

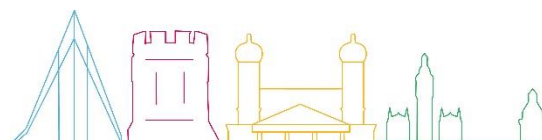


ARCH D3.2

Local partnership and work plan for each pilot city

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Executive Summary

For the **City of Valencia**, this document, which was updated in 2022 for internal use, presents the process and current state regarding the development of a local partnership and work plan focused on the challenges and priorities related to the two ARCH Project focus areas: the Huerta and the Albufera.

Both areas are cultural landscapes, with relevant historic, cultural, natural and agricultural heritage value. They have a shared history and common challenges, as well as a complex governance framework. A clear need to better understand and demonstrate in detail the impacts of possible climate change scenarios on the Huerta and the Albufera was identified in the previous deliverable D3.3 City baseline, along with the necessity to design the corresponding detailed resilience strategies. Furthermore, it was deemed appropriate to gain a better understanding of the way in which both areas help to mitigate the effects of climate change in the city of Valencia. These three areas of work, framed within the overall aim of improving the resilience of the Huerta and the Albufera and demonstrating how they support the city of Valencia in adapting to climate change, have been validated by project partners during the past months, and have therefore been incorporated as objectives for local work in Valencia in this plan.

After a stakeholder analysis was developed (Annex 1, not updated in the 2022 review of the plan), local actors were identified and approached, through a process of collaboration which was inevitably affected by the COVID-19 crisis. Key stakeholders were invited to join the ARCH local partnership in Valencia by means of three online consultations, which have taken place since the Local Launch Event developed in July 23, 2020. Eight specific strategies to advance towards ARCH local objectives were originally defined in the work plan matrix (Annex 2), considering as well other specificities of local work, while a ninth one was also included in the last year of the project. Those strategies have led to the establishment of seven different working groups, which currently structure the ARCH Valencia local partnership. The results of the first online consultation were also used to assess the preliminary potential actions previously identified for the Valencia case by the ARCH partners. Those actions, which were considered of interest by the majority of relevant stakeholders, were also included in the work plan matrix, and prioritised in ARCH local work in Valencia. Additionally, this document summarises the main planned milestones in relation to local work in Valencia in the framework of the ARCH project, as well as the main activities developed as part of the monitoring and reporting process, both at the ARCH consortium level and in relation to local partners.

Local work plan: Valencia

1. Where are we?

1.1. Target historic areas

The ARCH project focus areas in Valencia are two large cultural landscapes: the Huerta and the Albufera, which partly overlap with one another. The Huerta is one of six remaining irrigated peri-urban farmlands of that type in Europe. It is officially valued as “historic, cultural, natural and agricultural heritage of the Valencian people” [1], while its social and public functions are also recognised by regional law (Article 4, Law 5/2018 [2]) in relation to human welfare, sustainable development and climate change mitigation, among others. Its cultural heritage value has been formally recognised under several designations, such as the 2009 registration of the irrigators’ tribunal of the plain of Valencia on the UNESCO representative list of the intangible cultural heritage of humanity. The Albufera is a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Agreement, with different natural, semi-natural and agricultural ecosystems, including the large coastal lagoon after which the whole area is known. Its cultural value has also led to relevant designations concerning tangible and intangible heritage, for instance in relation to traditional activities pursued in the area, such as traditional fishing and lateen sailing [3]. Both areas have a shared history and common challenges, as recognised by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which added the Huerta and part of the Albufera Natural Park to its Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) list in 2019 as one single designated site [4]. Although the Valencia City Council developed a *Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP)* in 2019 [5], based on previous works such as a vulnerability analysis (VA) [6] [7], no detailed information regarding the expected impacts of climate change on the Huerta and the Albufera could be found within those studies, beyond some brief generic information in relation to the expected impacts on agriculture or potential threats from sea level rise, as well as a brief list of existing and potential impacts in the wetland.

1.2. Governance framework for cultural heritage management, disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation

The most relevant current local plan regarding climate change adaptation is the aforementioned *SECAP*. Other key climate change adaptation documents are the regional *Climate Change Strategy 2020-2030* [8] as well as the *National Adaptation to Climate Change Plan* [9], recently reviewed.

Each of the ARCH target areas has several relevant management instruments, such as the *Huerta Regional Land Use Plan* [1] or the comprehensive regional legislative package, which constitutes the current Albufera Natural Park management scheme [10]. Document 5 of the *Huerta Regional Land Use Plan* is an inventory of protected cultural items in the whole Huerta area, including some items located in the Albufera agricultural areas as well. Several levels of protection are defined, with their corresponding norms. The last revision of the Valencia

masterplan, still pending approval, included a Catalogue of Protected Goods and Areas, whose rural section [11] lists, maps and sets norms relative to the most important heritage items catalogued in both the Huerta and Albufera areas of Valencia. The *Albufera Management Plan* [12] also includes specific rules in relation to cultural heritage (e.g. in Chapter XII). Local and regional stakeholders are also involved in the governance process through various supra-local structures, which are mentioned later in Part 2.4 'Existing groups and initiatives'.

Several regional or local disaster risk reduction documents also deserve to be mentioned, such as the regional *Flood Risk Prevention Plan* (PATRICOVA, [13]) or the local specific operating procedure regarding wildfires in the Devesa del Saler forest within the Albufera area [14].

1.3. Expected impacts of climate change and environmental hazards

Both areas are significantly threatened by climate change and other hazards. Local communities, such as farmers, fisher folk, and other residents in the existing population nuclei in both areas, are also increasingly affected. Furthermore, expected impacts might lead to the loss of the historical and cultural value of the Huerta and the Albufera, as well as their ability to provide other ecosystem services, and therefore affecting Valencia's citizens in general.

Many threats have been identified in Valencia's *City Baseline Report* [15] as common to the Huerta and the Albufera, such as those related to changes in precipitation, wind, lightning or extreme temperatures. Water scarcity and, on the other side, flooding, might also affect both sites, as well as salt water intrusion. Changes in the presence and prevalence of diseases transmitted by vectors, water and air, as well as in insect infestation risk, are also considered potential hazards regarding the Huerta and the Albufera. Furthermore, the Albufera faces additional specific hazards, such as increasing wild fire risk or potential damage due to wave action, as already seen in some recent storms.

1.4. Resilience of historic areas and the larger urban system

The preliminary resilience assessment of the city of Valencia, included within Valencia's *City Baseline Report* [15] identified significant room for improvement in most resilience essential aspects considered at city level. Within the same document, a clear need to better understand and demonstrate in detail the impacts of possible climate change scenarios on the Huerta and the Albufera was identified, as well as the necessity to design detailed resilience strategies in order to cope with these identified impacts. In a cross-cutting manner, additional efforts are needed for gaining a deeper understanding in relation to the multiple interactions among the ARCH target areas, which are considered key elements of Valencia's green and blue infrastructure, and its own resilience. Further work within the ARCH project has confirmed the potential interest of such an approach, aiming at acknowledging and exploring how the Huerta and the Albufera help to mitigate the effects of climate change in the urban environment of Valencia.

2. Who are we?

2.1. Existing capacity

Valencia's core team consists of two agricultural engineers working on the agri-food area within Las Naves (the municipality's centre for social and urban innovation): Project Manager Lidia García and Research and Development (R&D) Officer Emilio Servera. Several other members from Las Naves staff provide ad-hoc support whenever needed in their different areas of expertise, such as Olga Palomares (communication focal point), Julián Torralba (R&D Financial Manager) and the Communication and Event Production teams in Las Naves.

2.2. Capacity gaps

For the time being, the main capacity gaps identified in the context of the ARCH project are related to the size and character of the historic areas selected in Valencia. As both sites under scrutiny are peri-urban cultural landscapes, their characteristics differ from the rest of the ARCH cities' sites: namely due to their agricultural and natural character as well as their complexity and size. These make it harder to accommodate their specific needs within the project's framework. Discussions so far suggest that modelling at the catchment scale as well as other key identified areas for building resilience are likely beyond the scope of the project and the whole consortium.

As mentioned in the *City Baseline Report*, some of these limitations have already been faced in the past by other organisations, and therefore, the knowledge in the field of the Huerta and Albufera's climate change adaptation remains limited. While some ongoing identified projects, such as the current review of the basin hydrological plan, might generate new relevant knowledge for building resilience in the pilot areas, it remains uncertain whether this will be available within the project's timeframe.

2.3. Stakeholder analysis process and results

With a view to establishing a local partnership to support the work outlined later in Parts 3 and 4, an initial list of stakeholders was developed by Las Naves, based on knowledge from previous projects and other existing contact networks. That preliminary list was analysed by ARCH partners Tecnalia and ICLEI, who provided valuable feedback, including some suggestions regarding additional local stakeholders who could also be of interest. Additionally, the Las Naves team developed some preliminary contacts, in order to gather information regarding other stakeholders who could also be invited to take part in the local partnership. The knowledge gathered in the *City Baseline Report* in relation to the governance of the Huerta and the Albufera was also considered. A consolidated list of more than sixty stakeholders representing 63 different organisations was then produced, based on all the gathered information. Within the stakeholder analysis table attached (Annex 1, not updated in the 2022 work plan review), no reference to the specific strategies listed in the work plan matrix (Annex 2) is provided yet, since it was decided the stakeholders themselves should decide to which (if any) work strategies they wanted to contribute once they were informed. The approach

followed was to classify stakeholders in relation to their potential historic area(s) of primary interest (Huerta/Albufera/Both), in order to invite a balanced group of stakeholders to take part in the local activities. This was decided based on the principles of the *Guideline on ARCH co-creation approach* [16], paying special attention to flexibility, which was established as a key criterion to communicate with local stakeholders amidst COVID-19. All invited stakeholders were free to decide the specific strategies to which they were interested in contributing, irrespective of how they had been initially classified.

The COVID-19 crisis affected the whole process in several ways. For instance, it was not possible to make preliminary contact with some of the stakeholders in order to assess their potential interest in taking part in the project. The whole process also took longer than expected, due to the added difficulties for project related work since March 2020, when the health crisis in Spain became life-changing. Finally, it also became apparent that due to the extreme impact this health crisis has had and will continue having in the personal and professional lives of Spaniards, it could become harder to find potential local partners who could find time to contribute to the project.

2.4. Existing groups and initiatives

The Las Naves core team previously took part in another European project (AELCLIC, “Adaptation of European Landscapes to Climate Change” [17], co-funded by EIT Climate-KIC), which worked during 2019 in the Huerta area between Valencia and Alboraya in order to create a local network of stakeholders able to co-define the contents of a potential ‘Landscape Adaptation Plan to Climate Change’ (LACAP). The experience and contacts produced during that project have proven valuable during the current process.

Both the Huerta and the Albufera each have some kind of Council or Board that have been approached. The Huerta Council (“Consell de l’Horta”), created after the passing of the Huerta Law (Law 5/2018), started working on February 2020, and is currently made up of members from the regional, provincial and local authorities of Valencia, as already identified in the *City Baseline Report*. The Albufera Natural Park Management Board (“Junta Rectora”) is also a consolidated group, where the main Albufera stakeholders are present in order to develop some specific functions established in the protected area regulatory framework (for instance, in [18] and [12]). The Las Naves core team cannot be part of those groups due to their regulatory foundation, although both groups have been contacted in order to be able to count on their feedback and participation. Due to the coronavirus pandemic, they are experiencing serious difficulties that affect the performance of their functions, which has added extra difficulties to the stakeholder engagement process.

Some additional relevant working groups have been identified and approached. On one side, the Valencia City Council is promoting a local Nature-Based Solutions roadmap (mainly focused on climate change adaptation in the city), to be developed through a participatory process which started with a workshop in March, 2020 [19]. The ARCH core team contacted the coordinating group of the roadmap development, to indicate their availability to take part in that initiative if deemed appropriate. However, the participatory process is currently on hold due to COVID-19, and therefore, it is not possible to know if the ARCH team will be finally involved in it. On the other hand, Visit València (a non-profit foundation in which the València

City Council is involved) is developing a Sustainable Tourism Strategy [20], which will also be based on the participation of key local stakeholders. The Las Naves team has already taken part in some of the initial meetings, and formally expressed interest (following an established mechanism) in being involved in the working groups, which will be established. Visit València also kindly provided contact details of some local stakeholders which are already involved in relevant local initiatives in relation to sustainable and nature tourism.

2.5. Our local partnership

The local partnership in Valencia initially consisting of six different working groups (WGs), constituted in order to contribute to the six specific strategies originally defined in the Work plan matrix (Annex 2). The local partnership structure was updated in 2022 to include an additional WG, as shown in the following table, in order to address the co-creation needs related to the development of an Adaptation Pathway in València:

Working Group	Strategies
WG1	Assessing resilience in the Huerta / Building resilience in the Huerta
WG2	Assessing resilience in the Albufera / Building resilience in the Albufera
WG3	Exploring the influence of the Huerta and the Albufera on Valencia’s urban resilience
WG4	Development of an Action Plan on responsible tourism
WG5	Systematisation and management of the local knowledge on climate change and agriculture
WG6	Development and implementation of a climate adaptation awareness raising campaign
WG7	Development of an Adaptation Pathway

Table 1: Valencia’s working groups

The above-mentioned strategies, and thus the WGs, were identified based on specificities of local work in the ARCH Grant Agreement and on previous technical work developed in the past months. WG1 will work in relation to two different strategies (“Assessing resilience in the Huerta” and “Building resilience in the Huerta”). It was decided to join both of them in a single working group since the involved stakeholders were presumably going to be the same. The same applies to WG2 in relation to the work to be developed regarding the Albufera target area. It was already clear from the beginning of local work that the strategy related to the “Development of an Action Plan on responsible tourism” might need to be refined at a later stage since, as already mentioned, a Sustainable Tourism Strategy at city level is currently under its early stages of development. The Sustainable Tourism Strategy is being developed, among others, by the “Visit València” Foundation, partly managed by the city council, and currently a member of the ARCH Valencia local partnership. The ARCH Grant Agreement

stressed the need to coordinate the Action Plan development with the city's Tourism Department. Finally, due to the risk of overlapping work with the mentioned strategy, and based on the currently limited capacity in Las Naves, among other reasons, it was decided to prioritise other actions in the implementation of the local work plan.

Mapped stakeholders (see Annex 1) were invited to join the local partnership, as well as to indicate in which strategies they would be interested in engaging, in order to assign them to specific working groups to be established (please see Section 4 and Annex 2 for details). As at June 14, 2022, stakeholders belonging to 34 different organisations had agreed to become local partners. Figure 1 shows how these organisations are distributed by sector, while Table 2 summarises the specific working groups they engaged.

Two stakeholders signed up for some of the WGs but did not agree to become members of the ARCH Valencia local partnership. Therefore, their organisations are not included in Figure 1 nor Table 2. However, they are accounted for in Figure 2, which shows the total number of stakeholders per working group.

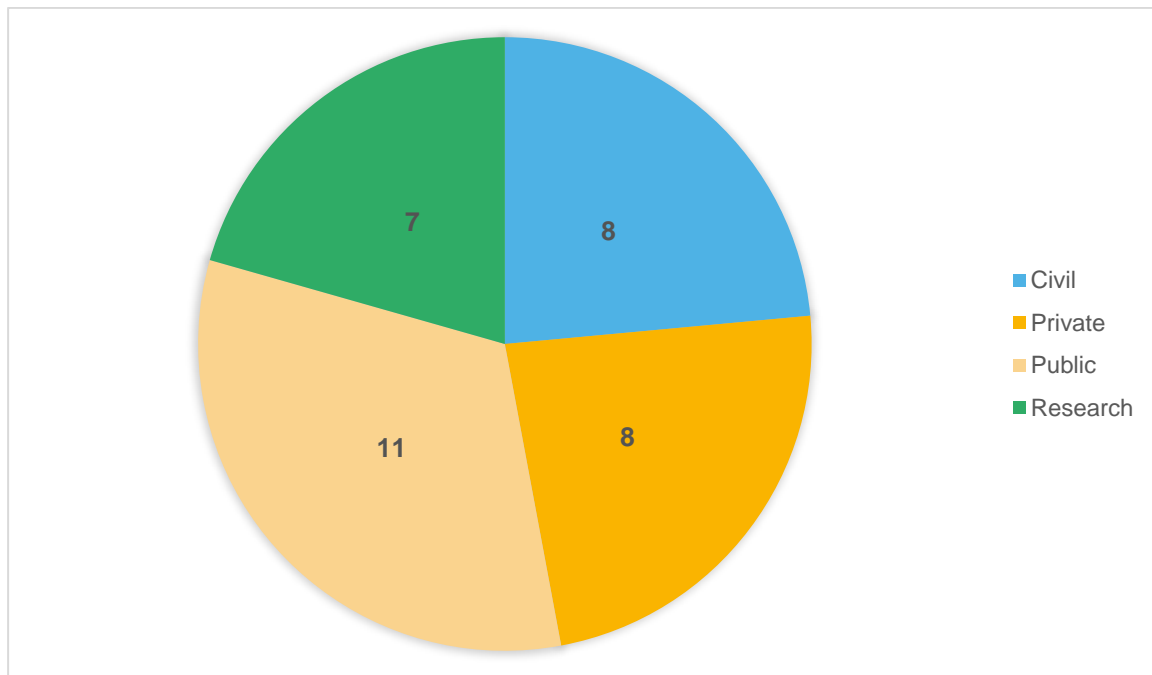


Figure 1: ARCH Valencia local partnership. Type of stakeholder (by sector) (June 14, 2022)

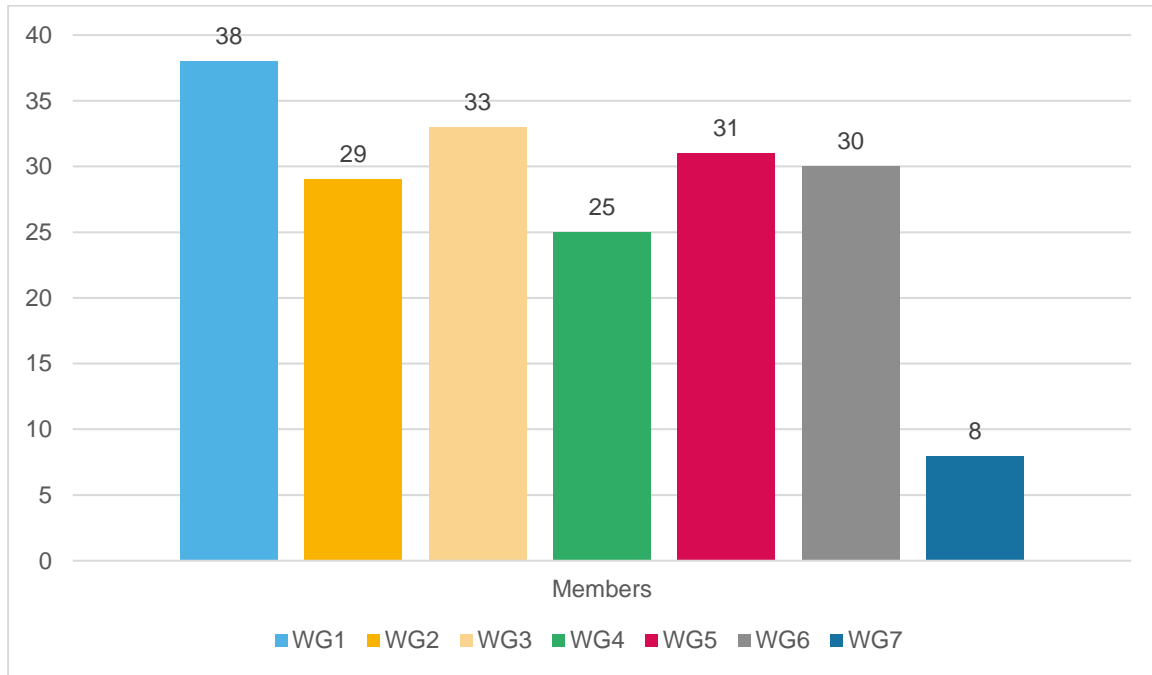


Figure 2: ARCH Valencia WGs. Number of members per working group (June 14, 2022)

Local partner organisation	Sector	WG1	WG2	WG3	WG4	WG5	WG6	WG7
Centro de Estudios Rurales y de Agricultura Internacional (CERAI)	Civil	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Colegio Oficial de Ingenieros Técnicos Agrícolas y Graduados de Valencia y Castellón (COITAVC)	Civil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Fundación Global Nature	Civil	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Acció Ecologista – Agró	Civil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Fundació Assut	Civil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sociedad Española de Ornitología (SEO/BirdLife)	Civil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Colegio Oficial de Ingenieros Agrónomos de Levante (COIAL)	Civil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Justicia Alimentaria	Civil	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Green Urban Data	Private	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Horta Viva	Private	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Descubre L'Horta	Private	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Local partner organisation	Sector	WG1	WG2	WG3	WG4	WG5	WG6	WG7
Terra i Xufa, S.L.	Private	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Global Omnium	Private	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Valencia Birding	Private	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Turiart Tours	Private	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ajuntament de València / Secció d'Agricultura i Horta	Public	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Fundació Visit València	Public	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Conselleria d'Agricultura, Desenvolupament Rural, Emergència Climàtica i Transició Ecològica / D.G. Canvi Climàtic	Public	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Consorci del Consell de l'Horta de València	Public	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Parador de Turismo y Campo de Golf de El Saler	Public	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ajuntament de València / OAM Parques y Jardines y Escuela Municipal de Jardinería y Paisaje de València	Public	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Ajuntament de València / Servicio de Jardinería Sostenible	Public	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ajuntament de València / Servicio de Emergencia Climática y Transición Energética	Public	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ministerio para la Transición Ecológica y el Reto Demográfico / Demarcación de Costas en Valencia	Public	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
València Clima i Energia	Public	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Conselleria de Política Territorial, Obres Públiques i Mobilitat / D.G. Política Territorial i Paisatge	Public	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Universitat Politècnica de València / Centro Valenciano de Estudios sobre el Riego	Research	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

Local partner organisation	Sector	WG1	WG2	WG3	WG4	WG5	WG6	WG7
Conselleria d'Agricultura, Desenvolupament Rural, Emergència Climàtica i Transició Ecològica / Instituto Valenciano de Investigaciones Agrarias (IVIA)	Research	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Fundación para la Investigación del Clima	Research	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Universitat Politècnica de València / Centro de Investigación en Arquitectura, Patrimonio y Gestión para el desarrollo Sostenible	Research	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Universitat Politècnica de València / Instituto Universitario de Ciencia y Tecnología Animal	Research	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Universitat Politècnica de València / Centro de Investigación Acuicultura y Medio Ambiente	Research	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Universitat de València / Unidad de Cambio Global	Research	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Universitat de València, "L'Horta de València: territori metropolità" Chair	Research	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Table 2: ARCH Valencia local partnership composition (June 14, 2022).

3. Where are we going?

3.1. Our overall aim

To improve the resilience of the Huerta and the Albufera and to demonstrate how they support the city of Valencia in adapting to climate change.

3.2. Objectives

The following first draft of objectives for local work in Valencia was agreed by project partners, and is included in the Valencia needs / support matrix (an evolving document that was drafted at a 'virtual visit' to Valencia for ARCH scientific partners, organised by the Las Naves core team in March/April 2020):

1. To acknowledge and explore how the Huerta and the Albufera help to mitigate the effects of climate change in the urban environment of Valencia.
2. To understand and demonstrate in detail the impacts of possible climate change scenarios on the Huerta and the Albufera.
3. To design detailed resilience strategies for the Huerta and the Albufera in order to cope with identified impacts.

4. How will we get there?

4.1. Work plan

The work plan matrix is attached to this document as Annex 2, where relevant strategies, actions, and indicators can be found. The stakeholders involved in each strategy are referenced based on the WG nomenclature, which can be found in Table 1 above. As was already stated in the first Local Work Plan version, submitted in October 2020, it has not been possible to develop every action initially selected as a priority by local stakeholders (according to the procedure described below). The work plan matrix has therefore been updated in June 2022 to reflect which actions were not finally pursued.

4.2. Activities to develop and implement your work plan

The following table summarises the main activities in relation to the local work in Valencia in the framework of the ARCH project.

Year	Milestone type	Objective	When	Target audience	Public or invitation only
2020	Local Launch Event	Kick-off meeting with local stakeholders	July 23	All potential local partners	Invitation
2020	First online consultation	Creation of the local partnership and obtaining input/feedback to be included in the local workplan.	July 23 – September 13	All potential local partners	Invitation
2020 – 2022	Local Working Groups online consultation	Allow new partners to join the local partnership over the whole duration of the project.	Since September 14, 2020, to the end of the project.	All potential local partners	Invitation
2020	First local work plan published	Inform local partners and community about activities to be developed in Valencia within the ARCH project. Creation of specific local working groups.	November	Public	Public
2021-2022	Review local work plan and update (if needed)	Monitor local work plan to confirm its validity and to potentially reflect relevant local developments and potential changes to priorities	Every 6 months	Public	Public

Year	Milestone type	Objective	When	Target audience	Public or invitation only
2020-2022	Regular local working group meetings and workshops	Monitor and advance local work plan	Agreed within each established working group, according to local and scientific partners needs	Members of local working groups	Invitation
2021	Local ARCH Dashboard launched ¹	Inform local partners and community about local work plan progress	March	Public	Public
2022	Second local work plan published	Update the first work plan published in 2020 according to relevant local developments over the duration of the project, including the creation of a new local working group.	June	Public	Public
2022	ARCH Final Local Event in València	Inform the local stakeholders about the outcomes of the ARCH project	July	Public, Members of local working groups	Public

Table 3: Calendar of activities

¹ For further details see section on “Checking and reporting on progress”

4.3. Strategy to collaborate with local partners

With continued uncertainty surrounding local work due to the restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, it was decided to prioritise online activities in the short-to-medium term. Work procedures were tailored to the needs and priorities of each specific local WG, and adjusted to local conditions as the project developed. Being extra kind and comprehensive, making things easy and interesting, as well as leaving the doors open were considered as some of the guiding principles in the relationship with local stakeholders, in order to facilitate engagement.

The process of collaboration with local stakeholders formally began with the **Local Launch Event**, which took place on July 23, 2020 with support from Tecnia and ICLEI. The initially mapped stakeholders were invited to an online, private session, broadcast via YouTube and also available later as an on-demand video, where the ARCH project and the local team members were presented. The city case objectives and potential actions were introduced, as well as the ARCH co-creation framework and the first online consultation. The main contents from the *ARCH Guideline on co-creation approach* (D3.1, [16]) were presented as the basis for the vision, principles and practical framework for working together during the course of the project.

During the session, it was also explained that local stakeholders who wanted to take part in the local partnership should fill a multi-language online form (**First online consultation**), which allowed stakeholders to answer in either of the two official languages in Valencia (Spanish and Valencian), and remained open until September 13, 2020. During the period from the local launch event to the end of the first online consultation, some additional stakeholders were also invited to take part in the local partnership based on suggestions by already engaged local partners. These newly invited stakeholders were provided with the links to watch the on-demand Local Launch Event video on YouTube and to fill the first online consultation if they were interested in taking part in the project.

The online form used in the first online consultation was designed to allow local partners to indicate the local strategies to which they were interested in contributing, and in turn to provide a basis for the WGs described above, providing invited local stakeholders the opportunity to take part in every local ARCH activity, or just in some of them, based on their interests and availability. They could also provide some feedback on the preliminary potential actions identified for the Valencia case based on previous work by the ARCH partners. In particular, stakeholders were able to select those actions which they considered useful in order to develop each relevant strategy of their interest.

By the end of the first online consultation, 21 local stakeholders had filled it and agreed to take part in some of the 6 established WGs. Only 20 of them are formally considered members of the local partnership, since one stakeholder was only interested in taking part in some of the actions but didn't want to be engaged as a local partner. Table 4 shows the number of members of each WG as at September 14, 2020 (after the first online consultation ended).

Working Group	Number of members
WG1	21
WG2	15
WG3	17
WG4	15
WG5	17
WG6	17

Table 4: Number of members per working group. September 14, 2020

The following tables indicate the priorities for the local work, established according to the answers received in the first online consultation. For each WG, the preliminary potential actions identified for the Valencia case (based on previous work by the ARCH partners) are ranked based on the number of WG members who considered them of interest. Those actions, which were chosen by at least half of the WG members, are highlighted in bold and included in Annex 2, within the relevant strategy.

Such actions were prioritised in ARCH local work in Valencia, although, as stated in the first version of this work plan, it was unclear if all of them were to be developed within the scope of the project. It is stated in the “Status” field in Annex 2 which actions were not finally developed or readjusted. In particular, the “Development of an Action Plan on responsible tourism” work strategy was not finally pursued due to the development by other city departments of a Sustainable Tourism Strategy. However, outdoors tourism was one of the activities considered while developing the vulnerability and risk assessment and the adaptation pathway. Some notes have also been added to clarify the readjustment of some of the actions developed during the two years of local work based on changing priorities, opportunities arising and available resources.

Annex 2 also shows some additional actions within each strategy (shown in italics) which are not included in the following tables, since stakeholders were not consulted on them as part of the first online consultation. The development of such actions was already clear, based on the ARCH grant agreement, and therefore there was no reason for stakeholder consultation about them. Nonetheless, each of these actions was assigned to a WG based on logical thematic links, and interested stakeholders were given the opportunity to take part in the related co-creation activities.

Action	Number of times chosen
Climate change vulnerability and risk assessment	18
Systematic generation of monitoring and assessment indicators based on satellite imagery (temperature, land use, status of vegetation, etc)	17
Calculation of expected changes in relevant agro-climatic indices under regional climate change scenarios	14
Systematic generation of monitoring and assessment indicators based on sensor data (weather, air quality, etc)	12
Surface-water run-off modelling in the Huerta	11
Detailed crop status monitoring of a small Huerta area, based on UAV multi-spectral imaging	8
Systematic generation of monitoring and assessment indicators based on elevation data (morphology, slope, etc)	5
3D modelling for analysis of crops and structures of a small Huerta area, based on UAV data	4

Table 5: Local priorities for WG1

Action	Number of times chosen
Climate change vulnerability and risk assessment	13
Systematic generation of monitoring and assessment indicators based on satellite imagery (temperature, land use, status of vegetation, etc)	12
Systematic generation of monitoring and assessment indicators based on sensor data (weather, air quality, etc)	11
Calculation of expected changes in relevant agro-climatic indices under regional climate change scenarios	10
Modelling of future changes in wildfire risk at the Devesa del Saler	8
Systematic generation of monitoring and assessment indicators based on elevation data (morphology, slope, etc)	7
Detailed vegetation status monitoring of a small Albufera area, based on UAV multi-spectral imaging	4
3D modelling for analysis of vegetation and structures of a small Albufera area, based on UAV data	2

Table 6: Local priorities for WG2

Action	Number of times chosen
Thermal modelling of the cooling effect of the Huerta and the Albufera in the city of Valencia	15
Definition of adaptation pathways	15
Satellite imagery-based analysis of thermal differences between Valencia areas adjacent to the Huerta and the Albufera and the rest of the city	13

Table 7: Local priorities for WG3

Action	Number of times chosen
Design of environmental awareness materials and activities, tourism-oriented, in relation to the potential climate change impacts on the Huerta and the Albufera	12
Development of innovative nature tourism products for the Huerta and the Albufera	11
Nature tourism sector climate change vulnerability and risk assessment (due to temperature rise) in the Huerta and the Albufera	10

Table 8: Local priorities for WG4

Action	Number of times chosen
Development of information exchange and communication activities in relation to climate change and agriculture, based on existing platforms (such as AdapteCCa)	14
Development of information exchange and communication activities in relation to climate change and agriculture, based on the development of new platforms	11

Table 9: Local priorities for WG5

Action	Number of times chosen
Design of other training and awareness raising resources related to climate change adaptation	15
Organisation and development of training and awareness raising activities, with active involvement by other interested stakeholders	15
Design of other communication resources related to climate change adaptation	12
Involvement in training and awareness raising activities organised by other stakeholders	12
Writing science communication pieces related to climate change adaptation	11

Table 10: Local priorities for WG6

The stakeholders who filled the First Online Consultation were also given the opportunity to propose additional actions, which could be developed within the framework of each WG (beyond those preliminary options identified for the Valencia case by the ARCH partners). Some of their proposals were considered as criteria or guidelines to develop other actions where possible. A specific proposal (calculating of expected changes in relevant bioclimatic indices under climate change scenarios) was considered suitable by Tecnalia, the corresponding ARCH research partner and therefore included within the development of a similar action originally planned (Calculation of expected changes in relevant agro-climatic indices under regional climate change scenarios).

An additional multi-language online questionnaire (**Local Working Groups online consultation**) was set up after the first online consultation ended. The objective of this questionnaire was to allow invited stakeholders who had not answered the initial questionnaire within the specified time limit to be able to indicate during the course of the project their interest in joining the local partnership, and the specific WGs to which they would like to contribute. This questionnaire was set up as a simplified version of the first online consultation, without opportunities to provide feedback on the potential actions identified for the Valencia case based on previous work by the ARCH partners.

Until June 14, 2022, 19 additional stakeholders had filled this questionnaire. Only 18 of them are considered members of the local partnership, since one stakeholder was only interested in taking part in some of the activities and did not want to be formally engaged as a local partner.

An additional multi-language online questionnaire (**Registration in activities related to the adaptation pathway against extreme heat**) was set up in the end of January 2022, along with the beginning of the development of the adaptation pathway for València, led by TECNALIA. That process started in January 28, 2022, with a specific introductory session. It was decided that, due to the specific scope of such action, and the high co-creation level it

required in a short period of time, it was not possible to link it directly with any of the previously created working groups. Therefore, those stakeholders involved in the WG3, which was considered the more similar one in scope, were invited to the mentioned introductory session. A questionnaire was then shared with them in order to be able to register not only for the adaptation pathway working group, but also for the specific stages of the pathway development where they had interested to be involved. The questionnaire was filled by 9 stakeholders, 8 of them signed up for the adaptation pathway working group and, at least, one of the scheduled co-creation stages.

The local partnership, at the time of writing, is therefore formed by 38 stakeholders from 34 different organisations, as shown in Table 2, plus two additional stakeholders interested in collaborating with 6 of the established working groups without being formally considered as members of the local partnership.

The Informed Consent Form annexed to ARCH D1.3 “Data Management Plan” was also translated and adapted into a Yes/No question format in order to be included in the three questionnaires. An open question was also added to every questionnaire specifically related to potential ways through which contact and work with local partners could be improved, considering the health crisis in Spain since March 2020. This question was designed to allow stakeholders to make any kind of suggestion as to how local work should develop during the next months. Suggestions received in that regard included for instance specific additional stakeholders to potentially approach, or a general recommendation regarding the already identified need to coordinate local ARCH work with other projects and working groups currently active.

A specific e-mail address (arch@lasnaves.com) was also created and presented in the Local Launch Event and online questionnaires, as an additional way of contacting the Las Naves ARCH team, for any kind of suggestion, comment or question.

4.4. Checking and reporting on progress

Monitoring and reporting will be carried out following two different but complementary approaches:

1. At the ARCH consortium level, the internally established procedures will be followed, including the use of the ARCH Local Partnerships self-assessment tool (a checklist), which will be filled and shared internally at least once per year. Minutes and documentation will be shared via online project management platform Confluence, as well as an attendance list if possible, whose format will be adapted to ongoing circumstances, (which will also determine the ways in which local activities can be carried out). Collaboration with other partners will continue, for instance through the already well-established internal channels, such as the monthly calls with all pilot cities, which were later replaced by Joint Update Calls with every project partner.
2. In relation to local partners, as established for instance in the *Guideline on ARCH co-creation approach*, meeting agendas and minutes are shared with them, via email.

Besides other mechanisms which could be established following ARCH internal procedures, a Local Dashboard was set up the Las Naves team in the form of a public website². It has been used as a user-friendly information and engagement tool, allowing the general public to easily visualise and track the trends and status of the key indicators established in the Work Plan Matrix (Annex 2). The possibility to use the Local Dashboard as an access hub for information generated at local level was also assessed but was later discarded to avoid overlaps and duplicated work with other project tools. In order to increase transparency and dissemination, public access to the Local Dashboard was granted. Online meetings have been recorded and made available later as video on demand for those members of the respective working group unable to attend live, whenever possible. A local newsletter was also created by the Las Naves communication team in 2021 to disseminate project news among local stakeholders, with three issues being sent so far. The general Las Naves newsletter has also been used to publish those opportunities for collaboration, at local or project level, which were opened to the general public.

² <https://geoportal.valencia.es/portal/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/d3e16f40e4b54d2f95eb4c2da096cd37>

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Annex 1: Stakeholder analysis table

(2020 version, not updated in the 2022 review)

Annex 2: Work plan matrix

(Updated in the 2022 review)