



May 10th, 2022

10:00AM-11:30PM CET

Minutes of WP4 regular meeting - from D1.1. to D4.1 & transformational adaptation strategy

Organized by Nina Graveline

Writing: Héctor González & Nina Graveline

Meeting Agenda

1. Welcome word
2. Scope of the meeting: from D1.1 to D.4.1 “guidance document”
3. Presentation of the EU adaptation strategy & adaptation mission
4. Summarising D1.1 “The Talanoa Water Dialogue”
5. Q& A session
6. Guided discussion on keys steps & enablers for transformation
7. Roundtable with the labs – (5 min each lab): where they stand, open questions
8. Wrap up

Meeting Attendants (19)

C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco (USAL), Ramiro Parrado (CMCC), Héctor González-López (USAL), Laura Gil-García (USAL), Francesco Sapino (USAL), Gabriele Standardi (CMCC), Nina Graveline (INRAE), Paolo Mazzoli (GECO), Issam Nouri (INAT), Mohamed Fethi Ben Hamouda (INAT), Ángel Sánchez (USAL), Hadi Jaafar (AUB), Roya Mourad (AUB), Abdrabbo Shehata (GPAI), Juliette Le Gallo (INRAE), Jaroslav Mysiak (GECO), Samir Sahal.

1. Welcome word

C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco start the meeting with a welcome word and a briefly introduction to the meeting main topic.

Nina Graveline presents the scheduled agenda for the meeting, highlighting the contribution of Jaroslav Mysiak (presentation of the EU adaptation strategy and

adaptation mission) and Gabriele Standardi (summarise of D1.1 “Talanoa Water Dialogue) in this meeting.

2. Scope of the meeting: from D1.1 to D.4.1 “guidance document”

Nina Graveline presents the outline of the report and suggest to the rest of the water labs read it in detail the coming days and to add their contributions to the report.

In the “guidance document” (Task T4.1) the ambition is to guide, oversee and facilitate the implementation of TALANOA-WATER ecosystem of innovation in the water labs. The main objective here is to put in the center this iterative coordination process which has to happen by a common main guidance but needs to be fitted as well to the particular case of the different basins.

After the main topic of the report is highlighted, the outline is shown as follow:

- Introduction
- Preparation
- Design a stakeholder engagement protocol: the stakeholder platform
- Practical steps and tools
- Step 1. Getting started
- Step 2. Defining strategies and scenarios to explore
- Step 3. Co-Assessment phase
- Step 4. Implementation phase
- Conclusion and perspectives
- References

Then the system of innovation approach in Talanoa is presented. This approach serves to the transformational ambition of the project making visible different mechanisms on which could build to understand and activate transformative adaptation. This would help on describing and analysing the system of actors and identification which one of them have specific roles in terms of innovation/adaptation.... To do this, the (eco)system innovation provide, not only the knowledge of a certain activity within a sector, but also the relation and opportunities that appear when we are doing intersectoral work opportunity exploration. In the system of innovation approche this distinction is used to classify actors i) Economic agents (e.g. farmers, industry, drinking water uses, etc); ii) Bridging Institutions (e.g. Technical institutes, consulting); iii) Research an education and; iv) Administration and municipalities. On the other hand, to develop the innovation process the following main steps have been highlighted: i) Identification of the problem (state of the art); ii) Design and exploting choices; iii) Decision including ex-ante assessment and iv) Monitoring including ex-post assessment.

Q&A in this section:

- Issam Nouri asks for a clarified definition of what the Stakeholder Platform is. As a reply both Nina Graveline and C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco agrees on the definition

of “it’s a group of people that are concerned with the issue of water management and that we will engage in our work for working together (regularly) in workshops, meeting etc. ”

- Hadi Jaafar highlights that the stakeholder meeting could be a good tool to know, not only the way the research could help to the decision makers but what these practitioners in the decision-making think about what we do.
- C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco adds that we are supposed to create an empathic way with the stakeholders and develop a relationship with them and cope with the real and conflictive situations they are carrying out.
- Nina : the stakeholder platform or engagement protocol (series of meetings, workshops and interactions) should be seen as importantly as the modeling. Both disposals are to exchange information to improve their understanding of the system.

3. Presentation of the EU adaptation strategy & adaptation mission

Jaroslav Mysiak remarks the main concepts to be known as a translation of what Nina Graveline has presented previously. We are still scientist, and we work with policy makers, we want to deliver the knowledge and we are employing transformative processes in order to analyse them and learn from them rather than substituting public policies.

Jaroslav Mysiak reviews the evolution of the adaptation strategies in EU since 2013, where was created the first consistent framework for policy action on adaptation as a part of several initiatives. The conclusion of this research process is that we need to be more transformative, and make adaptation strategies faster and smarter, which are the main pillars of the new adaptation strategies. But adaptation strategy also means innovation. From the European Horizon 2020 it has been developed a roadmap as a guidance of how to achieve the goals of make good adaptation strategies.

Q&A in this section:

- C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco remarks that at some point in the following years of Talanoa we need to come up with this inspiration laboratories (replications of our approach elsewhere), not in all the countries but in some of the countries.

4. Summarising D1.1 “The Talanoa Water Dialogue”

Gabrielle Standardi presents the updated situation of the deliverable D1.1 of Talanoa Water Dialogue, with the focus on the general principles that will be implemented to success the engagement process. To do so, we will apply the concepts of trust, empath, dialogue and knowledge sharing in the co-generation process of the project in order to foster a useful stakeholder engagement. This application will be made through the

process of: i) co-designing of credible climate change and socioeconomic scenarios; ii) co-designing transformational adaptation strategies; iii) co-development of models (including stakeholders and river basin authorities); iv) co-evaluation of adaptation strategies; v) joint elaboration of robust strategy and; vi) fostering science-policy partnership in the deployment of selected strategies.

Then the different stakeholder platforms have been presented with their leader and rapporteur, being this last one in charge of collect the inputs of the stakeholders and communicate it to the leader, which works as a link between the scientist and stakeholders.

Next, the principles that are needed to be implemented are shown. These principles are based on the literature review:

1. Process orientated

- Co-generation is as important as the resultant product
- Establishing a common point of view and discussion of a Roadmap at the first stakeholder workshop.

2. Objective and outcome led, with clearly identified roles

- Shared objectives must be clear.
- Roles and responsibilities of all participants are mutually understood and agreed upon.
- A centralised coordination mechanism can be helpful to implement the co-generation process.

3. Ensuring Representative Stakeholders are involved

- It is needed to identify relevant users of the project output and to develop understanding about the political and organizational context in which they are operating.
- One should involve stakeholders and decision makers from the start which make possible to find priorities for research.

4. User and Decision orientated

- It is essential for researchers to start projects with an open discussion with all relevant users on data and information needs
- A better understanding of users' decision contexts can critically influence the ability of producers to meet users' expectations

5. Joint product orientated

- it is important to identify a set of concrete products (such as a roadmap, a scenario analysis, a development plan, a pilot case study, or a modelling exercise) which can be jointly worked at and co-produced.

6. Gaming

Methods usually adopted to engage communities:

- Storytelling refers to the collective scrutiny of climate and policy scenarios using expert knowledge.

- Serious gaming includes a wide range of methods, practices, and theories such as simulations, virtual reality, experimental learning, case studies or modelling. The common denominator is the existence of a scenario simulator which can be manipulated by players.
- Scenathons focus on the negotiation process and aim to simulate negotiations among different parties using model-informed plausible futures.

7. Iterative

- Co-generation should be seen as an ongoing-collaborative process.
- Co-generation involves several actors working together for the first time in many cases, and it is likely to be based on trial-and-improvement. It is therefore important to include a learning mechanism to identify successes and challenges, and to implement correction if necessary.

8. Inclusivity

- Consideration of inclusivity and creativity, not just efficiency and effectiveness.
- Acknowledgment of the different culture and value systems.

9. Trust

- Trust across different stakeholders and between stakeholders and researchers will be important to resolve contrasting views. Participants will share stories, build empathy, and make wise decisions for the collective good.

10. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

- Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) ensures a good project development and help the identification of good practices which will be useful even beyond the lifetime of the project.
- Space should be allowed for making – and learning from – mistakes.

5. Q&A session

- Paolo Mazzoli suggests that once the champions team is set up, try to follow the suggested pathway in the guidance document and try together with the champions team to figure out workshop structure that follows this guidance. To do so, Paolo Mazzoli encourage to nominate the champions from each water lab by early June. Referring to this question C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco agrees with the idea of configuring together the workshop structure. In addition, Nina Graveline comments that is very important to involve people from the labs like a co-group (e.g. 3-4 key stakeholders) in the way we are designing our workshops.
- Issam Nouiri considers no realistic the Workshop 1 programming due it's very difficult to identify the different problems and co-design scenarios, talk about the modeling in just one workshop, so he suggests adjusting the guidance document. To this, Nina Graveline confirm that this has already been said

and already expressed in del 4.1 and comments that Workshop 1 needs to be split in two events at least, even get two parallel workshops.

- In addition, Issam Nouri comments the way it could be made in Tunisia the workshop with an animator facilitating the discussion with actors to construct the different strategies and scenarios in the region, where would take place different representative people from the different sector affected by climate change (e.g. fresh water, industry, society, etc.). C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco and Nina Graveline think that is better to separate the strategies from the scenarios in workshops.

It is agreed to continue with the roundtable on where the labs stand in the next meeting on 7th June.