperation guaranteed?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supporting exchange and learning	Does the format support direct, personal communication (e.g. in small groups or common practice exercises)? Are topics discussed and worked on together (e.g. in world cafés)?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Communicating roles to all participants	Is it clear to all participants who the organisers, moderators, participating groups are? Who is represented by whom?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Presenting scientifically proven facts in a well-prepared manner	Is all necessary information communicated for the format? Has the information been prepared accordingly and is it presented in a suitable form (e.g. presentation by external experts, interviews, panel discussions, excursions, exhibits)? Does the content meet the demands of the participants?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Being flexible towards new input during the format	Can new participant impulses be included, for example, with new topics for discussion or the development of new measures?	<input type="checkbox"/>

REALIZATION		
Steps	Key questions	Done
Identifying and accepting differences in attitude and opinion	Is there adequate room for discussions? Can contrasting opinions be expressed and included? Are different points of view represented, for example, during panel discussions?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Being sensitive to the characteristics of climate change and adaptation	Are complex situations explained in a clear and adequate manner? Are uncertainties communicated (e.g. in connection with models and climate projections)? Is there sufficient room for follow-up questions and explanations of concepts?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Using emotionally attractive elements, if possible	Is there room for personal stories and explanations? Can special local events and developments related to climate change be taken into account (e.g. extreme events in the past)?	<input type="checkbox"/>

# 123

FOLLOW-UP		
Steps	Key questions	Done
Creating event documentation and making this available to the participants	How is the process of the format documented? How are central findings and discussion topics established? Are there opportunities for photo or video documentation? Are the process and findings prepared accordingly and sent to the participants in a timely manner?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluating the event in terms of the pursued goals and allowing participants to judge this	Does the schedule of the format include a short reflection at the end? Can feedback forms be filled in and evaluated scientifically? Are there further opportunities of how participants can give feedback (scoring, email feedback, feedback via social media)?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Communicating the added value of the format for the participants: Communicating findings, maintaining contact with the participants and informing them about the use of the findings	Which concrete solutions and products does the format provide (for example, a common model, testing specific measures, new partnerships)? How can the findings be communicated to the participants? Is it communicated how findings are reused? Is there regular information about further stages in the process?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strengthening exchange, for example, with subsequent formats or by building up communication structures	Do participants have the option of remaining in an exchange with one another, for example using mailing lists, online forums, social media? What are the options for follow-up events? Can work groups or similar forms of cooperation arise from the format?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Observing and evaluating together with the target groups which medium and long term effects the format has	Are the findings of the formats evaluated in terms of their implementation? Is it investigated at regular intervals what impact the format has (for example, implementing a model, strengthening the tested measures, new efficient committees)? What do the participants think of the medium and long term success of the format?	<input type="checkbox"/>

More information about adapting to climate change in the Alpine countries

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### AUSTRIA

#### [www.klimawandelanpassung.at](http://www.klimawandelanpassung.at)

National information portal about adapting to climate change in Austria; Information about climate change, adaptation policy, adaptation practice, research as well as advice, tools and support offers for local communities, states and sectors

#### [www.bmnt.gv.at/umwelt/klimaschutz/klimapolitik\\_national/anpassungsstrategie.html](http://www.bmnt.gv.at/umwelt/klimaschutz/klimapolitik_national/anpassungsstrategie.html)

National climate adaptation strategy (NAS) for Austria; Information and documents from the Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism (BMNT) on the NAS process

#### [www.ccca.ac.at](http://www.ccca.ac.at)

“Climate Change Centre Austria” – Website of the network for climate research in Austria

### SWITZERLAND

#### [www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/de/home/themen/klima/fachinformationen/anpassung-an-den-klimawandel.html](http://www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/de/home/themen/klima/fachinformationen/anpassung-an-den-klimawandel.html)

Information from the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment on adapting to climate change with information on the Federal Council's adaptation strategy, on adaptation in the cantons and sectors and on the pilot programme “Adapting to Climate Change”

#### [www.nccs.admin.ch/nccs/de/home.html](http://www.nccs.admin.ch/nccs/de/home.html)

Website of the National Centre for Climate Services (NCCS). As a national coordination and innovation body and knowledge hub, the NCCS supports climate-compatible decision-making to minimise risks, maximise opportunities and optimise costs.

#### [https://naturwissenschaften.ch/topics/climate/climate\\_change\\_and\\_switzerland](https://naturwissenschaften.ch/topics/climate/climate_change_and_switzerland)

The climate portal from ProClim provides an overview of the current state of knowledge in the areas of climate and global change and lists relevant professional events and publications.

### GERMANY

#### [www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/klima-energie/klimafolgen-anpassung/anpassung-auf-kommunaler-ebene](http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/klima-energie/klimafolgen-anpassung/anpassung-auf-kommunaler-ebene)

Information from the German Environment Agency on adapting to climate change on a community level including an overview of tools to support adaptation processes

#### [www.klimastadtraum.de](http://www.klimastadtraum.de)

Information portal of the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR) on research findings and practice projects on climate-adapted urban and regional development

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### FRANCE

#### [www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/observatoire-national-sur-effets-du-rechauffement-climatique-onerc](http://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/observatoire-national-sur-effets-du-rechauffement-climatique-onerc)

Climate adaptation portal of the National Observatory for the Effects of Global Warning (ONERC)

#### <http://wiklimat.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/index.php/Wiklimat:Accueil>

National information platform on climate change adaptation "Wiklimat"

#### <http://www.meteofrance.fr/climat-passe-et-futur/climathd>

Website of the French weather service Météo-France with information on climate change effects in the past, present and future

### ITALY

#### [www.minambiente.it/pagina/adattamento-ai-cambiamenti-climatici-0](http://www.minambiente.it/pagina/adattamento-ai-cambiamenti-climatici-0)

Information from the Ministry for Environment, Agriculture and Marine Protection on the national climate protection and adaptation strategy, national action plan and links to relevant documents

#### [www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/temi/cambiamenti-climatici](http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/temi/cambiamenti-climatici)

Website of the national authority for environmental protection and research (ISPRA) with information on climate change

#### [www.sisclima.it](http://www.sisclima.it)

Website of the Italian Climate Change Society (SISC) – platform for interdisciplinary exchange and research on topics relevant to climate change

### SLOVENIA

#### [www.mop.gov.si/si/delovna\\_področja/podnebne\\_spremembe/prilagajanje\\_podnebnim\\_spremembam](http://www.mop.gov.si/si/delovna_področja/podnebne_spremembe/prilagajanje_podnebnim_spremembam)

Website of the Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning for climate change adaptation with information on the national adaptation strategy, climate scenarios, risk evaluations, activities from the adaptation task group

#### <http://meteo.ars.si/met/sl/climate/change/>

Website of the Slovenian Environmental Authority on climate change with data and information on climate change effects

#### <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/countries-regions/countries/slovenia>

Slovenian country information on the ClimateADAPT website from the European Environment Agency (EEA)

### TRANSNATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES

#### [www.capa-eusalp.eu](http://www.capa-eusalp.eu)

Transnational platform on adapting to climate change in the Alpine region

#### [www.alpconv.org/de/convention/default.aspx](http://www.alpconv.org/de/convention/default.aspx)

The Alpine Convention is an international agreement for a sustainable development and the protection of the Alps

#### <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu>

Website from the European Environment Agency (EEA) for adaptation to climate change



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Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
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REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA  
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