ResAlliance

Landscape resilience knowledge alliance for agriculture and forestry in the Mediterranean basin

# D3.3 Methodological Framework to implement the LandLabs in regional contexts of different Mediterranean countries

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# Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| LL | LandLab |
| LN | LandNet |
| RA | Resilient Ambassador |
| RAPTA | Resilience, Adaptation Pathways and Transformation Approach |

# 1. Rationale and Objectives

## 1.1. Introduction

The ResAlliance project is designed to enhance the capacity of farmers and foresters in the Mediterranean basin to implement landscape-level initiatives for climate change resilience. It focuses on four key thematic areas: governance, management practices, technology, and finance, addressing critical knowledge and implementation gaps to promote a more resilient landscape.

This deliverable outlines a methodological framework and key steps for developing innovative governance approaches to support resilient land management. It provides the foundation for multi-stakeholder collaboration, ensuring the effective implementation of resilience strategies.

To achieve this, Section 2 outlines how the ResAlliance approach has achieved this goal of multi-stakeholder engagement through two complementary platforms: LandNet (LN) and LandLab (LL). These platforms facilitate knowledge exchange, capacity building, and collaborative action among diverse actors. To standardise the implementation at the LL level, a structured internal methodology based on the internal methodology called "LandLab standardised manual and programme" (ResAlliance, 2023) has been developed, drawing from the based-on *Resilience, Adaptation Pathways and Transformation Approach* (RAPTA) (Deborah O'Connell, 2019). This framework ensures consistency in activity preparation, result collection, and knowledge integration (See section 2.1.).

Section 3 describes the RAPTA methodology applied to the ResAlliance LLs. This section serves as a resource for professionals aiming to integrate RAPTA into their Living Labs, detailing a process that begins with a comprehensive socio-ecological analysis and progresses toward the design and implementation of adaption pathways. At the time of delivering this document, results have been gathered, progress has been made, and results have been collected up to Step 3.1 of the methodology while outcomes from steps 3.2 and 3.3 will be included in D2.2 – Landscape Resilience Blueprint for the Wider *Mediterranean Region* and *D4.1 – White paper on policy recommendations for landscape resilience in the Mediterranean region*.

Although formal governance measures have yet to be implemented (See section in Step 2.2 and Step 3.3.), the methodology has fostered stakeholder participation in governance processes. Each LL has had the autonomy to develop a tailored action plan that aligns with the RAPTA methodology while addressing its region's political, social, and ecological context**.** The lessons learned through this process will inform future governance strategies, ensuring a participatory and adaptive approach to landscape resilience (see Section 4 Lessons learned and next steps).

This document has been structured by combining the theoretical steps of the RAPTA methodology and the application in the LLs of the ResAlliance project to illustrate the steps done (blue text boxes).

## 1.2. Objectives

The rationale behind the present document lies in the need to develop a flexible and adaptive governance framework that can guide the implementation of resilient land management strategies at local and regional levels. This effort aims to bridge the gap between high-level policy frameworks and practical, on-the-ground realities.

For this, the primary objective of this deliverable is to propose a methodological framework and delineate the essential steps required to establish innovative governance approaches for implementing multi-sectoral integration and more resilient land management strategies. Furthermore, the document aims to achieve a series of sub-objectives, drawing on the experiences and insights of the ResAlliance project activities to exemplify the development of the methodology.

The methodological framework proposed aims to achieve the following sub-objectives:

- Promote collaborative governance among different actors to enhance decision-making effectiveness and address shared challenges and opportunities. (See section 2.2. Gathering local knowledge).
- The RAPTA methodology applied to LandLabsThe RAPTA methodology applied to LandLabsIdentify key challenges and barriers faced while implementing resilience strategies at local and regional levels and provide recommendations for overcoming these obstacles (See section 3.1.2. Stakeholder Mapping and Engagement (Step 1.2)).
- Identify the most relevant initiatives, activities and approaches across different territories, emphasising those that have significantly contributed to resilience and sustainability (See section 3.2.3. Analysing the socio-ecological system (Step 2.3)).
- Design future pathways and scenarios for enhancing territorial governance, ensuring they are adaptable and can address emerging challenges in land management (See section 3.3.1. Generating opportunities (Step 3.1)).
- Recommendations to governance mechanisms, such as policies, institutional frameworks, and collaborative agreements, that ensure long-term viability and adaptability to changing environmental and socio-economic conditions (See section Lessons learned and next steps 4).

Ultimately, the flexibility of the deliverable D3.3 framework is crucial for ensuring that governance approaches remain relevant and effective in the face of changing environmental conditions and emerging challenges in each of the countries and regions implemented. By grounding the governance framework in real-world LL experiences while maintaining flexibility, the ResAlliance project can ensure that the framework evolves, supporting enhanced landscape resilience across diverse regions.

# 2. The ResAlliance approach

The Mediterranean region possesses a rich heritage of traditional and local knowledge related to land management, passed down through generations. This accumulated expertise is crucial in promoting sustainable land use and environmental stewardship.

The ResAlliance project aims to integrate this traditional knowledge with modern techniques to support farmers and foresters. The project seeks to enhance landscape resilience and ensure more adaptive and sustainable land management practices by combining traditional knowledge with contemporary approaches.

To achieve this purpose, ResAlliance promotes multi-stakeholder interactive initiatives at two levels (see Figure 1): (1) the LandNet (LN), which creates and animates a pan-Euro-Mediterranean thematic network on landscape resilience, and (2) the LandLabs (LLs), which are tailored programmes designed to transfer knowledge and engage in specific Mediterranean regions that are particularly vulnerable to climate change-related hazards: Região Norte (Portugal), Catalonia (Spain), Sardinia (Italy), Peloponnese (Greece), and Cyprus. In addition, the project has established two Focal Points (in Lebanon and Tunisia), serving as stations for sharing project knowledge and practices in countries that are more advanced in experiencing climate change impacts and represent the non-EU areas of the Mediterranean region.

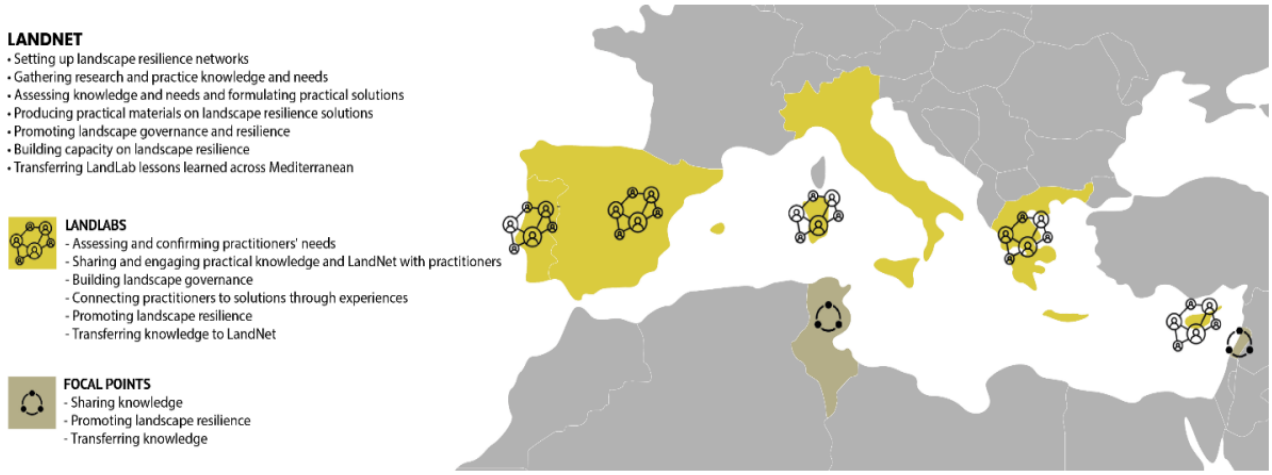



*Figure 1. LandNet, LandLabs and Focal Points distribution across the Mediterranean basin. Source: ResAlliance project.*

A two-way transfer of activities occurs between the pan-Mediterranean level (LN) and the regional level (the five LLs). The LN network prepares context-specific knowledge and engages and trains farmers, foresters, and other key stakeholders to transfer initiatives to the five LL regions in the four thematic areas. Coordination among the LLs facilitates the effective transfer of key project knowledge among them and from the LLs to the LN.

Dedicated outreach and engagement events are held to attract new farmers and foresters to the LN. These events include LL launches, workshops, policy forums, and sector-related trade fairs or exhibitions attended by all project partners. Trade fairs or exhibitions in LL regions also help bring stakeholders to the LLs. The responsibility for engaging stakeholders lies with the LL leaders, known as Resilience Ambassadors (RAs). All LL members are automatically part of the LN, benefiting from being part of a wider network and the interaction with other stakeholders.

## 2.1. The LandLabs in a nutshell

LLs are context-specific knowledge transfer and engagement programs connecting and engaging farmers and foresters with the thematic areas and the range of key stakeholders involved for their effective uptake. LLs are regionally focused given that regional institutions are the main actors for forest/agriculture regulation enforcement, advisory and subsidy arrangements (key components driving the application of current farming and forestry practices). This is considered a functional way to overcome the fact that certain actors in the target groups (e.g., farmers with livestock) may be less mobile/available to travel for exchanges or have other limitations (e.g., language barriers) that would prevent them from benefiting from the range of knowledge-transfer opportunities supported by the project.

LLs are tailored and context-specific to transfer knowledge and engage farmers and foresters. They concentrate on regional activities, as regional institutions are crucial in enforcing forestry and agricultural regulations, offering advisory services, and arranging subsidies—key factors driving the adoption of current farming and forestry practices. This regional emphasis helps to address challenges such as the limited mobility of certain target groups (e.g., farmers with livestock) and language barriers, which might otherwise impede their ability to benefit from the project's knowledge transfer opportunities.

The LLs play a pivotal role in the ResAlliance project by providing real-world contexts for exploring and refining governance mechanisms. However, it is the proposed governance framework that must adapt to the varying regional conditions and challenges revealed by the LLs, as landscape resilience requires a multi-faceted approach, considering the unique environmental, social, and economic conditions of each region. Hence, the governance framework outlined in Deliverable D3.3 is designed to be adaptable, ensuring it can support the effective implementation of the activities identified in different landscapes. This flexibility is essential to making the governance approaches effective and sustainable in the long term.

For this reason, the *ResAlliance LandLab Standardised Manual and Program* (ResAlliance, 2023) was created. This document was influenced by the *Resilience Adaptation Pathways and Transformation Approach* (RAPTA methodology) (Deborah O'Connell, 2019) and was devised to offer a standardised framework for the preparatory and engagement activities within LLs, which functioned as platforms for fostering stakeholder dialogue. This manual outlines the steps for setting up and running LLs, ensuring they function as effective platforms for stakeholder engagement, experimentation, and knowledge exchange. Moreover, it aims to facilitate smooth and effective communication among all stakeholders involved in the LLs.

### 2.1.1 Resilience Ambassadors (RAs)

The responsibility for facilitating the LLs activities lies with the so-called Resilience Ambassadors (RAs). Their role is to support the development of various workshops, and initiatives within the territory, ensuring that they can be carried out effectively on the ground. Each member is selected from staff members of the consortium partners, RAs are tasked with several key responsibilities critical to the project's success.

In the implementation of the LL activities, RAs hold the following four main roles and challenges:

- **Stakeholder Engagement:** RAs are the primary contact points with regional communities, including farmers, foresters, and other relevant stakeholders, facilitating dialogue and interactions to ensure that project activities align with local needs and conditions. The engagement is made effective by organising meetings, workshops, and other activities to gather input and foster stakeholder collaboration.
- **Knowledge Transfer:** RAs are responsible for disseminating project results and promoting the use of knowledge generated in their LLs to share information and good practices, ensuring a seamless flow of knowledge both regionally and across project regions. To effectively carry out these responsibilities, RAs engage in training and capacity-building activities provided by ETIFOR to enhance their skills in stakeholder engagement and knowledge transfer methodologies.
- **Implementation Support:** RAs give technical support in implementing project activities within their respective LL regions. Additionally, RAs help organise and participate in various events beyond those organised within their LL, contributing insights gathered from their LL experiences.
- **Monitoring and Reporting:** RAs collect both qualitative and quantitative data from regional stakeholders and provide a comprehensive report on the progress of their engagement activities and the effectiveness of knowledge transfer efforts. To standardise this process, RAs use dedicated templates provided by PCF, the main LL coordinator. These templates, designed to summarise all necessary information systematically, are available in the annexes of this deliverable (Annex 1-7).

ETIFOR established a structured selection process for RAs, guided by specific criteria and recommendations to ensure the right individuals are chosen. Key criteria include:

- **Professional Skills:** Prioritize candidates with strong stakeholder engagement, facilitation, and data collection skills.
- **Sector Knowledge:** any background in agriculture and forestry.
- **Local Expertise:** The Ambassador need to have local knowledge and fluency in the local language, alongside proficiency in English.
- **Experience and Motivation:** Candidates should have proven experience, motivation, and the ability to build sustainable relationships.
- **Consistency:** the same individuals should maintain their roles throughout the project for continuity.
- **Diversity:** promote gender balance and diversity within the team.
- **Administrative Management:** Local LL Leaders and the Principal Partner Country manage administrative and budgetary aspects.

These criteria ensure that RAs are well-equipped to engage stakeholders, facilitate knowledge transfer, and effectively support project implementation.

## 2.2. Gathering local knowledge

As global challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and resource scarcity intensify, innovative and robust methodologies are essential to guide decision-making in resilience building, adaptation planning, and sustainable development. After a comparative analysis of key frameworks used globally to address these complex challenges, the RAPTA methodology was selected to be implemented in the LLs as it offers:

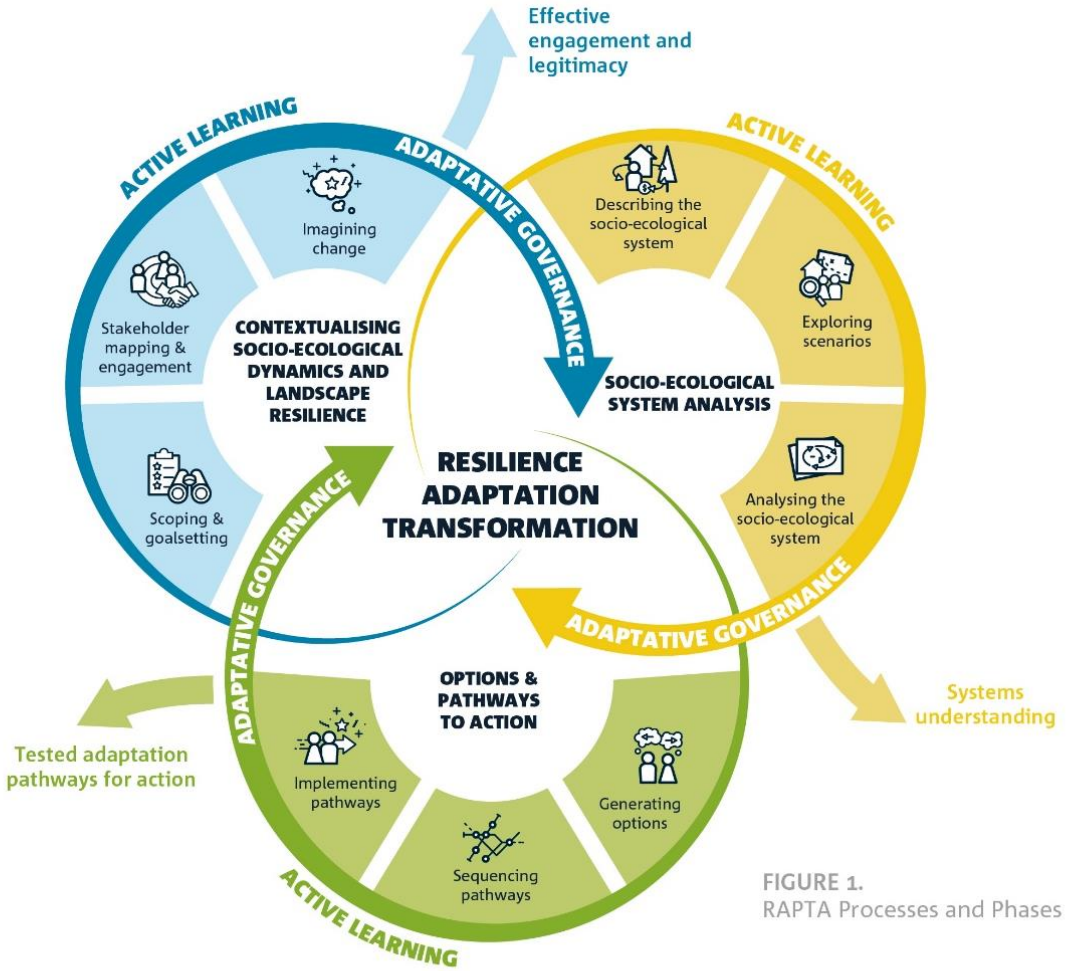
- a **comprehensive framework** designed to guide the development and implementation of interventions to foster sustainable futures in uncertain and rapidly changing environments. A structured process for designing, implementing, and evaluating actions that strengthen the resilience and adaptability of the systems, particularly in the agriculture, agroforestry, and forestry sectors.
- a **mutual learning process** designed to help create, implement, and evaluate strategies for achieving sustainability goals in uncertain and rapidly changing situations.
- a **holistic understanding,** combining traditional and scientific knowledge for a more comprehensive understanding of ecosystems.
- **empowerment,** elevating local voices and expertise in decision-making.
- **sustainability,** encourages practices that are ecologically and culturally sustainable.
- **resilience,** strengthening community resilience by grounding strategies in local contexts.

# 3. The RAPTA methodology applied to LandLabs

RAPTA methodology (Deborah O'Connell, 2019) is a powerful tool for LLs to understand their local context, identify activities, plan and implement actions, and monitor progress. The infographic below (Figure 2) describes the RAPTA framework in three phases: Contextualisation of the Socio-Ecological Dynamics and Landscape Resilience, Socio-Ecological System Analysis, and Options and Pathways for Action. By following the three phases of the RAPTA methodology, LLs can gather knowledge and experiences to promote more resilient landscapes in the Mediterranean.

Phase 1 involves a comprehensive analysis of the socio-ecological system. This includes identifying key stakeholders, assessing the current state of the landscape and its socio-ecological dynamics, and identifying challenges and opportunities. Phase 2 involves designing and planning interventions within the socio-ecological system. This phase focuses on identifying potential approaches, evaluating their feasibility, selecting the most promising approaches, and creating a detailed implementation plan.

Finally, Phase 3 focuses on implementing the interventions designed in Phase 2. This involves putting the plans into action, monitoring progress, and making the necessary adjustments to ensure the success of the interventions. It also includes evaluating the impact of the interventions and learning from the experiences to inform future actions.




**RAPTA consists of three phases:**

1. Contextualising Socio-Ecological Dynamics and Landscape Resilience
2. Socio-ecological system analysis
3. Options and Pathways to Action

**The phases are supported by two continuous processes:**

1. Active Learning - establishing learning practices that build capacity for responding to rapid, unprecedented change.
2. Adaptive Governance - coordinating iterative, flexible and responsive interactions between the phases when designing the intervention and for its implementation and evaluation.

*Figure 2: Adapted Infographic about RAPTA Methodology for the ResAlliance project. Source: (Deborah O'Connell, 2019).*

**Scope and Limitation of RAPTA Implementation in ResAlliance**

Within the ResAlliance project, the RAPTA methodology was applied partially, focusing on its first two phases: system analysis and stakeholder engagement. However, the third phase, which involves the development and implementation of adaptation pathways, was not implemented. This approach aligned with the project's objectives, which prioritised preparatory stages, including knowledge exchange and capacity building, over direct implementation actions.

Figure 3Figure 3 presents the project timeline, structured according to the different phases of the RAPTA methodology. It visually outlines each stage of the process, from initial system analysis to scenario exploration and strategy development. The timeline is segmented into distinct phases, each corresponding to specific steps that guide the project's progression. This structured approach ensures a clear understanding of how the methodology has been applied within the project framework.

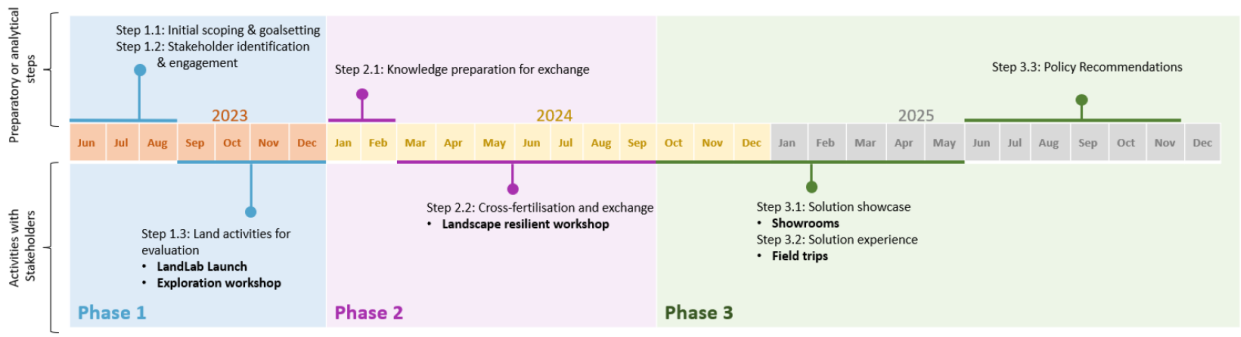



*Figure 3. ResAlliance project timeline structured with RAPTA methodology.*

# 3.1. Contextualising Socio-Ecological Dynamics and Landscape Resilience (Phase 1)

Phase 1 is split into three steps to describe and contextualise the current situation, identify key regional stakeholders, existing approaches, and challenges and barriers that need to be overcome to increase landscape resilience.

Each region must establish specific goals to mitigate these risks and promote sustainable landscape management in forestry and agriculture, tailored to the local stakeholders' diverse values and knowledge.

## 3.1.1. Scoping and Goal Setting (Step 1.1)

This step defines the region's socio-ecological characteristics, describing land use changes, management practices, and climate risks. It establishes the preliminary scope, objectives, and key stakeholders while integrating past work and existing knowledge.

**Establishing the LandLabs Regions**

By exploring challenges and stakeholder aspirations, LLs set provisional goals for sustainable landscape management in agroforestry. These goals remain adaptable, evolving through stakeholder engagement and active learning for designing resilience strategies for the territory.

Before identifying stakeholders, RAs are responsible for providing an initial assessment of the territory, highlighting key gaps and challenges. This first impression should include an overview of the landscape's current state and its evolution, socio-economic activities, and climate-related risks. Following this, RAs

engage with stakeholders to collect more detailed information on historical disturbances, ongoing challenges, and other relevant factors. Throughout this process, RAs should respect and build upon the diversity of stakeholders' values, knowledge, and practices. In Figure 4, there's the template available in Annex 1 to support the systematic collection of this information.

The LLs were established in five Mediterranean regions highly susceptible to climate change hazards: Região Norte (Portugal), Catalonia (Spain), Sardinia (Italy), Peloponnese (Greece), and Cyprus.

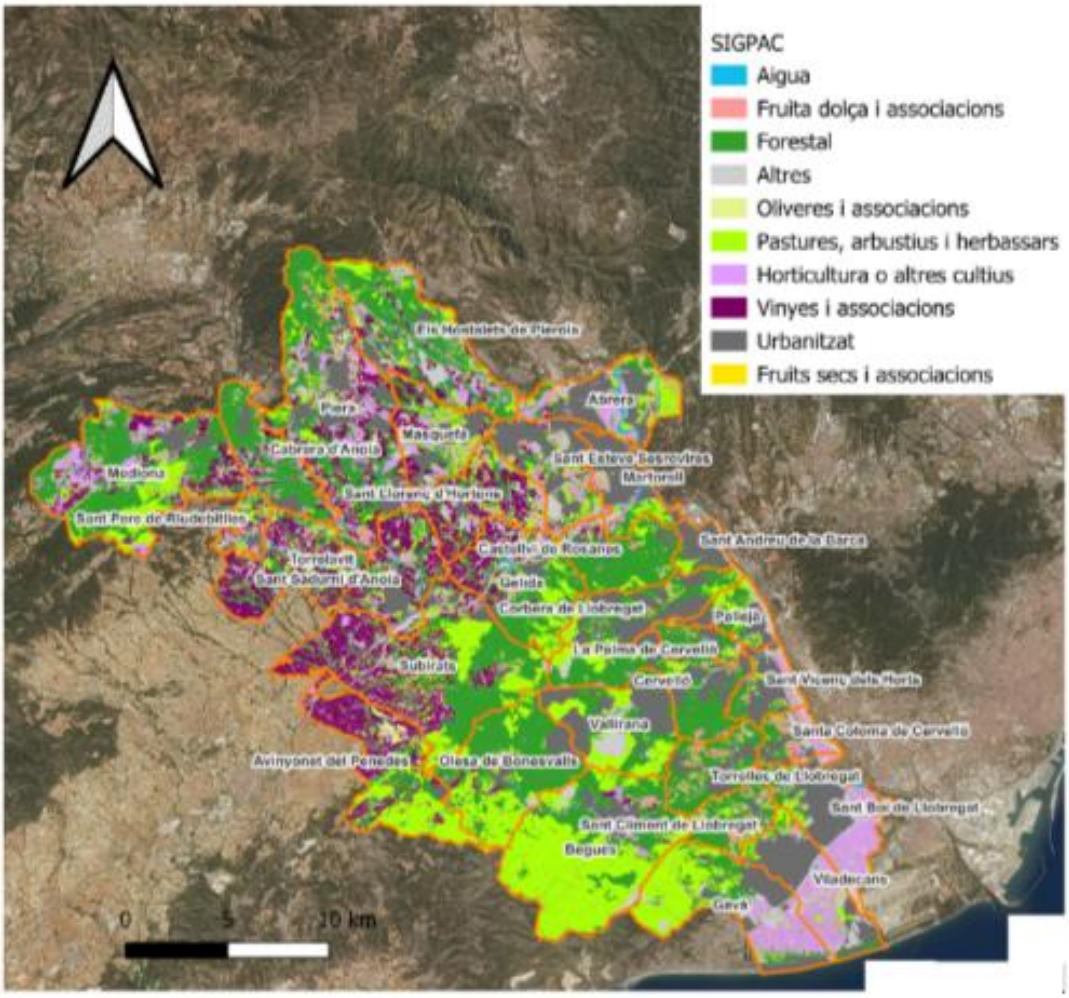
Although these regions face increasing threats from typical Mediterranean hazards exacerbated by climate change, such as wildfires and droughts, their specific needs and challenges in the agriculture and forestry sectors necessitate customised management practices.

As a result, the five LL regions encompass a diverse range of socio-economic activities that these hazards could impact. Conducting the LL activities within the scope of the ResAlliance project facilitates the identification and adaptation of activities tailored to each region.

## Description of the site:

*(location, protected designation, ownership, habitat description, socioeconomic activities, cultural heritage…)*

The working area of the Landlab Spain is in the southwest of Barcelona metropolitan area. This area has been populated for millennia, thanks to its mild climate and the hilly terrain providing shelter opportunities. With a total surface of 701,14Km$^2$, the study area covers three counties: Baix Llobregat, eastern half of Alt Penedès and southeastern Anoia (see map). The share of forest, crop and urban areas is, respectively, 55,7%, 23,8% and 19,5%, for a total population of 452.169 inhabitants. The predominant climate (Papadakis classification) is Mediterranean Continental, with areas of Mediterranean maritime by the coast. The mean annual temperature ranges between 13.5 and 16.5 ºC, while the mean annual precipitation is between 500 and 650 mm.



The area is characterised by two different dominant landscapes:

· Forest landscape: predominant in Baix Llobregat county, the high rate of forest cover is related to the steep slopes, which are unsuitable to host other activities, and, in the last decades, to the abandonment of traditional agricultural and livestock production. These forests are characterised by their high density and predominant status of abandonment, with only 26% of the forest area having a management plan. The resulting forests are overdense and show a simplified structure: most of the forest is composed of even-aged, pure *Pinus halepensis* stands in most of the area, while the north-aspect slopes are often covered by pure *Quercus ilex* maquis. In this landscape farming is characterised by non-professional, marginal management, mainly for self-consumption.
The possibility to promote the sustainable management of these forests is difficulted by the ownership structure (93.8% private, often as small estates of absent owners that do not live in the area) and by the low profitability of forest harvesting. Most of the population is in the lowlands of the southeastern edge, with Cornellà, Sant Boi, Castelldefels, Viladecans and El Prat as main towns, all of them between 60,000 and 90,000 inhabitants. The main economic activities of these urban and peri-urban areas are related to industry and services linked to Barcelona city.

· Vineyard's landscape: predominant in Alt Penedès county, whose capital town is Vilafranca del Penedès. According with the Statistical Institute of Catalonia (Idescat) in 2020. Alt Penedès is formed by 27 municipalities, covering a total surface of 593 km and with a population of 110.929 inhabitants. The agrifood sector is one of the most important activities in the county accounting for the 26,1% of the working force. Economic activity of the whole agrifood sector in Alt Penedès (according to Daleph Consulting, 2022) is as follows:

| | Companies | % | workers | % | Sales volume (€) | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agricultural production | 147 | 14,8 | 1318 | 12,5 | 67.131.295,47 € | 2,5 |
| Goods and service suppliers | 72 | 7,3 | 1663 | 15,8 | 518.354.327,88 € | 19,2 |
| Agrifood industry and manufacturers | 243 | 24,5 | 4741 | 45,0 | 1.425.609.865,55 € | 52,7 |
| Distribution chain and wholesale trade | 117 | 11,8 | 1167 | 11,1 | 623.187.578,63 € | 23,0 |
| Traditional trade | 76 | 7,7 | 570 | 5,4 | 35.913.923,07 € | 1,3 |
| HORECA 334 33 | 334 | 33,7 | 1067 | 10,1 | 35.865.552,59 € | 1,3 |

Wine production is one of the most important activities in the county with 17.307 ha of vineyards (32% of the vineyard surface of Catalonia, and 82,3% of the agricultural surface in Alt Penedès), yielding 151.386 tons of grapes (36% of production of Catalonia, 80% of the production of Alt Penedès) in 2021.

*Figure 4. Partial Step 1.1 template completed for the LL Spain. Source: ResAlliance project.*

## 3.1.2. Stakeholder Mapping and Engagement (Step 1.2)

Active learning is a fundamental aspect of the entire methodology, enabling participants to build their capacity to respond to rapid and unexpected changes where no proven initiatives exist. All stakeholders play a crucial role in this process, as their active participation and input are essential for fostering mutual learning and ensuring that diverse perspectives and expertise are incorporated into decision-making processes.

Identifying key stakeholders from local/regional forestry and agriculture sectors is crucial for successful LL activities. This process involves stakeholder mapping methodology, considering key criteria such as influence, their values, dynamics, governance and knowledge diversity. Tools like the Power-Interest Matrix (Johnson, G & Scholes, K, 1999) can be used to assess stakeholder relevance systematically (Figure 5).

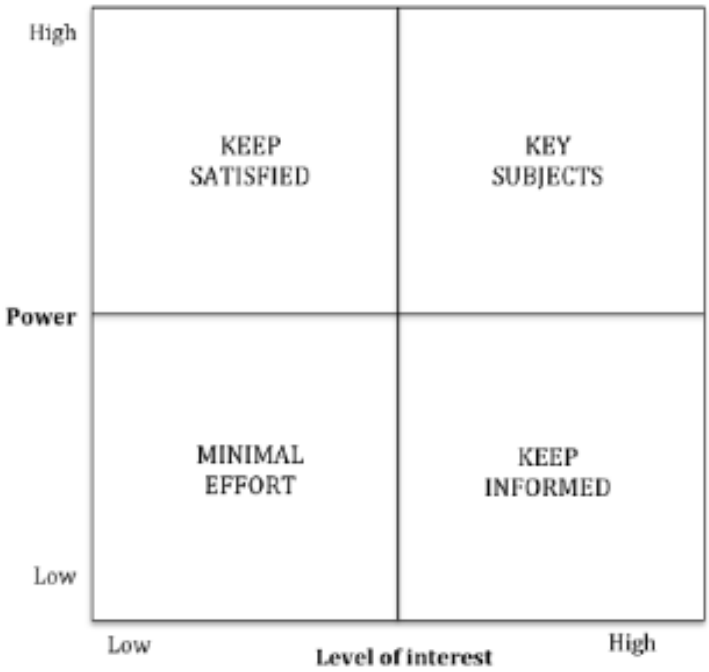



*Figure 5: The Power-Interest Matrix (Johnson and Scholes, 1999).*

A transparent selection process should be applied to ensure inclusivity, balancing representation across public institutions, private actors, research organisations, and civil society. Engaging stakeholders through participatory workshops, surveys, or focus groups fosters meaningful dialogue, strengthens multi-actor collaboration, and supports adaptative governance to enhance intervention effectiveness.

Annex 2 has a table that systematically organises relevant information about stakeholders. This table is essential for ensuring all relevant local actors are considered and their details recorded adequately for strategic engagement.

| Selection of the LandLabs Stakeholders |
| --- |
| In identifying regional stakeholders for the LLs' activities, the aim is to engage a broad spectrum of key profiles to guarantee diverse representation and expertise. These stakeholders encompass:<br>○ **Small Producers:** Individuals or enterprises engaged in small-scale production within agriculture and forestry.<br>○ **Cooperatives:** Organisations where members collaboratively participate in agricultural or forestry activities. |

- **Forest and Agricultural Landowners and Managers:** Those who own or manage land dedicated to forestry or agriculture.
- **Public Entities:** Governmental or municipal bodies involved in regional land management and policy development.
- **Livestock Farmers:** Operators involved in livestock rearing, contributing significantly to the agricultural sector.
- **Other Groups and Legal Entities:** Various organisations and entities with a past or present role in the regional agricultural and forestry sectors.

RAs monitor and map these stakeholders to ensure a thorough representation across relevant sectors, based on the *Guidelines for Stakeholder analysis and promoting LandLab Events* (internal use) created by ETIFOR. They then contacted each stakeholder individually, informing them about the ResAlliance project and the LL activities they could potentially participate in. Alongside this outreach, RAs provided a Concept Note detailing crucial information about the project and the anticipated contributions from stakeholders.

After invitation, the formal engagement is achieved through registration on the ResAlliance website for those who express interest in participating. This process involves completing a form that requests organisational details and includes a Consent Form outlining the terms and conditions of participation, such as data privacy and expected involvement. It is important to note that registering as a LL member also integrates stakeholders into the broader LN network (See Section 2). This method ensures stakeholders are well-informed and formally included in the LL activities, fostering a collaborative and cohesive project environment.

Stakeholder engagement is assessed through participation metrics, qualitative feedback provided by the stakeholders through *Mentimeter* surveys, focus groups, or reflexive discussions, to measure their involvement, contributions, and the effectiveness of the collaborative process.

An anonymous final survey was conducted among the participants of the Resilient Workshop to assess their perception of the methodology employed throughout the various sessions with the stakeholders. The results indicate a highly positive reception, with participants describing the events using words such as “interesting”, “enriching”, “synergies”, “learning”, “cooperation”, and “interactive”, as illustrated in the following Figure 6. Additionally, the right image evaluates the participants' perception of the methodology, especially assessing whether it allowed them to express their opinions within the group. The results show a strong overall satisfaction with the approach facilitating an active engagement in group discussions.

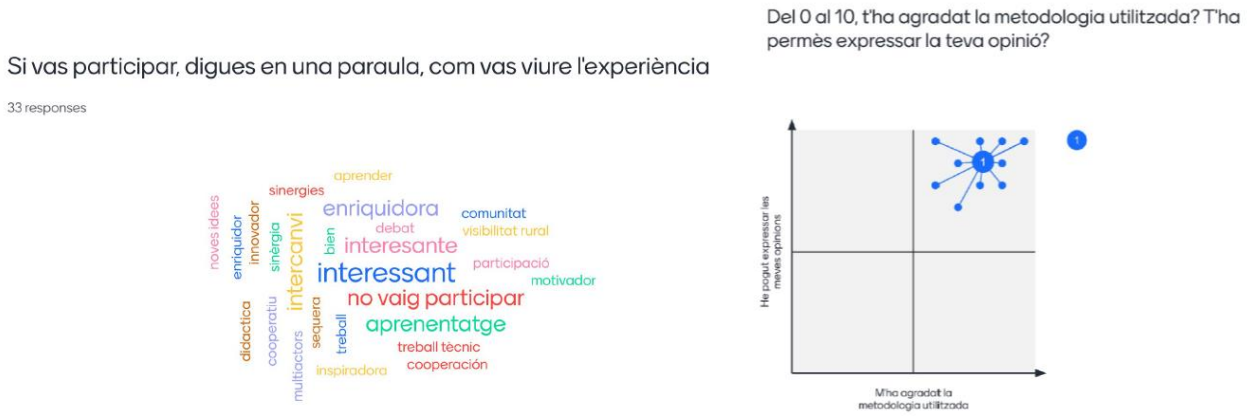



*Figure 6: Evaluation and stakeholder feedback on the methodology.*

### 3.1.3. Imagining change (Step 1.3)

This step aims to explore potential approaches to existing challenges, impacts, and consequences from climate change and the identification of activities and associated needs/ barriers and knowledge gaps relevant to the four thematic areas.

RAs can set up a one-day (or two-day, if required) interactive and participatory event, combining the LL Launch and an Exploratory Workshop to consider all the considerations from the Stakeholders from the forestry and agriculture sectors identified in the previous step. In Annex 3, there is a table that helps identify key changes and their drivers in agriculture and forestry in each region, as well as climate-related impacts experienced or expected by stakeholders. This ensures that their input informs strategies for building sector resilience.

**LandLab Launch and Exploratory Workshops**

The ETIFOR team organised two online internal training sessions for the RAs and created the *Guidelines for Landlab Launch and Exploratory Workshop Facilitation (internal use), which* provided detailed instructions for organising two key events: the LandLab Launch and the Exploratory Workshop (Figure 5 and 6). These events were crucial for the project as they aimed to engage many local stakeholders in finding approaches for landscape resilience.

The document offered a clear structure to organise each event, from the registration phase to the final evaluation. It highlighted the importance of active participant involvement through various techniques such as the World Café and Clinic Case. It also emphasised adapting the activities to the local context while ensuring standardised data collection.

Key elements of the document:

- **Clear objectives:** To introduce the project, create a network of local actors, and identify good practices.
- **Detailed structure:** A timeline and specific activities are provided for each event phase.
- **Necessary materials:** All required materials are listed, from posters and markers to audiovisual equipment.
- **Defined roles:** The roles of facilitators, experts, and assistants are described.
- **Adaptability:** The importance of adapting activities to the local context while maintaining an overall structure is emphasised.

*Figure 7: Stakeholders from forestry and agriculture together in an interactive workshop to identify key challenges, drivers of change and climate impacts.*

## 3.2. Socio-ecological system analysis (Phase 2)

The second phase of the RAPTA methodology focuses on understanding the socio-ecological system to identify its key vulnerabilities, strengths, and opportunities for resilience, adaptation and transformations. This involves integrating diverse stakeholder perspectives, exploring future scenarios and assessing challenges

that may impact the system. This is done through qualitative and quantitative methods. For instance, by employing structured assessments, such as participatory workshops, scenario-building exercises, and risk evaluations, this phase provides a foundation for developing targeted resilient strategies. These actions are systematised through templates to ensure replicability in different territories (see Annex 4 and Annex 5).

In the ResAlliance project, this phase builds a strong knowledge foundation by gathering insights from stakeholders about regional challenges and potential activities.

### 3.2.1. Describing the socio-ecological system (Step 2.1)

This step is about building a solid knowledge foundation by collecting insights and experiences from stakeholders regarding regional challenges, ecosystem dynamics, and socio-economic factors influencing resilience and considering their values, visions, and interpretations of the region's main challenges. This can be done through participatory workshops and activities.

**Identifying Key Challenges and Initiatives for Landscape Resilience**

As part of the ongoing efforts to address landscape resilience, the RAs analysed the LL Launch and Exploratory Workshop activities (Phase 1) outcomes to identify the main unresolved stakeholder needs in their respective regions. Figure 8 shows the output summary diagram of Phase 1, which highlights the needs and initiatives of all LLs.

Stakeholder input was obtained through participatory mapping and focus group discussions, ensuring that multiple perspectives, including local knowledge, technical expertise, and governance structures, were incorporated. The key indicators considered to assess were such as land-use patterns, biodiversity trends, socio-economic drivers, and governance frameworks to develop a transversal understanding of the system.

The image below presents key challenges and initiatives aimed at strengthening landscape resilience. Identified needs included improved water management through retention and reuse strategies, adaptive land management to address future climate scenarios and scientific assessment of ecosystem services. Additionally, enhancing funding mechanisms, fostering societal engagement through education and capacity building, and implementing protective measures against natural hazards, wildfires, and biodiversity threats were crucial.

To address these challenges, the LLs had already implemented initiatives such as rainwater retention systems, erosion control measures, payment schemes for ecosystem services, silvopasture practices for fire management, certification programs, and habitat restoration efforts like hedgerows and flowering strips to support biodiversity and landscape functionality.

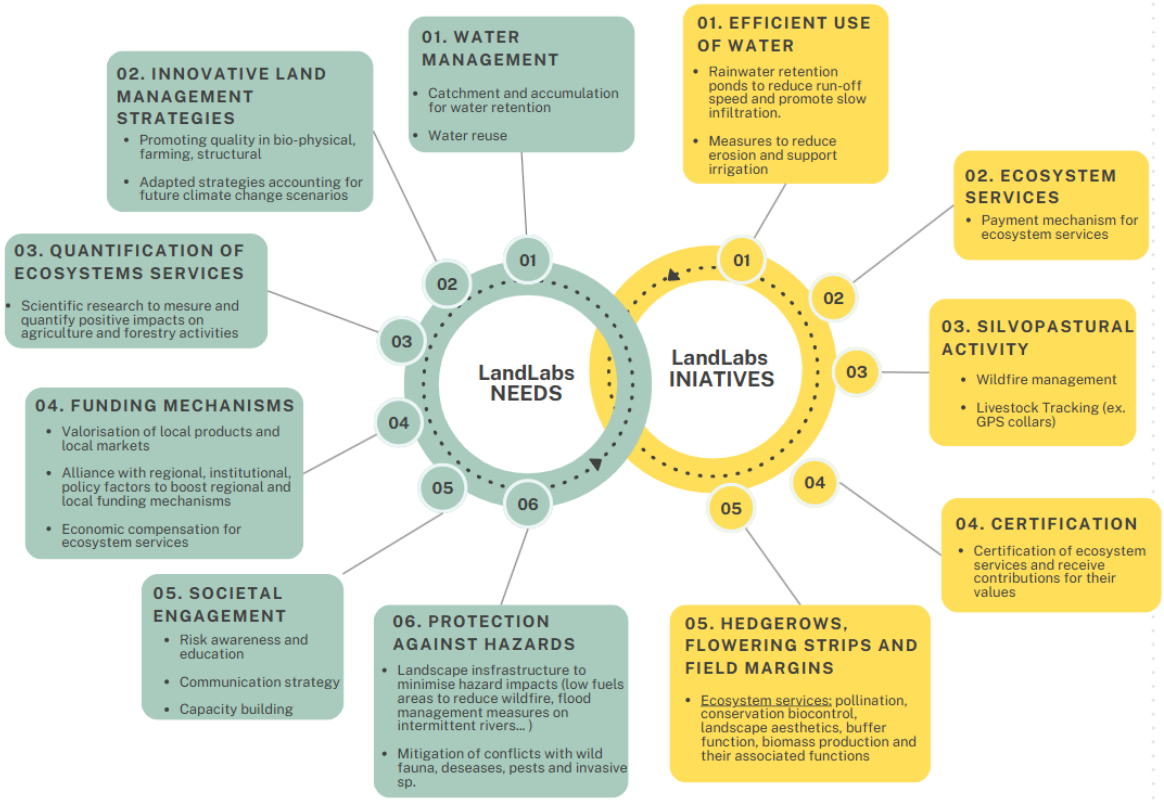



*Figure 8. Summary of the common needs and initiatives across LLs.*

## 3.2.2. Exploring Scenarios (Step 2.2)

In the RAPTA Methodology, this step develops and analyses future scenarios to understand how various factors, such as climate change projections, policy shifts, market trends, and demographic changes, might impact the system's resilience. This contributes to identifying potential risks, opportunities, and strategies to enhance adaptability and long-term sustainability.

**_We Seek; We Offer_: Facilitating Cross-Regional Knowledge Exchange**

Through a structured knowledge exchange method called "We Seek, We Offer", proposed by ETIFOR, challenges and ongoing initiatives were identified and shared among LLs. This process allowed RAs to connect based on their specific needs ("We Seek") and the initiatives they could offer to another LL's region ("We Offer"), fostering cross-regional learning and strengthening landscape resilience.

As part of this Marketplace dynamic, each RA from the five regions shared the initiatives identified in the LLs (Step 1.3) and highlighted gaps where they lacked experience. Once each region outlined its strengths and weaknesses, a matrix was created to match potential initiatives. If one LL region offered an initiative that could address a gap in another, it was selected as a potential exchange. Similarly, if a region was already developing an activity that could help solve a challenge in another region, it was shared as a resource.

After completing the "We Seek, We Offer" dynamic, matches were established between LL regions in need of specific knowledge or experience and those capable of providing it (Figure 9). All this key information was gathered through template Step 2.1 (Annex 4) across all LLs. This facilitated the transfer of those initiatives,

encouraged collaboration, and ensured that successful initiatives from other regions could be applied to others.

| ResAlliance | | WE OFFER | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | PORTUGAL | GREECE | CYPRUS | ITALY | SPAIN |
| WE SEEK | PORTUGAL | | Traditional Stone Drop Structures for Water Conservation in Greek Islands<br>Innovative apiculture management practices | Water management (Anti floods measures. Anti erosion prevention + restoration) | Prescribe Fires<br>Post fire ecosystem management and landscape rehabilitation | Prescribed Burning and grazing for fuel management<br>Payment mechanisms for ecosystem services and the possible contributions of insurance companies for the prevention of natural risks |
| | GREECE | Subericulture (debarking cork growth, survival, relation to climate change,...) | | Water management (Anti floods measures. Anti erosion prevention + restoration) | Knowledge and awaress raising process on forest fires and climate change issues involving local schools | Catchment and accumulation for water retention |
| | CYPRUS | Terra Maronesa community of practice (Sheperds, use of GPS collars, etc.) | | | Certification of ecosystem services and recieve contribututions for their values | Vines against wildfires (Agroforestry mosaics)<br>Hedgerows, flowering strips and field margins<br>The Fire Flocks project (Describe silvopastural activity)<br>Payment mechanisms for ecosystem services and the possible contributions of insurance companies for the prevention of natural risks |
| | ITALY | Small company with business model for multiproduct (NWFP)<br>Terra Maronesa community of practice (Sheperds, use of GPS collars, etc.) | Trainning in voluntary fire fighting and fire prevention<br>Landscape analysist for fire hazzards fuel management methodds | | | Co creation os strategics actions to adapt local areas and economies to climate change (LIFE EcoAdapt50 Project)<br>Vines against wildfires (Agroforestry mosaics)<br>The Fire Flocks project (Describe silvopastural activity)<br>Wildfire prevention planning |
| | SPAIN | Terra Maronesa community of practice (Sheppards, GPS collars,...)<br>Methodologies for showing the benefits of management in ecosystem services (FSC certification)<br>Educational programs | Trainning in voluntary fire fighting and fire prevention | Water management (Anti floods measures. Anti erosion prevention + restoration)<br>Forest Management (Biodiversity + Preservation of Restoration) | Certification of ecosystem services and recieve contribution for their valoration | |

*Figure 9: We Seek; We Offer matches between LL regions.*

To reinforce this exchange, RAs selected at least two activities from their region that are the most robust, best performing, and most easily replicable in other areas. These selected initiatives were later introduced to another LL region during Step 2.2.

In this step, an analysis was conducted to assess the likelihood of success in applying the required selected activity in the LL region. The process focussed on evaluating how to implement the activity effectively and ensure its long-term sustainability. It also considered future scenarios to understand the factors that could impact the system.

To collect all this information, Template 2.2, “Cross-Fertilisation and Exchange,” outlined in Annex 5, was used. This template integrated information from Step 2.2 and Step 2.3 into a single framework, optimising resources and stakeholder insights.

This template compared the differences and commonalities between facilitators and obstacles of activities in each region and those of the regional provider. It also involved envisioning a future scenario where the selected activity had been implemented in the territory, highlighting its potential positive social, economic, or legal impacts. This approach promoted collaboration and the effective scaling of activities across regions.

An example between LL Italy and LL Spain is available in Figure 10:

| A2 | *Forest fire prevention and certification of ecosystem services* | LL region of origin | *LL Sardinia (Italy)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thematic area | *Governance, Management practices, Technology and/or Finance* | | |

| Facilitators | | Obstacles | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Commonalities**<br>*What are the facilitators in common with your region?* | **Differences**<br>*What are the facilitators that you have different from the regional provider?* | **Commonalities**<br>*What are the obstacles in common with your region?* | **Differences**<br>*What are the obstacles that you have different from the regional provider?* |
| • In the order to make forestry fire prevention work more efficient, there is the possibility to test and demonstrate innovative machinery in different projects of administrations (DIBA, CPF…) and research centres (CTFC, CREAF…).<br>• Professionalisation of the forestry sector with the implementation of vocational training (CFGM and CFGS) for forestry technicians.<br>• Interest of large companies in investing in environmental projects and certified forests.<br>• Operators are starting to be trained to drive innovative forestry machines through different European projects. | • The "Agenzia Forestale Regionale per lo Sviluppo del Territorio e dell'Ambiente della Sardegna" (FO.RE.S.T.A.S.) is the forestry administration that manages, plans and executes at the same time the public forests.<br>• In Catalonia, local administrations contract with shepherds for forest fire prevention services.<br>• Investment of companies in management projects of private forest associations such as the Climate Credits project developed by the Government of Catalonia.<br>• In Catalonia 80% of the forests are privately owned and machinery is available | • Poor road accessibility to the forest due to the steep slope and stony terrain prevailing in forest areas. Difficulty in transporting specialised machinery to the forest.<br>• Lack of skilled manpower for driving forestry equipment.<br>• Low commercial forestry yields from timber and biomass. The low commercial value of timber makes most operations loss-making.<br>• Need for technical advice for forest management and certification projects. | • In Catalonia there is no state company to facilitate the planning and management of forestry works.<br>• Only 20% of the forests are public in Catalonia and the administration does not have enough manpower or machinery of its own.<br>• Social rejection of mechanisation and the use of machinery in forestry work in Catalonia, especially by people in large urban areas.<br>• In Sardinia there is a conflict between grazing and fire prevention management by the forestry administration (FO.RE.S.T.A.S.).<br>• High fragmentation of private forest in Cataloina, where in |

| Future scenario |
|---|
| • Manage forests to achieve structures and compositions that prevent forests fires, facilitate their extinction and promotes biodiversity conservation.<br>• Improve the value chain for forest products and ecosystem services to make forest management economically profitable.<br>• Improving social acceptance of forest management and the use of forestry machinery through outreach campaigns.<br>• Encourage private forestry associations to have more active forest owners capable of forest management.<br>• More active local administrations for the management of public forests. |

*Figure 10. An example of an initiative exchange between LL Italy and LL Spain illustrates how to complete Template 2.2, which is available in Annex 5.*

## 3.2.3. Analysing the socio-ecological system (Step 2.3)

This step focuses on a deeper analysis of the socio-ecological system to understand its dynamics, thresholds, feedback loops, and key intervention points. It aims to assess the system's resilience, adaptation capacity, and potential for transformation at different scales.

Building on previous steps, describing the system and exploring future scenarios, this step identifies vulnerabilities, strengths, and knowledge gaps. This analysis also helps refine where additional assessments, such as risk or vulnerability analyses, are needed to support informed decision-making and long-term sustainability (Fikret Berkes (Chair), 2014).

**Resilient Workshop: Enhancing Knowledge Exchange for Regional Adaptation**

In the context of analysing these future scenarios (Step 2.2) and also identifying vulnerabilities, strengths, and the system's current resilience to analyse the results from the LLs, a Resilient Workshop was organised and facilitated by ETIFOR (Figure 12 and Figure 12).

The workshop aimed to connect insights from different regions of the Mediterranean Basin, identifying similarities and differences and applying lessons learned to manage similar situations elsewhere.

The workshop was structured as follows:

- **Check-in and Launch:** Participants reconnected with previous sessions, reviewed the objectives, and were introduced to the agenda. Interactive activities were used to engage attendees and motivate their active participation.
- **Sharing approaches:** Two invited experts presented their experiences, focusing on the facilitators and obstacles they encountered in successful initiatives, linking these insights to findings from earlier workshops.
- **In-Depth Q&A:** Breakout groups allowed participants to explore those initiatives in more detail, engage directly with experts, and share their inspirations through post-it contributions for further analysis.
- **Word Café:** Small group discussions analysed key aspects of the initiatives, such as facilitators, obstacles, and actionable ideas, using structured rounds. These discussions culminated in group summaries and plenary sessions to consolidate insights.

This approach ensured that local stakeholders gained practical knowledge from other countries' experiences, fostering collaboration and actionable initiatives tailored to their contexts.

*Figure 11: World Café group discussing during the Workshop LL Spain.*

*Figure 12: Plenary session presenting initiatives from LL Italy.*

All the information gathered during the Resilient Workshop was recorded in Template 2.2 - "Step 2.2 Cross-Fertilisation and Exchange," which is available in Annex 5.

Based on Figure 10 above, where future scenarios were considered in Step 2.2, Step 2.3 focuses on identifying the vulnerabilities, strengths, gaps, challenges, and differences that may affect the implementation of selected activity in another LL region that may require it in the near future. This step assesses the current state of the activity system and its resilience to identify how it could be implemented in another LL region. The analysis also compares similarities and differences between regions.

Sharing these results with local stakeholders is crucial, as it provides valuable insights on how to manage similar situations based on the experiences of other LLs.

## 3.3. Phase 3: Options and Pathways to Action

This phase of the RAPTA methodology (Deborah O'Connell, 2019) focuses on the shifts towards identifying actionable strategies to enhance resilience. Building on the insights gained in previous phases, participants evaluate potential options and co-develop pathways to address vulnerabilities, strengthen capacities, and foster adaptive management.

This third phase of RAPTA methodology has only been partially implemented in the case of the ResAlliance project, as the project has focused on the governance and networking actions (not implementation), following the objectives of the call for which it was funded. Since ResAlliance wanted to emphasise on the stakeholder collaboration (Step 3.1), this has been the last action developed in the framework of the project. The resource constraints and the predefined project schedule did not allow for the full development and implementation of adaption pathways (Step 3.2. and 3.3). Despite this, the project ensured that the proposed actions were context-specific, feasible, and informed by the needs and initiatives presented during the whole process. The analysis conducted in earlier phases provides a strong foundation for future work, where these adaptation pathways can be further developed to enhance the resilience of socio-ecological systems.

### 3.3.1. Generating opportunities (Step 3.1)

This step consists of the identification of potential strategies or interventions to enhance system resilience, considering various scenarios and stakeholder inputs. Different types of actions are possible to disseminate and engage stakeholders in this step. The actions selected in each region needs to reflect the local reality and the kind of opportunities of engagement with stakeholders.

**Showroom and Field Trip for stakeholder engagement and knowledge exchange**

To achieve that, in ResAlliance, organising a showroom was selected as a dissemination tool to provide a dynamic and interactive platform for showcasing innovative approaches for sustainable land management. This format allows stakeholders to have a deeper understanding of key strategies and to engage directly with successful practical examples, fostering knowledge exchange and collaboration.

This event can highlight successful case studies, tools, and technologies proven to enhance resilience and biodiversity conservation. A template is available in Annex 6.

The showroom facilitates interactions between initiative providers and stakeholders, such as farmers, foresters, and policymakers. This fosters collaboration and knowledge exchange, allowing participants to learn directly from experts.
Additionally, the event should include mechanisms to collect feedback from stakeholders, which is essential for understanding the challenges and opportunities related to implementing these activities. This feedback helps refine the practices, ensuring they are more tailored and accessible, ultimately improving their adoption in real-world scenarios.
During the showroom, RAs shall provide stakeholders with a survey (ideally in digital format) so that they can note down limitations and opportunities for the effective adoption of the activities based on their impressions during the B2B meetings with the initiative's providers.

Another initiative can be a field trip to show good resilience practices from the LL region, with half a day dedicated to forestry-related initiatives and half a day dedicated to agriculture-related activities. The main output gathered from this activity is the feedback in the form of viable initiatives and suggested

improvements provided by the stakeholders and other individuals attending the field trip. A template is available in Annex 7.

At the time of this deliverable's submission, this phase was still ongoing.

### 3.3.2. Sequencing pathways (Step 3.2)

After all the information is collected in step 3.1, the identified options are systematically organised based on specific prioritisation criteria. These criteria may include feasibility, resource availability, stakeholder support and the alignment with regional policies and sustainability goals. The actions are structured in short, medium, and long-term actions for practical implementation and monitoring. This approach ensures connecting scientific research with local knowledge and practices.

**Developing Policy Recommendations for Landscape Resilience**

One option can be to translate the most relevant information gathered during the LLs into a battery of policy recommendations that will constitute the backbone of a White Paper on policy recommendations for landscape resilience in the Mediterranean region. Policy recommendations suggest practical implementation strategies and examples for utilising innovative activities raised during the LL activities across the four thematic areas.

### 3.3.3. Implementing pathways (Step 3.3)

This Step is key to implementing the planned actions, monitoring progress, and adjusting strategies as needed to successfully enhance system resilience over time, connecting scientific research with local knowledge and practices.

# 4. Lessons learned and next steps

Implementing the RAPTA methodology in the ResAlliance LLs has been a success and very positively accepted by the local participants in this process, as indicated by participants through the evaluations in **Error! Reference source not found.**. This has been possible thanks to the trust and sustainable relationships between RAs and practitioners. All key actors have been represented and invited to voice their concerns and share their experiences and initiatives within the LL and between LLs in other countries. By organising workshops, training sessions, and collaborative activities, exhaustive information on each LL has been gathered, giving a complete image of (1) the main natural hazards affecting those regions, (2) the evolution of the challenges and barriers related to climate change and (3) the initiatives that are being (or could be) implemented to create a more resilient landscape.

Establishing the RAPTA methodology across all LLs since the beginning has been crucial to analysing the results between LLs and obtaining common results for all the LLs. For this, standardised assessment tools were created using the different templates to gather all the information. This has enabled a structured comparison between LLs, helping to identify successful initiatives, gaps, and opportunities for improvement. This methodology can be replicated, adjusted and adapted in other contexts and regions following the steps described in this deliverable.

One of the initial concerns was the risk of declining stakeholder participation over time. However, this concern has not materialised. On the contrary, engagement has remained strong enough due to the relevance of the activities to local needs and the creation of meaningful interactions between stakeholders.

To achieve this, the RAs and the ETIFOR team have been key to enhancing the participation and motivation of the stakeholders. On one hand, the RAs have been the main organisers and promoters of the LLs for each step of the RAPTA methodology. Their work has been crucial in inviting the key stakeholders to participate in the activities of the LLs and keeping them informed about the project's progress through the LN. On the other hand, ETIFOR has also been responsible for preparing and delivering a training programme for the RAs to conduct bottom-up participatory activities. The training follows the procedures outlined in the manual, ensuring it meets the specified objectives and promotes bottom-up participatory activities throughout the LL process.

Despite these successes, several challenges remain. Knowledge exchange requires careful attention to ensure methodologies and information are relevant, accessible, and effectively shared across regions. Preventing miscommunication and safeguarding valuable local knowledge are essential for maintaining consistency and effectiveness. Additionally, coordinating activities across different regions presents logistical difficulties due to variations in local conditions, resource availability, and governance structures. Strong collaboration mechanisms are necessary to navigate these complexities and ensure cohesive, scalable solutions. Also, consolidating a group of local stakeholders remains challenging due to financial constraints and the ties required to build trust.

Once the ResAlliance has finished, the LLs should be able to self-organise and follow the work related to future scenarios in terms of governance, management, technology, and finance in order to integrate lessons learned from the LL outcomes and design future pathways and scenarios for territorial governance. However, the consolidation as a group within the framework of a European project, is complex due to financial limitations and the need of time to mature and build trust with stakeholders. Maintaining the LLs operational and maintaining the engagement and partnerships requires securing long-term funding. Several options could be considered for this purpose, for instance, seeking regional governments' investments or applying for another EU call for projects that has a focus on the implementation of actions.

# 5. References


Deborah O'Connell, Y. M.-J. (2019). *The Resilience, Adaptation Pathways and Transformation Approach (RAPTA): A guide to designing, implementing and assessing interventions for sustainable futures.*

Fikret Berkes (Chair), M. A. (2014). *Guidelines for Analysis of Social-Ecological Systems .* Community Conservation Research Network (CCRN).

Johnson, G & Scholes, K. (1999). *Exploring Corporate Strategy.* Journal of Property Valuation and Investmen.

ResAlliance. (2023). *LandLab standardised manual, programme and templates.* Availale at https://www.resalliance.eu/publications/

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# Annex

## Annex 1: Step 1.1 Initial Scoping and Goalsetting

| |
|---|
| **Description of the site:**<br>*(location, protected designation, ownership, habitat description, socioeconomic activities, cultural heritage…)* |
| |
| **RECENT EVOLUTION OF THE LANDSCAPE AND SOCIOECONOMIC ACTIVITY, DURING THE LAST CENTURY:** |
| |
| **CLIMATE-RELATED HAZARDS AND EXAMPLES OF MAIN HISTORICAL DISTURBANCES:** |
| |
| **PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES:**<br>*(list of specific objectives to improve landscape resilience against climate hazards)* |
| |
| **MAP:**<br>*(delimitation of the LL region)* |
| |

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## Annex 2: Step 1.2. Stakeholders' identification and mapping

| Name organisation/ individual | Organisation Type | Sector of activity/interest | Reference person | Position | Email contact | Observations | Contacted? (Y/N) | Registration completed? (Y/N) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |

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# Annex 3: Step 1.3. Land activities for evaluation

| **Detecting changes and drivers** *(Main changes in the agriculture and forestry sectors, and drivers of change)* | |
|---|---|
| **Agriculture sector** | |
| **Forestry sector** | |
| **Climate-related impacts and consequences** *(instances of climate-related impacts experienced or expected by stakeholders)* | |
| **Agriculture sector** | |
| **Forestry sector** | |

**Land activities**

Enter the forestry and agriculture activities that were presented during the LandLab Launch and Exploration workshop, creating a separate table per activity. For each activity, describe their needs, barriers, and knowledge gaps.

| **A1** | *Activity title* |
|---|---|
| **Sector** | *Select from the dropdown menu the main sector related to the activity* |
| **Thematic area** | *Select one (or more) thematic areas (i.e., Governance, Management practices, Technology and/or Finance)* |
| **Description** | *Provide a brief description of the activity* |
| **Needs** | *Indicate the requirements for the activity to be implemented* |
| **Barriers** | *Indicate social, legal, economic, and environmental aspects hindering the implementation of the activity* |
| **Innovation & knowledge gaps** | *Indicate the knowledge or innovation gaps that could improve the implementation of the activity* |
| **Stakeholders involved** | *Provide a list with the stakeholder categories involved across the activity implementation* |

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# Annex 4: Step 2.1. Knowledge preparation for the exchange

| **ACTIVITIES FOR KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE ("WE OFFER" ACTIVITIES)**<br>*(List five agricultural and forestry activities (more, if required) from your region that are the most robust, best performing and most easily replicable in other regions. For each activity, explain briefly why you think it is a good example that can be transferred to other LL regions, and indicate their current status based on the following criteria:*<br>• ***Intended**: neither the activity has been implemented nor there is any implementation plan, and financial support needs to be sought. Only the desired intentions expressed by one or a group of stakeholders have been collected.*<br>• ***Planned:** while the activity has not been implemented yet, there is a plan for their implementation and financial support has been identified that makes their implementation feasible. The implementation is expected to be carried out soon.*<br>• ***Implemented:** the activity is implemented in the territory, while it might have further requirements for improvement. Replicability to other regions can be assessed.)* | |
|---|---|
| **ACTIVITY 1**<br><br>*Provide a brief description of the activity (you can use the description from step 1.3 template)*<br><br>**STAKEHOLDER/EXPERT PROVIDER**<br><br>*Name the expert (organisation or individual name) responsible for the activity* | **STATUS**<br>*Select from the current status related to the activity* |
| **ACTIVITY 2**<br><br>*Provide a brief description of the activity (you can use the description from step 1.3 template)*<br><br>**STAKEHOLDER/EXPERT PROVIDER**<br><br>*Name the expert (organisation or individual name) responsible for the activity* | **STATUS**<br>*Select from the current status related to the activity* |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **ACTIVITY 3**<br><br>*Provide a brief description of the activity (you can use the description from step 1.3 template)*<br><br>**STAKEHOLDER/EXPERT PROVIDER**<br><br>*Name the expert (organisation or individual name) responsible for the activity* | **STATUS**<br>*Select from the current status related to the activity* |
| **ACTIVITY 4**<br><br>*Provide a brief description of the activity (you can use the description from step 1.3 template)*<br><br>**STAKEHOLDER/EXPERT PROVIDER**<br><br>*Name the expert (organisation or individual name) responsible for the activity* | **STATUS**<br>*Select from the current status related to the activity* |
| **ACTIVITY 5**<br><br>*Provide a brief description of the activity (you can use the description from step 1.3 template)*<br>**STAKEHOLDER/EXPERT PROVIDER**<br><br>*Name the expert (organisation or individual name) responsible for the activity* | **STATUS**<br>*Select from the current status related to the activity* |
| **ACTIVITIES FOR KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE ("WE SEEK" ACTIVITIES)**<br><br>*(List five agricultural and forestry activities (more, if required) from other LandLab regions that you would like to invite to the Resilience Workshop in your LandLab region for knowledge exchange. For each activity, indicate the LandLand region, and justify briefly why you think that the exchange with the stakeholders developing that activity can provide insight to address the needs identified in your LL region.)* | |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **ACTIVITY 1:**<br>**LANDLAB REGION:** *Select from the current status related to the activity* | **UNRESOLVED NEED:** *Name existing needs in your region that are associated with the desired activity*<br><br>**JUSTIFICATION:** *Provide brief justification about why you would like to invite that activity to your LandLab exploratory workshop* |
| **ACTIVITY 2:**<br>**LANDLAB REGION:** *Select from the current status related to the activity* | **UNRESOLVED NEED:** *Name existing needs in your region that are associated with the desired activity*<br><br>**JUSTIFICATION:** *Provide brief justification about why you would like to invite that activity to your LandLab exploratory workshop* |
| **ACTIVITY 3:**<br>**LANDLAB REGION:** *Select from the current status related to the activity* | **UNRESOLVED NEED:** *Name existing needs in your region that are associated with the desired activity*<br><br>**JUSTIFICATION:** *Provide brief justification about why you would like to invite that activity to your LandLab exploratory workshop* |
| **ACTIVITY 4:**<br>**LANDLAB REGION:** *Select from the current status related to the activity* | **UNRESOLVED NEED:** *Name existing needs in your region that are associated with the desired activity*<br><br>**JUSTIFICATION:** *Provide brief justification about why you would like to invite that activity to your LandLab exploratory workshop* |
| **ACTIVITY 5:**<br>**LANDLAB REGION:** *Select from the current status related to the activity* | **UNRESOLVED NEED:** *Name existing needs in your region that are associated with the desired activity*<br><br>**JUSTIFICATION:** *Provide brief justification about why you would like to invite that activity to your LandLab exploratory workshop* |

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# Annex 5: Step 2.2. Cross-fertilisation and exchange

| **A1** | | | | **LL region of origin** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Thematic area** | *Governance, Management practices, Technology and/or Finance*<br>Management practises | | | | |
| **Facilitators** | | | **Obstacles** | | |
| **Commonalities**<br>*What are the facilitators in common with your region?* | | **Differences**<br>*What are the facilitators that you have different from the regional provider?* | **Commonalities**<br>*What are the obstacles in common with your region?* | **Differences**<br>*What are the obstacles that you have different from the regional provider?* | |
| • | | • | • | • | |
| **Future scenario** | | | | | |
| *Describe the future scenario in which the Activity has been implemented in your territory, pointing out the resulting positive impacts that are related to social, economic and/or legal aspects.* | | | | | |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A1** | *Activity* title | **LL region of origin** | *Select from the drop-down menu* |
| **Thematic area** | *Governance, Management practices, Technology and/or Finance* | | |

| **Facilitators** | | **Obstacles** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Commonalities**<br>*What are the facilitators in common with your region?* | **Differences**<br>*What are the facilitators that you have different from the regional provider?* | **Commonalities**<br>*What are the obstacles in common with your region?* | **Differences**<br>*What are the obstacles that you have different from the regional provider?* |
| • | • | • | • |

| **Future scenario** |
|---|
| *Describe the future scenario in which the Activity has been implemented in your territory, pointing out the resulting positive impacts that are related to social, economic and/or legal aspects.* |

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# Annex 6: Step 3.1. (I) Initiatives Showcase

| **Activity title** | **Activity Provider** *(name of the organisation or individual)* | **Thematic area** *(if you need to indicate more than one thematic area, please use the rows that you need to indicate the different thematic areas)* | **Description** | **Limitations** *(list below the limitations that would hamper the implementation of this activity)* | **Opportunities** *(list below the opportunities that would favour the implementation of this activity)* |
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# Annex 7: Step 3.1. (II) Initiatives experience

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| **Field trip title** | *Title of your field trip* |
| **Location** | *Location of the field trip specifying the location of the activity showcased* |
| **Activity format** | *Format and a brief description of the activity (e.g., walk, on-site demonstration, workcamp…)* |
| **Activity 1** | *Activity title. If the activity was already identified in Steps 1.3 or 2.2, please use the same code as the one used in the previous templates to fill the green box* |
| **Sector** | *The main sector related to the activity* |
| **Thematic area** | *Thematic areas related to the activity (i.e., Governance, Management practices, Technology and/or Finance)* |
| **Description** | *Description of the activity showcased during the field trip, highlighting specific activities, needs and challenges as expressed by the stakeholder host* |
| **Feedback from the field trip attendees** | *List of recommendations (in bullet points) of possible activities and adaptations raised by the field trip attendees during the activity* |