



Adaptando la media montaña
al cambio climático

Con el apoyo de



LIFE18 CCA/ES/001099

FINAL LIFE MIDMACC seminar on transferability and replicability

MIDMACC Lessons Learned Manual

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COORDINACIÓN



PARTICIPANTES



Oficina Catalana
del Canvi Climàtic



Universidad
Zaragoza



UNIVERSIDAD
DE LA RIOJA

26th april 2024

C6 Replicability and transferability

C 6.1 Transferability and replicability plan

- The definition of actions in the participating regions and in the neighbouring regions of the Pyrenees, as well as in other mountain areas of Europe. Participation in the A1 action to identify the actors of the regional and supra-regional committees.

C6.2. Lessons learned manual for replicability of pilot projects

- Replicability protocol with recommendations based on case studies in Catalonia, Aragon and La Rioja.

C6.3. Regional transferability in regions close to implementation (Pyrenees)

- 3 technical seminars on transferability (technical committee and OPCC advisory committee) and local technical visits. Validation of the recommendations for adapting action C5 to the CCs and adoption of the reproducibility protocol.

C6.4. Inter-regional transferability to other European upland areas

- 3 European mountain areas: Portugal (LIFE MARONESA), Italian Alps (Cervim), Greece (PRESPA Park - Thessaly Univ.)

C6.5. Transferability through online platforms.

- OPCC Platform, ADAPTECCA (LIFE+SHARA), CLIMATE ADAPT (European Environment Agency)

Action C6 Replicability and transferability

What do we do and where?

C6.2. Lessons learned manual for replicability of pilot projects

- Replicability protocol with recommendations based on case studies in Catalonia, Aragon and La Rioja.

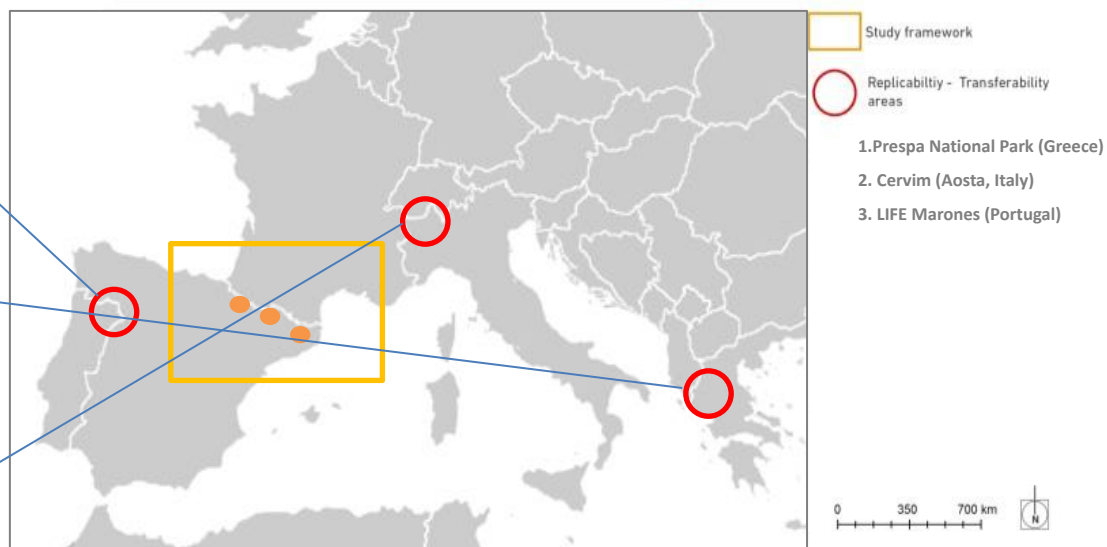


A lesson learned is defined as a synthesis of knowledge or understanding resulting from a positive or negative experience that can be used in other contexts and/or replicated.



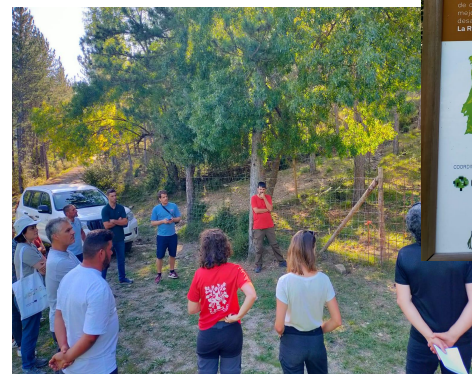
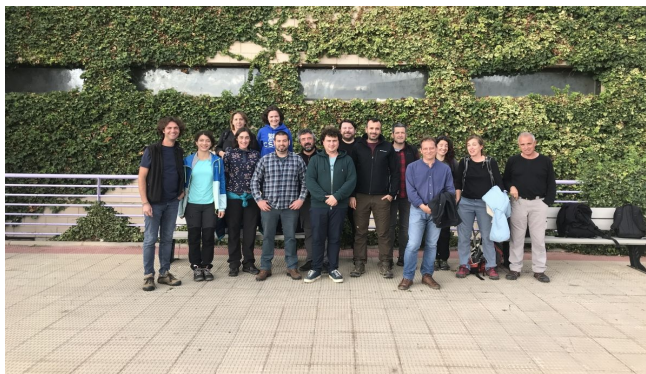
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Transferability and replicability

C6.3. Regional transferability in regions close to implementation (Pyrenees)

- 3 technical seminars on transferability (technical committee and OPCC advisory committee) and local technical visits. Validation of the recommendations for adapting action C5 to the CCs and adoption of the reproducibility protocol.

Transferability workshop with the general directors and heads of climate change services of the 7 Pyrenean territories:

- Presentation of the adaptation guide
- Presentation of the lessons learned manual.
- Call for action to scale up MIDMACC experiences.
- MIDMACC statement at the CTP Plenary (annual meeting of Presidents).



Busturia, 27/11/2023 (Basque country)

Actors involved in the elaboration of lessons learned manual

OPCC-CTP

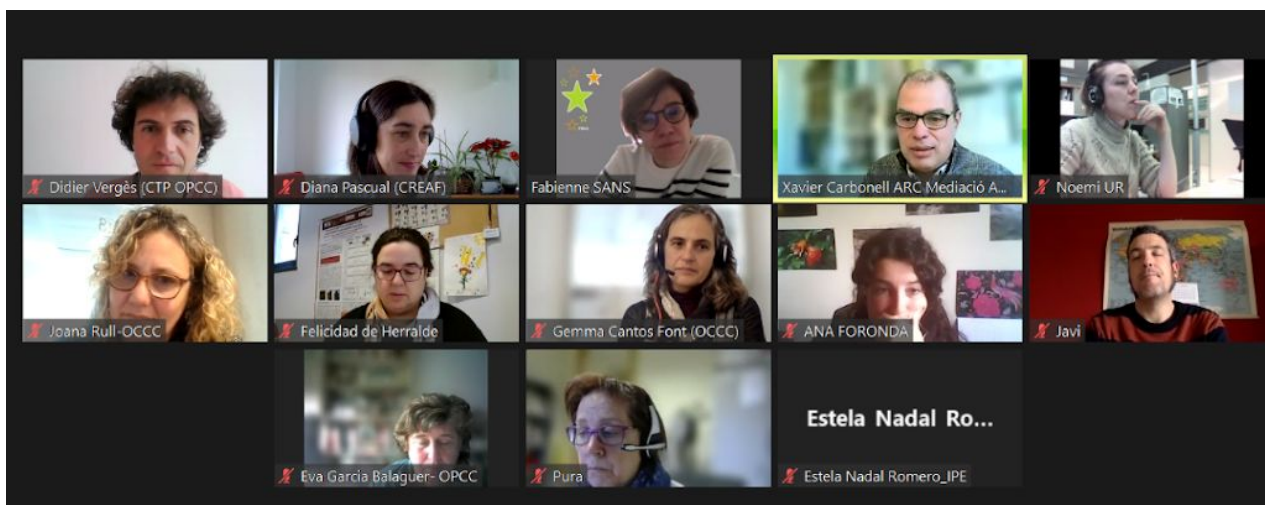
LIFE MIDMACC
Partners

Supra-regional
working group

Regional committees

Owners
External actors

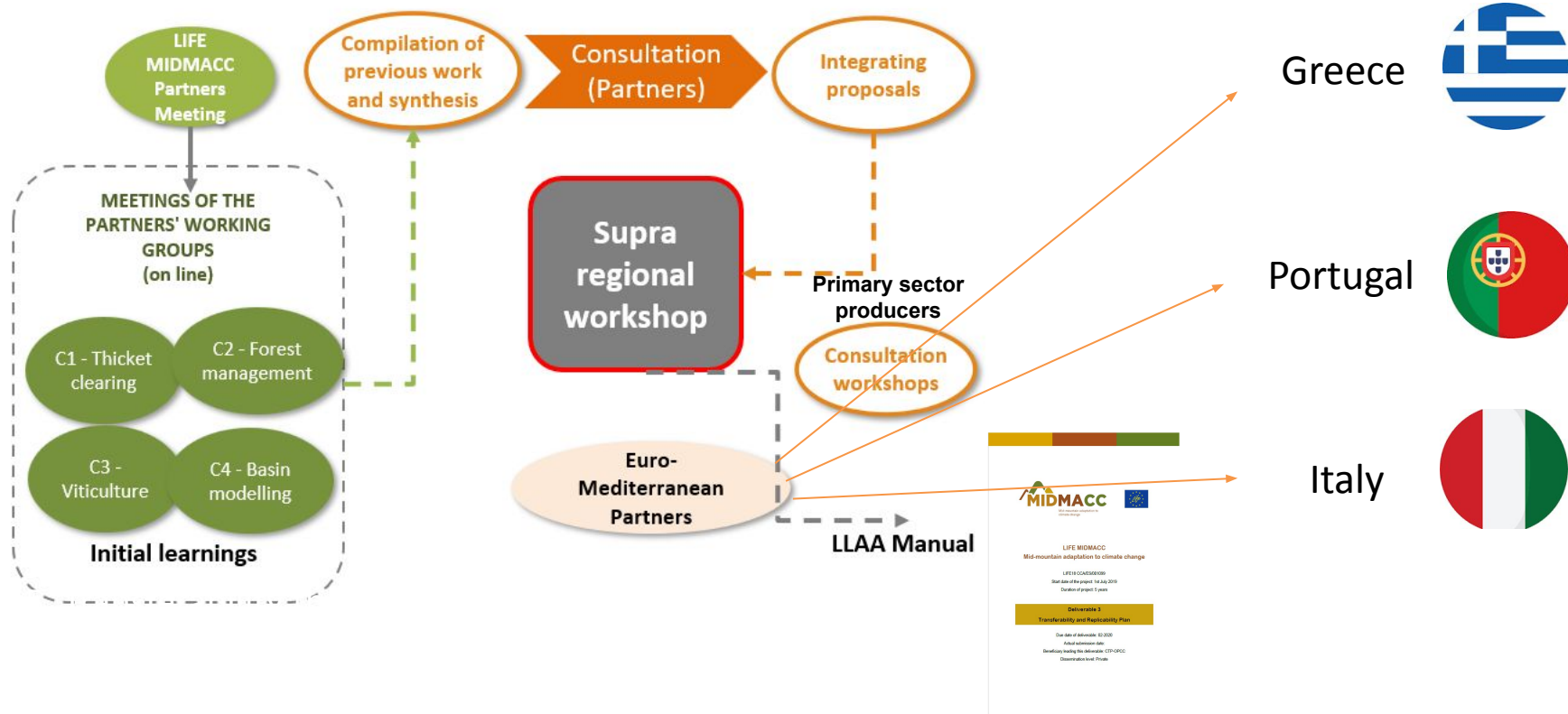
Euro-Mediterranean
Partners



Methodology

C6.2. Lessons learned manual for replicability of pilot projects

- Replicability protocol with recommendations based on case studies in Catalonia, Aragon and La Rioja.



Structure of the LL manual

Who is this handbook for?

- Climate change adaptation project managers
- Producers in the forestry, livestock and viticulture sectors
- Technicians and decision-makers in public administration

How to consult this handbook?

- **4 sections/phases** of the project: i) preparation, ii) implementation iii) monitoring and evaluation and iv) communication and transfer.
- Recommendations classified according to the **3 audiences**
- By **type of action**: common and/or specific



Preparation phase



- **P1. Networking** with stakeholders to generate synergies and share objectives.
- **P2. Diagnose the prior suitability of experimental sites:** physical, ecological, socio-economic aspects and prior data availability.
- **P3. Be aware of the timing of bureaucratic procedures and anticipate them.**
- **P4. Adapt the size of the experimental plots** to the size of the proposed project, involving local actors.
- **P5. Consider land ownership needs** and contingencies in the preparation of budgets.
- **P6. Proper sizing of modelling:** resolution, data availability and time constraint



"This kind of approach to science allows producers to empower themselves with the language of science in order to better address public administrations."

Portuguese Euro Med partners

"It is also important to take into account the history of the sites, the historical land uses in the study area".

Greek Euro Med partners

"It is also important that the materials and fencing installed for the experimental study are usable and of use to the producer beyond the life of the project".

A livestock farmer from La Rioja

Preparation phase



Specific recommendations for productive actors

- **P7. Seek the support of the administrations in order to receive aid.**

Specific recommendations for public administration

- **P8. Envisage the possibility of introducing a quality label linked to landscape management**

It is also recommended to propose the creation of a quality brand for livestock products that would incorporate the added value of the ecosystem services it provides.

"It is important that the search for support from public administrations is carried out at the local level, as they are familiar with the idiosyncrasies of the place where the measures or experiences are to be implemented".

Portuguese Euro Med partners

Implementation phase



- **I1. Formalise an agreement between stakeholders** on the basis of the defined implementation plan.
- **I2. Assess risks and provide preventive measures** to avoid them, including compensation to productive actors if necessary.
- **I3. Ensuring the involvement of territorial managers and the productive sector** to facilitate the change of management model towards generative livestock farming.

"Although at first it may seem strange to local people or other farmers that we are there doing our rotations, the quality and quantity of our pasture has improved substantially in the treated plots. Logically, I am taking advantage of these practices and I am also inviting other farmers to adopt them as well." A farmer from Aragon

- **I5. Securing the technical and human resources for modelling**
- **I6. To have prior knowledge of the territory and the local area.**



Implementation phase

Specific recommendations for public administration



- **I4. Support the implementation of new management strategies, including new knowledge or the deployment of new infrastructures.**
 - Implement changes in **livestock management towards more autonomous systems** with more financial resources for the purchase of e.g. fencing.
 - Encourage the **creation of incentives to be able to lower the cost of implementing forestry measures to adapt to climate change** when there is little benefit from the forestry products obtained, while the cost of the actions is high.
 - In general terms, ensure that the administration supports the actors at the technical level with aid and compensation.



Monitoring and evaluation phase



- **S1. Use lidar technology** or photogrammetry for erosion measurement with the help of drones.
- **S2. Install automated systems** to measure soil moisture.
- **S3. Dedicate sufficient human resources and time** to ensure reliable data collection.
- **S4. Choose few key variables**, very focused on what you want to measure.
- **S5/S6. Select location and provide means of monitoring** instrumentation and site to prevent vandalism.
- **S7/S8. Seek funding to ensure long-term follow-up and develop volunteer programmes**
- **S9. Review results every 5 years**



"On the basis of simple monitoring parameters, it could be worthwhile to train producers to monitor the results of the actions themselves after the end of the project."

Greek Euro Med partners

"This type of project must find continuity. It would be necessary to seek support from the administration to receive aid, ...it would be necessary to give continuity to projects of this magnitude, because the most significant results are obtained after many years".

**forestry sector technician,
Aragon**

Communication and transfer phase



- **CT1.** Take advantage of the fact that adaptation to climate change is a topical **issue**.
- **CT2.** Transferring experiences from the **administrations**
- **CT3.** **Bear** in mind some basic considerations for **successful communication of results**
- **CT4.** Communicate in an intelligible way, **in an adapted language**.

"A critical point of the transfer is perhaps that the average age of extensive livestock farmers is relatively advanced, close to retirement, and they are not interested in changing their management practices. A suitable channel could be through local bodies such as the livestock commissions at municipal level".

Livestock farmer, La Rioja

Communication and transfer phase

- **CT5. Linking actions to the promotion of opportunities in the primary sector and in the rural environment.**

"The Aosta Valley is a very touristic region. Viticulture is an important part of this tourism (wine-growing landscapes, etc.). It is vital to constantly communicate to politicians that it is important, even if it is costly, to develop and cultivate areas that may be abandoned, because in the end it is good for the whole of society. Agriculture and tourism must go hand in hand."

Italian partners

- **CT6. Explore opportunities to incorporate climate change adaptation actions into existing planning.**

Communication and transfer phase

Specific recommendations for public administration



- **TC7. Promote payment for environmental services** as an incentive to develop new projects and experiences.

"Terraces provide an ecosystem service not only in terms of erosion, but also in terms of rockfall risk. These services should be taken into account when obtaining new authorisations for vineyards in areas at risk of rockfall in the Aosta Valley"

Italian partners

- **TC9. Elevate** successful local climate change adaptation initiatives **to European policies** such as the CAP.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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[@midmacc](https://twitter.com/midmacc)

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