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List of future users, potential members of the Stakeholder Group, updated at MS7.2, 7.3, 7.4 and 7.5

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Summary

The aim of CoCliCo project is to support decision-making on coastal risk management and adaptation by providing an open, web-based platform that explores dominant risk factors, tailoring visualization and analysis to local decision-making contexts, and combining relevant, high-quality geospatial information. This deliverable is the collection of the database of potential future users to expand our initial Stakeholder Group. This database includes e.g., researchers, private and public policy/decision makers or businesses concerned with coastal adaptation and interested in CoCLiCo. The database is contains personal data. It is therefore managed according to the principles of D9.1 to ensure transparent, responsible and trustful management of personal data. This List of future users, potential members of the Stakeholder Group, is updated yearly, at MS7.2, 7.3, 7.4 and 7.5.

Approval

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List of future users, potential members of the Stakeholder Group

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Executive summary

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This deliverable is the collection of the database of potential future users to expand our initial *Stakeholder Group*. This database includes e.g., researchers, private and public policy/decision makers or businesses concerned with coastal adaptation and interested in CoCliCo.

The database contains personal data. It is therefore managed according to the principles of D9.1 to ensure transparent, responsible and trustful management of personal data.

This List of future users, potential members of the *Stakeholder Group*, is updated yearly, at MS7.2, 7.3, 7.4 and 7.5.



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D7.8 List of future users, potential members of the Stakeholder Group

1 Introduction

This document constitutes the deliverable D7.8. It includes the list of future users, potential members of the *Stakeholder Group*, that will be updated at MS7.2, 7.3, 7.4 and 7.5 (M6, MOi, DEC, CO).

The objective of this report is to describe the database of potential future users considered as our stakeholder Group. Groups of stakeholders have been defined according to their activities and linked to the different CoCliCo Demonstration Case Studies (DCS) that have been defined within the Task 1.3:

- **DCS #1 Floods Directive implementation:** Pan-European understanding of coastal flood risks and adaptation opportunities
- **DCS#2 Cities and towns:** Pan-European understanding of coastal flood risks and adaptation opportunities across Europe's cities and tow
- **DCS #3: Private coastal infrastructure:** adaptation planning and investment.

According to the DoA, the stakeholder structure is focused on three key stakeholder groups: national, city, and private entities. Based on previous literature and project experience, we defined three decision types and established connections with stakeholders and stakeholder groups (such as ICLEI) accordingly.

Within the framework of WP1 tasks, we delve into the needs of these stakeholder groups through various engagement methods, including surveys, workshops, leveraging the networks and stakeholders identified in the proposal (see support letters), and conducting open meetings accessible to all interested parties.

These discussions and reviews led to the creation of a stakeholder matrix that assesses risk and capability, leading to the selection of Champion Users with whom we are closely collaborating (D1.3). The identification of Champion Users emerged from this process as they are willing to actively participate in shaping the platform. We have already initiated detailed engagements with key stakeholders such as the Dutch and French national leads, Barcelona, Malmo, and Helsingborg, and plan to expand this list in the coming months.

Throughout these engagements, we also maintain a record of individuals and entities interested in D7.8.



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Potential future users contacts are collected through surveys, and during workshops, conferences where project partners presented CoCliCo. Those contacts are gathered in a database which is regularly updated with new contacts.

During the exchanges that project partners had with these potential users, they were able to express their interest and willingness to get involved, for example, by joining the Champion User Group or as stakeholders.

This database includes email addresses, organization details, and, when possible, the person's role within the organization. These contacts are then classified based on their area of interest in CoCliCo services, such as policy, cities (based on size), infrastructure, coastal ecosystems, insurance, land use planning, and water management. Information about how these contacts were collected, whether through email, workshops, or surveys, is also recorded.

Through regular updates and analysis of this information, we will be able to provide a detailed report presenting these potential users classified by DCS.

The distribution of CoCliCo's key stakeholders across different regions is displayed in Figure 1. The Netherlands and Italy boast the largest participation, closely followed by France, the United Kingdom, and Denmark. Three institutions are designated as international, with one operating at the European level.

When it comes to the organizational affiliations of these stakeholders, approximately 68% are associated with public entities, as indicated in Figure . The remainder have affiliations with private institutions.

In terms of their areas of interest and focus, most of these potential users of CoCliCo are from the Policy sector and others from DCS#2 (Cities and Towns). Additionally, there is also a significant representation of stakeholders linked to DCS#3 (Private Coastal Infrastructure) and those involved in Climate Services.



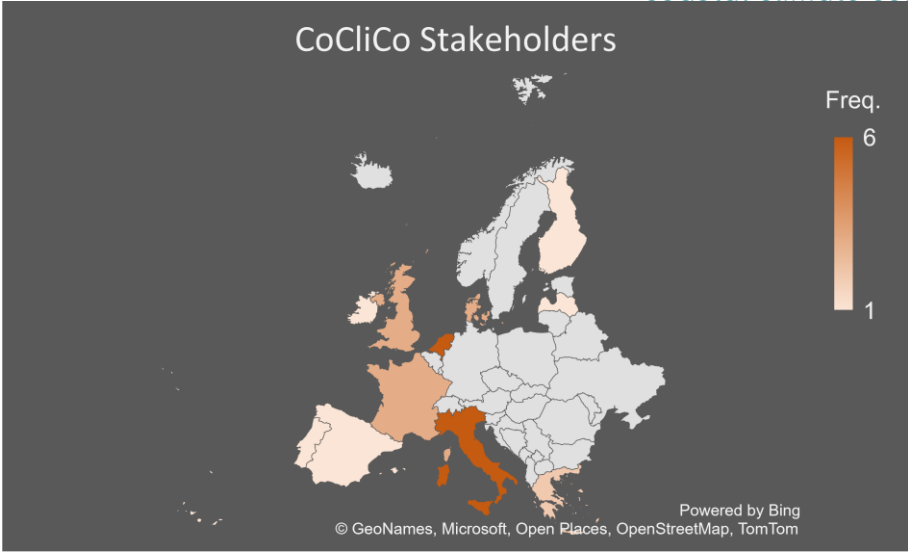


Figure 1: Regional distribution of CoCliCo's stakeholders.

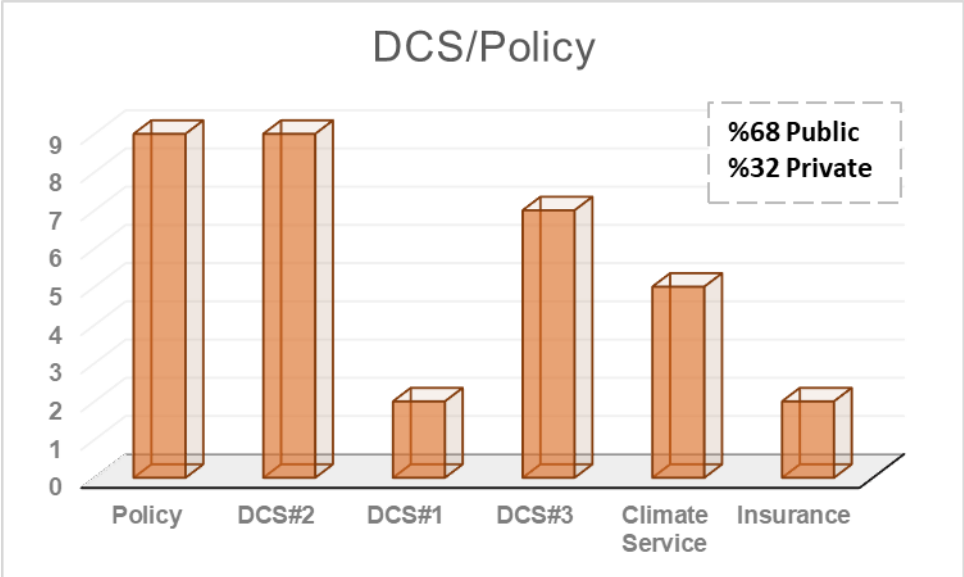


Figure 2: Classification of stakeholders by areas of interest.

Moreover, based on future requirements and the adoption of the CoCliCo platform, the data gathered in this report, when combined with the database information, has the potential to enable a more comprehensive statistical analysis of prospective users. This future analysis will encompass a range of factors, such as institution types, the balance between public and private sectors, geographical dispersion, and various activity categories.

The database is managed in France following the European regulation on General Data protection (2016/679) and the French CNIL guidelines (Commission Nationale Informatique



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et Liberté) to ensure transparent, responsible and trustful management of personal data following the French law (See D9.1, Protection of Personal Data Requirements).

2 Policy

This section reviews stakeholders related to Policy makers. It briefly describes each identified organization.

2.1 TRIOSS – Climate Sense (UK)

Trioss supports people, organisations and systems facing complex long-term risks; climate change, resource availability or changes in social dynamics to improve future through the decisions to make today.

Trioss's service has supported organisations and their networks encompassing transport, energy, water, cities, agriculture, nutrition, food security, resource management, supply chains and human rights.

Information is accessible on <https://www.triooss.global/>

2.2 Ipsos Mori (UK)

Ipsos Mori is a specialised service provider supplying accurate and relevant information that help its users make decisions across different markets including Climate and Environment. It is accessible on <https://www.ipsos.com/en-uk>.

2.3 ClimateXchange (Scotland)

ClimateXchange works at the interface between policy and research and provides independent advice, research and analysis to support Scottish Government as it develops and implements policies on adapting to the changing climate and the transition to a low carbon society (reduction of the greenhouse gas emissions...). It is accessible on <https://www.climatexchange.org.uk/>.

2.4 Global Center on Adaptation (Netherlands)

Founded in 2018, Global Center on Adaptation is an international organization working as a solutions broker to accelerate action and support adaptation solutions, from the international to the local, in partnership with the public and private sector. It is accessible on <https://gca.org/>.



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2.5 Ministry in Charge of Environment of Spain

The general objective of the sub directorate “Coasts and Marine environment” is to protect the coastal and marine environment as well as to guarantee its free, public and free use.

Information is accessible on <https://www.miteco.gob.es/fr/costas/temas.html>.

2.6 Wetlands International (Netherlands)

Wetlands International is a global not-for-profit organization dedicated to the conservation and restoration of wetlands. Very concerned about the loss and deterioration of wetlands such as lakes, marshes and rivers, the objective of this organization is a world where wetlands are treasured and nurtured for their beauty, the life they support and the resources they provide. Wetlands International is dedicated to maintaining and restoring wetlands— for their environmental values as well as for the services they provide to people.

Information is accessible on <https://www.wetlands.org/>.

2.7 Netherlands Environment Agency (PBL)

PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency is the national institute for strategic policy analysis in the fields of the environment, nature and spatial planning.

It contributes to improving the quality of political and administrative decision-making by conducting outlook studies, analyses and evaluations in which an integrated approach is considered paramount. Policy relevance is the prime concern in all of the studies. It conducts solicited and unsolicited research that is independent and scientifically sound.

Information is accessible on <https://www.pbl.nl/en>

2.8 European Climate Foundation (Netherlands)

The European Climate Foundation (ECF) is a non-profit organization dedicated to advancing climate action and policy in Europe. ECF plays a crucial role in supporting initiatives that raise awareness about climate change, develop policies, and promote sustainable solutions throughout Europe. It actively collaborates with policymakers, businesses, and civil society to encourage ambitious climate goals. ECF's commitment to a low-carbon future positions it as a key player in Europe's response to climate change.

Information is accessible on <https://europeanclimate.org/why-climate/>



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2.9 European Environment Agency

The European Environment Agency (EEA) is an agency of the European Union that delivers knowledge and data to support Europe's environment and climate goals.

The EEA core tasks are defined in the founding EU regulation and include:

- supporting policy development and key global processes
- offering analytical expertise
- providing and maintaining an efficient reporting infrastructure for national and international data flows.

The EEA collects, analyzes, and disseminates data on various environmental issues, including air and water quality, biodiversity, and climate change and collaborates closely with European countries, institutions, and stakeholders to promote sustainability and address pressing environmental challenges. Furthermore, the EEA's initiatives enhance Europe's readiness to address challenges related to rising sea levels and other climate impacts.

Information is accessible on <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/about>.

2.10 Ente Nazionale per l'energia elettrica (Enel, Italy)

Enel Group is a multinational energy company that plays a vital role in addressing the challenges of sea level rise and climate change. Headquartered in Italy, Enel is deeply committed to sustainability and clean energy solutions. The company operates in the electricity generation and distribution sectors, with a focus on renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, and hydropower. Enel's initiatives include modernizing the energy grid to enhance resilience against rising sea levels and extreme weather events. By prioritizing sustainable practices and reducing its carbon footprint, Enel contributes significantly to the global effort to mitigate the impacts of sea level rise and combat climate change. Information is accessible on <https://www.enel.it/en>.

3 Services or expertise dedicated to cities (including DCS #2)

3.1 Network of Municipalities “Océan Marais de Monts » (France)

To limit the effects of climate change, the network of municipalities “Océan Marais de Monts” is committed to the ecological transition and started its Climate Plan in January 2019:

- To build a territorial project for sustainable development in order to limit global warming (reduce GHG emissions, develop renewable energies, control energy consumption, etc),



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- Adapt to climate change (rising water levels, droughts, heat waves, etc.).

Its territory, with 80% of sensitive areas, is vulnerable to climate change: rising water levels, droughts, heat waves, etc. At the local level, a territorial strategy and an action programme will be established by the end of 2019.

Information is accessible on <https://www.oceanmaraisdemonts.fr/Environnement-Dechets/Plan-Climat>.

3.2 Resilient Cities Network (US)

Resilient Cities Network is the world's leading urban resilience network. They bring together global knowledge, practice, partnerships, and funding to empower their members to build safe and equitable cities for all.

Resilient Cities Network with funding from the Horizon 2020 Framework Program, is embedding resilience-thinking in adaptation actions across cities and regions in Europe through its multi-city and partners program REACHOUT, ARSINOE and REGILIENCE. Through these program, R-Cities is supporting the Mission for Adaptation and equipping cities and regions better in using climate services and identifying innovative solutions to reduce their climate risks while building their overall city resilience.

Information is accessible on <https://resilientcitiesnetwork.org/about/>

3.3 City of Helsinki Environment Centre's services (Finland)

The responsibilities of the City of Helsinki Environment Centre include regulatory oversight in accordance with environmental, food, and health protection laws. The municipality has implemented adaptation measures that include urban planning to withstand flooding, the implementation of improved drainage systems, and regular monitoring of sea levels. Helsinki also collaborates closely with climate experts to assess potential impacts and develop long-term adaptation strategies to minimize risks associated with sea level rise.

Information is accessible on <https://www.hel.fi/en/urban-environment-and-traffic/protection-of-the-environment-and-nature/prevention-of-environmental-hazards>.

3.4 Aalborg Kommune, Dept. of Environment & Energy (Denmark)

The Department of Environment and Energy of the City of Aalborg, conducts various activities aimed at promoting environmental and energy sustainability within the municipality. Their main activities include environmental management, the promotion of renewable energy use, energy efficiency, transitioning to a greener city, environmental regulation, public awareness, urban planning, and collaboration with other local and regional stakeholders. The department is committed to creating a more environmentally friendly urban environment and addressing the



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challenges posed by sea level rise while working towards energy sustainability goals for the city of Aalborg.

Information is accessible on <https://www.aalborg.dk/>.

3.5 Riga Energy Agency (Latvia)

The Riga Energy Agency is specialized in energy and environmental matters, with a focus on addressing sea level rise. They conduct research, advocacy, and collaborative efforts to understand and mitigate the impacts of rising sea levels on coastal regions. They develop adaptation strategies, promote coastal community resilience and sustainability.

Information is accessible on https://energy-cities.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Riga-Energy-Agency_INNOVATE-case-study_2020-en.pdf.

3.6 City of Copenhagen (Denmark)

The City of Copenhagen Resilient and Sustainable City Solutions works to make the city stronger against climate change impacts. Their approach involves employing innovative urban planning and sustainable strategies to tackle pressing issues such as sea level rise and other climate-related challenges within the city.

Information is accessible on <https://journals.openedition.org/factsreports/4750>.

3.7 City of Kalamata (Greece)

The Municipality of Kalamata is involved in urban management and development including urban planning, infrastructure management, cultural and recreational programs, public health, and environmental conservation. Due to its coastal location, the municipality may also focus on addressing issues related to sea-level rise and coastal management.

3.8 City of La Hague (Netherlands)

The Hague joined the [Resilient Cities Network](#) in 2016. The city of La Hague is proactively addressing the issue of sea level rise as part of its climate resilience efforts.

Information is accessible on <https://www.sdgsdenhaag.nl/en/news/resilience-team-the-municipality-the-hague>

3.9 Almada Municipality, Department for Energy, Climate and Mobility (Portugal)



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The Department for Energy, Climate, and Mobility in Almada Municipality addresses climate change and promotes sustainability. The strategy of the municipality is based on the practice of concrete policies and actions in various fields such as education and culture, mobility, urban and environmental qualification, solidarity, mitigation of climate change, protection of biodiversity, improvement of public intervention.

Information is provided on <https://energy-cities.eu/members/city-of-almada/>

4 Other land use planning, risk and water management (including DCS #1 Flood Directive)

4.1 UK Environment Agency

The Environment Agency was established in 1996 to protect and improve the environment. It is in particular responsible for regulating major industry and waste, water quality and resources, fisheries and conservation as well as the management of risk of flooding from main rivers, reservoirs, estuaries and the sea. Information is accessible on <https://www.gov.uk/browse/environment-countryside/flooding-extreme-weather>.

4.2 Rijkswaterstaat (Netherlands)

Rijkswaterstaat is part of the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management and responsible for the design, construction, management and maintenance of the main infrastructure facilities in the Netherlands.

Information is accessible on <https://www.rijkswaterstaat.nl/en>.



5 Port Authorities and infrastructures (including DCS #3)

5.1 Municipal Port Fund of Rethymno (Greece)

Its service plays an important role in the development of this place and has the responsibility to manage the unique entrance gate as well as all the facilities of all the ports and the fishing shelters.

With teamwork and developmental spirit M.P.F.R is invited to provide public services and contribute to the commercial, passenger, tourist and fishing traffic and in general to the proper functioning of competence ports. Information is accessible on <http://www.rethymnoport.gr/home.html>.

5.2 Port Authority of Eastern Ligurian Sea (Italy)

AdSP (Port System Authority) is a non-profit public body with administrative, budgetary and financial autonomy that directs, plans, coordinates, promotes and controls port operations. It performs maintenance of the common areas, maintains the seabed, supervises the provision of services of general interest, exclusively administers the state areas and property, and plans the development of the port territory. Furthermore, AdSP (Port System Authority) is subject to the guidance and supervision of the Minister for Infrastructure and Transport.

Information is accessible is on <https://2022.adspmarligureorientale.it/>

5.3 Port Authority of Central North Adriatic Sea (Italy)

North Adriatic Sea Port Authority is a public body. Its task is to guide, plan, co-ordinate, promote and monitor port operations. It is also in charge of maintaining common areas and the seabed, overseeing the supply of services of general interest, managing the State Maritime Property and planning the development of the port.

Information is accessible on [Venice Port Authority | Port of Venice](#).

5.4 Port Authority of central Tyrrhenian Sea (Italy)

Port Network Authority of the Central Tyrrhenian Sea is the entity that manages the port territory. The ports of Naples, Salerno and Castellammare di Stabia belong to the Campanian



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port system. The authority is responsible for the strategy, planning, development, coordination, promotion and control of the port activities.

Information is accessible on [Assoporti - L'Italia dei porti](#).

5.5 Port Authority of Eastern Adriatic Sea (Italy)

The Port Network Authority of the Eastern Adriatic Sea is a non-profit public body, endowed with administrative, budgeting, and financial autonomy.

The Port Network Authority is subject to the vigilance of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

With the abandonment of the port activities previously carried out by the Autonomous Authority of the Port of Trieste, there is now a clear separation between the operational role, entrusted to private subjects, and the oversight role, entrusted to the Port Authority.

Information is accessible on <https://ipcsa.international/about/members/members-europe-and-north-america/port-network-authority-of-the-eastern-adriatic-sea-port-of-trieste/>

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5.6 Civil Security in Italy

The Dipartimento della Protezione Civile (Civil Protection Department), is the national body in Italy that deals with the prediction, prevention and management of emergency events. The duties of the Protezione Civile are to predict, prevent and manage at national level disasters and catastrophes, both natural and human-made. The main goal is to protect the sake of life, the properties, the settlements and the environment from damages and dangers.

Information is accessible on [Rischi \(versione inglese\) | Dipartimento della Protezione Civile](#) and [Contacts – Promedhe \(montesca.eu\)](#).

5.7 Civil Security in France

La Direction générale de la sécurité civile et de la gestion des crises (DGSCGC) est chargée de la mise en œuvre de la politique nationale et de son animation territoriale, dans le domaine métier de la sécurité civile et dans le domaine transverse de la gestion des crises.

Information is accessible on <https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/Le-ministere/Securite-civile>

6 Climate services

6.1 Metoffice (UK)



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The Met Office is the national meteorological service for the UK. It provides critical weather services and world-leading climate science, helping all citizens make better decisions to stay safe and thrive. Since its foundation in 1854, the Met Office has pioneered the science of meteorology and its application. To this day, its team continues to push the boundaries of science and technology, so that they can meet the demands of today and the future.

Information is accessible on <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/>.

6.2 EDF's Climate Services (France)

In 2003, EDF entities (Sustainable Development, Corporate Risks, R&D...) launched series of research programs on the impacts of climate change on EDF activities to:

- Ensure the coherence of the underlying assumptions of the different impact studies.
- Enable shared position on climate change adaptation strategies.
- Face the growing regulatory demands related to climate change:
 - nuclear safety authorities (France and UK) for power plant design and lifespan
 - environmental impact assessments
 - water policy
- Provide an internal scientific expertise on climate change:
 - to be able to carry out internal studies on sensitive issues (designing, hydropower production, cooling system availability...)
 - to support EDF entities when confronted to climate change issues.

Information is accessible on [\[VIDEO\] Le service climatique de la R&D | EDF France](#).

6.3 Marine Institute (Ireland)

The Marine Institute is the State agency responsible for marine research, technology development and innovation in Ireland. They provide scientific and technical advice to Government to help inform policy and to support the sustainable development of Ireland's marine resource. The Marine Institute has 6 services:

- Ocean Science and Information Services,
- Marine Environment & Food Safety Services,
- Fisheries Ecosystems Advisory Services,
- Irish Maritime Development Office,
- Corporate Services and Policy,
- Innovation and Research Support Services

The Ocean and Climate Services provide oceanic data and services to scientists of their institute and to public sector bodies, universities, and the private sector. They are starting to



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develop climate services to support government departments and local authorities adapt to marine climate change.

Information is accessible on <https://www.marine.ie/>

6.4 Danish Meteorologiske Institute (Denmark)

The Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI) is the official Danish meteorological institute, administrated by the Ministry of Energy, Utilities and Climate. DMI makes weather forecasts and observations for Denmark, Greenland, and the Faroe Islands and offers consultancies on subjects like ocean data, user specified forecasts for ocean or ice, analysis and professional advising. The marine service provides information about the state of the sea, and the core marine activities are:

- Storm surge warnings
- Ice charting
- Waves
- Ocean currents
- Satellite monitoring
- ocean climate

Information is accessible on <https://www.dmi.dk/om-dmi/>

7 Insurances

7.1 Axa Climate

AXA's strategy is not only to adapt, but also to take advantage of our expertise to provide solutions. Indeed, they are well equipped to contribute to the understanding of climate change through their risk management expertise, the vast number of claims data they collect, and the research they fund to address climate-related risks. They also have a duty to disseminate knowledge about new risks. Through their underwriting decisions, they can also show the risks the society is taking and foster prevention actions to mitigate them.

Information is accessible on [Our Climate Change & Biodiversity Strategy | AXA](#).

7.2 Senior Lecturer in Law (UK)

Ben Hudson, lawyer in Exeter; he is a Senior Lecturer in Law at the University of Exeter and Fellow of the Higher Education Academy (Advance HE). Ben's research primarily concerns internal displacement and international human rights law. His doctoral research identified, examined and elucidated a series of pertinent challenges in law and practice that impact upon



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the effective realisation and requisite conceptualization of return as a durable solution to internal displacement.

He is a Co-coordinator of the University of Exeter's interdisciplinary Routes network, and Editorial Board Member of the Journal of Internal Displacement and the Refugee Law Initiative (RLI) Working Paper Series. Ben also leads the migration-themed, 'Managing and Protecting People on the Move', research stream at the annual UK Socio-Legal Studies Association (SLSA) Conference.

Its activities also cover cases related to relocation/retirement due to the implementation of the SLR.

8 Science users

Several organisations listed in the previous categories perform research activities. We can mention: the Marine Institute, the Danish Meteorologiske Institute, the Metoffice, Rijkswaterstaat, Environment agencies, the European climate foundation.

9 Recruitment methods

Several recruitment methods to engage stakeholders are identified:

- The initial core stakeholder's group is made of organisations that were approached by the partners of CoCliCo in 2019 and 2020, as the project was being prepared
- Spontaneous requests from stakeholders, e.g. through the CoCliCo webpage,
- Contacts following CoCliCo's presentations at professional congresses, seminar and conferences
- Due to the survey distributed at the start of the project, we have established links with potential users who have agreed to be recontacted.

10 Stakeholder Group role

The role of each stakeholder group is to express needs and to co-design the future outcomes of CoCliCo especially in the frame of the Demonstration Case Studies (DCS). The objectives are to define or refine the service and its expected functionalities.

Specifically, the stakeholder group is involved through interviews and workshops in the early design of the *web-platform* (WP1). This first level of involvement ensures adequate mapping of user decisions relevant to coastal adaptation and that key requirements are fulfilled. Then, the *Stakeholder Group* will be also contacted again within WP1 to explore future potential services that could be developed at later stage of exploitation of the [CoCliCo web-platform](#).



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The panel of engaged stakeholders is large, from little organizations to big entities, from science-derived services to administrative organizations, and this diversity will allow to build a multi-level service.



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