



score

D9.9-SCORE First International Workshop

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym / Abbreviation	Meaning / Full text
CCLL	Coastal City Living Lab
OLLD	Opening Living Lab Days
MPAs	Marine Protected Areas
BIP	Blended Intensive Learning Programme
UVT	University of Timișoara
EBA	Ecosystem-Based Adaptations
LLs	Living Labs





BACKGROUND: ABOUT THE SCORE PROJECT

SCORE is a four-year EU-funded project aiming to increase climate resilience in European coastal cities.

The intensification of extreme weather events, coastal erosion and sea-level rise are major challenges to be urgently addressed by European coastal cities. The science behind these disruptive phenomena is complex, and advancing climate resilience requires progress in data acquisition, forecasting, and understanding of the potential risks and impacts for real-scenario interventions. The Ecosystem-Based Approach (EBA) supported by smart technologies has potential to increase climate resilience of European coastal cities; however, it is not yet adequately understood and coordinated at European level.

SCORE outlines a co-creation strategy, developed via a network of 10 Coastal City Living Labs (CCLs), to rapidly, equitably and sustainably enhance coastal city climate resilience through EBAs and sophisticated digital technologies.

The 10 coastal city living labs involved in the project are: Sligo and Dublin, Ireland; Barcelona/Vilanova i la Geltrú, Benidorm and Basque Country, Spain; Oeiras, Portugal; Massa, Italy; Piran, Slovenia; Gdansk, Poland; Samsun, Turkey.

SCORE will establish an integrated coastal zone management framework for strengthening *EBA* and smart coastal city policies, creating European leadership in coastal city climate change adaptation in line with The Paris Agreement. It will provide innovative platforms to empower stakeholders' deployment of EBAs to increase climate resilience, business opportunities and financial sustainability of coastal cities.

The SCORE interdisciplinary team consists of 28 world-leading organizations from academia, local authorities, RPOs, and SMEs encompassing a wide range of skills including environmental science and policy, climate modelling, citizen and social science, data management, coastal management and engineering, security and technological aspects of smart sensing research.





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document is a deliverable of the SCORE project, funded under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101003534. The aim of this document is to present the organization and the results of the 1st SCORE International Workshop.

The SCORE project recognized the significant anticipation surrounding the Opening Living Lab Days (OLLDs), which annually convenes living lab enthusiasts, public officials, corporate leaders, entrepreneurs, academics, and innovators from around the world. In alignment with the goal of promoting positive societal change, OLLDs 2023 centered on exploring the potential of living labs as a powerful catalyst for positive transformation. Building on this synergy, the 1st SCORE International Workshop seamlessly integrated itself under the activities of WP9, taking place on September 22, 2023, during the second day of OLLDs.

A SCORE exhibition booth showcased innovative solutions and fostered networking opportunities with other Living Labs, EU projects and initiatives. The booth contributed to promoting the SCORE international workshop among the participants in the OLLD event who came to meet project representatives to learn more about the project.

All in all, the SCORE participation in OLLD was a success, with several new contacts established, flyers distributed, and 32 people attending the SCORE international workshop.

As a first concrete outcome of this event, the 10 Living Labs, presenting their case studies during the SCORE international workshop, drafted a joint policy brief gathering a series of recommendations coming from their local experience, that is ready to be publicly disseminated and shared with relevant stakeholders and decision-makers. In addition to this event, SCORE engaged participants through a wide range of activities during the OLLD:

- SCORE workshop on “Changing the game of innovation: boosting co-creation enablers towards a Living Lab transition” [22 September; 14:00 – 15:30]
- Presentation of a research progress paper on “Towards a methodology for monitoring and evaluating living labs: Insights from the early stages within the SCORE Project” by SCORE partner Elena Marie Enseñado [22 September, 15:45 – 17:15]
- Panel discussion on “Race to Zero Emissions and Pollution: Projects, Practices, and Recommendations” with SCORE Coordinator Salem Gharbia [22 September; 15:45 – 17:15]
- Poster on “Lessons learned in the establishment of 10 Coastal City Living Labs within a H2020 framework” in the Poster session [Available during the whole event]

LINKS WITH OTHER PROJECT ACTIVITIES

This deliverable is part of the Work Package 9 (WP9) which is a transversal work package integrating the results of all the WPs for the dissemination, communication, and exploitation process: it will ensure that the outputs and learnings arising from all the activities of the project are visible to a wider audience, can be learned from and implemented on a European scale.

This deliverable is directly linked to the activities carried out within WP2 (Coastal City Living Labs Design, Implementation, and Evaluation), which has the objective of facilitating knowledge production and exchange between and among the CCLs. In fact, the SCORE international workshop organized at OLLD 2023 aimed to provide a platform for Living Labs to share their experiences and discuss the challenges and successes of projects related to climate change, environment, and ocean literacy.

Being one of the outcomes of this event, the joint production of a policy brief by the 10 selected case studies presented, can be seen as a link with SCORE's WP7 and in particular with task 7.5, whose objective is to produce policy recommendations to assist decision making in climate change adaptation at the local, national and EU level.





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1. INTRODUCTION

The international workshop “Lessons learned from the Living Labs established to tackle Climate Change and Ocean Literacy” was organised as a side event of the Open Living Lab Days (OLLD¹) taking place in September 2023 in Barcelona (Spain). This event was considered an opportunity for the SCORE Living Labs to gain visibility at the European level, to engage with citizens and stakeholders involved in Living Labs around Europe, and to foster feedback from the community on the project developments (including the set-up and performances of the CCLLs from Living Lab perspective. OLLD is the flagship annual event organized by the European Network of Living Labs (ENoLL). This event brings together living lab participants such as public officials, corporate leaders, entrepreneurs, academics, and innovators from around the world, offering them a unique platform for networking, exchanging best practices, and collaborating on cutting-edge projects and for reflecting on the latest trends and how to shape the future.

The theme of this year was “Living Labs for an Era of Transitions: How Human-Centric Innovation is Changing Our Lives”, exploring how Living Labs can be a powerful mechanism for driving positive change in society. The discussions focussed on the pivotal role that human-centric innovation plays in shaping our lives, and how Living Labs can be effectively deployed to achieve this goal. The conference delved into five different fields (tracks): 1. Green Transition; 2. Digital Transition; 3. Social Transition; 4. Just Transition; and 5. Living Lab Transition: Methodologies and Impact. The event also included workshops, presentations, panel discussions, and other activities to help participants understand the benefits and challenges of transitioning to a new era.

The SCORE International Workshop took place in the second day of OLLD, with several presentations of different Living Labs from Spain, Ireland, Romania, Portugal, Poland, Turkey, and Norway and two panel discussions involving all presenters. The focus was on how Living Labs can contribute to the transition towards a more sustainable society, and how Living Labs can help to develop, test, and implement innovative solutions (or by applying digital platforms) to tackle climate change and ocean literacy by involving citizens and stakeholders in the co-creation process. It also discussed how living labs can contribute to the development of a new paradigm of innovation that is more human-centred, democratic, and sustainable.

The objective was to share Living Labs experiences from the SCORE project and beyond and to discuss the challenges and successes of these projects in relation to climate change, environment, and ocean literacy. The event was also an opportunity for presenting the project's approach, disseminating intermediary results, engaging with relevant stakeholders, learning exchange, and informing about the expected achievements.

2. SETTING AND AGENDA

The first SCORE international workshop aimed to provide a platform for Living Labs to share their experiences and discuss the challenges and successes of projects related to climate change, environment, and ocean literacy.

The objective was not only to present experiences from the SCORE CCLLs but also to showcase the experiences from other successful implemented Living Labs that have enhanced their local communities, as a means to exchange knowledge and best practices and learn from each other. At this scope, we opened a call for case studies in June 2023, with a deadline for submissions on July 31, 2023. 10 projects were selected to be presented during the SCORE

¹ [About OpenLivingLab Days 2023 - Open Living Lab Days](#)





workshop. The workshop was divided into 2 sessions: one on Living Lab experiences and innovations to tackle climate change, and one on stakeholder engagement and social initiatives. Each session was followed by a panel discussion with all presenters, with the opportunity for the audience to ask questions and share their own experience. The overview of the agenda is presented in Table 1, while each session is summarised in more details below.

Table 1: SCORE international workshop agenda	
LL Experiences and Innovations to Tackle Climate Change	
09:00 – 09:10	Welcome and Introduction: Scaling up Climate Adaptation in Coastal Cities (Salem Gharbia, ATU Sligo, CCLL Ireland)
09:10 – 09:20	Experiences from a 5-year long collaboration among marine scientists and small-scale fishers in the Cap de Creus Marine Protected Area (Janire Salazar, ICM-CSIC & UAB)
09:20 – 09:30	Measures for adaptation to climate change in Benidorm CCLL (David Carbonell Pastor, University of Alicante)
09:30 – 09:40	Innovation & Entrepreneurship in the European Blue Economy (Sebastian Aurelian Stefaniga, West University of Timisoara)
09:40 – 09:50	Empowering a Coastal Community in Portugal: Lessons Learned from Oeiras CCLL’s Journey in Climate Resilience and Ocean Literacy (Tânia Ranhel Marques, Município de Oeiras)
09:50 – 10:00	Sligo CCLL’s Policy Brief (Roisin Curran, Sligo Country Council)
10:00 – 10:30	Panel discussion: Living Lab experiences and Innovations to tackle climate change
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break & Networking session
Stakeholder Engagement and Social Initiatives	
11:00 – 11:10	Creation an open information hub to increase Gdańsk’s resilience to climate change caused by heavy rainfall events and sea-level rise (Katarzyna Barańczuk, University of Gdansk)
11:10 – 11:20	A Coastal City Living Lab on the Black Sea Coast; Kızılırmak Delta, Samsun, Turkey (Neslihan Beden, Samsun University)
11:20 – 11:30	Engaging small coastal communities as living labs to co-create solutions for complex challenges (Kristian Kristiansen, Traena municipality)
11:30 – 11:40	Oarsoaldea CCLL (Basque Country) (Xabier Sesma Korta, Oarsoaldea Garapen Agentzia)
11:40 – 11:50	Citizen engagement and networks: a step forward a climate resilient society in Vilanova i la Geltrú, Barcelona, Spain (Mar Riera Spiegelhalter, ENT Environment and Management)
11:50 – 12:20	Panel discussion: Stakeholder engagement and Social Initiatives
12:20 – 12:30	Closing remarks

2.1. Living Lab Experiences and Innovations to tackle climate change

This section explored how Living Labs (LLs), through co-creation processes, can help to develop, test, and implement innovative solutions to tackle climate change and ocean literacy. Living Labs from Spain, Ireland, Romania, and Portugal were involved in this section, sharing their experiences and innovations on the transition towards a more sustainable society. A summary of the key points presented by the speakers is presented below.

Scaling up Climate Adaptation in Coastal Cities: Leveraging the Power of Nature-based Solutions, Living Labs, and Sensing Networks for Resilience (Salem Gharbia, SCORE Project Coordinator)

A 2-metre rise in sea level is almost inevitable. The uncertainty is on the timing, somewhere between one century and the next two thousand years depending on polar ice sheet melting and which socio-economic pathway we follow. Exceeding 2 meters of sea-level rise will fundamentally change European coastal zones. Then, how to adapt, and how to mitigate? One of the key activities under SCORE is to design, implement, and evaluate a novel framework of CCLLS that will enable citizens and stakeholders to co-create and co-design the solutions with scientists, researchers, and engineers to make sure these are sustainable and acceptable by their respective societies. The overall aim SCORE is to design, develop, monitor and validate robust adaptation measures in coastal and low-lying areas to protect them





from increasing climate and sea level risks, including coastal flooding and erosion, to enhance their overall long-term resilience.



Figure 1: The SCORE Project Coordinator, Salem Gharbia, presenting SCORE at the introductory session of the international workshop.

Experiences from a 5-year long collaboration among marine scientists and small-scale fishers in the Cap de Creus Marine Protected Area (Janire Salazar - Institute of Marine Sciences (ICM)- Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB))

ICM-CSIC & UAB Living Lab assessed Ocean Literacy and marine conservation culture after five years (2018-2022) of collaborative work involving marine scientists and local fishers. This collaboration was part of two projects aimed at mitigating the impacts of small-scale fishing (MITICAP) and restoring gorgonian-dominated benthic ecosystems (RESCAP) to enhance maritime ecosystems' restoration.

The study serves as a valuable case study that could be replicated in other Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and their respective local contexts. Despite the success and informative results achieved, it is essential not to take Ocean Literacy for granted. Some important misunderstandings or gaps in scientific knowledge were still observed after five years of collaboration. This underscores the significance of including various perspectives in conservation efforts and ensuring the active participation of marine scientists, fishers, and anthropologists to collectively work towards common goals in marine conservation and management.

Measures for adaptation to climate change in Benidorm CCLL (David Carbonell Pastor – Benidorm CCLL)

Benidorm CCLL has been working to prevent the erosion of the coastline and the flood level, which can reach 3 m. A solution that has been proposed to be implemented is the construction of vegetated urban dunes on the edge of the promenade. This study uses sensors that allow monitoring the climatic variables studied and thus be able to make decisions that protect the coastal environment. The selected sensors must perform the following functions: monitoring of the coastline and complete management of the beach (through security cameras or video cameras), management of the profile and volume of the beach-dune system (through LiDAR devices or through flights carried





out by police drones), and, finally, data acquisition through citizen science (from low-cost sensors or their own smartphones).

Blended intensive Learning Programme “Innovation and Entrepreneurship in the European Blue Economy” (Sebastian-Aurelian Stefaniga – West University of Timisoara)

This case study discussed a successful Blended Intensive Learning Programme (BIP) organized by the West University of Timisoara (UVT) Digital and Green Living Lab. The BIP brought together academia, the public sector, the private sector, and civil society. The results underscore the need for a dedicated study program focused on the blue economy. This programme could be itinerant, offering micro-credentials from UNITA universities for each program component, and may involve specific events like summer/winter schools or dedicated BIPs. Knowledge transfer sessions could also share the BIP's progress and establish performance indicators for future BIPs. The study involved 17 students, 14 trainers, 9 partners, and resulted in the creation of water reuse awareness projects and a wastewater recycling station through an Ideathon.

Empowering a Coastal Community in Portugal (Tania Ranhel Marques – Oeiras CCLL)

The Oeiras CCLL demonstrated the transformative potential of the Living Lab approach in addressing climate change and promoting climate-related hazard literacy. Through collaborative governance model, participation in a network of coastal cities, and active community engagement, the Oeiras CCLL is expected to improve local communities' resilience and enhance their understanding of climate-related issues. Oeiras CCLL's focus on stakeholder engagement, early warning system development and climate data acquisition has led to the definition of transparent data-sharing structures, enriching local knowledge, and fostering valuable territory improvements. Some of the expected outcomes and impacts include densification of the Oeiras Sensor Network and making data available for everyone; involving and empowering citizens in co-monitoring hazards; and assessing existing Ecosystem-Based Approaches (EBAs) and evaluating their behavior during extreme events, measuring their efficiency, and their contribution to the community's well-being.

Sligo Policy Brief (Roisin Curran – Sligo CCLL)

In this session Roisin Curran presented the policy brief that was drafted within the SCORE project in September 2023 by the Sligo CCLL to provide recommendations to the Sligo City Council. The document is divided into three main categories:

- Climate Modelling and Risk Assessment: e.g., Sligo County Council should endeavor to invest in, and promote the use of, low-cost sensors as they can be pivotal in informing climate policy in Sligo County;
- Ecosystem-Based Adaptations: e.g., Sligo County Council should use the CCLL model to address various barriers in EBA implementation like lack of dialogue, limited knowledge, low attention in the planning system etc.;
- Climate Science Activities & Low-Cost Sensors: e.g., Sligo County Council should continue to support the development and implementation of the Digital Twin system.

Furthermore, the Sligo County Council is urged to involve the community in climate planning through collaborative activities within the CCLL framework. Knowledge generated should be shared with other Irish cities and projects, facilitated by the council. The results of this policy brief will inform upcoming plans and policies, including the County Development Plan, Climate Action Plan, and Biodiversity Action Plan for 2024-2030.

Panel discussion

During this session the Living Labs discussed their experiences and innovative solutions to combat climate change. The Living Lab approach has fostered various innovative processes, as shared by participants. For example, Sligo CCLL, highlighted the innovative nature of policy briefs, with communities and stakeholders





actively providing input even before the draft's completion; UVT Digital and Green Living Lab introduced catalogues tailored to different stakeholders, reaching out to interested parties. All the panel speakers emphasized the involvement of users in sensor selection and the importance of engaging stakeholders from the outset, establishing a shared vision, and collaboratively identifying solutions. Participants also discussed about examples of digital interventions that have been used and how they will be managed by users: Various digital interventions, such as the development of open data and meteorological stations were done by Oeiras CCLL, which involved the use of iPads to choose sensor locations; Sligo's approach involves close collaboration between the community and academia, so that they feel validated as their observations on erosion are substantiated through data and modeling; The UVT Digital and Green Living Lab initiative aimed to train citizens and partners as specialists in various fields to empower users to actively manage and participate in diverse digital interventions; Oarsoaldea CCLLwork focuses on disseminating scientific knowledge through different networks and social media.

The participants also believed that the systematic approach and feedback loops, as well as the innovation and collaboration aspects, would be missed if Living Lab elements were removed from the project. These elements include observing concrete results from interactions, utilizing questionnaires, and filling forms with citizens and industry regarding their needs in order to ask for funding from their government. Additionally, citizen science activities, such as the analysis of images and data submitted by individuals, were subsequently analyzed.



Figure 2: The panel discussion after the first session of the international workshop.

2.2. Stakeholder Engagement and Social Initiatives

The CCLLs as well as the other living labs involved in this session contributed towards building knowledge on stakeholder engagement and social initiatives in living labs, based on experiences and insights. The Living Labs present in the workshop focus on diverse stakeholder groups and a wide array of activities as part of their stakeholder engagement and social initiative. For instance, Vilanova CCLL in Spain is working with stakeholders to identify the most relevant areas to monitor and design citizen engagement activities, i.e., how to collect data, how can sensors address their data requirements etc. The CCLL of Gdansk in Poland has been cooperating with the stakeholders about sensor identification and deployment, as well as organized talks about EBAs in Gdansk. The CCLL in Samsun, Turkey has assigned stakeholder management roles within their LL, in order to give them greater authority and increase





involvement. Finally, the Living Lab in Traena, Norway has organised a workshop with the local community, launched a pilot program, and working on translating/producing all material in the local language. A summary of the key points of the cases presented by the Living Labs is presented below.

Creation an open information hub to increase Gdańsk's resilience to climate change caused by heavy rainfall events and sea-level rise (Katarzyna Barańczuk, Gdansk CCLL)

The purpose of Gdansk CCLL is to create an experimental environment to enable resilience to climate change, and specifically address climate change hazards such as floods. The main goals include setting up an information hub and improving data governance by becoming an information facilitator. The main activities so far have included: (i) Mapping stakeholders, (ii) Analyze EBA, (iii) Deploy low-cost sensors, (iv) Support in developing platforms, (v) Engagement with environmental officials, (vi) citizen science with local school students, etc. Stakeholder engagement has been done through the following means: (i) Using personal connections, (ii) Organizing stakeholder meetings, (iii) Conducting attractive activities, (iv) Addressing Local Challenges, (v) Engaging with public sector, (vi) Develop databases containing local information, (vii) Implement NBS using participatory approaches with local citizens and stakeholders.

A Coastal City Living Lab on the Black Coast; Kızılırmak Delta, Samsun, Turkey (Neslihan Beden, Samsun University)

The purpose of the CCLL in Samsun is to address land flooding and coastal erosion as major hazards, with impacts on agriculture and cultural heritage. The Samsun CCLL offered an overview of their work and shared about the engagement with local administrators as well as resistance from stakeholder/citizen groups. Some of the planned studies in Samsun include the: installation of sensors and EBA Pilot study.

Engaging small coastal communities as living labs to co-create solutions for complex challenges (Kristian Kristiansen, Traena municipality)

Traena is a small island in the Lofoten Islands, Norway. The 'Transition Coastal Lab' in Traena has been focusing on these challenges: outmigration of young residents, reduction in local fish population affecting fisheries, housing crisis, limited connectivity with the mainland due to inefficient transportation, and inclusion of all members of society. Some of the implemented and planned solutions include: (i) AIR (Artist in Residence) projects to encourage local photography of natural landscapes (ii) Beach cleanups; (iii) Plans to acquire municipal funding (iv) Renewable Energy, (v) Electric cars. Some of the expected future impacts include informed decision-making, increased awareness, development of digital twin, and implementation of solutions, such as NBS and community empowerment mechanisms.

Oarsoaldea CCLL (Basque Country) (Xabier Sesma Korta, Oarsoaldea Garapen Agentzia)

The Oarsoaldea CCLL in Basque Country is composed of four municipalities and has been working on the quadruple helix model for a long time. The main climate risks addressed by the CCLL include inland and coastal floodings, heat waves and landslides. The CCLL's objectives are to set up a prioritization of the EBAs to implement in the country, to develop a strategical plan to include them all, and to develop a technical study for the implementation of the EBAs. Regarding citizen science activities they are planning to install low-cost sensors in public schools for meteorological data collection. For the stakeholder engagement the CCLL considers face to face meetings as the most effective way of getting results even they are the most demanding ones, and the attendance at local events to build relationships and share the info and results of the CCLL Some of the main achievements of the CCLL include greater knowledge, better relationships with stakeholders and discovering potential synergies with other projects.

Citizen engagement and networks: a step forward a climate resilient society in Vilanova i la Geltrú, Barcelona, Spain (Mar Riera Spiegelhalder, ENT | Environment and Management)





The purpose of this CCLL is to make a more human-centric, democratic, and sustainable city. Due to previous work on climate change involving public awareness and stakeholder networks, the stakeholder engagement has been very effective on climate change. The Vilanova CCLL has prior expertise on the CCLL methodology, and have worked on governance networks, citizen engagement (Environmental and Sustainability Local Council), industry engagement (Neaplois Agency), cross sector collaboration (SMEs, provincial government, city councils etc). Some of their achievements include setting up and operationalizing the CCLL structure, prioritizing different EBAs to address flooding problems in an optimal way; bringing together environmental and technology sectors; long term sustainability plans; and co-management of CCLL objectives.

Panel discussion

The panel discussion in this section of the event, involved an important conversation about the effects of culture on stakeholder engagement. The Turkish CCLL from Samsun shared that while it has not experienced any major cultural barriers, it has experienced that effective communication is key to effective stakeholder engagement. The CCLL in Gdansk shared that they have experimented with different communication styles (i.e., formal and informal) in order to get better results. For example, some local officials have expressed preference for an informal and friendly collaborative approach to achieve mutually beneficial goals, while some other partners prefer a formal and official approach. The CCLL in Vilanova (Barcelona) shared that they have tried communication adapted to the local conditions, such as knocking at people's doors along with partners from the local city council, in order to create a meaningful exchange. The Transition Coastal Lab (TCL) in Traena, Norway has experimented three phases of engagement: (i) identification of value to the end result; (ii) defining how this value is relevant to the stakeholders, and (iii) selecting the methodology. Norway also shared that keeping stakeholders engaged has been the most difficult part, and some have expressed symptoms of stakeholder fatigue.

The Living Labs also discussed the role of financial incentives to engage stakeholders. Most living labs agreed that this may not be a good idea, sharing some of the challenges that could hinder progress. For instance, acquiring sufficient funding can prove to be difficult; the final results/decisions can be negatively affected; and it fuels complicated expectations that potentially can disengage stakeholders when not met. Other living labs offered alternative pathways, such as tapping into volunteer groups, engaging with stakeholders who may be interested in the topic without financial incentives (such as citizen groups in Sligo, Ireland and officials in Oeiras, Portugal), and presenting the opportunity for stakeholder engagement on a key socially relevant issue as the 'advantage' itself.



Figure 3: the panel discussion after the second session





3. EVENT PROMOTION

3.1 SCORE website and social media

The promotion of the SCORE first international workshop started in early June 2023 with the publication of a Call for Case Studies on the SCORE website and social media.

A news item for promoting the international workshop was posted on the SCORE website². The news item also included a flyer with useful information regarding the open call, encouraging Living Labs around Europe (and worldwide) tackling climate change and ocean literacy to submit their case studies by July 31, 2023. Throughout the period of July to September 2023, several posts were shared on SCORE's social media channels, which included LinkedIn, Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook. The posts on LinkedIn garnered almost 2000 impressions, while Twitter posts received over 1600 impressions, significantly increasing the project's visibility.

Here is the link to two news published on the SCORE website in July and August 2023 to promote the event:

- [SCORE workshop at the Open Living Lab Days - Score \(score-eu-project.eu\)](https://score-eu-project.eu/2023/07/02/score-workshop-at-the-open-living-lab-days-score)
- [Meet SCORE at the Open Living Lab Days - Score \(score-eu-project.eu\)](https://score-eu-project.eu/2023/08/02/meet-score-at-the-open-living-lab-days-score)

Eventually, ten case studies were received and all of them were selected to be presented at the SCORE event during the OpenLivingLab Days 2023.

Figure 4: Call for case studies

² <https://score-eu-project.eu/2023/06/02/call-for-case-studies-living-labs-tackling-climate-change-and-ocean-literacy/>



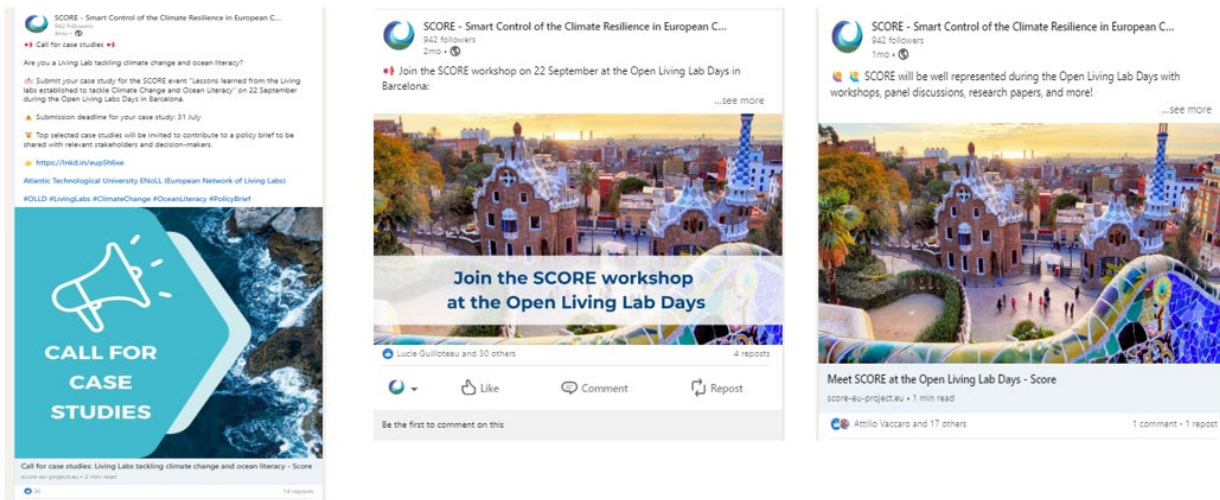


Figure 5: Examples of posts on SCORE's LinkedIn.

3.2 SCORE Newsletter

The event was also promoted through the SCORE newsletter sent in July 2023 to 305 subscribers: [SCORE Project - Newsletter #4 \(mit.lu\)](#).

3.3 Other channels

SCORE partners and CCLLs actively participated in the dissemination of the event. The event was announced by several SCORE partners and CCLLs through their respective networks, websites, and social media. Additionally, the event flyer was shared with other UN project members.

During the OLLD the workshop was promoted at the SCORE booth where visitors were invited to attend the event.

After the event, a short video summarising the best moments of the SCORE participation in OLLD 2023 was posted on social media, receiving 480 views:

<https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7113466867507175424>.

4. THE EVENT POLICY STATEMENT

As stated before, this workshop included talks by ten living labs established in different parts of Europe. While each living lab has different objectives and unique local contexts, they are united in their goal to build sustainable cities/regions through effective community engagement. Each living lab has experimented with and implemented a diverse range of solutions, which are shared in a joint policy statement highlighting the most important policy recommendations from each of the ten living labs, based on years of research, experimentation, and collaboration, in order to build sustainable and resilient cities/regions across Europe (see Appendix 1). Some of the common solutions mentioned in this document include smart technology, citizen science, ecosystem-based adaptation, ocean literacy, collaborative governance, whilst there are other solutions unique to living labs, such as development of an open-information hub, empowerment of fishermen communities, blue economy, artist-in-residence projects etc.





5. PARTICIPANTS

During the registration process, 41 individuals registered for the workshop. Of these, 32 persons attended the workshop and 29 of them expressed their interest in subscribing to the SCORE newsletter to receive updates on future events. Figure 6 illustrates participant categories, indicating that the majority (34.39%) are affiliated with cities, 34% with EU projects, and approximately 12.2% with government bodies. The remaining 7% are associated with European and international networks/technology clusters, as well as the general public. With most participants from cities and EU projects clusters, it underscores the interest of cities in the LL concept, as well as the interest of other EU projects in incorporating or developing this model.

In addition to SCORE CCLs and related universities, attendees represented various organizations, other EU projects, government bodies and policy makers, as well as independent consultants and members of the public.

Which category do you belong to?

41 responses

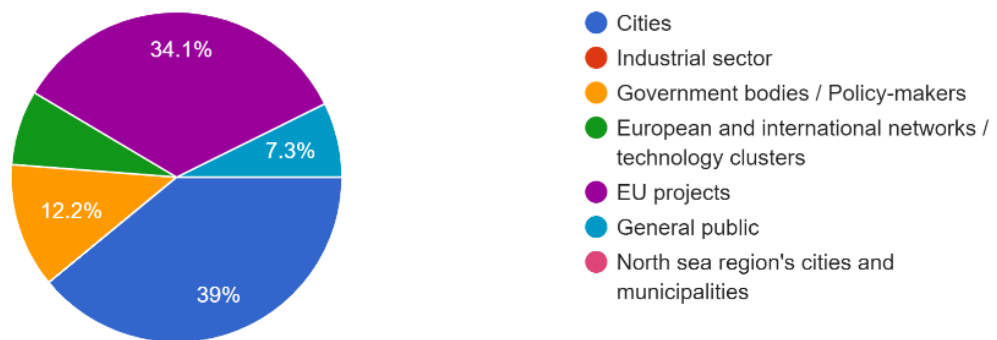


Figure 6: Event participants categories

6. CONCLUSIONS

One of the main goals of the SCORE 1st International Workshop was to share real-world experiences with different professionals through key learning and business solutions to tackle climate change. Through the organization of this event during OLLD 2023, several Living Lab professionals, changemakers, shapers, entrepreneurs, and academics participated in the SCORE event to share their innovative ideas.

This workshop has illuminated the importance of digital interventions and emphasized the importance of actively involving communities and stakeholders in shaping policy briefs. Furthermore, it was highlighted that the removal of LL elements from the project might lead to a loss of critical elements, including the systematic approach, feedback loops, innovation, and collaboration. During the workshop, valuable strategies, and initiatives for enhancing stakeholder engagement were also discussed. These initiatives actively engage citizens and stakeholders in the co-creation process to address climate change and promote ocean literacy. Furthermore, the event explored how Living Labs can play a pivotal role in shaping a new paradigm of innovation, one that prioritizes human-centric, democratic, and sustainable principles.

The first SCORE International Workshop also provided good opportunities for the SCORE project to strengthen and expand its network, thus contributing to the project's sustainability.





APPENDIX 1: AN EVENT POLICY STATEMENT

AN EVENT POLICY STATEMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SCORE workshop “Lessons learned from the Living Labs established to tackle Climate Change and Ocean Literacy” held as part of the Opening Living Labs (OLLDs) event. During this international workshop, ten distinct living labs presented their case studies, with a primary objective being to derive policy briefs from these case studies.

To this aim, this document serves as a valuable resource, offering a collection of policy statements from living labs. It illuminates the potential for resilient and sustainable coastal communities, underlining the significance of interdisciplinary collaboration in addressing climate change challenges and preserving the well-being of coastal populations.

CONTEXT OR SCOPE OF PROBLEM

Coastal regions are extremely vulnerable to climate change risks such as floods, storms, erosion, sea-level rise, as well as other socioeconomic challenges. While in urban coastal cities, climate risks can cause billions in economic damage, in rural coastal areas, climate risks can impact important sectors such as fisheries, tourism, housing, transportation and severely affect the community’s livelihoods and quality of life. In this context, finding solutions that are interdisciplinary, multi-dimensional and effective can be a difficult task. A key component to addressing these challenges is ensuring stakeholder and community engagement, which can be supported through the establishment of participatory structures such as the ‘living lab’ that aid collaborative governance.

The SCORE OLLD event included talks by ten living labs established in different parts of Europe (Romania, Norway, Spain, Ireland, Turkey, Poland, and Portugal). While each living lab has different objectives and unique local contexts, they are united in their goal to build sustainable and climate resilient cities/regions through effective community engagement. Each living lab has experimented with and implemented a diverse range of solutions, which are shared in this policy brief. Some of the common solutions include smart technology, citizen science, ecosystem-based adaptation, ocean literacy, collaborative governance, whilst there are other solutions unique to living labs, such as development of an open-information hub, empowerment of fisher communities, blue economy, artist-in-residence projects etc.

This policy brief highlights the most important policy recommendations from each of the ten living labs, based on years of research, experimentation, and collaboration, in order to build sustainable and resilient cities/regions across Europe. This policy brief helps showcase the extensive reach of the research being conducted within SCORE and partner projects across ten diverse European regions, indicating the scalability of this research model. Since climate adaptation is usually very context-specific, ensuring the replicability of all below-mentioned cases across all European contexts is difficult. However, these studies have been grouped into cases that share common elements and themes, which could be replicable across diverse contexts and regions of Europe, that face similar challenges or have similar needs.





POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Policy statements from ten living labs are stated in three different categories: Blue Economy, Addressing Climate risks and Co-Creation and citizen engagement:

BLUE ECONOMY:

1. Ocean literacy with and for fishers and empowering fishers to become agents of change through collaboration, knowledge transfer, and development of long-term strategies for sustainable ocean governance in the Cap de Creus Natural Park, Spain.
2. Establish a dedicated study program focused on the blue economy and promote engagement between academia and the community to promote sustainability in water in Timisoara, Romania.

ADDRESSING CLIMATE RISKS:

3. Preventing coastal erosion and flooding (of up to 3metres) through construction of a vegetated dune on the promenade and monitoring its effects through low-cost sensors and citizen science in Benidorm, Spain.
4. Creation of an open-information hub through sensor-deployment, stakeholder mapping and development of platforms to increase resilience to climate risks like heavy rainfall and sea-level rise in Gdansk, Poland.
5. Establishment of a Coastal City Living Lab to prevent floods and erosion and its impacts on agricultural and local heritage through planned studies, such as ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA) pilots, installation of sensors, and engagement of citizens in Samsun, Turkey.
6. Addressing climate risks such as heatwaves, floods, and landslides through strategic and technical planning of EBA deployment, data collection through installed sensors in local schools, and improving stakeholder relationships in Oarsoaldea, Basque, Spain.

CO-CREATION AND CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT:

7. Building a climate action community by bringing together all agents of change (municipality, community, academia), raising awareness about climate risks, fostering valuable territory improvements, densification of local sensor-network, involvement of citizens in co-monitoring hazards, and establishing an open network for collaborative governance in Oeiras, Portugal.
8. Co-creation and citizen engagement for effective EBA, climate modelling, building digital twins, and citizen science in Sligo, Ireland.
9. Engaging small-communities in living labs to co-create solutions such as renewable energy, electric vehicles, beach cleanups, artist-in-residence projects and more to address complex socioeconomic challenges including outmigration, housing, transport in Traena, Lofoten, Norway.

Using citizen engagement networks, cross-sector collaboration, sustainable governance, ecosystem-based adaptation, and the living lab structure to make a more human-centred, democratic, and sustainable city, in Vilanova i la Geltru, Barcelona, Spain.





APPENDIX 2: PICTURES FROM THE OLLD EVENT





