Proposta	n. PDEL-2025-108 del 24/07/2025
Deliberazione del Direttore Generale	n. DEL-2025-99 del 29/07/2025
Oggetto	Struttura Idro-Meteo-Clima. Presa d'atto dell'approvazione del progetto strategico ITHR0500565 "adRiatic climatE coAstaL resIlience Strategic Taskforce" (REALIST) nell'ambito del Programma di cooperazione transfrontaliera Italia-Croazia 2021-2027.
Dirigente proponente	STRUTTURA IDRO-METEO-CLIMA - Alberoni Pier Paolo
Responsabile del procedimento	Alberoni Pier Paolo

Questo giorno *29/07/2025* il Direttore Generale, Ing. Ferrecchi Paolo, delibera quanto segue.

VISTE:

- la L.R. 19 aprile 1995 n. 44 e s.m.i. che istituisce l'Agenzia Regionale per la Prevenzione e l'Ambiente (ARPA) e riorganizza le strutture preposte ai controlli ambientali ed alla prevenzione collettiva;
- la L.R. 30 luglio 2015 n. 13 "Riforma del sistema di governo regionale e locale e disposizioni su città metropolitana di Bologna, province, comuni e loro unioni" che, all'articolo 16 ridenomina questo ente "Agenzia regionale per la prevenzione, l'ambiente e l'energia dell'Emilia-Romagna" (acronimo Arpae) estendendone le competenze;

RICHIAMATI:

- i Regolamenti dell'Unione Europea che stabiliscono le modalità con cui sono gestiti i fondi strutturali, con particolare riferimento a:
  - il Regolamento (UE) 2021/1060 del 24 giugno 2021 e successive modifiche e integrazioni recante le disposizioni comuni applicabili al Fondo europeo di sviluppo regionale, al Fondo sociale europeo Plus, al Fondo di coesione, al Fondo per una transizione giusta, al Fondo europeo per gli affari marittimi, la pesca e l'acquacoltura;
  - il Regolamento (UE) 2021/1059 recante disposizioni specifiche per l'obiettivo «Cooperazione territoriale europea» (Interreg) sostenuto dal Fondo europeo di sviluppo regionale e dagli strumenti di finanziamento esterno, incluse all'art. 38 le disposizioni generali sull'ammissibilità delle categorie di costo;
- la Decisione di esecuzione 2022/74/UE della Commissione del 17 gennaio 2022 che stabilisce l'elenco dei programmi Interreg e indica l'importo totale dell'intero sostegno del Fondo europeo di sviluppo regionale e di ciascuno strumento di finanziamento esterno dell'Unione per ciascun programma e l'elenco degli importi trasferiti tra le componenti dell'obiettivo «Cooperazione territoriale europea» per il periodo 2021-2027;
- la Decisione di esecuzione (UE) 2021/1130 della Commissione del 5 luglio 2021 che definisce l'elenco delle regioni ammissibili al finanziamento del Fondo europeo di sviluppo regionale e del Fondo sociale europeo Plus nonché degli Stati membri ammissibili al finanziamento del Fondo di coesione per il periodo 2021-2027;
- il Programma Interreg Italia-Croazia 2021-2027, finanziato dal Fondo Europeo di Sviluppo Regionale nell'ambito dell'obiettivo "Cooperazione Territoriale Europea", approvato con Decisione di esecuzione C(2022) 5935 del 10/08/2022;

PREMESSO:

- che responsabile della gestione del programma Italia-Croazia è il Segretariato Congiunto (Joint Secretariat) che assiste l'Autorità di Gestione (Managing Authority), rappresentata dalla Regione Veneto;
- che la delibera CIPE 22/12/2021, n. 78 definisce le aliquote di finanziamento pubblico nazionale per i programmi di iniziativa comunitaria, tra cui Interreg V-A Italia-Croazia;
- che, a seguito di apposito bando, nel 2024 l'Agenzia Nazionale per la Meteorologia e Clima - ItaliaMeteo, coordinatore del progetto (LP), ha invitato Arpae a partecipare, in qualità di partner, alla presentazione della proposta progettuale "adRiatic climatE coAstaL resIlience Strategic Taskforce" (acronimo REALIST);
- che ItaliaMeteo, a mezzo mail conservata agli atti di questa Struttura (PG/2025/0089083), in data 13/05/2025 ha informato Arpae - Struttura Idro-Meteo-Clima che il progetto strategico REALIST ha concluso positivamente il processo di valutazione ed è stato ammesso a finanziamento come da graduatoria approvata da parte del Comitato di Monitoraggio della Autorità di Gestione del Programma Italia-Croazia in data 10/04/2025, ancorché subordinando l'ammissione ad effettivo finanziamento al positivo superamento della fase di richiesta integrazioni, avviata in data 19/05/2025;
- che, in data 17/07/2025, ItaliaMeteo ha informato Arpae - Struttura Idro-Meteo-Clima, mediante comunicazione agli atti di questa struttura (PG/2025/0130054), che la fase di richiesta integrazioni risultava conclusa, allegando la nuova versione dell'Application Form (AF), aggiornato in base alle modifiche richieste, allegato sub A) al presente atto;

CONSIDERATO:

- che REALIST si pone l'obiettivo generale di rispondere attivamente alle crescenti sfide che le regioni costiere del Mare Adriatico si trovano ad affrontare, attraverso un approccio complessivo che miri: a una progettazione delle politiche più efficace e su misura; all'aggiornamento dei piani, delle strategie e delle azioni locali di adattamento climatico esistenti, nonché l'elaborazione di nuovi; alla sperimentazione e il collaudo di soluzioni locali e transfrontaliere, alla definizione di un quadro permanente e consolidato per il mantenimento e la prosecuzione delle buone pratiche, della governance condivisa e della cooperazione transfrontaliera, attraverso l'istituzione dell'Osservatorio Climatico del Mare Adriatico;
- che la Struttura Idro-Meteo-Clima di Arpae (Arpae-SIMC) è impegnata, sia nella propria attività istituzionale che partecipando a progetti Interreg e di cooperazione transfrontaliera, allo

sviluppo di un quadro comune per l'avanzamento delle conoscenze e la proposta di soluzioni ottimali per l'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici nel bacino adriatico e nelle sue aree costiere;

- che il progetto REALIST rappresenta un'ottima opportunità per raggiungere i seguenti obiettivi, a livello regionale:
  - valutazione degli impatti climatici attraverso il recupero di indicatori climatici basati sugli impatti da progetti precedenti, l'individuazione di lacune e debolezze negli indicatori esistenti, lo studio climatologico delle ondate di calore su terra e mare nella zona costiera;
  - analisi del rischio e strategie di adattamento attraverso l'utilizzo di approcci quantitativi alla valutazione del rischio, basati su progetti precedenti o flussi di lavoro esistenti; l'identificazione degli elementi di vulnerabilità più rilevanti; la definizione delle strategie di adattamento più efficaci per ridurre gli impatti delle ondate di calore e rafforzare il sistema di allerta precoce per il caldo;
  - valutazione del rischio incendi boschivi costieri e rafforzamento del sistema operativo di allertamento, con un particolare focus su vulnerabilità legate a cambiamenti climatici nella vegetazione e nelle condizioni del suolo;
  - realizzazione di downscaling climatici (atmosfera + mare) a scala regionale per fornire proiezioni più accurate e sito-specifiche per la costa regionale;
  - revisione e aggiornamento degli indicatori climatici, anche per monitorare le misure di adattamento e l'integrazione con il Geoportale AdriaClim/ AdriaClimPlus;
  - sviluppo di un Proof of Concept (PoC) di Osservatorio Climatico del Mare Adriatico, partendo dall'esperienza del Transnational Expert Management Body (TEMB) di AdriaClim e focalizzandosi sull'obiettivo di coordinare ricerca e condivisione dati climatici e promuovere una comprensione transfrontaliera degli impatti sui mari e le coste;
  - potenziare la rete osservativa marina e costiera attraverso l'integrazione di nuovi sensori (vento, temperatura aria/acqua, salinità) per il supporto al monitoraggio in tempo reale dell'ambiente costiero;
- che dopo la conclusione della fase di richiesta integrazioni sono state definite sia le azioni progettuali sia il relativo quadro finanziario, nonché le quote previste a favore di ciascun partecipante;
- che per garantire il completo svolgimento delle attività previste dal progetto REALIST, Arpae dovrà sottoscrivere con il capofila e i partner di progetto un Accordo di partenariato, allegato

sub B) sotto forma di schema al presente atto, al fine di regolare i rapporti tecnici ed amministrativo-contabili e che, successivamente alla sottoscrizione del predetto Accordo, il capofila sottoscriverà l'accordo di sovvenzione con l'Autorità di gestione del programma Italia-Croazia;

- che la complessità tecnica e la rilevanza economica del progetto di cui trattasi rende opportuna la costituzione di un gruppo di lavoro che ne segua ogni fase di realizzazione;

DATO ATTO:

- che il progetto ha durata di n. 42 mesi, con avvio formale confermato dall'Autorità di gestione del programma, in senso retroattivo rispetto alla conclusione della fase di integrazioni, il 1/07/2025 e termine il 31/12/2028;
- che in Arpae soggetto competente all'attuazione e alla gestione del progetto strategico ITHR0500565 "adRiatic climatE coAstaL resIlience Strategic Taskforce" (REALIST) è la Struttura Idro-Meteo-Clima (SIMC);
- che il Responsabile del SIMC potrà, nell'arco della durata del Progetto, coinvolgere nella realizzazione delle attività altre strutture di Arpae, previo accordo con i relativi Responsabili in merito al monte ore previsto per l'impegno dei collaboratori individuati e al corrispondente trasferimento di quote di budget;
- che il budget assegnato a questa Agenzia per la realizzazione del progetto ammonta a complessivi Euro 623.000,00 ed è articolato come segue:

Voce di budget	Importo in €
Personale	115.920,00
Costi amministrativi	17.388,00
Missioni	17.388,00
Servizi esterni	419.304,00
Investimenti	50.000,00
Closure costs	3.000,00
Totale	623.000,00

- che i costi amministrativi e i costi di missione saranno rimborsati su base forfettaria (entrambi pari al 15% dei costi di personale rendicontati);
- che i costi che l'Agenzia complessivamente andrà a sostenere sono rimborsati al 100% (80% Finanziamento FESR, 20% Cofinanziamento Nazionale (delibera CIPE 22/12/2021, n. 78), previa apposita certificazione del controllore di primo livello;

- che Arpae deve provvedere, nel rispetto delle indicazioni impartite a livello nazionale per la programmazione INTERREG 2021-2027, alla individuazione del controllore di primo livello per poter acquisire la certificazione necessaria all'ottenimento del contributo previsto a rimborso dei costi sostenuti;
- che il budget assegnato ad Arpae, per la realizzazione del progetto, è attribuito alla Struttura Idro-Meteo-Clima;

RITENUTO OPPORTUNO:

- che Arpae partecipi in qualità di partner al progetto strategico ITHR0500565 "adRiatic climatE coAstaL resIlience Strategic Taskforce" (REALIST) nell'ambito del Programma di cooperazione transfrontaliera INTERREG Italia-Croazia;
- individuare il Responsabile del SIMC quale soggetto legittimato ad agire, in qualità di delegato del legale rappresentante di Arpae, nell'ambito del Progetto strategico ITHR0500565 "adRiatic climatE coAstaL resIlience Strategic Taskforce" (REALIST) nei confronti di ItaliaMeteo (capofila) e dei partner, in particolare sottoscrivendo l'accordo allegato sub B) sotto forma di schema, finalizzato a disciplinare la collaborazione nell'ambito del progetto, così come previsto dalla Regolamentazione vigente per la gestione dei fondi strutturali europei per lo sviluppo regionale;
- delegare al Responsabile del SIMC l'adozione di ogni atto che si renda necessario per garantire lo svolgimento delle attività progettuali nei limiti del budget assegnato;
- costituire un gruppo di lavoro interno ad Arpae che segua ogni fase di realizzazione del Progetto;

SU PROPOSTA:

- del Responsabile della Struttura Idro-Meteo-Clima, Dott. Pier Paolo Alberoni, il quale ha espresso il proprio parere favorevole in ordine alla regolarità amministrativa del presente provvedimento;

DATO ATTO:

- del parere di regolarità contabile espresso dal Responsabile del Servizio Amministrazione, Bilancio e Controllo economico, Dott. Giuseppe Bacchi Reggiani, ai sensi del Regolamento per l'adozione degli atti di gestione delle risorse dell'Agenzia, approvato con Delibera del Direttore Generale n. 114 del 23/10/2020;
- che il Responsabile del procedimento è il Dott. Pier Paolo Alberoni, Responsabile della Struttura Idro-Meteo-Clima;

DELIBERA

1. di prendere atto dell'approvazione del progetto strategico ITHR0500565 "adRiatic climatE coAstaL resIlience Strategic Taskforce" (REALIST) nell'ambito del Programma di cooperazione transfrontaliera Italia-Croazia, che vede come partner capofila ItaliaMeteo;
2. di dare atto che Arpae riveste il ruolo di partner;
3. di dare atto che il progetto di cui trattasi ha durata di mesi 42, con avvio delle attività in data 1/07/2025 e conclusione in data 31/12/2028;
4. di dare atto che il costo stimato per la realizzazione del Progetto da parte di Arpae è pari ad Euro 623.000,00 e che i costi sostenuti saranno rimborsati al 100% previa certificazione delle spese secondo le modalità previste dai Regolamenti vigenti;
5. di individuare il Responsabile della Struttura Idro-Meteo-Clima quale soggetto legittimato ad agire, in qualità di delegato del legale rappresentante di Arpae, nell'ambito del Progetto REALIST nei confronti di ItaliaMeteo (capofila) e dei partner, in particolare sottoscrivendo l'accordo finalizzato a disciplinare la collaborazione nell'ambito del Progetto, allegato sub B) sotto forma di schema al presente atto;
6. di dare atto che, per Arpae, soggetto competente all'attuazione e alla gestione del progetto strategico ITHR0500565 "adRiatic climatE coAstaL resIlience Strategic Taskforce" (REALIST) nell'ambito del Programma di cooperazione transfrontaliera Italia-Croazia è la Struttura Idro-Meteo-Clima (SIMC);
7. di prevedere l'avvio della procedura di selezione per individuare il controllore di primo livello di Arpae, con riferimento al progetto REALIST, da sottoporre per la validazione definitiva all'Autorità di gestione del programma comunitario Italia-Croazia;
8. di delegare al Responsabile del SIMC, nell'ambito del budget assegnato al progetto, l'adozione di ogni atto che si renda necessario per garantire lo svolgimento delle attività progettuali;
9. di costituire per la realizzazione del progetto REALIST il seguente gruppo di lavoro:

Nome e cognome	**Funzioni**
Pier Paolo Alberoni	Responsabile del SIMC - supervisore delle attività tecniche e finanziarie del progetto
Andrea Valentini	Project Manager e Coordinatore Scientifico

Silvia Unguendoli	Tecnico collaboratore esperto in modellistica numerica marino-costiera
Cinzia Alessandrini	Responsabile Servizio Osservatorio Clima
Gabriele Antolini	Tecnico collaboratore esperto in climatologia
Rodica Tomozeiu	Tecnico collaboratore esperto in climatologia
Federico Grazzini	Responsabile Servizio Meteorologia Operativa e Centro Funzionale
Rosanna Foraci	Tecnico collaboratore esperto in sistemi di allertamento
Maria Stefania Tesini	Tecnico collaboratore esperto di verifica allerte e modellistica meteorologica
Giulia Caiani	Coordinatore dell'attività di rendicontazione e certificazione dei costi di Arpae
Lucia Pirro	Referente per la rendicontazione e certificazione dei costi di Arpae
Davide Cesari	Tecnico collaboratore esperto in informatica e modellistica numerica meteorologica
Emanuele Di Giacomo	Tecnico collaboratore esperto in sistemi di archiviazione dati

PARERE: FAVOREVOLE

IL DIRETTORE AMMINISTRATIVO

Firmato digitalmente

Dott.ssa Manaresi Lia

PARERE: FAVOREVOLE

IL DIRETTORE TECNICO

Firmato digitalmente

Dott. de' Munari Eriberto

IL DIRETTORE GENERALE

Firmato digitalmente

Ing. Ferrecchi Paolo

Si dichiara che sono parte integrante del presente provvedimento gli allegati riportati a seguire [1], come file separati dal testo del provvedimento sopra riportato:

1 L'impronta degli allegati rappresentata nel timbro digitale QRCode in elenco è quella dei file pre-esistenti alla firma digitale con cui è stato adottato il provvedimento

Interreg
Italy – Croatia

Co-funded by the European Union

ITHR0500565

REALIST

Application Form Export

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Form language: EN

Input language: EN

Currency: EUR

A - Project identification

A.1 Project identification

Project id (automatically created)	ITHR0500565
Name of the lead partner organisation	Agenzia Nazionale per la Meteorologia e Climatologia - ITALIAMETEO
Name of the lead partner organisation in English	National Agency for Meteorology and Climatology - ITALIAMETEO
Project title	adRiatic climatE coAstaL resIlience Strategic Taskforce
Project acronym	REALIST
Programme priority	Green and resilient shared environment
Specific objective	2.1: Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention, resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches
Project duration in months	42

A.2 Project summary

Please give a short overview of the project and describe:

- the common challenge(s) of the programme area you are jointly tackling in your project;
- the overall objective of the project and the expected change(s) your project will make to the current situation;
- the main outputs you will produce and those who will benefit from them;
- the approach you plan to take and why a cross-border approach is needed;
- what is new/original CB solution the project proposes.

The effects of climate change are intensifying and the coasts of Italy, Croatia and neighbouring areas are increasingly threatened by rising sea levels, more frequent and severe sea storms, coastal erosion, coastal flooding, salt wedges and marine heat waves, posing a serious threat to coastal communities and ecosystems.
The overall ambition of the REALIST project is to actively respond to the growing challenges facing coastal regions in the Adriatic Sea by providing an overarching approach to: i) better and more tailored policy design, 2) updating of existing - and establishment of new - local climate adaptation plans, strategies and actions, 3) piloting and testing of local and cross border solutions, and to 4) finally provide a consolidated, permanent framework for the maintenance and continuation of good practices, shared governance and cross-border cooperation through the inauguration of the Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory.
The project logical framework will work on assessing and consolidating existing resources, tools, plans and systems that support local stakeholders in managing and preventing a variety of risks posed by climate change to coastal areas of the Adriatic Sea, aiming at providing concrete proposed solutions to test innovative, alternative, and/or synergic actions within the consortium, to implement a first proof of concept. Through 20 local pilots clustered under 5 thematic areas, the project will gather extensive insights on different risks and related countermeasures: from updating of EWS in the area, to their standardisation and integration with Generative AI to the benefit of policy-and decision-makers, from direct and indirect measures to improve coastal protection in several target territories, to nature-based solutions for climate change impact mitigation, from early responders capacity building and skills acquisition in response to flooding damages and coastal fires.
Cooperation between Italy and Croatia is essential for tackling the shared climate challenges faced by the Adriatic region. Both countries have coastlines and inland areas that are highly vulnerable to climate-induced risks such as flooding, sea-level rise, coastal erosion, and extreme weather events. By working together, Italy and Croatia can develop comprehensive and harmonized strategies that address these transboundary issues more effectively than they could alone. Cross-border cooperation will not only be vital to the fruitful implementation of the project, as it will allow for the pooling of scientific knowledge, data, and resources, ensuring that both nations benefit from an integrated approach to climate resilience, but it will also be crucial as climate impacts on one side of the Adriatic can have direct consequences on the other, making a coordinated response essential for long-term sustainability in the region, and the Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory a more than ever needed structure for coordinated governance and management of climate-related strategies.
REALIST will develop three main cross-border solutions that will support the overall ambitions of the project, and are further explained in the followingg sections of the application. In summary, the first solution refers to the Updated overview and guidelines for standardisation of EWS, which will provide clear guidance on how to improve existing EWS in theAdriatic region and support the implementation of identified intervention both within and outside the project partnership. The second solution refers to the capacity building course that will be designed, delivered and made available for in-situ and online fruition for PPs and external stakeholders. This second solutions aims at providing a clear benefit in terms of enhanced skills, capabilities and knowledge about the tested solutions from the pilot projects, providing further dissemination of viable solutions beyond the project partnership. The third and last cross-border solution that REALIST will deliver is the design of the Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory, to be underpinned by the signature of a MoU by all PPs, and further implemented in the years following the projects' end to support a permanent structure for shared data and governance, and joint or local implementation of climate adaptation, risk prevention, and policy design initiatives.

A.4 Project outputs and result overview

Programme Output Indicator	Aggregated value per Programme output indicator	Measurement Unit	Output	Output Title	Output target value	Programme result indicator	Baseline	Result indicator target value	Measuremen unit
Jointly developed solutions	1,00	solutions	Output 4.2	Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory (ASCO)	1,00	Solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations		0,00	solutions
Participations in joint training schemes	30,00	participations	Output 4.1	REALIST training modules	30,00	Completion of joint training schemes	0,00	30,00	participants
Strategies and action plans jointly developed	1,00	strategy /action plan	Output 1.1	Joint Strategy for EWS upgrade and standardi sation	1,00	Joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations	0,00	3,00	joint strategy /action plan
Public events across borders jointly organised	1,00	events	Output 2.1	Adriatic risk & climate resilience forum – Cross-border stakeholder event	1,00				

Programme Output Indicator	Aggregated value per Programme output indicator	Measurement Unit	Output	Output Title	Output target value	Programme result indicator	Baseline	Result indicator target value	Measuremen unit
Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects	5,00	pilot actions	Output 3.1	Thematic area pilot reportS	5,00				

B - Project partners

Partners overview

Number	Status	Name of the organisation in english	Country	Organisation abbreviation	Partner role	Associated organisations	Partner total eligible budget
1	Active	National Agency for Meteorology and Climatology - ITALIAMETEO	Italia (IT)	AIM	LP		687.478,00
2	Active	Regional Agency for Prevention, Environment and Energy in Emilia Romagna	Italia (IT)	ARPAE	PP		623.000,00
3	Active	Regional Civil Protection Agency – Abruzzo Region	Italia (IT)	APC	PP		512.969,52
4	Active	Molise Region	Italia (IT)	MOL	PP		502.590,00
5	Active	Marche Region	Italia (IT)	RMAR	PP		571.273,00
6	Active	Veneto Region	Italia (IT)	RVE	PP	Agenzia Regionale per la Prevenzione e Protezione Ambientale del Veneto	619.999,96
7	Active	Puglia Region	Italia (IT)	PUG	PP		533.800,00
8	Active	Zadar County Development Agency ZADRA NOVA	Hrvatska (HR)	ZADRA NOVA	PP		569.899,74
9	Active	Split-Dalmatia County	Hrvatska (HR)	SDZ	PP	Javna ustanova Vatrogasni centar za edukaciju i tehnološki razvoj Split	445.890,00

Number	Status	Name of the organisation in english	Country	Organisation abbreviation	Partner role	Associated organisations	Partner total eligible budget
10	Active	Public Institution Development Agency of Lika-Senj County - LIRA	Hrvatska (HR)	LIRA	PP		381.000,00
11	Active	Dubrovnik-Neretva Region	Hrvatska (HR)	DNR	PP		439.950,00
12	Active	Karlovac County Fire Association	Hrvatska (HR)	VZKŽ	PP		402.840,00
13	Active	Ruđer Bošković Institute	Hrvatska (HR)	RBI	PP		391.914,45
14	Active	Fire Department of the Istrian Region	Hrvatska (HR)	VZIZ	PP	Grad Poreč	577.013,00

B.1 Lead partner	
Partner number	1
Partner role	LP
Name of the organisation in original language	Agenzia Nazionale per la Meteorologia e Climatologia - ITALIAMETEO
Name of the organisation in english	National Agency for Meteorology and Climatology - ITALIAMETEO
Organisation abbreviation	AIM
Department / unit / division	
Partner main address	
Country	Italia (IT)
NUTS 2	Emilia-Romagna (ITH5)
NUTS 3	Bologna (ITH55)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Aldo Moro 44 40127 Bologna
Homepage	https://www.agenziaitaliameteo.it/
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	
NUTS 2	
NUTS 3	
Street, House number, Postal code, City	
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	National public authority
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	M.74.90
VAT number (if applicable)	04117231201
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	No

Legal and financial information	
Tax number	91449310373
PEC address	italiameteo@legalmail.it
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	884489651
Contact	
Legal representative	Mr Carlo Cacciamani
Contact person	Ms Eva Merloni
Email	eva.merloni@agenziaitaliameteo.it
Telephone no.	00393515058920

Motivation

Do you possess the necessary competencies and experience needed to participate in the project?

Although AIM has not previously led any EU-funded project, its technical expertise is vital for the success of the Interreg IT-HR REALIST project. AIM has assembled a team of dedicated staff and external experts and has built an extensive knowledge base through participation in significant European and national projects that bring valuable project coordination and management skills. This team is well-prepared to handle the responsibilities of the Lead Partner role, including project planning, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring project progress.
As the Lead Partner of the Interreg IT-HR REALIST strategic project, AIM brings critical technical expertise and a depth of experience in climate resilience, environmental monitoring, and project coordination. AIM has developed specialized competencies in real-time climate monitoring, early warning systems, and advanced data analysis, which are crucial for overseeing REALIST's complex goals. Its participation in projects such as MedEWsa and ALBATROSS (both financed by Horizon Europe) has equipped the agency with experience in implementing climate services and nature-based solutions for mitigating climate impacts, especially in coastal regions. Furthermore, AIM's involvement in high-resolution modeling initiatives like GLORI Digital Twin and IT-WATER (financed by NRRP) has provided it with valuable skills in digital modeling, climate impact assessment, and resource management, all of which are essential for coordinating large-scale, cross-border initiatives focused on climate adaptation.
All that considering, AIM's team is able to lead REALIST effectively while ensuring the achievement of high-quality outputs aligned with the project's objectives.

What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

Motivation

In its role as the Lead Partner for REALIST, AIM will undertake a series of critical functions aimed at ensuring project cohesion, effective communication among partners, and successful project delivery. AIM's responsibilities will encompass comprehensive project management, involving strategic oversight of all project phases and ensuring that timelines, deliverables, and quality standards are met. Additionally, AIM will coordinate partner activities, fostering a collaborative environment among Italian and Croatian stakeholders and facilitating cross-border knowledge exchange essential for achieving REALIST's goals. The agency will also be responsible for monitoring and evaluation, tracking progress in key areas such as WP1 (Benchmarking & Assessment) and WP3 (Local Pilots), and implementing corrective measures if any discrepancies arise.
Furthermore, AIM will ensure effective communication with external stakeholders, including the Joint Secretariat, by organizing periodic meetings and disseminating updates. Through WP4 (Governance Design and Long-Term Sustainability of Actions), AIM will oversee the development of sustainable governance frameworks, ensuring the longevity of AIM's impacts beyond the project's duration. By acting as the central point of contact and oversight, AIM's role will be crucial in aligning all partners' efforts toward a cohesive and impactful climate adaptation strategy for the Italy-Croatia region.

Co-financing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	549.982,40	80,00%
Partner contribution	137.495,60	20,00%
Partner total eligible budget	687.478,00	100,00%

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status of contribution	Amount	% of total partner budget
AIM	Public	0,00	0,00%
FDR	Public	137.495,60	20,00%

Total

Sub-total public contribution	137.495,60	20,00%
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00%
Sub-total private contribution	0,00	0,00%
Total	137.495,60	20,00%

State Aid

State aid criteria self-check		
Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?		
1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No	The project will not generate economic activities, thus the partner will not be project involved in economic activities through the project
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	No	Project activities do not result in a profit but are intended to respond to climate change issues, promoting tools, procedures and protocols that could be applied by local and regional authorities of the cooperation area
Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	No	The project does not include any economic activities as defined within the scope of revenue-generating operations. Consequently, there is no need to engage in activities aimed at generating direct economic profit. Therefore, the partner does not plan to carry out any economic activities on its own or through an external service provider. All project activities are focused on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience.
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No	No other operator outside the project partnership, nor the target audience will gain any economic benefits from the project that would not occur in the normal course of business. All project activities are focused exclusively on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience. Any benefits derived from the project will be non-economic in nature, supporting the broader public interest without conferring commercial advantage.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid	
State aid relevant activities		
GBER scheme / de minimis		

B.1 Project Partner 2	
Partner number	2
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Agenzia regionale per la prevenzione, l'ambiente e l'energia dell´Emilia-Romagna
Name of the organisation in english	Regional Agency for Prevention, Environment and Energy in Emilia Romagna
Organisation abbreviation	ARPAE
Department / unit / division	Struttura IdroMeteoClima
Partner main address	
Country	Italia (IT)
NUTS 2	Emilia-Romagna (ITH5)
NUTS 3	Bologna (ITH55)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Po 5 40139 Bologna
Homepage	https://www.arpae.it/it
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	Italia (IT)
NUTS 2	Emilia-Romagna (ITH5)
NUTS 3	Bologna (ITH55)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Viale Silvani 6 40122 Bologna
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Regional public authority
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	O.84.11
VAT number (if applicable)	04290860370

Legal and financial information	
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	No
Tax number	04290860370
PEC address	aoosim@cert.arpa.emr.it
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	999454633
Contact	
Legal representative	Dr Giuseppe Bortone
Contact person	Dr Andrea Valentini
Email	avalentini@arpae.it
Telephone no.	+39 3292259789

Motivation

Do you possess the necessary competencies and experience needed to participate in the project?

Climate change increasingly threatens both coastal and inland areas, making it essential to improve our ability to foresee and manage risks such as flooding, coastal erosion, and extreme weather events. ARPAE involvement will strengthen regional resilience, safeguarding natural ecosystems and human communities.
This project offers a valuable opportunity for cross-border cooperation with Croatia, with whom we share similar environmental challenges. Working together will allow us to exchange expertise, data, and best practices, resulting in more effective solutions for disaster risk management and climate adaptation across the Adriatic region.
ARPAE participation aligns with its mandate to support local authorities in managing climate risks. By providing advanced climate data, ARPAE will contribute to more resilient local policies and infrastructure, helping its communities adapt to growing climate challenges.
Moreover, this project will help ARPAE refine our climate services, incorporating new technologies to improve early warning systems, risk assessments, and adaptive planning tools. This will allow ARPAE to better support stakeholders at the local and regional levels.
Finally, the project offers valuable opportunities for capacity building and knowledge exchange. By accessing cutting-edge research and methodologies, ARPAE will enhance its technical teams' expertise while contributing to a broader European network focused on resilience-building.
Ultimately, ARPAE motivation to join this project stems from its commitment to environmental protection and climate adaptation, aiming for long-term, sustainable solutions to the climate challenges facing our region.

What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

Motivation

ARPAE plays a crucial role in the REALIST project by leveraging its expertise in environmental monitoring and forecasting to address climate resilience challenges in the Adriatic region. As a regional agency, ARPAE contributes to improving Early Warning Systems (EWS) by revising regional climatology, focusing on coastal, weather, and river systems, and refining climate indicators through in-situ observations and high-resolution reanalysis datasets. The agency provides essential data from its extensive marine and coastal observational network, including wave buoys, tide gauges, and meteorological stations, to support project partners in modeling and producing relevant indicators. Additionally, ARPAE collaborates with the other partners to develop a tool for monitoring and evaluating regional and local climate adaptation measures implemented in previous initiatives. This effort ensures continuity and enhances the effectiveness of adaptation strategies. By sharing its advanced forecasting outputs and operational models, ARPAE enables other project partners to enhance their local modeling capabilities and integrate data-driven insights into their pilot activities.
ARPAE's involvement in REALIST highlights its commitment to fostering cross-border cooperation by providing scientific data, supporting knowledge transfer, and ensuring that project outcomes contribute to long-term resilience and sustainable climate adaptation strategies in the Adriatic area. Its comprehensive approach and technical expertise are pivotal in achieving the project's objectives.

Co-financing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	498.400,00	80,00%
Partner contribution	124.600,00	20,00%
Partner total eligible budget	623.000,00	100,00%

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status of contribution	Amount	% of total partner budget
ARPAE	Public	0,00	0,00%
FDR	Public	124.600,00	20,00%

Total

Sub-total public contribution	124.600,00	20,00%
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00%
Sub-total private contribution	0,00	0,00%
Total	124.600,00	20,00%

State Aid

State aid criteria self-check		
Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?		
1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No	The project will not generate economic activities, thus the partner will not be project involved in economic activities through the project
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	No	Project activities do not result in a profit but are intended to respond to climate change issues, promoting tools, procedures and protocols that could be applied by local and regional authorities of the cooperation area
Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	No	The project does not include any economic activities as defined within the scope of revenue-generating operations. Consequently, there is no need to engage in activities aimed at generating direct economic profit. Therefore, the partner does not plan to carry out any economic activities on its own or through an external service provider. All project activities are focused on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience.
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No	No other operator outside the project partnership, nor the target audience will gain any economic benefits from the project that would not occur in the normal course of business. All project activities are focused exclusively on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience. Any benefits derived from the project will be non-economic in nature, supporting the broader public interest without conferring commercial advantage.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid	
State aid relevant activities		
GBER scheme / de minimis		

B.1 Project Partner 3	
Partner number	3
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Agenzia Regionale di Protezione Civile – Regione Abruzzo
Name of the organisation in english	Regional Civil Protection Agency – Abruzzo Region
Organisation abbreviation	APC
Department / unit / division	
Partner main address	
Country	Italia (IT)
NUTS 2	Abruzzo (ITF1)
NUTS 3	L'Aquila (ITF11)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Salaria Antica Est 27 67100 L'Aquila
Homepage	https://protezionecivile.regione.abruzzo.it/agenzia/
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	
NUTS 2	
NUTS 3	
Street, House number, Postal code, City	
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Sectoral agency
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	O.84.25
VAT number (if applicable)	93112080663
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	No

Legal and financial information	
Tax number	93112080663
PEC address	apc@pec.regione.abruzzo.it
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	882799038
Contact	
Legal representative	Mr Mauro Casinghini
Contact person	Ms Valentina Colaiuda
Email	valentina.colaiuda@regione.abruzzo.it
Telephone no.	+39 334 1107363

Motivation

Do you possess the necessary competencies and experience needed to participate in the project?

The Regional Civil Protection Agency of the Abruzzo Region is responsible of executing technical-operational functions, coordinating efforts, and overseeing civil protection activities within its regional jurisdiction. Its responsibilities include conducting studies, developing proposals, and managing investigations and supervision to ensure effective prevention activities in normal conditions and efficient, timely interventions during emergencies. These efforts aim to safeguard public and private safety, protect property, and preserve the natural environment. The Abruzzo Region manages and operates an early warning system for weather-related risks, including meteorological, hydrological, hydraulic, forest fire, and snow avalanche hazards. The Abruzzo Functional Center (CFA), established within the Agency and active since 2015, is legally responsible for issuing daily risk bulletins and warnings to the public regarding these threats through a specific IT-platform. Additionally, the CFA conducts meteorological and hydrological monitoring using its network of weather stations, hydrometric stations, and weather radars. It also collects and validates climatic data from these networks. The APC is actively engaged in training, exercises, and public outreach activities aimed at promoting awareness and preparedness to weather-related risks and natural catastrophes in general. The Agency's primary functions in civil protection include:
a) developing regional plans and programs for risk forecasting and prevention in alignment with national guidelines;
b) carrying out activities related to risk forecasting and prevention;
c) organizing, promoting, and managing the use, training, and education of civil protection volunteers;
d) liaising with the National Civil Protection Department, Prefectures, operational structures, and other entities within the regional Civil Protection System;
e) organizing and managing emergency on-call shifts;
f) implementing regular training and public awareness initiatives, particularly targeting schools, to spread knowledge and foster a culture of civil protection;
g) managing the technical, administrative, and accounting functions of regional competence, including special accounting linked to declarations of national emergencies as specified in Article 27 of Legislative Decree 1/2018.

What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

Motivation

The APC will be responsible for enhancing its early warning system and preparedness for coastal weather-related risks, such as coastal flooding, storm surges, thunderstorms, and heat waves, which are increasingly affecting coastal provinces of Abruzzo along the Adriatic Sea. This improvement will be achieved through the implementation of procedures, pilot actions, exercises, and by testing early warning practices on the IT-platform currently used for alerting Civil Protection local organisations and citizens. The monitoring network in use will also be upgraded by incorporating instrumental data on sea conditions, thanks to the installation of a wave buoy in Pescara, to monitor sea levels and validate numerical models able to simulate marine dynamics and river-sea interactions. Additionally, volunteer training programs will be conducted to develop "meteo-hydrological sentinels," who will be trained to report on weather and hydrological conditions, thereby strengthening the monitoring and surveillance capabilities of the Abruzzo Functional Centre operators.

Co-financing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	410.375,61	80,00%
Partner contribution	102.593,91	20,00%
Partner total eligible budget	512.969,52	100,00%

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status of contribution	Amount	% of total partner budget
APC	Public	0,00	0,00%
FDR	Public	102.593,91	20,00%

Total

Sub-total public contribution	102.593,91	20,00%
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00%
Sub-total private contribution	0,00	0,00%
Total	102.593,91	20,00%

State Aid

State aid criteria self-check

Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?

1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No	The project will not generate economic activities, thus the partner will not be project involved in economic activities through the project

State aid criteria self-check		
Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?		
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	No	Project activities do not result in a profit but are intended to respond to climate change issues, promoting tools, procedures and protocols that could be applied by local and regional authorities of the cooperation area
Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	No	The project does not include any economic activities as defined within the scope of revenue-generating operations. Consequently, there is no need to engage in activities aimed at generating direct economic profit. Therefore, the partner does not plan to carry out any economic activities on its own or through an external service provider. All project activities are focused on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience.
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No	No other operator outside the project partnership, nor the target audience will gain any economic benefits from the project that would not occur in the normal course of business. All project activities are focused exclusively on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience. Any benefits derived from the project will be non-economic in nature, supporting the broader public interest without conferring commercial advantage.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid	
State aid relevant activities		
GBER scheme / de minimis		

B.1 Project Partner 4	
Partner number	4
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Regione Molise
Name of the organisation in english	Molise Region
Organisation abbreviation	MOL
Department / unit / division	Civil Protection Service
Partner main address	
Country	Italia (IT)
NUTS 2	Molise (ITF2)
NUTS 3	Campobasso (ITF22)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Via Genova 11 86100 Campobasso
Homepage	www.regione.molise.it
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	Italia (IT)
NUTS 2	Molise (ITF2)
NUTS 3	Campobasso (ITF22)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Contrada Selva del Campo SNC 86020 Campochiaro
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Regional public authority
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	O.84
VAT number (if applicable)	00169440708
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	No

Legal and financial information	
Tax number	00169440708
PEC address	regionemolise@cert.regione.molise.it
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	992578012
Contact	
Legal representative	Mr Gaspare Tocci
Contact person	Mr Carlo Marinelli
Email	marinelli.carlo@mail.regione.molise.it
Telephone no.	0039 0874 4291

Motivation

Do you possess the necessary competencies and experience needed to participate in the project?

Molise Region participates in numerous international cooperation projects co-financed by the European Union, in the specific sector of natural risks, environmental monitoring and civil protection, the Region, with the Civil Protection Service, has participated in:
Readiness (IT-HR 2014-2020) – LP - Increase prevention by improving resilience, i.e. the overall capacity of ecosystems and communities to resist, absorb, adapt and recover from the effects of fires, earthquakes and other hazards in a timely and efficient manner - € 1.176.000
E-Citijens (IT-HR 2014-2020) – LP - Manage natural risks in the Adriatic area (fires, earthquakes, landslides, floods) through active interventions of forecasting, prevention and fight against such disasters. Realization of institutional cooperation and exchange of know-how -€2.846.100,00 - €580.000,00 – 100%
To Be Ready (IT-AL-ME) – LP – develop a model capable of ensuring the exchange of experiences and know-how among participants, activating protocols, methodologies, training actions dedicated to the specialization of personnel and structures responsible for forecasting and managing emergencies.
Adriaclim (IT-HR 2014-2020) – PP - Development of adaptation plans with high scientific content, to adapt to the effects of climate change - strategies to mitigate impacts on coastal and marine areas at risk - cooperation on monitoring and modelling systems - €8.823.415,00 - €204.605,00 -98,7%
TRANSCPEARLYWARNING (ADRION) – LP - Improve the level of uniformity of existing Early Warning CPs by efficiently integrating them to predict risks, present alert levels and improve the exchange of information with the EU CP mechanism.
SA Resilience (South Adriatic) – PP – Positively impact regional and national policies on territorial resilience with medium and long-term initiatives - €4.793.738,90 - €766.886,98

What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

Motivation

The Civil Protection Service of the Molise Region operates throughout the regional territory with specific skills assigned by the Civil Protection law (Legislative Decree 1/2028).
Among the main activities are the forecasting of foreseeable natural phenomena, risk prevention, emergency management and post-emergency activities.
In the Molise Region there are all natural risks, except volcanic risks, but concerns are affected by the volcanic risk of the Vesuvio volcano and Campi Flegrei, for which we have a lot of experience on these issues.
We have been committed for years to improving products for forecasting and monitoring natural phenomena.
With the ADRIALCLIM project we have started monitoring the coastal part of our region.
We are also committed to the topic of information dissemination and risk forecasting, including forest fires, floods and those related to meteorological phenomena such as precipitation and snow (avalanches, low-altitude snow, snow water equivalent).
The staff is highly qualified in individual activities, and keeps the certifications active through annual refresher courses. We have active certifications of "Extinguishing Operation Director", Forest Fire Analyst, Forest Fire Operations Room Operator, Forest Fire Team Leader, UAS pilot, snow and avalanche observer.
Among the professional profiles present, meteorologist, level III Disaster manager (UNI EN 11656: 2023), Engineers, Surveyors, technicians, administrative staff.
The team that will be part of this project is made up of the professional profiles described.
The headquarters of the Civil Protection Service is Campochiaro (Cb), where the Decentralized Functional Center and the Operations Room are located, then we have two other locations with administrative offices, one in Campobasso and one in Isernia. The Civil Protection Service also manages the entire regional monitoring and alert network with about 70 monitoring stations and over 300 sensors throughout the territory.

Co-financing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	402.072,00	80,00%
Partner contribution	100.518,00	20,00%
Partner total eligible budget	502.590,00	100,00%

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status of contribution	Amount	% of total partner budget
MOL	Public	0,00	0,00%
FDR	Public	100.518,00	20,00%

Total

Sub-total public contribution	100.518,00	20,00%
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00%

Total		
Sub-total private contribution	0,00	0,00%
Total	100.518,00	20,00%
State Aid		
State aid criteria self-check		
Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?		
1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No	The project will not generate economic activities, thus the partner will not be project involved in economic activities through the project
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	No	Project activities do not result in a profit but are intended to respond to climate change issues, promoting tools, procedures and protocols that could be applied by local and regional authorities of the cooperation area
Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	No	The project does not include any economic activities as defined within the scope of revenue-generating operations. Consequently, there is no need to engage in activities aimed at generating direct economic profit. Therefore, the partner does not plan to carry out any economic activities on its own or through an external service provider. All project activities are focused on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience.

Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No	No other operator outside the project partnership, nor the target audience will gain any economic benefits from the project that would not occur in the normal course of business. All project activities are focused exclusively on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience. Any benefits derived from the project will be non-economic in nature, supporting the broader public interest without conferring commercial advantage.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid	
State aid relevant activities		
GBER scheme / de minimis		

B.1 Project Partner 5	
Partner number	5
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Regione Marche
Name of the organisation in english	Marche Region
Organisation abbreviation	RMAR
Department / unit / division	Directorate of energy sources, waste, querry and mines Sector - Enviroment and water resouces
Partner main address	
Country	Italia (IT)
NUTS 2	Marche (ITI3)
NUTS 3	Ancona (ITI32)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Gentile da Fabriano 5 60125 Ancona
Homepage	https://www.regione.marche.it/
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	Italia (IT)
NUTS 2	Marche (ITI3)
NUTS 3	Ancona (ITI32)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Tiziano 44 60125 Ancona
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Regional public authority
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	O.84.11
VAT number (if applicable)	00481070423
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	No

Legal and financial information	
Tax number	00481070423
PEC address	regione.marche.sviluppoeconomico@emarche.it
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	986340233
Contact	
Legal representative	Mrs Stefania Bussoletti
Contact person	Mr Natalino Barbizzi
Email	natalino.barbizzi@regione.marche.it
Telephone no.	+39.071.806.3864

Motivation

Do you possess the necessary competencies and experience needed to participate in the project?

Marche Region has recently adopted the Regional Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change. The Plan has a transversal and multilevel approach and it is implemented by a multidisciplinary group coordinated by the Waste and Energy Sector and the Environmental Evaluation Sector.
In the last years the regional departments improved human and ICT skills in:
A) Civil Protection Service: facing calamities through EU projects such as Interreg IT-HR STREAM and FireSpill, Life PRIMES, Interreg IT-HR Readiness, AdriaticIPA CBC Programme ADRIARadnet, CapRadNet and Holistic, Civil Protection Financial Instrument LANDSLIDE and Goes, INTERREG IIIB Risk-Aware, Goes.
B) Climate change sector: planning Climate Change adaptation through EU projects such as Interreg IT-HR ADRIACLIM and ADRIACLIM plus; HORIZON EUROPE CLIMAAX e Path2Resilience

What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

Marche Region will contribute with the experience gained for the preparation of Regional Adaptation Plan. Adaptation measures in coastal area, defined on the basis of the climate framework and scenarios obtained with the support of Adriaclim project, will be implemented as pilot action. With its Civil Protection Service will contribute to disseminate civil protection good practice and alert system procedures. Regional Functional Centre, that is part of the national alert system for hydrogeological and hydraulic risk and manager of the meteo-hydrogeological monitoring network, will be involved in the activities related to the early warning system. New gauges and sensors will be included in the regional network and new modelling will contribute to enhance operative forecast chains about either flooding and water scarcity management. New sensors of different variables such as Snow Water Equivalent and Sea wave height will contribute to face either terrestrial and marine flood and drought.

Co-financing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	457.018,40	80,00%

Co-financing		
Source	**Amount**	**Percentage**
Partner contribution	114.254,60	20,00%
Partner total eligible budget	571.273,00	100,00%

Origin of partner contribution			
Source of contribution	**Legal status of contribution**	**Amount**	**% of total partner budget**
RMAR	Public	0,00	0,00%
FDR	Public	114.254,60	20,00%

Total		
Sub-total public contribution	114.254,60	20,00%
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00%
Sub-total private contribution	0,00	0,00%
Total	114.254,60	20,00%

State Aid		
State aid criteria self-check		
Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?		
1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No	The project will not generate economic activities, thus the partner will not be project involved in economic activities through the project
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	No	Project activities do not result in a profit but are intended to respond to climate change issues, promoting tools, procedures and protocols that could be applied by local and regional authorities of the cooperation area
Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		

Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	No	The project does not include any economic activities as defined within the scope of revenue-generating operations. Consequently, there is no need to engage in activities aimed at generating direct economic profit. Therefore, the partner does not plan to carry out any economic activities on its own or through an external service provider. All project activities are focused on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience.
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No	No other operator outside the project partnership, nor the target audience will gain any economic benefits from the project that would not occur in the normal course of business. All project activities are focused exclusively on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience. Any benefits derived from the project will be non-economic in nature, supporting the broader public interest without conferring commercial advantage.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid	
State aid relevant activities		
GBER scheme / de minimis		

B.1 Project Partner 6	
Partner number	6
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Regione del Veneto
Name of the organisation in english	Veneto Region
Organisation abbreviation	RVE
Department / unit / division	Soil and Coast Defence Directorate, SOS Work and Technical Services
Partner main address	
Country	Italia (IT)
NUTS 2	Veneto (ITH3)
NUTS 3	Venezia (ITH35)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Dorsoduro 3901 30123 Venezia
Homepage	https://www.regione.veneto.it/
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	Italia (IT)
NUTS 2	Veneto (ITH3)
NUTS 3	Venezia (ITH35)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Calle Priuli - Cannaregio 99 30123 Venezia
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Regional public authority
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	O.84.11
VAT number (if applicable)	02392630279
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	No

Legal and financial information	
Tax number	80007580279
PEC address	difesasuolo@pec.regione.veneto.it
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	886561377
Contact	
Legal representative	Mr Luca Zaia
Contact person	Eng Enrico Lorenzetti
Email	enrico.lorenzetti@regione.veneto.it
Telephone no.	0039 041 279 2326

Motivation

Do you possess the necessary competencies and experience needed to participate in the project?

Veneto Region participate to the project with the Soil and Coast Defence Directorate, SOS Work and Technical Services that deals with: planning, programming and monitoring of soil and coastal defence measures; hydraulic safety planning and hydrogeological instability protection, as water resources conservation and flooding prevention; works for coastal defence and redevelopment of the coastline. It managed the funds of ERDF 2007-2013 Regional Operational Program and is managing the funds of ERDF 2014-2020 Regional Operational Program; hydrogeological structure, collaborating in planning activities with the district basin authorities and participating in work tables, including the water crisis table for drought problems; functional centre of Veneto (which is part of the Italian alert system for hydrogeological and hydraulic risk) and meteo-hydrological network coordination; dams safety and management; geologic and geothermal planning; quarry and mine activities planning, geological risk prevention and planning.
The Soil and Coast Defence Directorate, SOS Work and Technical Services is structured regionally and divided into a number of Organizational Units with responsibilities in the following areas: hydraulic defence, geology, hydrogeology, coordination of hydraulic and hydrogeological emergency forecasts, with technical and planning functions. About 60 staff members are in charge: technicians (engineers, geologists, agronomists) and administrative (economists, lawyers, surveyors, accountants). Other directorates of the Regional Authority could collaborate in the development of projects in order to provide more multi-sector/multi-disciplinary skills

What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

Motivation

The Project proposal of Veneto Region originates from the need of the regional structures - Civil Engineering of Venice and Rovigo - to provide estimates, almost in real time, of the volumes of earth removed from the beaches following adverse meteorological events and storm surges, in order to define the resources necessary for beach nourishment.
The proposal is aimed at the activation of a monitoring system of coastal morphology and the creation of an operational protocol for the management of nourishment activities following adverse meteorological events and storm surges.
The Project will allow the acquisition of information on changes in coastal morphology in relation to storm surges by means of a new monitoring system needed to contribute to the study of impacts and the determination of adaptation measures to storm surges, amplified due to ongoing climate change.
The monitoring system will be related to the study of the elevations and movements of the shore line, to be carried out by means of a plano-altimetric survey with the determination of fixed points and possible bathymetry of the submerged part and the installation of instruments in the field with drones and with the aid of webcams.
The coastal morphology monitoring system, after being developed and made operational, could become a parallel and complementary tool to the activities of the Regional Alert System, currently used for the purposes of meteorological, hydraulic and hydrogeological analyses.
The involvement of local authorities in the management of the monitoring system may be envisaged. Events and meetings with the local community will be planned which in order to raise awareness regarding coastal protection.
The goal is the creation of a purpose of an operational protocol for the activation of the coastal morphology monitoring system and the management of storm surge emergencies.
The activities foreseen will be carried out also with Agreement/Convention signed with institutions and research bodies.

Co-financing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	495.999,96	80,00%
Partner contribution	124.000,00	20,00%
Partner total eligible budget	619.999,96	100,00%

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status of contribution	Amount	% of total partner budget
RVE	Public	0,00	0,00%
FDR	Public	124.000,00	20,00%

Total

Sub-total public contribution	124.000,00	20,00%
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00%

Total		
Sub-total private contribution	0,00	0,00%
Total	124.000,00	20,00%
State Aid		
State aid criteria self-check		
Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?		
1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No	The project will not generate economic activities, thus the partner will not be project involved in economic activities through the project
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	No	Project activities do not result in a profit but are intended to respond to climate change issues, promoting tools, procedures and protocols that could be applied by local and regional authorities of the cooperation area
Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	No	The project does not include any economic activities as defined within the scope of revenue-generating operations. Consequently, there is no need to engage in activities aimed at generating direct economic profit. Therefore, the partner does not plan to carry out any economic activities on its own or through an external service provider. All project activities are focused on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience

Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No	No other operator outside the project partnership, nor the target audience will gain any economic benefits from the project that would not occur in the normal course of business. All project activities are focused exclusively on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience. Any benefits derived from the project will be non-economic in nature, supporting the broader public interest without conferring commercial advantage.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid	
State aid relevant activities		
GBER scheme / de minimis		

B.1 Project Partner 7	
Partner number	7
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Regione Puglia
Name of the organisation in english	Puglia Region
Organisation abbreviation	PUG
Department / unit / division	Department of Environment, Landscape and Urban quality
Partner main address	
Country	Italia (IT)
NUTS 2	Puglia (ITF4)
NUTS 3	Bari (ITF47)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Giovanni Gentile 52 70126 Bari
Homepage	https://www.regione.puglia.it/web/ambiente
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	Italia (IT)
NUTS 2	Puglia (ITF4)
NUTS 3	Bari (ITF47)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Giovanni Gentile 52 70126 Bari
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Regional public authority
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	O.84.11
VAT number (if applicable)	01105250722
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	No

Legal and financial information	
Tax number	01105250722
PEC address	dipartimento.ambiente.territorio@pec.rupar.puglia.it
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	999523503
Contact	
Legal representative	Eng Paolo Francesco Garofoli
Contact person	Dr Valentina De Pinto
Email	v.depinto@regione.puglia.it
Telephone no.	0039 0805408013

Motivation

Do you possess the necessary competencies and experience needed to participate in the project?

Puglia Region pursues its environmental objectives through the Department of Environment, Landscape and Urban quality which represents the highest regional authority in the field of good environmental management practices, protection and preservation of environment and landscape. Monitoring surface, coastal and ground waters, climate change impacts and renewable energy represent imperative tasks for environmental public agencies of developed countries. The Department of Environment, Landscape and Urban quality makes available data and knowledge on the environment for prompt actions aiming at environment and health protection and for mid-term and long-term policy decisions.
Puglia Region has been involved, in the last years, in various Interreg projects dealing with biodiversity and nature preservation as well as climate change. In particular, in the framework of the Italy-Croatia 2014-2020 Programme, it joined the following projects:

- CASCADE (CoAStal and marine waters integrated monitoring systems for ecosystems proteCtion AnD management)
- MARLESS (MARine Litter cross-border awarenESS and innovation actions)
- ADRIACLIM (Climate change information, monitoring and management tools for adaptation strategies in Adriatic coastal areas)
- RESPONSE (Strategies to adapt to climate change in Adriatic regions)

What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

Puglia Region intends to expand its strategic role as institutional interlocutor of the territory as well as a point of reference for stakeholders and policy makers. The department aims to extend and integrate the already existing Climate Change Adaptation Plan by considering additional elements of interest. It also plans to contribute to the development and implementation of Early Warning Systems to provide timely and accurate information to residents and stakeholders in the event of an emergency.
For sharing knowledge obtained within the project and consolidating long-lasting research capabilities in the field through a concrete dialogue with involved institutions, Puglia Region will organize public events for stakeholders from both public and private sectors, local institutions, researchers, associations and those who can benefit from new information and data. Local events targeted to students, citizens and tourists will be planned for raising awareness and perception towards sustainability and adaptation to climate change

Co-financing		
Source	**Amount**	**Percentage**
ERDF	427.040,00	80,00%
Partner contribution	106.760,00	20,00%
Partner total eligible budget	533.800,00	100,00%

Origin of partner contribution			
Source of contribution	**Legal status of contribution**	**Amount**	**% of total partner budget**
PUG	Public	0,00	0,00%
FDR	Public	106.760,00	20,00%

Total		
Sub-total public contribution	106.760,00	20,00%
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00%
Sub-total private contribution	0,00	0,00%
Total	106.760,00	20,00%

State Aid		
State aid criteria self-check		
Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?		
1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No	The project will not generate economic activities, thus the partner will not be project involved in economic activities through the project
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	No	Project activities do not result in a profit but are intended to respond to climate change issues, promoting tools, procedures and protocols that could be applied by local and regional authorities of the cooperation area
Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		

Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	No	The project does not include any economic activities as defined within the scope of revenue-generating operations. Consequently, there is no need to engage in activities aimed at generating direct economic profit. Therefore, the partner does not plan to carry out any economic activities on its own or through an external service provider. All project activities are focused on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No	No other operator outside the project partnership, nor the target audience will gain any economic benefits from the project that would not occur in the normal course of business. All project activities are focused exclusively on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience. Any benefits derived from the project will be non-economic in nature, supporting the broader public interest without conferring commercial advantage.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid	
State aid relevant activities		
GBER scheme / de minimis		

B.1 Project Partner 8	
Partner number	8
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Agencija za razvoj Zadarske županije ZADRA NOVA
Name of the organisation in english	Zadar County Development Agency ZADRA NOVA
Organisation abbreviation	ZADRA NOVA
Department / unit / division	Department for implementing Programmes and Projects
Partner main address	
Country	Hrvatska (HR)
NUTS 2	Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)
NUTS 3	Zadarska županija (HR033)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Put Murvice 14 23000 Zadar
Homepage	https://zadra.hr/hr/
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	Hrvatska (HR)
NUTS 2	Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)
NUTS 3	Zadarska županija (HR033)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Put Murvice 14 23000 Zadar
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Sectoral agency
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	M.70.22
VAT number (if applicable)	95315590590
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	No

Legal and financial information	
Tax number	95315590590
PEC address	zadra@zadra.hr
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	892561312
Contact	
Legal representative	Mrs Marina Dujmović Vuković
Contact person	Mrs Valentina Knežević
Email	valentina.knezevic@zadra.hr
Telephone no.	+38523501901
Motivation	
Do you possess the necessary competencies and experience needed to participate in the project?	

Motivation

ZADRA NOVA manages affairs of public interest defined by the Law on Regional Development of the Republic of Croatia. The thematic scope of the Agency includes strategic planning, the promotion of RES and the creation and implementation of development programs according to the objectives of the Zadar County Development Plan. The employees possess excellent business knowledge and skills, including extensive experience in the preparation of key strategic documents of regional and local development and the preparation and implementation of projects financed by national and EU funding. ZADRA NOVA has a well-trained team that works on cross-border/international projects, provides innovative solutions and engages in public awareness campaigns. The agency creates networks of reliable partners of local governments, institutions, universities, associates and EU experts and strengthens interregional and cross-border cooperation. The thematic competences of the Agency were collected through the preparation and implementation of more than 100 projects financed by the EU and national funds. The areas of investment are different - education, healthcare, communal infrastructure, protection of cultural and natural heritage, tourism agriculture, energy efficiency and others, all based on development needs, potential and goals defined by strategic documents.
Projects realized as a leading partner:

- IRENE (IPA Croatia - Bosnia and Herzegovina - Montenegro 2014-2020) which developed joint project database network and invested in 9 more energy efficient lighting systems in Zadar County. The total project budget was 1,9 mil EUR.
- PEPSEA (Interreg IT-HR 2014 - 2020) which main objective was to increase safety of the Programme area from natural and man-made disaster. Also, project provided technology for effective cleaning of sea pollution in closed parts of the sea. The total project budget was 2,9 mil EUR.
- STREAM (Interreg IT-HR 2014 - 2020) which general goal was to improve risk monitoring and increase the management capabilities of the headquarters for protection and rescue so that they can respond in a timely manner to disasters caused by floods. The total project budget was 9,4 mil EUR.
- ZADRA NOVA ZA VAS (ERDF) which goal is to increase the use of EU funds in Zadar County by strengthening the capacity of the regional coordinator ZADRA NOVA and continuous support to public law bodies in the preparation and implementation of projects and by strengthening the capacity of applicants in the preparation and implementation of projects. The total project budget is 4,3 mil EUR.
- EUROPE DIRECT Zadar which is a member of the Europe Direct network in Croatia, which is part of the EU network of centres. The network is managed by the European Commission.

The relevant projects of thematic scope in which ZADRA NOVA was/is involved as a partner: AdriCLim (Interreg IT-HR 2014 - 2020), AdriaCLimPlus (Interreg IT-HR 2021-2027), ADRIREEF (Interreg IT-HR 2014 – 2020).

What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

Within participation in this project, ZADRA NOVA will acquire experience, knowledge and managing skills in environment. ZADRA NOVA will lead the activities related to raising awareness and promotion of environmental culture for climate change adaptation and risks prevention to general public, focusing on changing behaviours on flood risk mitigation and on the role of flood management. ZADRA NOVA will participate in mapping and benchmarking of existing systems, improving observatipon and modelling systems, capitalizing and upadating I-Flood Platform, conducting impact assessment. Agency will organise trainings and workshops for stakeholders and educational activities for local EWS services and policy makers. With the project, Zadra Nova will carry out a pilot activity to build a rain garden in the city of Zadar, thereby increasing protective measures against floods. Acquisition of new reliable and responsible partners through this project will strengthen local and international partners network of ZADRA NOVA and we will gain potential partners for future cooperation. In accordance with public authorities, the cooperation of the Zadar County Development Agency with other project partners will enable quality participation in activities as well as their implementation.

Motivation

Co-financing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	455.919,79	80,00%
Partner contribution	113.979,95	20,00%
Partner total eligible budget	569.899,74	100,00%

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status of contribution	Amount	% of total partner budget
ZADRA NOVA	Public	113.979,95	20,00%

Total

Sub-total public contribution	113.979,95	20,00%
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00%
Sub-total private contribution	0,00	0,00%
Total	113.979,95	20,00%

State Aid

State aid criteria self-check

Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?

1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No	The project will not generate economic activities, thus the partner will not be project involved in economic activities through the project
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	No	Project activities do not result in a profit but are intended to respond to climate change issues, promoting tools, procedures and protocols that could be applied by local and regional authorities of the cooperation area

Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?

Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	No	The project does not include any economic activities as defined within the scope of revenue-generating operations. Consequently, there is no need to engage in activities aimed at generating direct economic profit. Therefore, the partner does not plan to carry out any economic activities on its own or through an external service provider. All project activities are focused on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience.
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No	No other operator outside the project partnership, nor the target audience will gain any economic benefits from the project that would not occur in the normal course of business. All project activities are focused exclusively on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience. Any benefits derived from the project will be non-economic in nature, supporting the broader public interest without conferring commercial advantage.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid	
State aid relevant activities		
GBER scheme / de minimis		

B.1 Project Partner 9	
Partner number	9
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Splitsko-dalmatinska županija
Name of the organisation in english	Split-Dalmatia County
Organisation abbreviation	SDZ
Department / unit / division	Administrative department for Croatian veterans, civil protection and human rights
Partner main address	
Country	Hrvatska (HR)
NUTS 2	Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)
NUTS 3	Splitsko-dalmatinska županija (HR035)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Domovinskog rata 2 21000 Split
Homepage	www.dalmacija.hr
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	Hrvatska (HR)
NUTS 2	Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)
NUTS 3	Splitsko-dalmatinska županija (HR035)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Domovinskog rata 2 21000 Split
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Regional public authority
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	O.84.11
VAT number (if applicable)	40781519492
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	No

Legal and financial information	
Tax number	40781519492
PEC address	
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	
Contact	
Legal representative	Mr Blaženko Boban
Contact person	Mr Damir Gabrić
Email	Damir.gabric@dalmacija.hr
Telephone no.	+38521450422

Motivation

Do you possess the necessary competencies and experience needed to participate in the project?

Split-Dalmatia County is experienced in preparation and implementation of different national and international projects, as project partner or lead partner. The institution has competent staff successful in implementing multidisciplinary projects that require regional and international cooperation skills. All realized projects were marked as successful by the relevant bodies and European Commission, thus, The County of Split Dalmatia has highly positive results within the field of international and regional projects' implementation and has an extensive network of national, regional and local partner institutions.
SDC Field of competence: regional development planning, energy management, renewable energy, industry restructuring, research, and development projects in the field of new technologies, agriculture, transport, education, social care, infrastructure etc.

What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

Participation in project for SDC will result in a deeper understanding of environmental protection and mitigation of the natural risks, with special focus on flood risks which will be used in future strategies and projects. SDC will carry out pilot project in one location and organize drills on innovative and adequate equipment. Also participation in flood risk maps creation and flood hazard map creation will improve knowledge and competences in flood management as well as promptly reacting to flood hazard situations.
To improve coastal resilience in the Adriatic Sea, Split-Dalmatia County would like to see developed integrated coastal management framework, improved coastal risk mapping and monitoring including coordinated emergency response plan and overall community awareness about green and resilient shared environment.
SDC will be responsible to implement own project communication activities (organization of local events, engagement of stakeholders, organization of the thematic round table, drills, capacity building, participation at external events and preparation the materials for replicability of results).

Co-financing		
Source	**Amount**	**Percentage**
ERDF	356.712,00	80,00%
Partner contribution	89.178,00	20,00%
Partner total eligible budget	445.890,00	100,00%

Origin of partner contribution			
Source of contribution	**Legal status of contribution**	**Amount**	**% of total partner budget**
SDZ	Public	89.178,00	20,00%

Total		
Sub-total public contribution	89.178,00	20,00%
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00%
Sub-total private contribution	0,00	0,00%
Total	89.178,00	20,00%

State Aid		
State aid criteria self-check		
Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?		
1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No	The project will not generate economic activities, thus the partner will not be project involved in economic activities through the project
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	No	Project activities do not result in a profit but are intended to respond to climate change issues, promoting tools, procedures and protocols that could be applied by local and regional authorities of the cooperation area
Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		

Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	No	The project does not include any economic activities as defined within the scope of revenue-generating operations. Consequently, there is no need to engage in activities aimed at generating direct economic profit. Therefore, the partner does not plan to carry out any economic activities on its own or through an external service provider. All project activities are focused on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience.
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No	No other operator outside the project partnership, nor the target audience will gain any economic benefits from the project that would not occur in the normal course of business. All project activities are focused exclusively on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience. Any benefits derived from the project will be non-economic in nature, supporting the broader public interest without conferring commercial advantage.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid	
State aid relevant activities		
GBER scheme / de minimis		

B.1 Project Partner 10	
Partner number	10
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Javna ustanova Razvojna agencija Ličko-senjske županije - LIRA
Name of the organisation in english	Public Institution Development Agency of Lika-Senj County - LIRA
Organisation abbreviation	LIRA
Department / unit / division	
Partner main address	
Country	Hrvatska (HR)
NUTS 2	Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)
NUTS 3	Ličko-senjska županija (HR032)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Pazariška 36 53000 Gospić
Homepage	https://www.lsz-lira.hr/
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	
NUTS 2	
NUTS 3	
Street, House number, Postal code, City	
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Sectoral agency
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	M.70.22
VAT number (if applicable)	21189792035
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	No

Legal and financial information	
Tax number	21189792035
PEC address	
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	917505444
Contact	
Legal representative	Mr Andrija Brkljačić
Contact person	Mr Andrija Brkljačić
Email	andrija.brkljacic@lsz-lira.hr
Telephone no.	+385 53 646 141
Motivation	
Do you possess the necessary competencies and experience needed to participate in the project?	

Motivation

The Public Institution Development Agency of Lika-Senj County (LIRA) is well-equipped with the necessary competencies and experience to participate in this project actively. Established to effectively coordinate and promote regional development among local self-government units, LIRA serves as a key public institution dedicated to tasks of public interest. Its primary aim is to stimulate, implement, and coordinate regional development activities, fostering a positive climate for investment and entrepreneurship to achieve both economic and social development.
LIRA engages in project preparation and implementation and is instrumental in creating strategic documents for the county. Importantly, it does not operate in the market, allowing it to focus entirely on public service and regional advancement.
Through its efforts, LIRA supports cooperation across Croatian regions and seeks to extend its partnerships through cross-border, cross-regional, and transnational projects.
Some examples include the following:
CBC PROGRAMME INTERREG ITALY-CROATIA 2014 – 2020
EXCOVER - The goal was to make natural and cultural heritage leverage for sustainable and more balanced territorial development. Lead partner.
STREAM - The specific objective is to contribute to increasing knowledge about floods in the areas involved. Capacities of emergency services were built and a flood platform was set up and used in the international area for a variety of applications, including early warning systems, monitoring during the emergency, land-use change, and climate change. Project partner.
CBC PROGRAMME INTERREG ITALY-CROATIA 2021 – 2027
ECOFOODCYCLE - The main objective of the project is to address the food waste issue by promoting sustainable practices and solutions for improving food waste prevention and management in selected Programme areas which leads to a reduction of environmental impacts (especially in GHG emissions). The project results will contribute to raising knowledge and implementation capacity on food waste management of all target groups along the whole food supply chain. Lead partner.
CAMPUS – The overall objective of the project is to protect and preserve Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of existing UNESCO sites in Italy and Croatia areas for climate change risks, improving their resilience capacities, through a cross-border cooperation, benefitting local authorities, citizens and tourism sector. Project partner.
Interreg IPA ADRION 2021-2027
PADRION – Aims to enhance digital transformation and innovation in Public Administrations across the Adriatic-Ionian region. The project focuses on promoting sustainable development, improving public service delivery, and fosters economic growth and social cohesion. PADRION addresses common territorial challenges related to the digital transition by creating Local Digital Agendas, establishing Thematic Communities of Practice, and implementing seven pilots to test innovative digital solutions. Project partner

What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

Motivation

The public institution Development Agency of Lika-Senj County (LIRA) will participate in the project to strengthen the resilience of the Adriatic coast and the continental part of Lika-Senj County to climate change. The data collected through the implementation of this project will have a positive effect on reducing the vulnerability of coastal communities and land areas located along the Adriatic coast to the impact of climate change by building capacity at the local level, all through the cooperation of Italy and Croatia.
The territory of Lika-Senj County occupies part of the Adriatic coast, but a large part also includes the continental area. Since the program area is wider than the coastal area of the Adriatic Sea, most of the PP LIRA project activities will be carried out on land areas near the Adriatic coast, since these areas are also faced with the consequences of climate change.
Through the implementation of project activities, project partner LIRA together with other partners will collect data and information on a cross-border basis. The new information will improve knowledge about how to manage the territorial impacts associated with climate change, including floods and droughts, salt wedge penetration, storm-induced erosion risks on land and coasts, and heat waves.
The implementation of the project activities contributes to the realization of the Specific Objective RSO2.1 - Promotion of climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention, resilience taking into account ecosystem-based approaches. The data collected through the implementation of the project enables the area of the Adriatic Sea, as well as the continental part, to face climate challenges more easily.
- We have established connections with regional and local self-government units, businesses, and community organizations, enabling us to engage a wide array of stakeholders. This network will facilitate knowledge transfer and ensure the project's relevance to local contexts.
- LIRA is dedicated to improving the skills and abilities of local stakeholders through workshops, training and knowledge exchange initiatives. This will empower the regional and local community to actively participate in climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- procurement of equipment or easier overcoming of the consequences created by climate change.
- participation in the collection of data for tools that enable assessments of area hazards and vulnerabilities.

Co-financing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	304.800,00	80,00%
Partner contribution	76.200,00	20,00%
Partner total eligible budget	381.000,00	100,00%

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status of contribution	Amount	% of total partner budget
LIRA	Public	76.200,00	20,00%

Total

Sub-total public contribution	76.200,00	20,00%

Total		
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00%
Sub-total private contribution	0,00	0,00%
Total	76.200,00	20,00%
State Aid		
State aid criteria self-check		
Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?		
1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No	The project will not generate economic activities, thus the partner will not be project involved in economic activities through the project
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	No	Project activities do not result in a profit but are intended to respond to climate change issues, promoting tools, procedures and protocols that could be applied by local and regional authorities of the cooperation area
Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	No	The project does not include any economic activities as defined within the scope of revenue-generating operations. Consequently, there is no need to engage in activities aimed at generating direct economic profit. Therefore, the partner does not plan to carry out any economic activities on its own or through an external service provider. All project activities are focused on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience.

Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No	No other operator outside the project partnership, nor the target audience will gain any economic benefits from the project that would not occur in the normal course of business. All project activities are focused exclusively on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience. Any benefits derived from the project will be non-economic in nature, supporting the broader public interest without conferring commercial advantage.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid	
State aid relevant activities		
GBER scheme / de minimis		

B.1 Project Partner 11	
Partner number	11
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija
Name of the organisation in english	Dubrovnik-Neretva Region
Organisation abbreviation	DNR
Department / unit / division	Administrative Department for Environmental Protection and Communal Affairs
Partner main address	
Country	Hrvatska (HR)
NUTS 2	Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)
NUTS 3	Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija (HR037)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Pred Dvorom 1 20000 Dubrovnik
Homepage	https://www.dnz.hr/
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	Hrvatska (HR)
NUTS 2	Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)
NUTS 3	Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija (HR037)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Vukovarska ulica 16 20000 Dubrovnik
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Regional public authority
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	O.84.11
VAT number (if applicable)	32082115313
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	No

Legal and financial information	
Tax number	32082115313
PEC address	
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	952974367
Contact	
Legal representative	Nikola Dobroslavić
Contact person	Mr Vicko Grkeš
Email	vicko.grkes@dnz.hr
Telephone no.	00385 20 414 674

Motivation

Do you possess the necessary competencies and experience needed to participate in the project?

The DNR has relevant experience in EU programs that has accumulated as a lead beneficiary, project partner and/or applicant over the years. The DNR employs staff trained in the preparation and implementation of EU projects in various fields of competence. These areas are: environmental protection, agriculture, rural tourism, rural development, institutional cooperation, culture, transport, IT, etc. DNR faces the negative effects of climate change, such as extreme temperatures, floods and droughts, wildfires, etc. They invest a lot of effort in activities and projects that aim to increase the safety of the area from natural and man-made disasters. Thus, the Region implemented 2 strategic projects as part of the Interreg Italy-Croatia CBC Program 2014-2020. These are the projects "Strategic development of flood management" (STREAM) and "Fostering Improved Reaction of crossborder Emergency Services and Prevention Increasing Safety Level" (FIRESPILL). Specifically, in past few years Dubrovnik-Neretva Region has been involved in several projects and all projects were marked as highly successful by the relevant contracting and monitoring bodies: HERA, TISAR, ADRIADnet-ADRIAtic integrated, RADar, HOLISTIC, EASYCONNECTING, EA SEA-WAY, ADRIATIC-ROUTE, WELLFOOD, CapRadNet, ZERO WASTE BLUE, HECULTOUR, AdriaMORE, READINESS.

What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

Motivation

DNR actively participates in REALIST project in improving Early Warning Systems (EWS), promoting climate adaptation measures, and strengthening stakeholder capacities through targeted training programs. By engaging in benchmarking and evaluation efforts, DNR identifies gaps and opportunities in existing frameworks, supporting the development of innovative solutions to address climate impacts, particularly in coastal and vulnerable areas.
DNR also supports pilot activities designed to test and refine these solutions while contributing to governance-related actions by helping to design sustainable frameworks that ensure the long-term integration of project outcomes into regional policies. Furthermore, DNR is responsible for the technical, administrative, and financial management of the project, ensuring compliance with EU, national, and Programme rules and the timely achievement of project objectives.
Additionally, DNR plays a central role in communication activities, working to increase awareness, promote multilevel dialogue for resilience, and improve the development of adaptation measures. Through these efforts, DNR ensures that the knowledge, tools, and strategies developed in the REALIST project have a lasting impact on the resilience and sustainability of the Dubrovnik-Neretva Region and beyond.

Co-financing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	351.960,00	80,00%
Partner contribution	87.990,00	20,00%
Partner total eligible budget	439.950,00	100,00%

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status of contribution	Amount	% of total partner budget
DNR	Public	87.990,00	20,00%

Total

Sub-total public contribution	87.990,00	20,00%
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00%
Sub-total private contribution	0,00	0,00%
Total	87.990,00	20,00%

State Aid

State aid criteria self-check

Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?

State aid criteria self-check		
Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?		
1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No	The project will not generate economic activities, thus the partner will not be project involved in economic activities through the project
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	No	Project activities do not result in a profit but are intended to respond to climate change issues, promoting tools, procedures and protocols that could be applied by local and regional authorities of the cooperation area
Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	No	The project does not include any economic activities as defined within the scope of revenue-generating operations. Consequently, there is no need to engage in activities aimed at generating direct economic profit. Therefore, the partner does not plan to carry out any economic activities on its own or through an external service provider. All project activities are focused on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience.
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No	No other operator outside the project partnership, nor the target audience will gain any economic benefits from the project that would not occur in the normal course of business. All project activities are focused exclusively on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience. Any benefits derived from the project will be non-economic in nature, supporting the broader public interest without conferring commercial advantage.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid	
State aid relevant activities		
GBER scheme / de minimis		

B.1 Project Partner 12	
Partner number	12
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Vatrogasna zajednica Karlovačke županije
Name of the organisation in english	Karlovac County Fire Association
Organisation abbreviation	VZKŽ
Department / unit / division	
Partner main address	
Country	Hrvatska (HR)
NUTS 2	Panonska Hrvatska (HR02)
NUTS 3	Karlovačka županija (HR027)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Gažanski trg 11 47000 Karlovac
Homepage	https://www.vzkz.hr/
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	
NUTS 2	
NUTS 3	
Street, House number, Postal code, City	
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Interest groups including NGOs
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Private non-profit
Sector of activity at NACE group level	O.84.24
VAT number (if applicable)	19082698313
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	No
Tax number	19082698313

Legal and financial information	
PEC address	
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	879056972
Contact	
Legal representative	Commander Goran Franković
Contact person	Secretary Ivana Marić
Email	info@193.vzkz.hr
Telephone no.	+385 47 600 644

Motivation

Do you possess the necessary competencies and experience needed to participate in the project?

The Karlovac County Fire Association (VZKZ) consists of 12 firefighting communities and 90 volunteer fire departments and two Public Firefighting units. Karlovac County Fire Association is the competent authority for firefighting in the area of Karlovac County. The basic goals and tasks of VZKZ are encouraging activities in terms of improving the state of fire protection and the implementation of firefighting activities, coordinating activities related to the inclusion of firefighting units in the civil protection system, preparing and implementing tasks from the Program of activities in the implementation of special fire protection measures of interest to the Republic of Croatia.
Some of the important tasks are the following: setting up and equipping the County Fire Service Operations
Center, representing the interests of the fire service in the county, maintaining and regularly updating the database, participating in the drafting of strategies proposals, studies, guidelines, programs and implementation plans, organization and implementation of training and development, public consultations and expert meetings, implementation of cross-border cooperation in the field of firefighting, and performance of other tasks that are under the jurisdiction of special regulations. Also, the Karlovac County Fire Department has the task of forming and equipping the Intervention Fire Department, which is made up of the existing fire brigade, and whose activities are related to specific types of interventions.

What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

Motivation

The role of the Karlovac County Fire Association (VZKZ) in this project is aimed at significantly improving the operational capabilities of the Emergency Fire Brigades under VZKZ through several strategic activities that
include procurement of equipment, services, and digital tools, as well as knowledge sharing to improve efficiency and standardization among fire departments and local communities. VZKZ will improve digital processes for planning and implementing interventions, including introduction of the virtual training simulator. This technology will allow firefighters to face different scenarios that may not occur during traditional training, improving skills and reducing the risk of injury. VZKZ will provide specialized equipment for the Emergency Fire Department to increase efficiency in emergency situations, especially those caused by climate change, such as landslides, floods and fires. The training and educational part of the activities will focus on the use of EWSs, GIS and intervention procedures, ensuring the independence of team members during actions. Together with partners and local stakeholders VZKZ will participate in joint training initiatives and exercises to encourage cooperation in order to build up capacity for adaptation on the local, regional and cross-border level. As part of these activities, we shall pilot innovative training and educational solution and modeling Centralized Operations Hub for Intervention Management. Training simulator will be acquired and will integrate new technologies into the training curriculum for these purposes. Final joint exercise will be conducted by VZKZ, with the aim of demonstrating the skills and readiness to respond to climate risks. Also to raise awareness of the importance of continuous exchange of knowledge, skills, competences and tools for institutional readiness to resist climate risks, as well as to empower local communities. VZKZ will engage an external expert to create the project and technical documentation necessary for the modeling of the Centralized Operations Hub command center. The pilot will focus on creating a comprehensive training environment that enhances remote control capabilities and ensures emergency personnel are equipped with the skills needed to manage complex situations from a centralized, remote location. This model will serve as a foundation for the development of a full-scale, operational Hub in the future, helping to improve emergency response effectiveness and preparedness across regions. The proposed activities aim to build adaptation capacities at local, regional and cross-border levels. The goal is to improve the understanding of disaster risk through joint solutions and to prepare unique training and response actions, encouraging cross-border cooperation between firefighting units, other emergency services and local communities. Overall, the proposed activities will increase readiness and enable more effective action in crisis situations.

Co-financing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	322.272,00	80,00%
Partner contribution	80.568,00	20,00%
Partner total eligible budget	402.840,00	100,00%

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status of contribution	Amount	% of total partner budget
VZKŽ	Public	80.568,00	20,00%

Total		
Sub-total public contribution	80.568,00	20,00%
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00%
Sub-total private contribution	0,00	0,00%
Total	80.568,00	20,00%

State Aid		
State aid criteria self-check		
Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?		
1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No	The project will not generate economic activities, thus the partner will not be project involved in economic activities through the project
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	No	Project activities do not result in a profit but are intended to respond to climate change issues, promoting tools, procedures and protocols that could be applied by local and regional authorities of the cooperation area
Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	No	The project does not include any economic activities as defined within the scope of revenue-generating operations. Consequently, there is no need to engage in activities aimed at generating direct economic profit. Therefore, the partner does not plan to carry out any economic activities on its own or through an external service provider. All project activities are focused on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience.

Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No	No other operator outside the project partnership, nor the target audience will gain any economic benefits from the project that would not occur in the normal course of business. All project activities are focused exclusively on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience. Any benefits derived from the project will be non-economic in nature, supporting the broader public interest without conferring commercial advantage.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid	
State aid relevant activities		
GBER scheme / de minimis		

B.1 Project Partner 13	
Partner number	13
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Institut Ruđer Bošković
Name of the organisation in english	Ruđer Bošković Institute
Organisation abbreviation	RBI
Department / unit / division	
Partner main address	
Country	Hrvatska (HR)
NUTS 2	Grad Zagreb (HR05)
NUTS 3	Grad Zagreb (HR050)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Bijenička cesta 54 10000 Zagreb
Homepage	www.irb.hr
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	
NUTS 2	
NUTS 3	
Street, House number, Postal code, City	
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Higher education and research organisations
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	N.77.1
VAT number (if applicable)	69715301002
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	No
Tax number	69715301002

Legal and financial information	
PEC address	
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	999875031
Contact	
Legal representative	Dr David Mattew Smith
Contact person	Dr Sandi Orlic
Email	sorlic@irb.hr
Telephone no.	+38598778806

Motivation

Do you possess the necessary competencies and experience needed to participate in the project?

RBI is the largest Croatian research institute. Except for the main campus that is located in Zagreb, we do have two marine stations in Rovinj (Istria County) and Martinska (Šibensko kninska County). With more than 600 scientist we have a broad expertise. Only in the environmental related laboratories are working more then 150 people that can help in the better proposal realization. We have been or still are members or leaders of different interreg projects with Italy, Adrion or Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro. Also, we are involved on the Horizon Europe project Danube4all, which is EU 'Lighthouse Initiative' in support of Mission "Restore our ocean and waters by 2030".

What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

The Ruđer Bošković Institute (PP13-RBI) has a key scientific and technical role in the REALIST project, contributing significantly to its success through its expertise in research and innovation. In activities 1.1 and 1.2, RBI supports the mapping and benchmarking of existing Early Warning Systems (EWS), leveraging its advanced research capabilities to analyze and enhance the current systems' effectiveness. Under activity 1.4, RBI aids in refining climate indicators and operational tools, ensuring their alignment with regional climatic needs and providing robust scientific underpinnings for decision-making.
In the training and knowledge transfer activities (2.1 and 2.2), RBI plays a vital role in designing and delivering capacity-building modules aimed at equipping stakeholders with the latest methodologies and tools for climate resilience. This contribution ensures that the project disseminates cutting-edge research in an accessible and practical format for implementation by local and regional actors.
Furthermore, RBI's involvement in activities 4.1 and 4.2 highlights its contribution to the governance framework of the project. By supporting the design and establishment of sustainable governance models, RBI helps integrate the scientific outputs into long-term policy and operational strategies, ensuring that the project outcomes are institutionalized and impactful beyond its duration. Overall, RBI's contribution bridges the gap between research and practical application, providing a scientific foundation for innovative solutions to address climate change challenges in the Adriatic area.

Co-financing		
Source	**Amount**	**Percentage**
ERDF	313.531,56	80,00%
Partner contribution	78.382,89	20,00%
Partner total eligible budget	391.914,45	100,00%

Origin of partner contribution			
Source of contribution	**Legal status of contribution**	**Amount**	**% of total partner budget**
RBI	Public	78.382,89	20,00%

Total		
Sub-total public contribution	78.382,89	20,00%
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00%
Sub-total private contribution	0,00	0,00%
Total	78.382,89	20,00%

State Aid		
State aid criteria self-check		
Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?		
1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No	The project will not generate economic activities, thus the partner will not be involved in economic activities through the project
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	No	Project activities do not result in a profit but are intended to respond to climate change issues, promoting tools, procedures and protocols that could be applied by local and regional authorities of the cooperation area
Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		

Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	No	The project does not include any economic activities as defined within the scope of revenue-generating operations. Consequently, there is no need to engage in activities aimed at generating direct economic profit. Therefore, the partner does not plan to carry out any economic activities on its own or through an external service provider. All project activities are focused on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience.
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No	No other operator outside the project partnership, nor the target audience will gain any economic benefits from the project that would not occur in the normal course of business. All project activities are focused exclusively on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience. Any benefits derived from the project will be non-economic in nature, supporting the broader public interest without conferring commercial advantage.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid	
State aid relevant activities		
GBER scheme / de minimis		

B.1 Project Partner 14	
Partner number	14
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Vatrogasna zajednica Istarske županije
Name of the organisation in english	Fire Department of the Istrian Region
Organisation abbreviation	VZIZ
Department / unit / division	n.a.
Partner main address	
Country	Hrvatska (HR)
NUTS 2	Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)
NUTS 3	Istarska županija (HR036)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Stoja 2 52100 Pula
Homepage	https://www.vziz.hr/
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country	Hrvatska (HR)
NUTS 2	Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)
NUTS 3	Istarska županija (HR036)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Stoja 2 52100 Pula
Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Regional public authority
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Private for-profit
Sector of activity at NACE group level	O.84.24
VAT number (if applicable)	96941123283
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	No

Legal and financial information	
Tax number	96941123283
PEC address	
PIC (from EC Participant Register)	
Contact	
Legal representative	Mr Dino Kozlevac
Contact person	Mr Dino Kozvelak
Email	dino.kozlevac@vziz.hr
Telephone no.	+385 91 1440310

Motivation

Do you possess the necessary competencies and experience needed to participate in the project?

Istria County Fire Association (ICFA) is the competent authority for firefighting in the area of the Region of Istria. The activity of the ICFA is the implementation of preventive measures to protect against fire and other dangers, extinguishing fires, rescuing people and property endangered by fire, explosion, technical accidents, natural and technical-technological accidents, providing assistance in civilizational and natural accidents and disasters, as well as terrorist and war action. As an operational force, the ICFA is the carrier of the civil protection system in the territory of the Region of Istria, and the fire chiefs are also the heads of the Civil Protection Headquarters of the County, cities and municipalities.
Istria County Fire Association, together with other fire brigades of the counties of the Republic of Croatia, is an integral part of the Croatian Fire Association. The regional fire brigades of Pula, Rovinj, Poreč, Umag, Buzet, Pazin and Labin are an integral part of the ICFA. There are 7 public fire brigades in Pula, Rovinj, Poreč, Umag, Buzet, Pazin and Labin with 230 professional firefighters and 34 volunteer fire brigades with 800 operational firefighters. On the coast of the Adriatic Sea, there are 5 public units, carriers of firefighting activities at sea: Pula, Rovinj, Poreč, Umag and Labin, and the voluntary fire brigades of Pula, Fažana, Peroj, Medulin, Ližnjan, Marčana, Barban, Rovinjsko selo, Bale, Kanfanar, Vrsar, Lovreč, Tar Vabriga, Novigrad, Umag, Labin - Rabac, Kršan, Raša.
A unified command has been established at the level of the ICFA. Commanders of all levels are trained and have many years of experience. During one year, in the Region of Istria firefighters intervene on average of 1,000 times in actions aimed at people rescue and animals and property protection from the effects of storms at sea and on land. They rehabiliate the consequences of storms such as floods caused by high seas, heavy rains in settlements along watercourses, collapsing trees, landslides and others.

What is the role (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

Motivation

Istria County Fire Association has trained personnel with many years of experience in rescuing people, animals and property from the effects of weather disasters. In the territory of Istria, the fire service is responsible for rescuing people, animals and property from the beginning of the incident to the remediation of the consequences. The fire department is the carrier of the civil protection system of the Region of Istria. Climatic disasters in the area of the Region of Istria imply flooding of the sea on the coasts (primarily of settlements), flooding in urban and non-urban areas which are endangering residential and commercial buildings, felling of trees on buildings and roads, collapse of parts of buildings and the occurrence of landslides.
Our contribution is the transfer and exchange of experience in remediation of consequences caused by climate action in theoretical and practical work, preparation of operational plans and exercises for prevention and remediation of consequences, equipping with specialized equipment for remediation of consequences of weather disasters.

Co-financing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	461.610,40	80,00%
Partner contribution	115.402,60	20,00%
Partner total eligible budget	577.013,00	100,00%

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status of contribution	Amount	% of total partner budget
VZIZ	Public	115.402,60	20,00%

Total

Sub-total public contribution	115.402,60	20,00%
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00%
Sub-total private contribution	0,00	0,00%
Total	115.402,60	20,00%

State Aid

State aid criteria self-check

Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?

1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No	The project will not generate economic activities, thus the partner will not be project involved in economic activities through the project

State aid criteria self-check		
Criterium I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?		
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	No	Project activities do not result in a profit but are intended to respond to climate change issues, promoting tools, procedures and protocols that could be applied by local and regional authorities of the cooperation area
Criterium II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?		
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	No	The project does not include any economic activities as defined within the scope of revenue-generating operations. Consequently, there is no need to engage in activities aimed at generating direct economic profit. Therefore, the partner does not plan to carry out any economic activities on its own or through an external service provider. All project activities are focused on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	No	No other operator outside the project partnership, nor the target audience will gain any economic benefits from the project that would not occur in the normal course of business. All project activities are focused exclusively on achieving non-commercial objectives, such as assessing climate change risks, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas, and promoting awareness and multilevel dialogue for resilience. Any benefits derived from the project will be non-economic in nature, supporting the broader public interest without conferring commercial advantage.
Result of State aid criteria self-check:	No risk of state aid	
State aid relevant activities		
GBER scheme / de minimis		

Associated organisations

Number	Status	Name of the organisation in original language	Name of the responsible project partner
1	Active	Agenzia Regionale per la Prevenzione e Protezione Ambientale del Veneto	RVE
2	Active	Grad Poreč	VZIZ
3	Active	Javna ustanova Vatrogasni centar za edukaciju i tehnološki razvoj Split	SDZ

Agenzia Regionale per la Prevenzione e Protezione Ambientale del Veneto AO1	
Partner number	PP6
Name of the organisation in original language	Agenzia Regionale per la Prevenzione e Protezione Ambientale del Veneto
Name of the organisation in english	Regional Agency for Environmental Protection and Prevention of Veneto
Country	Italia (IT)
NUTS 2	Veneto (ITH3)
NUTS 3	Padova (ITH36)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Ospedale Civile 24 3121 Padova
Legal representative	Eng. Loris Tomiato
Contact person	Eng. Loris Tomiato
Email	loris.tomiato@arpa.veneto.it
Telephone no.	00390498239301

Agenzia Regionale per la Prevenzione e Protezione Ambientale del Veneto AO1	
Partner role	ARPAV intends to capitalise on the REALIST project results by providing its historical climatological data (precipitation and temperature, 1955–2004) and data from over 160 real-time automatic weather stations operating since the 1990s. It participated as a partner in the ADRIACLIM and RESPONSE projects under Interreg Italy–Croatia 2014–2020, developing climate scenarios and tools for territorial adaptation to climate change (CC). ARPAV is currently involved in the Climae_CRICES project. Beyond project roles, ARPAV manages the SIRAV database and analyses future climate data (temperature and precipitation) from EUROCORDEX regional models using bias-correction techniques. It has expertise in accessing and using ESGF and Copernicus data and developed the platform clima.arpa.veneto.it for consulting and downloading climate projections in line with the INSPIRE Directive. ARPAV provides technical support to local entities (e.g., municipalities and the Veneto Region) for climate impact assessment and contributes to the Regional Climate Adaptation Strategy and the drafting of the Regional Climatological Atlas with future scenarios. In REALIST, ARPAV will support results capitalisation through validation and technical contributions to: # Output 1.1 – Joint Strategy for EWS upgrade and standardisation: ARPAV will validate technical aspects related to alert harmonisation and environmental monitoring, contributing its expertise in climate modelling and regional early warning systems. # Output 3.1 – Thematic area pilot reports: it will support integration of results into existing monitoring systems and the Clima.ARPA Veneto portal, providing input on the transferability of tested methods. # Output 4.2 – Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory (ASCO): ARPAV will contribute data and expertise to the platform’s design, ensuring its interoperability, relevance to regional strategies, and integration with tools like the Climatological Atlas. ARPAV will foster integration of project outputs into regional monitoring systems, supporting long-term sustainability and reuse. Thanks to existing institutional collaborations, it will also promote replication of solutions in other Italian regions

Grad Poreč AO2	
Partner number	PP14
Name of the organisation in original language	Grad Poreč
Name of the organisation in english	City of Poreč
Country	Hrvatska (HR)
NUTS 2	Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)
NUTS 3	Istarska županija (HR036)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Obala maršala Tita 5/1 52440 Poreč
Legal representative	Mr Loris Peršurić
Contact person	Mrs Dunjia Babić Šolar
Email	dunja.babic.solar@porec.hr
Telephone no.	0038552633785

Grad Poreč AO2	
Partner role	As a coastal city and a key tourist destination, the City of Poreč-Parenzo is committed to building resilience to the impacts of climate change. We believe that our participation in this project will allow us to leverage our local knowledge and expertise to support ICFA in developing effective response plans, provide essential resources and infrastructure to facilitate project activities, engage with our community to build awareness and support for climate change adaptation efforts, and integrate project findings into our local policies and planning to create a more resilient city for the future. By taking on these roles, the City of Poreč-Parenzo can demonstrate its commitment to climate change resilience and provide valuable support to ICFA in achieving the project's goals. As a key coastal municipality, the City of Poreč will contribute local knowledge and infrastructure to support the implementation and uptake of project outputs at the local level, in particular: Output 1.1 – Joint Strategy for EWS upgrade and standardisation. The City of Poreč will facilitate the adaptation and local integration of EWS recommendations, particularly through engagement with civil protection units and urban planning departments. Output 2.1 – Adriatic Risk & Climate Resilience Forum. Poreč will actively participate in the Forum and share lessons with other coastal cities. It will also use the event to strengthen ties with similar municipalities and promote replicability of solutions. Output 3.1 – Thematic area pilot reports. The city will use insights from pilots on nature-based solutions and community-based risk communication to guide the update of local adaptation plans. Output 4.2 – ASCO. Poreč will explore the use of ASCO outputs to support future resilience planning and monitor climate-related risks in the coastal urban environment. Moreover, the City will also engage with local stakeholders and help integrate tested solutions into local planning instruments. This will facilitate the reuse of results and enhance their replicability in similar coastal urban contexts. The municipality will also act as a dissemination multiplier, sharing its experience with other coastal cities through existing networks and initiatives, and promoting the continued use of tools developed by REALIST in operational planning and risk management frameworks.

Javna ustanova Vatrogasni centar za edukaciju i tehnološki razvoj Split AO3	
Partner number	PP9
Name of the organisation in original language	Javna ustanova Vatrogasni centar za edukaciju i tehnološki razvoj Split
Name of the organisation in english	Firefighting Center for Education and Technological Development Split
Country	Hrvatska (HR)
NUTS 2	Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)
NUTS 3	Splitsko-dalmatinska županija (HR035)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Zvonimirova 10/B 21202 Vučevica - Klis
Legal representative	Mr Ante Sanader
Contact person	Mr Ante Ivanovic
Email	ante.ivanovic@vacetras.hr
Telephone no.	00385923909572
	Established through the FIRESPILL project, VACETRAS is an advanced training center focused on fire protection, climate resilience, and coastal and maritime safety. As a cross-border hub for best practices, it delivers seminars, training sessions, and simulations for firefighting and civil protection units across the EU. The center emphasizes technological innovation and education in wildfire prevention, flood management, climate change adaptation, and coastal protection. By applying modern tools and methods, VACETRAS strengthens prevention and response capacities in vulnerable coastal areas. It also raises public awareness and promotes preventive measures to tackle climate change, maritime ecology, and forest conservation. Through partnerships with local and international stakeholders, VACETRAS supports strategic projects integrating advanced technologies and tailored training programs for firefighters, educators, and youth, enhancing skills to address coastal risks. As an associated part VACETRAS will support capitalisation by validating training methods and digital tools (e.g., virtual training simulators) developed by the project, acting as a multiplier and

Javna ustanova Vatrogasni centar za edukaciju i tehnološki razvoj Split AO3	
Partner role	re-user of project results across firefighting units in the Adriatic and beyond. Specifically, VACETRAS will capitalise on: • Output 3.1 – Thematic area pilot reports: contributing to the validation and regional relevance of pilots on emergency response, firefighting logistics, and coastal flood management, ensuring operational feasibility for firefighting and civil protection units. • Output 4.1 – REALIST Training Modules: playing a key role in testing and validating modules on emergency command chains, crisis management, and technical equipment use during extreme events. These will be integrated into VACETRAS's institutional programmes using digital simulation tools. • Output 4.2 – ASCO: promoting ASCO's functionalities among emergency units in the Adriatic region, fostering uptake of shared data tools and coordination mechanisms. VACETRAS will support integrating ASCO into regular training and operations. Beyond the project's end, VACETRAS will continue using and promoting REALIST outputs through its regular training calendar and institutional networks. It will maintain selected modules in its curriculum, exchange knowledge through EU civil protection platforms, and showcase tools like ASCO during future workshops and exercises—ensuring long-term reuse, institutional uptake, and regional impact.

C - Project description

C.1 Project overall objective

Below, you can see the Programme priority specific objective your project will contribute to (chosen in section A.1.).

2.1: Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention, resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches

Project overall objective

Now think about your main objective – what do you aim to achieve by the end of your project? Remember your project needs to contribute to the programme's objective.
Your objective should:

- be realistic and achievable by the end of the project, or shortly after;
- specify who needs project results and in which territory;
- be measurable – indicate the change you are aiming for.

REALIST aims to actively respond to the growing challenges facing coastal regions in the Adriatic Sea, by establishing a cross-border governance and data sharing mechanism for easier, faster and more effective response to growing threats posed to the coastal areas and marine ecosystems of IT and HR (as well as neighboring areas) by rising sea levels, more frequent and severe sea storms, coastal erosion, coastal flooding, salt wedges and marine heat waves.

C.2 Project relevance and context

C.2.1 What are the common territorial challenge(s) that will be tackled by the project?

The applicant should demonstrate the real need for the project in respect to the identified challenges taking into consideration the challenges reported in the IP 2021-2027 (chapter 2. Priorities and in the Programme Intervention Logic document). In case a SO has more than one identified challenge it is not obligatory to target all of them. The focus should be on the quality and the effectiveness of the intended impact of project activities on the challenge/s.

The project area faces a range of territorial challenges, primarily related to various types of flooding, including river floods, urban pluvial flooding, and storm surge floods from the sea. These hazards have intensified in recent decades due to climate change. Prolonged heavy rainfall, a major contributor to flood events, has caused significant economic and environmental damage, inundating large areas and threatening lives, infrastructure, and agricultural land. Additionally, high water retention on impervious surfaces has led to decreased crop yields, further exacerbating vulnerabilities within these communities. Beyond the immediate effects, these events also threaten cultural assets and lead to substantial economic losses. The increasing frequency and intensity of storm surge events along Adriatic coasts during the fall and winter months add another layer of complexity to these challenges. Coastal regions emphasize the need for improved coastal monitoring systems to mitigate these risks.
The entire partnership underscores the importance of proactive measures, advocating for both preventive construction and non-construction strategies to reduce flood risks to an acceptable level. This focus on prevention aligns with the long-term vision shared by the partners, who are working to improve data collection frameworks and forecasting systems to provide timely warnings and inform decision-making during emergencies.
In addition, inland areas face distinct challenges in managing natural resources and maintaining biodiversity under the pressures of climate change. Increased heavy rainfall affects soil stability, creating conditions favorable to landslides, which in turn pose risks to agricultural productivity. This situation calls for a coordinated approach to data sharing and risk assessment. Thus, developing compatible methodologies across regions is essential for facilitating coordinated responses. In addition to natural hazards, the project partners have identified governance and institutional challenges as critical elements to address. They emphasize the importance of strong governance frameworks and inter-regional cooperation to manage these risks effectively. Building local capacity through training and stakeholder engagement is seen as vital for enabling communities to actively participate in resilience-building efforts. This ensures that local institutions, which may lack the resources to tackle complex environmental issues independently, are empowered and supported. As a result, the partners are committed to developing sustainable, nature-based solutions that balance environmental protection with socio-economic needs, recognizing that proactive adaptation measures can mitigate both short-term and long-term impacts. Another key focus will be the integration of climate resilience into regional planning. Together, these efforts aim to strengthen local adaptation and foster resilience at the community level, laying the groundwork for sustainable development. In conclusion, the challenges identified—ranging from coastal erosion and flooding to landslides, fires, and overall governance issues—reflect the shared commitment of the project partners to address the complex, multifaceted impacts of climate change.
Concretely, each work package is explicitly built on a cross-border logic. WP1 harmonises monitoring systems and risk modelling across borders; WP2 delivers training and tools to authorities from both countries; WP3 tests and validates pilot actions in diverse territorial settings to ensure applicability beyond individual local contexts; WP4 defines governance models that are co-designed and applicable across the programme area. The REALIST project strategically translates identified territorial needs into concrete, replicable outputs, including:

- an updated EWS standardisation framework (Output 1.1),
- a cross-border training programme aimed at strengthening the local actors technical and operational capacity in the field of climate adaptation and coastal risk management, based on the insights and methodologies developed through the WP3 pilot actions (Output 4.1),
- the establishment of the ASCO-Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory (Output 4.2).

These outputs are not isolated interventions but are intrinsically designed to produce long-term, cross-border value. For example, the ASCO will operate as a formalised, jointly governed structure with a dedicated MoU signed by all project partners and a roadmap for post-project implementation, ensuring sustained coordination and data sharing beyond the partnership's lifetime. Furthermore, the added value of cross-border cooperation is ensured through shared investments in knowledge and capacity, joint design of governance frameworks, and the institutional embedding of results.

C.2.2 What is the new CB solution proposed by the project?

In this section applicant should describe which are the new cross-border solutions outlined by the proposal and explain why the solutions go beyond the existing practice in the sector/Programme area /participating Countries.

The project aims at developing a set of three key cross-border solutions, each aimed at tackling specific aspects related to increased coastal resilience of PPs territories and, in the future, of the overall programme area. The proposed cross border solutions are:
1. Updated overview and guidelines for standardisation of EWS and platforms for territorial management and planning - emerging from WP1, the guidelines will build on a joint overview of PPs' EWS and platforms for territorial management and planning in place, identify improvement areas (both at individual level and in terms of cross-border improvements), and deliver a final set of indications about how to improve each of the PPs EWS and other IT platforms for territorial management and planning. In this perspective, the guidelines will aim at also providing a clear framework for the standardisation of operations of EWS/other platforms, laying the foundations for a fist feature of the Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory to be established as a permanent structure for improved cross-border cooperation. This proposed solution aims at consolidating the state of the art around EWS and platforms for territorial management and planning in partner territories, and support PPs in taking the next step not only in terms of identification of individual improvement areas, but in encouraging a closer integration and standardisation of said EWS and platforms, therefore reducing the fragmentation experienced in the area and facilitating the implementation of a coordinated system among PPs and in the programme area.
2. Capacity Building modules - stemming from activities conducted in WP1, WP2, and integrated by the practical insights collected via local pilots organised in WP3, the second cross-border solution that will be designed by REALIST PPs is the design and delivery of a set of capacity building and training modules, targeting both policy-makers and intermediary organisations in charge of climate adaptation policies, measures, and actions. The capacity building materials will be adapted as to also be made available online, in order to further expand the extent of accessibility across the programme area. The cross-border dimension of the capacity building will, on one hand, be related to the input through which the content will be designed (topics of the capacity building will be designed according to pilot themes of WP3, which will be implemented in several PPs territories allowing for testing and validation in different context across the programme area), and on the other hand will be related to the output, being designed for wide distribution since the proposal stage. Being based on the findings emerged from more theoretical and research-based information, as well as on insights derived from practical piloting of identified solutions, the capacity building will intrinsically go beyond the state of the art around skills and knowledge of participants, equipping them with the right set of information, tools and resources that will lead to tangible improvements and beneficial impacts in their respective target areas both in the short and in the long term.
3. Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory (ASCO) - building on the overall REALIST proposal and on each WP output, this third cross-border solution will respond to the need for a stable, coordinated, co-designed entity with the objective of improving and enhancing data collection and sharing, as well as coordination of EWS and policy measures, of stakeholders in the programme area. The ASCO will be designed with a participatory governance mechanism, shared among all PPs and, in the future, will be open to other participants in the programme area. The ASCO will be marked, within the project timeframe, by the signing of a MoU among all PPs, outlining a clear roadmap for the formalisation of the entity in the years following the project's end. This latest solution goes beyond the state of the art, as no such entity is currently established in the programme area.

C.2.3 What added value does cross-border cooperation bring to your project?

The applicant should demonstrate: a) why cooperation between Italy and Croatia is important for the topic addressed; b) the result cannot (or only to some extent) be achieved without cooperation between Italy and Croatia; c) the effective CB nature of each activity proposed; d) the benefit deriving from cooperation for all PPs and for both side of the border.

Cooperation between Italy and Croatia is essential for tackling the shared climate challenges faced by the Adriatic region. Both countries have coastlines and inland areas that are highly vulnerable to climate-induced risks such as flooding, sea-level rise, coastal erosion, and extreme weather events. By working together, REALIST partners can develop comprehensive and harmonized strategies that address these transboundary issues more effectively than they could alone. Cross-border cooperation enables the pooling of scientific knowledge, data, and resources, ensuring that both nations benefit from an integrated approach to climate resilience. Furthermore, climate impacts on one side of the Adriatic can have direct consequences for the other, making a coordinated response essential for long-term sustainability in the region.

The unique geographic, socio-economic, and environmental characteristics of the Italy-Croatia region mean that certain climate adaptation goals cannot be fully realized without cross-border collaboration. The Adriatic Sea is shared by both countries, and its ecosystems, weather patterns, and hydrological systems do not recognize political boundaries. Issues such as sea-level rise, storm surges, and flooding require joint monitoring systems, data-sharing agreements, and coordinated disaster response efforts, which cannot be effectively implemented by one country acting in isolation. Without cooperation, both Italy and Croatia would face fragmented approaches, leading to inefficiencies, duplicated efforts, and potentially conflicting strategies that could hinder overall climate resilience. Moreover, cross-border cooperation enables the integration of best practices and solutions, which enhances the effectiveness of adaptation efforts on both sides of the border.

Each work package (WP) in the project has a strong cross-border dimension that leverages the strengths and expertise of both Italian and Croatian partners: WP1 (Benchmarking & Assessment) will involve Italian institutions like ITALIAMETEO and ARPAE working alongside Croatian research bodies such as the Ruđer Bošković Institute to harmonize climate data systems and refine hydrological models. This cross-border exchange of data and expertise is critical for ensuring consistent and reliable climate monitoring across the entire Adriatic region. WP2 (Knowledge acquisition & transfer) will support the participation of PPs, and the broader network of policy-makers, APs, and other stakeholders involved in the project in gaining a wider and deeper understanding other existing practices for territorial resilience at large coming from outside of the project area. By fostering cross-border learning, Italian and Croatian local governments will be better equipped to implement climate adaptation strategies that reflect the realities of their shared environment. WP3 (Local Pilots) will deploy climate adaptation measures in coastal and inland areas on both sides of the border, allowing the testing and refinement of solutions in different geographical contexts, and ensuring that lessons learned from one country can be applied to the other. WP4 (Governance design & long-term sustainability of actions) will focus on developing shared governance frameworks, ensuring that Italian and Croatian authorities can work together on a long-term basis to address future climate risks.

Cooperation between REALIST PPs offers multiple benefits for all the partners as well as for the broader Adriatic region. First, it facilitates the sharing of knowledge and best practices, allowing both countries to improve their climate adaptation frameworks based on proven methodologies. Italian regions will benefit from the innovative governance models tested in Croatian counties, while Croatian regions will gain access to Italy’s advanced climate monitoring and early warning systems. This exchange strengthens the capacity of both countries to respond to climate risks more effectively. Second, cooperation allows for the efficient use of resources. By pooling financial, technical, and human resources, the project can achieve greater impact at a lower cost. The joint implementation of climate resilience strategies across borders also ensures that the results are more comprehensive and applicable to the entire region, fostering economic, environmental, and social

benefits on both sides of the Adriatic. Finally, cooperation strengthens the institutional relationships between Italian and Croatian authorities, creating a foundation for long-term collaboration on future climate and environmental challenges. This mutual trust and partnership ensure that both countries can continue working together to safeguard their shared natural and economic resources, contributing to the sustainable development of the entire Adriatic region.

C.2.4 Who will benefit from your project outputs?

Choose from the dropdown menu the target groups addressed by the proposal. In “specification” column (see “Point of Attention”) applicant should: a) identify TG needs b) Indicate with details how the selected TG will benefit from a specific project activity c) quantify the target values (e.g. 50 schools, 20 NGOs). For TG “General public”, individual people are counted while for other TGs the individual organisations are counted. Please avoid double counting: one organisation can be counted only once.

Target Group	Specification
Local public authority	Local PA: Decision makers, experts and representatives of local public authorities will benefit from this project through training and courses. With this project, local government representatives increased awareness and knowledge transfer between communities and institutions. The data and insights generated by the project will support more effective local policymaking and enhance investments in disaster risk prevention using an ecosystem-based approach. The benefits that local public authorities will derive from our project include improving their capacity to plan and implement climate risk management measures, improving resilience to climate change and transboundary action in the event of climate and other disasters, which will contribute to damage reduction and improve response to climate threats on a community-based level. Local authorities will be engaged in REALIST activities, especially in reference to capacity building and policy co-design actions foreseen by the project. More specifically, they will be involved in the deployment of pilot actions conducted by PPs (WP3), as well as in the capacity building courses foreseen in Activity 4.1. In addition to this, they will also be included in all REALIST public events, such as the local workshops and info days foreseen by Activity 3.6. They will also be informed about the creation of policy guidelines that will be developed thorughout the project, aiming to establish a first informal framework for future cooperation within - potentially - the framework of ASCO and, in the meantime, increase coastal resilience to climate risks not only in PPs areas and territories, but across the broader programme area. Finally, they will be involved in both cross-border events organised by the project, one aimed at knowledge transfer (Activity 2.3) and in the final conference (Activity 4.4) Target Value: 20

Target Group	Specification
Regional public authority	Elected members and representatives of regional public authorities will also benefit from the project by gaining a better insight into the importance of climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention. The data and analyzes generated through the REALIST project will also help them in a more detailed and precise approach to spatial planning and the creation of strategic documents based on the guidelines derived from the project. The benefits that regional public authorities will derive from the project include improving their capacity to plan and implement climate risk management measures, improving resilience to climate change and transboundary action in the event of climate and other disasters, which will contribute to damage reduction and improve response to climate threats on a community-based level. Regional authorities will be engaged in REALIST activities, especially in reference to capacity building and policy co-design actions foreseen by the project. More specifically, they will be involved in the deployment of pilot actions conducted by PPs (WP3), as well as in the capacity building courses foreseen in Activity 4.1. In addition to this, they will also be included in all REALIST public events, such as the local workshops and info days foreseen by Activity 3.6. They will also be informed about the creation of policy guidelines that will be developed thorughout the project, aiming to establish a first informal framework for future cooperation within - potentially - the framework of ASCO and, in the meantime, increase coastal resilience to climate risks not only in PPs areas and territories, but across the broader programme area. Finally, they will be involved in both cross-border events organised by the project, one aimed at knowledge transfer (Activity 2.3) and in the final conference (Activity 4.4). Target Value: 6
National public authority	5 national public authorities will be identified by the project as key stakeholders to whom several REALIST outputs will be communicated. More specifically, this target group will be involved throughout the project activities and will be kept informed of most relevant outcomes, but it will be directly engaged in the phase of design and promotion of the REALIST policy guidelines foreseen by Activity 4.3, as well as in the project's final conference (Activity 4.4). They could be: ISPRA-Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research, the Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Security, the Croatian National Protection and Rescue, the Croatian Meteorological and Hydrological Service (DHMZ), the Croatian Environment and Nature Agency. Target Value: 5

Target Group	Specification
Interest groups including NGOs	Protection and rescue services, as well as emergency services, will benefit from the project through involvement in the transfer and exchange of knowledge, presentations of innovative technologies and general strengthening of joint capacities so that future interventions in crisis situations are carried out in an even better synergy of all stakeholders. A unique/unified model of education for members of the fire brigade will also be designed, in order to standardize the methods of intervention. Professional and practical training and workshops will be organized to ensure a quick reaction in risky events of multiple hazards related to climate change and to improve their readiness and response in crises such as floods, forest fires, earthquakes, etc. The project will upgrade their already existing knowledge related to floods and reactions in crisis situations and help them acquire new knowledge and experience. Additional training will contribute to faster and more effective interventions and improve cooperation between the Red Cross and the Croatian Mountain Rescue Service in crisis situations. Representatives from NGOs and interest groups will be involved throughout the project activities. More specifically, they will be involved in: info days and workshops (Activity 3.6), pilot actions (trhoughout WP 3), and capacity building (Activity 4.1). Target Value: 6
Higher education and research organisations	HEIs and research organisations will greatly benefit not only from the direct engagement in the project activities, but also in the results and outcomes that will emerge since the very first period of the project impelmentation (WP1, all four Activities, and WP2, especially Activity 2.2). Additionally, a series of educational workshops will be included in the project, in order to present project activities and transfer new knowledge to - among others - students, and researchers. Target Value: 12

Target Group	Specification
General public	The target group is constituted by the general public, citizens, students and researchers, social media followers, site visit participants, and others interested in the project. General public will benefit through better protection and preparedness for climate change and disaster risks. The general public will be informed about risks and protection measures, improving safety. Awareness campaigns, educational activities, and public events will increase understanding of climate change and disaster prevention, empowering residents to take protective actions. The project's lessons and strategies could be applied to other regions. Experience, obtained from the project will be able to be used in other parts and regions outside the program area and will contribute to the development of new and better approaches to solving climate challenges and preventing natural disasters. The general public involves members of local communities affected by multi-hazard risks event which will benefit from planned project measures. Education activities will be organized, as well as high-level events, info days, demonstrative exercises and AV content will be produced. Public awareness as well as educating and equipping urgent services will lead to the safety of inhabitants in general. Target Value: 5.000
Sectoral agency	The target group consists of officials from Italian and Croatian civil protection bodies and emergency services, regional development agencies, national and local organizations involved in spatial planning and the management of protected areas, and Local Action Groups. All these stakeholders will be engaged in the REALIST project, primarily during the training courses under Activity 4.1. During these courses, suitable tools and resources developed through local pilot initiatives will be presented, with the aim of integrating them into their routine operations.The benefits they can derive from the project include strengthening their skills through updated knowledge on climate resilience, risk assessment, and disaster response, improved understanding of tools and methodologies (e.g., GIS for risk mapping, climate modeling software), and the opportunity to exchange experiences and best practices with counterparts across the Italy-Croatia cooperation area. Target Value: 8

C.2.5 How does the project contribute to wider strategies and policies?

a) Describe the contribution to specified EUSAIR macro-regional strategy pillar objectives and flagships, as specified in the ANNEX 1 - Thematic Descriptive Sheets (describe how you intend to involve the Pillar Coordinators & National Coordinators in a systematic way (e.g. meetings, info)). b) If applicable, describe the contribution to wider strategies on all three policy levels (EU/national /regional), especially as specified in the ANNEX 1 - Thematic Descriptive Sheets

Strategy	Contribution

Strategy	Contribution
EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region	REALIST is strongly aligned with Pillar 3 (Environmental Quality) of the EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (EUSAIR), focusing on building climate-resilient ecosystems and enhancing transnational cooperation to address shared environmental challenges. In particular, REALIST contributes to the implementation of the EUSAIR flagship initiative “ICZM & MSP” by addressing knowledge gaps and operational capacity through a series of concrete actions. Key outputs such as the Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory and the pilot actions directly support the flagship’s objectives. The Observatory, developed through a cross-border governance framework, will enhance the long-term capacity of the region to monitor climate-related changes and provide consistent environmental data to inform national and regional policy development. Its establishment follows a dedicated feasibility study and a Memorandum of Understanding among all partners, ensuring institutional uptake and continuity beyond the project’s lifecycle. REALIST also delivers 20 pilot actions structured under five thematic clusters (EWS, nature-based solutions, coastal protection, disaster risk prevention, and climate adaptation financing), which reflect EUSAIR Pillar 3’s emphasis on coastal and marine resilience. These pilots aim to validate and scale region-specific solutions, particularly in areas at high risk from sea-level rise, erosion, and storm surges. For instance, a pilot led by RVE in the Veneto region focuses on modelling the impact of sea storms on shoreline evolution, directly contributing to ICZM data systems. To ensure the integration of project results into regional policies, REALIST foresees the drafting of policy recommendations and standardized EWS guidelines, developed in coordination with institutional actors.

Strategy	Contribution
European Green Deal	REALIST contributes meaningfully to the EU Green Deal by advancing climate resilience, sustainable environmental practices and cross-border cooperation in the Adriatic region.Aligned with the Green Deal goals for climate action and ecological restoration, REALIST supports enhanced and standardised Early Warning Systems (EWS) and a continuous monitoring of environmental changes data by the Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory, supporting proactive planning and effective response to environmental stressors. It also addresses the Green Deal focus on strengthening ecosystems through pilot actions dedicated to nature-based solutions, coastal protection, and fires prevention and management. These activities resonate with the Green Deal objectives to protect vulnerable coastal and marine areas, ensuring both ecologically sound and economically viable sustainable growth. To support the Green Deal ambition for a systemic, region-wide response to climate challenges, REALIST foresees an Atlas of best practices on climate risks management and adaptation actions, as well as formulates guidelines to standardise EWS and policy recommendations to prepare climate adaptation plans. The recommendations include prioritising climate adaptation measures in coastal planning policies, integrating EWS data into regional decision-making frameworks and establishing cross-border data-sharing protocols to improve climate-related risk management, in compliance with measures suggested by EU Green Deal. REALIST advocates for dedicated funding schemes, based on crowdfunding, stimulating the participation of stakeholders in effective adaptation planning, promoting factual measure to achieve the objectives of the mentioned EU policy. By fostering cross-sectoral collaboration and training programs for local authorities and policymakers, the project provides a replicable model to strengthen environmental resilience and support sustainable growth across Europe’s coastal regions, as fostered by EU Green Deal.

Strategy	Contribution
Territorial Agenda 2030	The REALIST project supports the goals of the Territorial Agenda 2030, specifically Objective 4, “Healthy Environment,” by fostering climate resilience and sustainable environmental practices in coastal regions of the Adriatic-Ionian area. By deploying Early Warning Systems (EWS) and pathing the way for the establishment of the Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory, REALIST enables more precise monitoring of environmental conditions and facilitates swift responses to climate-induced risks. This aligns with the Territorial Agenda’s focus on reducing exposure to environmental hazards and enhancing the ability of communities to adapt to climate change, ultimately building more resilient and sustainable regions. Furthermore, the guidelines and policy recommendations developed by REALIST offer practical strategies that contribute directly to the Territorial Agenda objectives. By providing clear recommendations for integrated coastal management and climate adaptation planning, REALIST equips local and regional policymakers with actionable insights that reinforce the Agenda aim for coordinated, place-based solutions. These guidelines promote policy alignment and coherence across different administrative levels, ensuring that climate adaptation practices are embedded in territorial policies and effectively implemented across regions. This policy-driven approach not only supports Objective 4 but also strengthens other aspects of the Territorial Agenda, advancing a balanced, long-term approach to resilience and sustainable development across Europe. Additionally, REALIST emphasizes collaborative efforts across borders and sectors, engaging local authorities, environmental agencies and communities in shared climate adaptation strategies. This approach not only strengthens local governance capacities but also ensures that adaptation measures are tailored to the unique geographical challenges of each region, in application of Territorial Agenda principles.

Strategy	Contribution
Other	REALIST is strongly aligned with the EU 2021 Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change and the EU Climate Pact by focussing on resilience-building activities, to be conducted across vulnerable coastal environments in the Adriatic region. In line with the Strategy objective of preparing EU for unavoidable climate impacts, REALIST enhances EWS and paths the way to establish the Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory, empowering regional authorities with data on climate-related risks. This data-driven approach ensures that territorial planners and policymakers can make informed decisions to reduce climate vulnerability and foster adaptive capacity. Further adhering to the EU Climate Pact goals of collective climate action, REALIST fosters partnerships among regional and local authorities, and civil protection agencies to build a collaborative framework for resilience. Through mutual learning workshops and capacity-building sessions, REALIST strengthens the technical capabilities of stakeholders, equipping them to address climate risks in ways that are both effective and community-led. The project also promotes local engagement by raising awareness among citizens and stakeholders about the impacts of climate change, thereby advancing the Climate Pact's commitment to empower citizens' active participation in climate resilience. In this regards, innovative funding schemes, based on crowdfunding are also promoted. REALIST pilot projects focus on adaptive coastal management and ecosystem restoration, directly supporting the Adaptation Strategy focus on NBS. These initiatives contribute to sustainable use of resources and biodiversity conservation, helping safeguard natural resources while building resilience to extreme weather events. By aligning with both these policies, REALIST promotes immediate resilience and lays the groundwork for long-term climate adaptation planning, creating a scalable model for other European coastal regions

Strategy	Contribution
Other	The REALIST project contributes directly to Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) through targeted pilot actions that support sustainable coastal development and resilience in the Adriatic region. These pilot initiatives demonstrate practical, adaptable solutions for managing coastal and marine resources, addressing specific local challenges while aligning with broader ICZM and MSP objectives. Key pilot actions focus on developing adaptive strategies for high-risk coastal areas, such as the one promoted by PP6 RVE aims at developing and testing in two focus areas along the Veneto coast (North-eastern and south eastern costs, having different exposure to sea storms and defense structures) a protocol for the accurate monitoring and modelling of the impact of severe sea storms on coastal dynamics and shape, and able to predict the shoreline evolution. The insights and outcomes of this and similar pilot projects listed in WP3 will directly contribute to ICZM and SMP objectives, while also providing a more accurate territorial overview at local level of potentially arising issues and emerging needs. The project proposes collaborative models that engage local stakeholders in spatial planning processes, fostering a shared approach to coastal management that ensures alignment with ICZM principles. By enhancing Early Warning Systems (EWS) and pathing the way to establish the Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory, REALIST provides a framework for real-time environmental monitoring and data-driven planning, essential tools for informed decision-making in coastal zones.
Other	The REALIST project is strongly aligned with Italian National Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation (SNAC) and the National Adaptation Plan (PNACC), providing a substantial contribution to the objectives of both. REALIST contributes to their goals by implementing advanced and standardised Early Warning Systems (EWS) and establishing the Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory. These initiatives enhance the Regions capacity to monitor environmental changes in a proper time, enabling rapid responses to extreme climate events and supporting sustainable resource management. This aligns with PNACC priorities, which emphasize the importance of monitoring and alert systems for managing climate risks. Moreover, REALIST promotes institutional capacity building and collaboration across local, regional, and national levels, facilitating the integration of adaptation measures into territorial policies. Through training programs and workshops, the project enhances the technical skills of territorial planners and policymakers, aligning with PNACC goal of raising awareness and building the operational capacity of actors involved in climate adaptation. REALIST also addresses regional specifics, recognizing that different areas of Italy face unique climate vulnerabilities. With pilot actions, the project develops adaptive solutions tailored to local needs, which can be replicated in other regions, thereby supporting effective PNACC implementation at the local level.

Strategy	Contribution
Other	The REALIST project aligns closely with Croatia Strategija prilagodbe klimatskim promjenama (Climate Change Adaptation Strategy) by promoting resilience and sustainable practices in response to climate challenges along the Adriatic coast. In line with the Strategy's emphasis on enhancing adaptive capacities across sectors, REALIST implements targeted actions such as advanced Early Warning Systems (EWS) and the Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory, which provide proper time climate and environmental data essential for proactive adaptation planning. These systems support Croatia goals of reducing climate vulnerability in key areas such as coastal zones and water resources, equipping local authorities with information to better manage and mitigate risks posed by extreme weather events and sea-level rise. The project further contributes to the Strategy by fostering collaboration between environmental agencies, local governments and communities through knowledge-sharing initiatives and training programs. These efforts align with Croatian objective to build adaptive capacities at various administrative levels, ensuring that decision-makers, planners and the general public are better informed about climate risks and prepared to implement effective adaptation measures. In addition, REALIST pilot actions address region-specific vulnerabilities in Croatian coastal areas, providing models for nature-based solutions and fire management that can be scaled up or adapted to other parts of Croatia. By integrating these actions with national goals, REALIST strengthens the country overall resilience to climate impacts and enhances the practical application of the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy at local and regional levels.
Other	The REALIST project supports the objectives of the cohesion policy set down in the Italian regional ERDF Operational Programmes and in Croatian national one. Italian regional OPs focus on resilience to climate impacts, environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources—objectives that REALIST directly contributes to, through its Early Warning Systems (EWS) and the Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory. In Veneto and Emilia-Romagna regions, REALIST complements OPs priorities focused on mitigating risks associated with extreme weather and supporting sustainable environmental management. In Molise, Puglia and Abruzzo regions, where ERDF OPs initiatives emphasize coastal resilience and sustainable territorial planning, REALIST provides practical models for integrated coastal management and nature-based solutions, that reinforce long-term resilience and support the sustainable development of coastal communities. The REALIST project contributes substantially to the objectives of Croatian ERDF Operational Programme, particularly under the Competitiveness and Cohesion component. By its mentioned tools, the project provides local authorities with essential, updated data for proactive climate planning and risk management, aligning with goals for infrastructure development and environmental protection.

C.2.6 Which synergies and complementarities with past or current EU and other projects or initiatives will the project make use of?

Project or Initiative	Synergy
STREAM Interreg Italy-Croatia 2014-2020	The REALIST project builds on the foundations laid by the STREAM project by advancing its methodologies and outcomes, particularly in early warning systems (EWS), flood risk management, capacity building, and governance. STREAM's achievements in developing probabilistic forecasting systems, integrated flood hazard maps, and coastal risk management provide a robust starting point for REALIST's efforts to enhance cross-border resilience to climate risks. REALIST leverages STREAM's tools and insights by integrating them into its benchmarking activities and local pilots, ensuring that these tools are tested and refined in diverse contexts across the Italy-Croatia cooperation area. Furthermore, STREAM's capacity-building initiatives align with REALIST's focus on equipping civil protection and planning authorities with updated skills and knowledge for incorporating climate resilience into their operations. The governance models and stakeholder engagement strategies developed in STREAM are adapted within REALIST to address the long-term sustainability of actions. STREAM's advancements in cross-border data integration and shared platforms are pivotal to REALIST's goal of fostering data interoperability and knowledge transfer. By building on STREAM's groundwork, REALIST ensures continuity of effort while introducing innovations and refinements that strengthen the effectiveness and applicability of tools, training, and governance structures, ultimately enhancing climate resilience in the Italy-Croatia region.
ADRIACLIM Interreg Italy-Croatia 2014-2020	The REALIST and AdriaClim projects exhibit strong complementarities and synergies in enhancing climate resilience in the Adriatic region. AdriaClim's focus on improving hydro-meteorological and oceanographic modeling and monitoring provides foundational tools that REALIST leverages in its benchmarking and pilot activities. The climate models and predictive systems developed by AdriaClim are adapted and tested in REALIST's pilot actions, ensuring their applicability across diverse regional contexts while addressing localized climate challenges. Both projects emphasize stakeholder engagement and capacity building. AdriaClim's collaborative workshops and training sessions, which improve understanding of climate impacts and adaptation strategies, complement REALIST's targeted training programs. REALIST integrates these efforts to provide stakeholders with advanced tools and methodologies, fostering a shared culture of learning and enhancing operational capacities. In governance, AdriaClim's regional adaptation plans and integration of scientific outputs into policies provide a tested framework for REALIST's focus on governance design and long-term sustainability. REALIST adapts and scales these governance models, ensuring institutional adoption of climate resilience measures. Finally, AdriaClim's data-sharing and interoperability mechanisms support REALIST's knowledge transfer activities, enabling stakeholders to utilize real-time, accurate data in decision-making.

Project or Initiative	Synergy
ADRIADAPT Interreg Italy-Croatia 2014-2020	The REALIST and ADRIADAPT projects demonstrate significant complementarities and synergies in promoting climate resilience in the Adriatic region. ADRIADAPT's focus on creating a resilience information platform and generating high-resolution climate datasets provides critical resources that REALIST builds upon, particularly in its benchmarking of Early Warning Systems (EWS) under WP1. The tools and knowledge developed in ADRIADAPT directly inform REALIST's pilot activities, ensuring the application of robust and region-specific data for testing and refining climate adaptation solutions. Both projects share a commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building, further enhancing their impact. ADRIADAPT's work in pilot cities, which integrates green and blue infrastructure and nature-based solutions, aligns with REALIST's WP3 pilot activities. The insights and tested solutions from ADRIADAPT's pilots serve as a foundation for REALIST to refine and scale these approaches across a broader range of contexts. Additionally, ADRIADAPT's collaborative development of climate adaptation measures complements REALIST's efforts to transfer knowledge and methodologies to stakeholders through WP2. Governance and policy integration represent another key synergy. ADRIADAPT's repository of climate policies and adaptation plans aligns with REALIST's WP4, which focuses on embedding governance models to ensure the long-term sustainability of actions. By integrating ADRIADAPT's frameworks, REALIST strengthens its capacity to institutionalize climate resilience measures and foster regional cooperation.
AdriaClimPlus Interreg Italy-Croatia 2021-2027	The REALIST and AdriaClimPlus projects exhibit significant synergies and complementarities, particularly in advancing climate adaptation strategies in the Adriatic region. AdriaClimPlus emphasizes enhancing climate knowledge and resilience through advanced modeling of meteo-oceanographic and ecosystem processes, focusing on data downscaling from basin to coastal scales and delivering decision-support tools for adaptation. REALIST builds on these foundations by integrating AdriaClimPlus methodologies and outputs into its pilot activities and governance frameworks, ensuring these tools are tested, refined, and adapted for regional and local contexts. REALIST complements AdriaClimPlus by focusing on the operationalization of climate adaptation measures through its benchmarking of Early Warning Systems (EWS) and pilot testing in diverse scenarios. While AdriaClimPlus aims to develop a shared platform and methodologies, REALIST ensures their applicability by equipping stakeholders with the knowledge and tools to integrate them into everyday practices. The training courses and capacity-building activities under REALIST align seamlessly with AdriaClimPlus's efforts to raise awareness and promote engagement, creating a cohesive strategy for stakeholder involvement. Both projects share a focus on governance and policy integration. AdriaClimPlus provides a foundation of climate-informed adaptation plans and strategies, while REALIST's governance work ensures these measures are embedded within long-term institutional frameworks. The exchange of data, methodologies, and results between the projects enhances cross-border interoperability and scalability, creating a robust, science-driven approach to climate resilience in the Adriatic region

Project or Initiative	Synergy
MedEWSa HORIZON Europe	The REALIST and MedEWSa projects exhibit significant complementarities and synergies in enhancing climate resilience and disaster preparedness across Europe. MedEWSa focuses on developing a sophisticated, comprehensive, and innovative pan-European–Mediterranean–African solution comprising a range of complementary services, building on existing tools to develop a fully integrated impact-based multi-hazard Early Warning System (EWS). REALIST complements this by operationalizing these advancements through its benchmarking of existing EWS and pilot implementations, ensuring that the tools and methodologies developed are effectively applied in diverse regional contexts. Both projects emphasize stakeholder engagement and capacity building; MedEWSa's societal support and outreach initiatives align with REALIST's efforts to equip local communities and authorities with the knowledge and tools necessary for effective climate adaptation. Furthermore, MedEWSa's focus on innovative methods for multi-hazard forecasting provides a scientific foundation that REALIST can utilize in its pilot activities, ensuring that the solutions tested are based on the latest advancements in hazard prediction. The governance models developed in REALIST can benefit from MedEWSa's risk transfer solutions, integrating financial mechanisms that support rapid deployment of first responders in vulnerable areas. By aligning their objectives and leveraging each other's strengths, REALIST and MedEWSa collectively contribute to a more resilient and prepared Europe in the face of natural hazards.
LandSense Horizon 2020	The REALIST and LandSense projects exhibit significant complementarities and synergies in advancing environmental monitoring and climate resilience. LandSense, a Horizon 2020 initiative, established a citizen observatory for Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) monitoring by integrating citizen-generated data with Earth Observation (EO) systems. This approach aligns with REALIST's objective to enhance Early Warning Systems (EWS) through community engagement and the incorporation of diverse data sources. By leveraging LandSense's methodologies for citizen participation and data integration, REALIST can improve the accuracy and responsiveness of its EWS, particularly in monitoring environmental changes and hazards. Furthermore, LandSense's development of tools and services for data collection and quality assurance provides a foundation that REALIST can adapt to its specific needs, ensuring reliable and timely information dissemination. The emphasis on stakeholder engagement in both projects fosters a collaborative environment where communities are empowered to contribute to and benefit from enhanced environmental monitoring and disaster preparedness. By building upon the innovations and lessons learned from LandSense, REALIST can implement more effective and inclusive strategies for climate adaptation and resilience.

Project or Initiative	Synergy
CREATE Interreg Italy-Croatia 2014-2020	The REALIST and CREATE projects exhibit significant complementarities and synergies in enhancing climate resilience within the Adriatic region. CREATE focused on synthesizing and disseminating knowledge from various projects addressing climate change impacts, providing systematic access to this information through online tools, good practice handbooks, and stakeholder engagement initiatives. REALIST builds upon these foundations by operationalizing the synthesized knowledge into practical applications, particularly in the development and benchmarking of Early Warning Systems (EWS) and the implementation of pilot activities tailored to regional contexts. By leveraging CREATE's comprehensive analysis and dissemination of climate adaptation strategies, REALIST can enhance its capacity-building efforts, ensuring that stakeholders are equipped with the latest insights and tools for effective climate action. The collaborative frameworks established by CREATE facilitate REALIST's engagement with local and regional actors, promoting the integration of scientific knowledge into governance structures and policy-making processes.
Joint_SECAP Interreg Italy-Croatia 2014-2020	The REALIST and Joint_SECAP projects exhibit significant complementarities and synergies in enhancing climate resilience and adaptation strategies within the Adriatic region. Joint_SECAP focused on developing joint Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs) for coastal areas, emphasizing the integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures at a district level. This initiative aligns with REALIST's objectives of improving Early Warning Systems (EWS) and implementing pilot activities aimed at bolstering regional climate resilience. By building upon the methodologies and frameworks established by Joint_SECAP, REALIST can enhance its efforts in data gathering, risk assessment, and the planning of joint adaptation actions. Furthermore, Joint_SECAP's emphasis on stakeholder engagement and capacity building provides a foundation for REALIST to foster community involvement and ensure the sustainability of its interventions.
I-STORM Interreg Italy-Croatia 2014-2020	The REALIST and I-STORMS projects exhibit significant complementarities and synergies in enhancing coastal resilience and disaster preparedness in the Adriatic region. I-STORMS focused on improving transnational cooperation for sea storm risk management by sharing data, forecasts, and strategies among partner countries. This initiative aligns with REALIST's objectives of advancing Early Warning Systems (EWS) and implementing pilot activities to bolster regional climate resilience. By building upon the data-sharing infrastructure and collaborative frameworks established by I-STORMS, REALIST can enhance its efforts in developing interoperable EWS and conducting comprehensive risk assessments. Furthermore, I-STORMS' emphasis on stakeholder engagement and capacity building provides a foundation for REALIST to foster community involvement and ensure the sustainability of its interventions.

C.2.7 How does the project build on available knowledge?

Applicant should explain whether and how the project proposal is based on previous results already achieved and/or available knowledge, by specifying and describing exactly which outputs and available knowledge the proposal is based on. The latter need not necessarily derive from previous or other INTERREG projects but can also be related to external initiatives or other types of programmes/projects.

In both Italy and Croatia, considerable advancements have been made in the field of climate change adaptation, especially regarding flood risk management in vulnerable coastal areas. These regions face a combination of climate-related challenges, including rising sea levels, increased frequency of sea storm surges, and intensified precipitation events leading to fluvial, pluvial, and urban flooding. In Italy, extensive research and application of monitoring systems are implemented through collaborations between government agencies, academic institutions, and regional authorities, such as the National Civil Protection Department and regional ARPA (Regional Environmental Protection Agencies). These agencies (one of them is a project partner: PP2-ARPAE) use advanced monitoring tools, including high-resolution radar, satellite imagery, and real-time hydrological models, to assess flood risks and predict extreme weather events, particularly in critical coastal zones like the Veneto and Emilia-Romagna regions. In Croatia, initiatives under the AdriAdapt and PORTODIMARE projects have enhanced local capacity for climate adaptation by focusing on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and the deployment of monitoring technologies in flood-prone areas. Croatian agencies, such as the Croatian Meteorological and Hydrological Service (DHMZ) (an Associated Partner in this projects), use hydrodynamic models and geospatial tools for monitoring sea-level rise and flood risks.

Both countries are exploring and integrating innovative tools, such as real-time data from remote sensors, GIS mapping for vulnerability assessments, and early warning systems that allow for timely interventions. These systems provide invaluable data for local governments and emergency responders, enhancing resilience against the increasingly complex flood risks exacerbated by climate change. However, while there is robust infrastructure for monitoring and early warning, ongoing challenges include ensuring seamless data integration across regions and improving access to these tools at the local level. Strengthening these systems further will be critical for sustainable climate adaptation in the Italy-Croatia coastal areas. To enhance its effectiveness, this project integrates results and best practices from cooperation initiatives between Italy and Croatia under the Interreg Italy-Croatia program. It emphasizes the adoption of shared methodologies for coastal monitoring and flood risk prevention. Additionally, the project utilizes advanced knowledge and data from key EU platforms to strengthen the resilience of its climate adaptation measures. They area for example, the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S), that offers high-quality climate data that will be central to the WP1 activities, particularly in the benchmarking and assessment of current systems and regional vulnerabilities. The use of C3S data allows for precise climate risk assessments, enabling the project to generate accurate projections and tailor adaptation strategies to the specific needs of the Italy-Croatia cross-border region. This data will also support the implementation of WP3 (Local Pilots), where localized adaptation strategies will be tested and refined based on real-time climate information. Then, the Climate-ADAPT platform will play a critical role in supporting both WP1 and WP2. Climate-ADAPT’s database of case studies, policy frameworks, and best practices will inform the benchmarking and capacity-building efforts, ensuring that the project aligns with EU-wide climate adaptation strategies. By using Climate-ADAPT’s resources, the project will develop vulnerability assessments and actionable solutions tailored to the specific challenges faced by local authorities in the region. These assessments will guide the knowledge transfer activities in WP2, equipping local stakeholders with the tools they need to implement effective climate resilience measures.

C.3 Project partnership

Describe the structure of your partnership and explain why these partners are needed to implement the project and to achieve project objectives. What is the contribution of each partner to the project?

The project benefits significantly from the involvement of a wide range of partners from both Italy and Croatia, each bringing specific expertise and local knowledge crucial for addressing the climate-related challenges in the cross-border region. Most of partners have extensive experience from previous Interreg IT-HR projects such as STREAM, ADRIACLIM, ADRIACLIMPLUS, ADRIADAPT and others, where they developed real-time hydrological models, EWS for extreme weather events, plan and strategies that need to be further explore and improved. The cross-border nature of this collaboration ensures that the project benefits from a well-rounded approach, leveraging both scientific and practical knowledge to tackle climate risks in the Adriatic region. On the Italian side, ITALIAMETEO and ARPAE bring state-of-the-art capabilities in climate monitoring, EWS, and data analysis, which are essential for the project's climate resilience strategies. These organizations will be pivotal in WP1-Benchmarking & Assessment, where their expertise will ensure that climate data is accurately integrated into the project's regional assessments. ARPAE will complement these efforts by bringing its expertise in environmental data integration, ensuring that the project's monitoring systems are harmonized across borders. Additionally, the participation of Regional authorities from Italy, including the Civil Protection Agency of Abruzzo Region, Molise Region, Veneto Region, Puglia Region, and Marche Region is crucial in WP3-Local Pilots, as they will oversee the testing and implementation of climate adaptation measures tailored to the specific needs of each region. These partners will also ensure that pilot activities are embedded in local governance frameworks, contributing to the long-term sustainability of the project's outputs.

On the Croatian side, partners such as the ZADRA NOVA, Dubrovnik-Neretva County, Split-Dalmatia County, and the Development Agency of Lika-Senj County bring deep local insights into the climate vulnerabilities of Croatian coastal areas and regional development strategies. Their involvement ensures that the project's solutions are not only technically sound but also locally relevant and implementable. Furthermore, the Ruđer Bošković Institute a leading research institution with extensive experience in environmental science and climate modeling, will provide scientific support throughout the project, particularly in the analysis and refinement of climate data, in collaboration with the LP and ARPAE. Their role in WP1 and WP2 will ensure that the project's solutions are underpinned by the latest research, enhancing their effectiveness and scalability.

Then, the Fire Department of the Istrian Region and Karlovac County Fire Association bring to the project respectively hands-on experience in disaster response by fostering educational initiatives and establishing flood defense systems and experience in firefighting and civil protection, crucial for managing emergencies exacerbated by climate change.

REALIST project involved also APs (ARPA Veneto-IT, city of Poreč–HR, Firefighting Center for Education and Technological Development Split-HR) that will amplify local capacity in climate change adaptation and facilitate efforts in crafting effective response strategies while ensuring community engagement and support of resilience initiatives.

With regard to the division of roles within the partnership, the LP AIM will be responsible for the overall coordination and the technical, administrative, and financial management of the project, as well as for maintaining relations with the MA/JS and coordinating the whole partnership. PP8 ZADRA NOVA will be responsible for the project's communication and dissemination activities, as well as for WP1; PP13 RBI will handle the implementation of WP2 activities, PP2 ARPAE will manage WP3 activities, and finally, LP AIM will coordinate the activities of WP4. The division of roles and responsibilities within the consortium will indeed allow each partner to focus on activities that are closer to their mandate and interest, while ensuring that overall results, ouputs and efforts are coordinated and amplified under the guidance and expertise of LP AIM.

C.4 Project work plan

Number	Work package name
1	Benchmarking and assessment of existing Early Warning System (EWS)
2	Knowledge acquisition and transfer
3	REALIST Local pilots
4	Governance design and long-term sustainability of actions

Work package 1

Work package title

Benchmarking and assessment of existing Early Warning System (EWS)

Objectives

Your objectives should be:

- realistic and achievable by the end of the project;
- specific (who needs project outputs delivered in this work package, and in which territory);
- measurable – indicate the change you are aiming for.

Define one project specific objective that will be achieved when all activities in this work package are implemented and outputs delivered.

WP1 aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the current state of Early Warning Systems (EWS) and climate adaptation strategies in the Italy–Croatia Programme Area, identifying gaps, harmonisation needs, and opportunities for standardisation. It will assess existing tools, policies, and governance frameworks, improving internal preparedness and resilience. Building on past project results, WP1 addresses knowledge gaps and promotes a more integrated risk assessment approach. It also enables partners to explore and adapt relevant solutions from outside the Programme Area with similar geographic and socio-economic contexts. WP1 will enhance the ability to assess climate risks using improved data and modelling, strengthen EWS operability through shared guidelines and procedures, and promote cross-border standardisation. Finally, it will deepen partners' understanding of current adaptation actions, supporting evidence-based policy and planning in later project stages

Think about the communication objective that will contribute to the achievement of the specific objective. Communication objectives aim at changes in a target audience's behaviour, knowledge or belief.

WP1 comm. obj. is to raise awareness and engagement among public authorities, technical stakeholders, and local communities about the current status and future potential of Early Warning Systems (EWS) and climate adaptation strategies in the Programme Area. It promotes shared understanding by disseminating findings on existing systems, gaps, and harmonisation needs. Actions will target key audiences: public authorities will be encouraged to adopt standardised procedures; intermediary bodies will be supported in implementation; citizens will better understand local EWS and their role in risk prevention. A preliminary phase will promote communication channels (e.g., website, social media) to maximise reach and engagement. Deliverables—including reports, summaries, and guidelines—will be shared in accessible formats (PDFs, infographics, videos) via partner channels and the REALIST website. These tools will support informed decisions, institutional collaboration, and community resilience.

Activities

Activity 1.1

Activity 1.1	
Title	Mapping and benchmarking of existing EWS, policies and platforms
Start period	Period 1, 1 - 6
End period	Period 1, 1 - 6

Activity 1.1	
Description	This activity will collect and consolidate information on operational EWS and implemented polices within the territories of the project partners. It will gather data on relevant platforms and policies already used and implemented for climate risk management, focusing exclusively on practices within the Programme Area. The activity will involve a thorough review of the current EWS, policies and platforms developed to address climate change across the territories of PPs. This activity will implement a structured data collection process to gather detailed insights into the functionality, effectiveness, and readiness of EWS, policies and platforms in place. Specifically, data will be collected on several critical dimensions, including: - risk classification and levels, analyzing how different EWS categorize and prioritize various types of risks, and identifying any discrepancies or gaps in risk level classifications across regions. - operational methodologies, assessing the methodologies used by EWS, platforms or policies to detect, monitor, and respond to risks, allowing for a comprehensive comparison of approaches and identification of best practices. - chain of command, mapping the governance and decision-making structures activated during an EWS alert, with particular attention to the clarity, efficiency, and effectiveness of the command chain during emergencies. - gaps and missing elements, identifying any missing components that would be essential for achieving state-of-the-art EWS and platforms functionality such as technological updates, communication protocols, or collaborative frameworks with other agencies and stakeholders. The findings from this mapping and benchmarking exercise will provide a baseline for understanding current capabilities and will highlight areas where improvements can enhance resilience and responsiveness across the regions involved. This structured analysis will support the development of recommendations for harmonizing and upgrading EWS, platforms and policies setting the stage for a more cohesive and robust network across the Adriatic area. LEAD: PP8 ZADRA NOVA
Partner(s) involved	AIM, ARPAE, APC, MOL, RMAR, RVE, PUG, ZADRA NOVA, SDZ, LIRA, DNR, VZKŽ, RBI, VZIZ

Deliverables 1.1			
Running number	**Deliverable title**	**Description**	**Delivery period**
D.1.1.1	Mapping report on existing EWS	Analysis of the current features of PPs EWS in use including: legal framework and its connection with EU policies; EWS features description; actions and communication fluxes; inventory of available instruments and IT platforms. LEAD: PP8 TV: 1	Period 1 , 1 - 6
D.1.1.2	Mapping of the governance and decision-making structures activated during an EWS alert	Analysis of decisional tree schematization and main responsibilities in connection to PPs EWS. LEAD: PP8 TV: 1	Period 1 , 1 - 6

Activity 1.2	
Title	Identification of weaknesses and gaps in EWS, platforms, and policies within the Programme Area
Start period	Period 1, 1 - 6
End period	Period 1, 1 - 6
Description	The task will interpret all data emerging from the previous analysis, focussing specifically (but not only) on: IT dataset, sensors and infrastructures in place, governance models, stakeholders involved and potential for interoperability at CB level. The analysis will lay the foundation for T1.3, therefore pre-identifying importing areas at large, including improving data interoperability, multi-model ensemble, observation-model integration. The task will aim at generating a paradigm change from predicting “what the weather will be” (e.g. precipitation amounts, storm surge, temperature, heatwaves) to “what the weather will do" (e.g. flooded areas, damages), in order to identify how to better structure responsive EWS in the programme area. LEAD: PP3 APC
Partner(s) involved	AIM, ARPAE, APC, MOL, RMAR, RVE, PUG, ZADRA NOVA, SDZ, LIRA, DNR, VZKŽ, RBI, VZIZ

Deliverables 1.2			
Running number	**Deliverable title**	**Description**	**Delivery period**
D.1.2.1	Report on gaps and missing elements	Analysis of gaps and risk areas in the current set-up of PPs EWS. LEAD: PP8 ZADRA NOVA TV: 1	Period 1 , 1 - 6
D.1.2.2	Joint analysis of improvement areas	Report with clear assessment of improvement areas focussing specifically (but not only) on: IT dataset, sensors and infrastructures in place, governance models, stakeholders involved and potential for interoperability at CB level. LEAD: PP8 ZADRA NOVA TV: 1	Period 1 , 1 - 6

Activity 1.3	
Title	Joint guidelines for EWS upgrade and standardisation
Start period	Period 2, 7 - 12
End period	Period 2, 7 - 12
Description	TThe task will aim at delivering a set of guidelines and recommendations on how to standardise and efficiently upgrade EWS across the Programme area. This output will build on insights gathered through Activities 1.1 and 1.2, and feed directly into the design of the Observatory feasibility study (WP4). The guidelines will capitalize on existing outputs from relevant previous projects in which several PPs have been involved, like the I-STORMS guidelines and the STREAM International Management Board. Moreover, the Abruzzo region Functional Centre hosted by PP3 APC is the only Decenteralised Functional Centre to have obtained the Quality certification of its EWS procedures, according to ISO 9001:2015. These standardized procedures and/or documentation will also be taken as a starting point for the activity, and shared with the rest of the partnership. CO-LEAD: PP9 SDZ and PP3 APC, in order to ensure smooth communications among all departments that each PP will have to involve for the design of the guidelines.

Activity 1.3	
Partner(s) involved	AIM, ARPAE, APC, MOL, RMAR, RVE, PUG, ZADRA NOVA, SDZ, LIRA, DNR, VZKŽ, RBI, VZIZ

Deliverables 1.3			
Running number	**Deliverable title**	**Description**	**Delivery period**
D.1.3.1	Joint guidelines for EWS upgrade and standardisation	Consolidated set of guidelines and recommendations on how to standardize and efficiently upgrade EWS within the programme area. Lead: PP9 SDZ and PP3 APC TV: 1	Period 2 , 7 - 12

Activity 1.4	
Title	Stakeholder validation of findings
Start period	Period 2, 7 - 12
End period	Period 2, 7 - 12

Activity 1.4	
Description	This activity will ensure that the outcomes of the previous tasks—particularly the mapping, gap analysis, and proposed guidelines—are critically reviewed and validated by key actors within the Programme Area. The activity will engage Associated Partners, local stakeholders, technical operators, and public authorities through targeted workshops, focus groups, and consultation rounds. These exchanges will serve to confirm the accuracy and operational relevance of the findings, while also providing valuable insights into local constraints, enabling conditions, and context-specific needs. Each project partner will organise dedicated meetings (also online) to consult its own stakeholders. To ensure coherence and comparability, PP3 will provide common guidelines and templates to support partners in the organisation and implementation of their local consultations. This participatory process will contribute to refining the proposed guidelines for EWS upgrade and standardisation, strengthening their applicability and acceptance at regional and local levels. Moreover, the activity will foster stakeholder ownership and support the long-term integration of results into policy and practice, paving the way for coordinated adaptation actions across the Programme Area. LEAD: PP13 RBI
Partner(s) involved	AIM, ARPAE, APC, MOL, RMAR, RVE, PUG, ZADRA NOVA, SDZ, LIRA, DNR, VZKŽ, RBI, VZIZ

Deliverables 1.4

Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.1.4.1	Stakeholder Consultation Reports	Minutes and synthesis of consultation with stakeholders (e.g. civil protection, municipalities, environment agencies), including feedback and suggestions. Lead: PP13 RBI. TV: 2 (1 per country)	Period 2 , 7 - 12
D.1.4.2	Consolidated Summary of validation outcomes	A final document consolidating the results of national consultations into a cross-border validation summary, to support adoption of the WP1 recommendations in WP4. Lead: PP13 RBI.TV: 1	Period 2 , 7 - 12

Outputs

Output 1.1	
Output Title	Joint Strategy for EWS upgrade and standardisation
Programme Output Indicator	RCO83_2.1: Strategies and action plans jointly developed
Measurement Unit	strategy/action plan
Target Value	1,00
Delivery period	Period 2, 7 - 12
Output Description	Drafted to improve & harmonise EWS in the Adriatic region, responds to specific gap in interoperability, communication, and institutional coordination identified in the current regional EWS landscape. It defines a shared vision, technical standardisation framework, harmonised alert thresholds, data integration, & governance mechanisms. Validated by key stakeholders, it will be formally adopted by at least 2 public authorities to ensure long-term impact & institutional uptake.PP9 SDZ and PP3 APC

Investments

Work package 2

Work package title

Knowledge acquisition and transfer

Objectives

Your objectives should be:

- realistic and achievable by the end of the project;
- specific (who needs project outputs delivered in this work package, and in which territory);
- measurable – indicate the change you are aiming for.

Define one project specific objective that will be achieved when all activities in this work package are implemented and outputs delivered.

WP2 aims to explore and extract transferable knowledge from both within and outside the Programme Area to foster innovation and scale up effective climate adaptation and resilience strategies across the Adriatic region. Its main goal is to support project partners and stakeholders—including policy-makers and Associated Partners—in deepening their understanding of existing territorial resilience practices developed in comparable regions. Building on the results of T1.4, WP2 will broaden the identification of implemented actions to include comprehensive strategies, policies, and plans from areas with similar geographic, climatic, morphological, and socio-economic contexts. This process will lead to the creation of a Climate Risk and Adaptation Actions Atlas, which will classify mapped solutions by the type of climate risk addressed and include high-resolution hazard maps and a curated list of adaptation tools and measures to enhance citizen awareness and acceptance.

Think about the communication objective that will contribute to the achievement of the specific objective. Communication objectives aim at changes in a target audience's behaviour, knowledge or belief.

To raise awareness among project partners about climate risk adaptation actions, structures, and governance models from outside the Programme Area, improving their understanding and ability to replicate them locally. Communication targets mirror those in WP1: (1) public authorities at all levels will be engaged both to receive and provide information for identifying good practices; (2) citizens will be involved through tools and messages promoting co-designed adaptation and participation in WP3 pilots. A key output, the publicly accessible Climate Risk and Adaptation Actions Atlas (D.2.2.1), will enhance outreach by sharing lessons and examples with a wider audience—civil society, NGOs, professionals, and academia—boosting visibility and transnational dialogue. The Atlas will also bridge technical knowledge and public engagement. ARPAV will support Act. 2.2 by validating replicability guidelines and contributing technical expertise to tailor external solutions to the Adriatic context.

Activities

Activity 2.1	
Title	Mapping of existing good practices in climate adaptation actions
Start period	Period 2, 7 - 12
End period	Period 2, 7 - 12
Description	The task will be aimed at providing an overview of existing good practices in climate adaptation actions outside and within the Programme area. The practices will be identified according to the type of risk that implemented actions aim at targeting (coastal resilience, fires prevention, flooding, etc.), as well as on the basis of shared geographical, demographic and economic characteristics of the territories in which they are implemented. This should ensure maximum alignment with territorial, social and economic characteristics of the PPs territories and the target areas. PPs will engage with their wider networks of partners at EU level, through formal and informal initiatives, previous projects and ongoing activities such as CRPM climate groups, Pathways 2 Resilience, Climaax, Covenant of Mayors, DANUBIUS-RI, and other similar groupings of policy-makers and stakeholders, in order to guarantee maximum coverage for the task. The mapping will foresee two steps: an initial step in which a set of indicators related to the territorial context, potential risks, and related impacts will be designed; a second step in which data and information will be collected from identified stakeholders, via a mixed methodology of structured online survey and follow-on semi-structured interviews. Within this activity, one in-person event will be organised jointly by the Italian and Croatian project partners (PPs), in close collaboration. The event will involve both PPs and representatives from the identified best practices outside of the programme area, and will be open to the general public. Its main objectives will be to foster networking, enable knowledge transfer, and promote capacity-building activities with the direct involvement of representatives from each of the PPs. The event will be hosted by PP5 RMAR and aims to gather a minimum of 60 participants on site. In addition to PPs representatives, it will also target the

Activity 2.1	
	participation of attendees from policy-makers, intermediary organisations, and NGOs, thus contributing strongly to the communication objectives outlined in the general WP overview. AP will also take part in the event. Leveraging the already identified, and even broader, network of relevant initiatives and projects, this activity will further support communication goals through the active participation of REALIST PPs in periodic and ad-hoc events dedicated to identifying and collecting information on best practices from outside the programme area. This presence will also help reach the broader general population target group. PP2-ARPAE has planned to attend some international conferences such as EGU General Assemblies in Vienna, Austria (provisional dates: https://www.egu.eu/meetings/calendar/egu/), ICCE - International Conference on Coastal and Ocean Engineering, Med-CLIVAR, even outside the programme area. LEAD: PP 13 RBI
Partner(s) involved	MOL, RMAR, RVE, PUG, ZADRA NOVA, DNR, VZKŽ, RBI

Deliverables 2.1

Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.2.1.1	Good practices mapping report	It collects and analysis innovative climate adaptation and resilience practices from outside and within the Programme area, collecting relevant case studies. It will serve as a reference tool to inspire and inform replication within the Adriatic region. Lead: PP13 RBI. TV: 1	Period 2 , 7 - 12
D.2.1.2	Climate risk and adaptation actions atlas	Online document detailing best practices in relation to identified risks. Maps on core risks geographical distribution, policy coverage and other spaces will also be designed and made available online to the wider stakeholders group. LEAD: PP2 ARPAE. TV: 1	Period 2 , 7 - 12
D.2.1.3	Event follow-up report	It highlights findings, conclusions and next steps to be pursued, which will emerge during the capacity building and knowledge transfer cross-border event aimed at best practices exchange. Lead: PP5 RMAR. TV: 1	Period 2 , 7 - 12

Activity 2.2	
Title	Guidelines for replicability in target areas
Start period	Period 2, 7 - 12
End period	Period 2, 7 - 12
Description	The task will analyse information deriving from the mapping activities performed in T4.1 and T2.1, and connect them to the challenges and risks faced by PPs in their territories. The Atlas will be structured by grouping climate adaptation actions under specific risks, as to provide all possible options that a public authority could implement in response to it. The Atlas will also provide a synthetic overview of impact and efficacy of implemented actions, via the development of a consolidated set of Impact-based climate indicators which will be recovered from previous projects and adapted to the current REALIST context and ambitions. LEAD:LP1 AIM
Partner(s) involved	AIM, ARPAE, APC, MOL, RMAR, RVE, PUG, ZADRA NOVA, SDZ, LIRA, DNR, VZKŽ, RBI, VZIZ

Deliverables 2.2

Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.2.2.1	Climate Risks and Adaptation Actions Atlas	Online document detailing best practices in relation to identified risks. Maps on core risks geographical distribution, policy coverage and other spaces will also be designed and made available online to the wider stakeholders group. LEAD: PP2 ARPAE TV: 1	Period 2 , 7 - 12

Activity 2.3	
Title	Guidelines for replicability in target areas
Start period	Period 2, 7 - 12
End period	Period 3, 13 - 18

Activity 2.3	
Description	This task will provide a clear indication about how to potentially replicate mapped best practices in the PPs territories. More specifically, the Guidelines will be structured by clustering climate adaptation actions under specific risks, as to provide all possible options that a PA could implement in response to it. It will also highlight the foreseen implementation duration for each action, related costs, and potential governance or stakeholders to be involved in the realisation of each intervention. LEAD: LP1 AIM
Partner(s) involved	AIM, ARPAE, APC, MOL, RMAR, RVE, PUG, ZADRA NOVA, SDZ, LIRA, DNR, VZKŽ, RBI, VZIZ

Deliverables 2.3

Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.2.3.1	Joint guidelines for replication of best practices	Online document detailing how to replicate identified best practices in the target programme area. Guidelines build on the Atlas, and identify governance schemes, legal frameworks, costs and infrastructures needed for replication. LEAD: PP1 AIM TV: 1	Period 3 , 13 - 18

Outputs

Output 2.1	
Output Title	Adriatic risk & climate resilience forum – Cross-border stakeholder event
Programme Output Indicator	RCO115_2.1: Public events across borders jointly organised
Measurement Unit	events
Target Value	1,00
Delivery period	Period 3, 13 - 18

Output 2.1	
Output Description	2-day cross-border public event in IT, organized by PP5, to foster cooperation on climate risk, emergency preparedness, and post-disaster coordination. It combines institutional dialogue, training outcomes, and participatory activities, presenting results from pilot actions and the joint training scheme (O4.1). Open to authorities, civil society, & citizens, it promotes mutual learning, knowledge transfer, joint simulations, and shared strategies for climate resilience in the Programme area.

Investments

Work package 3

Work package title

REALIST Local pilots

Objectives

Your objectives should be:

- realistic and achievable by the end of the project;
- specific (who needs project outputs delivered in this work package, and in which territory);
- measurable – indicate the change you are aiming for.

Define one project specific objective that will be achieved when all activities in this work package are implemented and outputs delivered.

WP3 aims to validate outputs from previous WPs through real-life pilot actions, testing best practices and guidelines across five themes: early warning systems, nature-based solutions, coastal protection, disaster risk management, and innovative financing schemes. Multiple pilot initiatives will be implemented across diverse contexts to ensure robust testing and adaptability. These pilots will generate actionable knowledge by documenting lessons learned, tested methodologies, and achieved results, with a focus on their transferability. A comprehensive synthesis will be produced to highlight successful approaches, barriers, and enablers for replication. This synthesis will feed directly into the Capitalisation Plan and support the development of scalable models and policy recommendations. Findings from pilot evaluations will be shared during WP4 capitalization workshops and form part of the project's final legacy package. LEAD: PP2 ARPAE

Think about the communication objective that will contribute to the achievement of the specific objective. Communication objectives aim at changes in a target audience's behaviour, knowledge or belief.

The communication objective will target local, regional, and national public authorities, as well as the general population. Preparatory meetings among identified stakeholders that will take part in each of the local pilots will be organised and led by the PP in charge of delivering the action, as to inform them about the actions to be tested, changes with respect to the existing procedures in place, and expected impact. Additionally, specific public local events will be organised in each of the PPs territories to: 1. inform citizens about ongoing pilot initiatives, their relevance and impact once implemented; 2. collect feedback from them as well as participating organizations in relation to the tested pilots.

Activities

Activity 3.1	
Title	Local pilots on EWS
Start period	Period 3, 13 - 18

Activity 3.1	
End period	Period 5, 25 - 30
Description	The act. will build on the outcomes of WP1 and deploy a first testing of the identified Guidelines for EWS upgrade and standardisation in participating territories designed in T1.2. The pilot will demonstrate the applicability of said Guidelines, highlight improvement areas and clearly assess the replication potential to a wider area. Specific local pilots include: PP2– improvement of the ARPAE human discomfort EWS, providing timely warnings to help coastal communities and local authorities better prepare for extreme heat events in Emilia-Romagna. PP3 APC – Civil Protection Exercise in collaboration with volunteers and the Municipality of Pescara, simulating an alert state for Pescara river flooding in the coastal area, involving: i) setting up a test case of operational hydrological forecast with the CHyM-sea model; ii) issuing test warnings via the Allarmeteo platform; iii) activating the APC Functional Centre for hydrometeorological monitoring, including sea parameter checks via wave buoy) coordinating with the municipality of Pescara to implement emergency actions (e.g. closure of flood-prone areas, volunteer coordination). PP4 MOL – Direct coastal monitoring carried out through a Mobile Operations Room (MOR-UAS), specifically designed to process data collected by unmanned aerial systems (UAS) equipped with satellite connectivity. These systems will be integrated with LiDAR sensor payloads to enable high-resolution data capture and analysis in real time. PP5 RMAR – integration of EWS for the coastal area via a PA agreement with CNR IRBIM, which will provide real-time meteorological, wave height, and sea current data for the Marche coast, to be integrated into the regional monitoring platform. 5. PP1 AIM – development of a system using generative AI to collect and consult past weather bulletins, supporting evidence-based and data-driven policy making by providing local authorities with accurate, timely information for risk-reduction decision-making. LEAD: APC.
Partner(s) involved	AIM, ARPAE, APC, MOL, RMAR

Deliverables 3.1			
Running number	**Deliverable title**	**Description**	**Delivery period**
D.3.1.1	Pilots Implementation methodology report on EWS	It presents a detailed methodological approach for the design and implementation of the EWS within the project area. It provides an in-depth analysis of the processes involved, including the step-by-step implementation strategies tailored to the local context. LEAD: PP3 APC TV: 1	Period 3 , 13 - 18
D.3.1.2	Insights report on EWS	It outlines governance frameworks, key stakeholders' roles, and collaboration mechanisms essential for a sustainable and effective EWS. Insights from initial feedback, challenges encountered, and lessons learned are also described, offering guidance for replication in similar regions. PP3 APC TV: 1	Period 5 , 25 - 30

Activity 3.2	
Title	Local pilots on Nature Based Solutions
Start period	Period 3, 13 - 18
End period	Period 5, 25 - 30
	This activity will target two types of NBS pilots: rain /green gardens, and wider approaches to increased coastal resilience through NBS. Two of the local pilot actions, both based in Croatian territory, aim to design, build, and monitor a rain garden in different urban areas to mitigate climate change impacts by managing stormwater, enhancing biodiversity, and reducing heat. The rain garden will showcase a nature-based solution for climate adaptation, addressing issues like flooding from intense rainfall and providing a replicable model for green infrastructure. Each of the participating PPs has already Identified a suitable location to deploy the pilots. PPs will ensure that environmental disruption remains minimal, while ensuring a shared sense of ownership by involving local NGOs and interest groups, as well as community groups. Additionally, and in support of the communication objectives listed in the WP description, dedicated local tours will be organised to raise awareness about rain gardens' role in flood reduction and urban greening. Educational materials will also be distributed. Local implementation sites:

Activity 3.2	
Description	PP8 ZADRA NOVA - will implement a pilot project for the construction of a rain garden in the city of Zadar, for which a conceptual design solution has already been prepared and obtained from a previous project—STREAM. A rain garden is an area that serves as a park or playground during dry periods, and during heavy rainfall, it floods itself, protecting the surrounding areas from flooding. Through this small infrastructure investment, the practice of building natural solutions to combat flooding will continue in Zadar County, thereby reducing the risk of negative consequences from heavy rainfall. PP11 DNR - "Green Garden" in the area of the City of Dubrovnik. The project will arrange the area for the purpose of protecting and preserving nature and the environment as well as the associated biodiversity, geodiversity and landscape diversity. Project activities will contribute to the protection and preservation of the natural values of the Dubrovnik-Neretva County. The project plans horticultural landscaping through the planting of new trees that have the ability to absorb large amounts of water and thus contribute to reducing the impact of floods. The garden will also contain rainwater drainage elements. In addition to the functional component of mitigating the consequences of climate change, the green garden also has an educational component and is designed as a place for rest, learning and recreation. The garden will be equipped with educational materials that will try to influence citizens' awareness of climate change. PP5 MAR - The last pilot will be focused on a local action related to the increment of resilience in coastal area with NBS solutions, on the bases of the recommendation of the regional Climate Change and Adaptation plan and regional ICZM plan in the Marche Region. LEAD: PP 8 ZADRA NOVA
Partner(s) involved	RMAR, ZADRA NOVA, DNR

Deliverables 3.2			
Running number	**Deliverable title**	**Description**	**Delivery period**

Deliverables 3.2			
Running number	**Deliverable title**	**Description**	**Delivery period**
D.3.2.1	Pilots Implementation methodology on NBS	It details the comprehensive methodological approach used to design and implement (NBS) in the project area. It covers the foundational principles and criteria applied to select appropriate NBS strategies, alongside tailored processes to address specific environmental and community needs. PP8 TV: 1	Period 3 , 13 - 18
D.3.2.2	Insights report on NBS	It outlines governance structures and stakeholder engagement frameworks.It highlights the mechanisms for assessing environmental impact and resilience-building potential. Through analysis of observed challenges and lessons learned, it offers insights to support effective replication of NBS PP8 TV: 1	Period 5 , 25 - 30

Activity 3.3	
Title	Local pilots on Coastal protection
Start period	Period 3, 13 - 18
End period	Period 5, 25 - 30
	The following local pilots will be deployed: 1. PP2 ARPARE - ARPAE will collaborate with other PPs sharing its data/knowledge/experience on coastal EWS, and will further develop its operational monitorng systems, both observing and modelling. The coastal observing network will be mainteined and integrated, and its data will be shared with the other PPs. New modelling tools for the coastal flooding estimation will be tested. 2. PP4 MOL - the local pilot will integrate the actions outlined in Task 3.1 (direct coastal monitoring) and focus on Indirect coastal monitoring via the acquisition of satellite and drone image analysis to monitor coastal erosion. 3. PP5 RMAR - Integrated EWS-coastal protection pilot with: modeling of inundation due to dams breakdown scenarios through all river network - coastal territories included - and updating of the warning hydrometric threshold through a PA agreement with CIMA Foundation; updating and integration of the Dam Emergency Plan; installation of 2 sensors of Snow Water Equivalent and Soil

Activity 3.3	
Description	Moisture on mountain areas 4. PP6 RVE - the aim of the pilot project is to develop and test in two focus areas along the Veneto coast (North-eastern and south eastern costs, different exposure to sea storms and defense structures) a protocol for the accurate monitoring and modelling of the impact of severe sea storms on coastal dynamics and shape, and able to predict the shoreline evolution. The observational approach will integrate data from offshore (tide gauge and wave buoy), onshore monitoring stations (coastal webcam) and pre and post event in situ high-resolution topo-bathymetric surveys (using Lidar on drones and multibeam scan). The observational dataset will be also used to develop and test site-specific high-resolution coastal numerical modelling, coupling hydrodynamic, wave and morphodynamic models. The validated coastal modelling system can be integrated into existing EWS for proving impact predictions and alerts. 4. PP9 SDZ - aim to enhance the region's flood response capacity by acquiring a specialized multi-functional machine for flood response - a backhoe loader designed for technical interventions, especially valuable in emergencies like floods and associated risks. This machine, currently unavailable within the county civil protection units, would significantly improve the ability to manage complex flood scenarios. In line with EU civil protection practices, the machine would be equipped with a hydraulic quick-attach system and the necessary tools for effective clearing, restoration and removal of disaster impacts. 5. PP14 VZIZ - Establishment of operational action in remediation of the consequences of heavy rainfall - rain caused by climate change. Provision of specialist equipment for remediation of consequences in the area of the Istrian County. The equipment will consist of special pumps and equipment for rescuing people, animals, property and protecting firefighters. LEAD: PP6 RVE
Partner(s) involved	ARPAE, MOL, RMAR, SDZ, VZIZ

Deliverables 3.3			
Running number	**Deliverable title**	**Description**	**Delivery period**
D.3.3.1	Pilot Implementation methodology on coastal protection	It outlines the methodological approach used to design and implement coastal protection measures. It delves the selection of techniques and technologies specifically suited for mitigating coastal erosion, safeguarding ecosystems, and enhancing resilience against extreme weather events. PP6 RVE TV: 1	Period 3 , 13 - 18
D.3.3.2	Insights report on coastal protection	It provides an overview of governance mechanisms, detailing collaborative structures and the roles of key stakeholders. It includes insights into challenges and lessons learned, offering direction for adapting and scaling coastal protection solutions across other vulnerable areas. PP6 RVE TV: 1	Period 5 , 25 - 30

Activity 3.4	
Title	Local pilots on risks prevention and management
Start period	Period 3, 13 - 18
End period	Period 5, 25 - 30
	This pilot activity includes several local initiatives focussing on other risks faced by coastal territories, from fire prevention and management to water management in times of water deficit, up until the refinement of EWS to further encompass fire hazards prevention and management. The following local pilots will be deployed: 1. PP2 ARPAE - By refining the existing operational EWS, ARPAE will contribute to a more proactive and resilient response to fire hazards that are becoming more frequent and intense along the Emilia-Romagna coast. A risk assessment quantitative approach will be used for heat waves and fire, also coming from previous projects or using already available workflows, to better identify the most relevant elements of vulnerability. 2. PP4 MOL - Integrated experimental analysis of Snow Water Equivalent on the Biferno river basin for the creation of water resource management models in periods of water deficit. SWE analysis will be based principally on satellite data sourced from Copernicus. Experimental purchases of more

Activity 3.4	
Description	detailed data will be considered only and exclusively if not available on Copernicus. 3. PP9 SDZ - The pilot on fire prevention and management includes the procurement of equipment to strengthen the operational capabilities of the SDC Advanced Training Center for Firefighting and Civil Protection. This initiative will enhance the resilience of the target area by equipping firefighting personal, protective equipment and associated technical tools and instruments. The pilot will also feature one training course and one workshop involving key stakeholders, including representatives from local and regional authorities and civil protection units. This workshop will facilitate the integration of various risk management strategies and promote broader awareness and knowledge-sharing, and integrated in the training modules to be developed in WP4. 4. PP10 LIRA - Establishment and testing of the "Mobile Center for Care in Emergency Situations" The center would be available to emergency services. They would be in charge of managing and using the equipment in emergencies. Equipment for the center: equipment for saving people and property from floods, equipment for removing the damage, equipment for caring for people. 5. PP12 VZKZ - the activity will focus on the development and testing of an innovative training and educational solution designed to enhance remote control capabilities during emergency interventions. Through a combination of virtual and simulated exercises, it will introduce innovative approaches to training personnel in managing interventions from remote locations. This will improve situational awareness, real-time decision-making, and resource optimization; it will incorporate realistic, scenario-based simulations that mimic real emergencies, enabling responders to practice on evolving situations through effective remote management. A model of a Centralized Operations Hub will be designed. LEAD:PP10 LIRA
Partner(s) involved	ARPAE, MOL, SDZ, LIRA, VZKŽ

Deliverables 3.4			
Running number	**Deliverable title**	**Description**	**Delivery period**
D.3.4.1	Pilots Implementation methodology on identified risk prevention and management	Methodology for the design & implementation of fire prevention & management strategies within the project area. It outlines the approach taken to identify high-risk zones, assess environmental vulnerabilities, and tailor interventions that reduce likelihood and impact of wildfires. PP10 LIRA TV: 1	Period 3 , 13 - 18
D.3.4.2	Insights report on identified risk prevention and management	It outlines governance and stakeholder roles, focusing on collaboration among local authorities, communities and environmental groups.It reviews EWS, fire suppression and awareness programs,with data-backed insights from pilot feedback to guide broader implementation in similar areas. PP10 LIRA TV: 1	Period 5 , 25 - 30

Activity 3.5	
Title	Local pilot on innovative financing schemes for climate adaptation actions
Start period	Period 3, 13 - 18
End period	Period 5, 25 - 30

Activity 3.5	
Description	The task will aim at identifying potential innovative financial schemes in order to support the implementation of most common climate adaptation actions, as identified in the Climate Risk and Adaptation Actions Atlas, which will be further integrated on the basis of stakeholder exchanges and mapped best practices which would be potentially replicated in the programme area, as per T2.3. The pilot will foresee the identification of public and private sources of funding which could be suitable to implement local adaptation actions and investments. In this perspective, the pilot will explore traditional funding sources (ERDF and ESF+ funds, local development bank financial products, and national financial instruments) as well as innovative financial products and mechanisms (i.e. crowdfunding, green loans). The selection of this preliminary overview of funding institutions, programs and financial products related to the own nature of public authorities. In this perspective, a second step of the pilot will foresee the development of an ex-ante assessment based on the fi-compass methodology for the development of financial instruments to be implemented within the framework of ERDF and ESF+ regional programmes, which will be fully integrated with the identified innovative financing sources. Specifically, a close focus will be placed on option for the integration of crowdfunding mechanisms, which have been already explored at length both within the Interreg programs and by DG REGIO, and have the potential to unlock both economic and social benefits for citizens, and increase engagement and awareness about adaptation actions. The outcome of the pilot will consist in a set of blueprints and scenarios for the design and implementation of innovative financial schemes, including aspects related to stakeholders to be involved in the process, legal requirements, and fiscal incentives (if present). LEAD: LP1 AIM
Partner(s) involved	AIM

Deliverables 3.5			
Running number	**Deliverable title**	**Description**	**Delivery period**

Deliverables 3.5			
Running number	**Deliverable title**	**Description**	**Delivery period**
D.3.5.1	Pilot Implementation methodology for financing schemes for climate adaptation actions	It provides an overview of the most common climate adaptation actions and current financing options available, as well as an outline of the ex-ante assessment methodology, structure and possible outcomes. LEAD: LP1 AIM TV: 1	Period 3 , 13 - 18
D.3.5.2	Insights report for financing schemes for climate adaptation actions	It outlines financial options and their carachteristics, governance and stakeholder engagement, emphasizing synergies among different forms of funding and funding sources, as well as suitability to support specific actions. LEAD: LP1 AIM TV: 1	Period 5 , 25 - 30

Activity 3.6	
Title	REALIST public events
Start period	Period 3, 13 - 18
End period	Period 5, 25 - 30
Description	During the project, 14 local workshops - 7 in Croatia. and 7 in Italy - will be organized to raise awareness about climate change risks, prevention measures and climate adaptation actions ongoing in each of the local territories. Besides the local workshops, 28 info days will be organised in the same locations with the same purpose but in the framework of other local events. PPs participation in external events is foreseen to ensure visibility beyond the project partnership and the project involved regions /countries. All partners will promote the dissemination of the created new knowledge by participating in external events and international conferences, such as EGU, ICCE, MedClivar, even outside the programme area. LEAD: PP8 ZADRA NOVA
Partner(s) involved	AIM, ARPAE, APC, MOL, RMAR, RVE, PUG, ZADRA NOVA, SDZ, LIRA, DNR, VZKŽ, RBI, VZIZ

Deliverables 3.6			
Running number	**Deliverable title**	**Description**	**Delivery period**
D.3.6.1	Consolidated report on Local workshops	PPs will cooperate for the organisation of these awareness raising events. The workshops will be also held in local schools. Total: 14. LEAD: PP7 PUG TV: 1	Period 5 , 25 - 30
D.3.6.2	Reports and minutes from Info days	PPs will cooperate for the organisation of info days in the framework of other local events. LEAD: PP7 PUG TV: 28	Period 5 , 25 - 30
D.3.6.3	Participation in external events /conferences	PPs will participate in external events related to the project topic to present results, in events organised by the European institutions, and other relevant events to achieve greater visibility and dissemination of project aims and results and as networking opportunity. LEAD: PP7 PUG TV: 14	Period 5 , 25 - 30

Outputs

Output 3.1	
Output Title	Thematic area pilot reportS
Programme Output Indicator	RCO84_2.1: Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects
Measurement Unit	pilot actions
Target Value	5,00
Delivery period	Period 5, 25 - 30
Output Description	Five thematic pilot actions, jointly developed and implemented across borders by Italian and Croatian partners, focusing on the following innovation areas: EWS, nature-based solutions, coastal protection, community engagement, and climate adaptation financing. Each pilot will produce a structured report with methods, results, and stakeholder input, supporting the joint strategy (O1.1) and solution (O4. 2 – ASCO).

Investments

Investment 3.1

Title

Green Garden in the City of Dubrovnik

Expected delivery period

Period 4, 19 - 24

Justification

Describe the investment (eg. type of equipment/works/services, summary of specifications, quantities, etc.).

Floods are natural phenomena whose occurrences can't be avoided, but by taking various preventive construction and non-construction measures the risks of flooding can be reduced to an acceptable level. A pilot project for the development of the "Green Garden" will be carried out in the area of the City of Dubrovnik. The project would arrange the area – a green whole within the narrow old city core of the City of Dubrovnik for the purpose of protecting and preserving nature and environment as well as the associated biodiversity, geodiversity and landscape diversity. Project activities will contribute to the protection and preservation of the natural values of the Dubrovnik-Neretva County. The project plans horticultural landscaping through planting of new trees that have the ability to absorb large amounts of water and thus contribute to reducing impact of floods. Also, planting trees prevents the occurrence of soil erosion, which is otherwise a big problem for this area. The garden will also contain rainwater drainage elements. In addition to the functional component of mitigating the consequences of climate change, the "Green Garden" also has an educational component and is designed s a place for rest, learning and recreation. The garden will be equipped with urban equipment (benches, tables, exercise equipment, etc.) and educational materials that will try to influence citizens awareness of climate change.

Explain why this investment is needed.

The City of Dubrovnik is often flooded by rainwater that the sewerage and drainage system can't absorb in a short time, so spills occur in the lowest parts of City. Huge amounts of rainfall then break out shafts and turn the roads in the water bodies. With such short-term flooding, many buildings are endangered. Flash floods carry stones and earth on roads and initiate landslides. In that case, roads are closed, and traffic needs to be diverted. This type of rainstorm that occurs almost every year causes damages to buildings. Large amount of rain that fall in a short period of time in the Dubrovnik area also cause landslides, which greatly complicates pedestrian and road traffic. Floods on the streets often lead to cracks and damage to asphalt. With a pilot project of the development of the "Green Garden", natural values and the environment as well as the associated biodiversity, geodiversity and landscape diversity will be protected and preserved. The project plans horticultural landscaping through planting new trees that have ability to absorb large amounts of water and thus contribute to reducing the impact of floods. Also, planting trees prevents the occurrence of soil erosion, which is otherwise a big problem for this area. Currently, huge amounts of municipal waste are dumped in this area, especially during the tourist season. Taking into account the above, due to the neglect and disorganization of the space, it is at the same time exposed to an increased risk of the outbreak and spread of fire. Since the green garden will also have an educational component, it will work to raise citizens' awareness of climate change. The "Green Garden" pilot project will also serve as an example of good practice that could be copied in several places in the city and beyond.

Describe clearly the cross-border relevance (effective for Italy and Croatia) of the investment.

Croatia and Italy are faced with same problem of natural disasters caused by climate changes. The natural disasters are very dangerous and in a lot of places can cause human losses, great material damage, devastation of cultural assets and environmental damage. The City of Dubrovnik is a city that is particularly exposed to the consequences of climate changes, especially floods. Cooperation between Italy and Croatia in solving this problem is necessary in order to jointly find solutions because climate change “knows” no borders. The “Green Garden” pilot project can serve as an example of good practice for partners from Italy, but also for the entire program area.

Explain in detail in which way the investment is compliant with the “do not significantly harm” (DNSH) principle

The "Green Garden" investment in the area of the City of Dubrovnik will not harm the environment in any sense, quite the opposite:
- the pilot project will contribute to the reduction of negative impacts that occur during floods as well as soil erosion;
- the pilot project is implemented in order to increase the landscape, biological and aesthetic value of the area and reduce anthropogenic pressures, since it is overgrown and neglected;
-currently, huge amounts of communal waste are dumped in this area in an uncontrolled manner, and due to neglect and disorganization of the area, it is at the same time exposed to an increased risk of outbreak and spread of fire, which will be solved with this pilot project by arranging the area;
- the space will be refined by planting honey-bearing plants and fruit trees important for the area's biodiversity, as well as other species characteristic of Dubrovnik's historic gardens;
- when installing infrastructure equipment, natural materials characteristic of the Mediterranean climate will be used;
- activities are planned that will raise the awareness of the population about the impact of climate change and the importance of preserving biodiversity;
- no devastation of nature and environment is planned with the pilot project. In case of waste generated during the execution of the works, it will be properly disposed of.

Location of the physical investment	
Country	Hrvatska (HR)
NUTS 2	Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)
NUTS 3	Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija (HR037)
Street House number, Postal code, City	Branitelja Dubrovnika 41, 20000, Dubrovnik

Risk associated with the investment

Describe the risk associated with the investment, go/no-go decisions, etc. (if any).

There are no really risks associated with the investment of “Green Garden” in the City of Dubrovnik.

Investment documentation

Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g. building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation. If these are already available, attach them to this application form, otherwise indicate when you expect them to be available.

The pilot project has the necessary project and technical documentation ready and prepared. According to the Construction Act (Official Gazette, No. 153/13 and 20/17) and the Ordinance on Simple and Other Buildings and Works (Official Gazette 112/2017), no construction permit is required for this investment.

For investments in infrastructure with an expected lifespan of at least five years, please indicate whether an assessment of expected impacts of climate change has been carried out. Should it be necessary, you must be ready to submit this documentation to the relevant programme body/ies.

An assessment of expected impacts of climate change is not necessary. This pilot project represents the final phase of a project approved by the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund (EPEEF) at the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Green Transition, which found that the project meets all requirements regarding climate changes.

Ownership

Who owns the site where the investment is located and who owns the investment itself?

Dubrovnik-Neretva Region, the project partner, owns the site where the investment is located and Dubrovnik-Neretva Region also owns the investment itself.

Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?

Dubrovnik-Neretva Region will retain the ownership of the investment at the end of the project.

Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done? Has the involved partners the necessary financial resources and mechanism to cover operation and maintenance cost?

Dubrovnik-Neretva Region will take care of the maintenance of the investment. Dubrovnik-Neretva Region has all the necessary operational-technical and financial capacities necessary for the sustainability of the investment. Funds related to the maintenance of the investment are planned in the county budget.

Investment 3.2

Title

Smart urban drainage system – rain garden Zadar

Expected delivery period

Period 4, 19 - 24

Justification

Describe the investment (eg. type of equipment/works/services, summary of specifications, quantities, etc.).

The subject of this investment is the construction of a small-scale investment for a water management system (structures for water protection). The location is on parcel 2208/1, cadastral municipality of Zadar.
Current Situation:
According to the Spatial Plan for the City of Zadar, the construction plot is located within the building area of the settlement, partly within the Ss zone designated for medium-density residential purposes, and partly within the Z1 zone designated for public parks and the Z3 zone designated for gardens.
The conceptual design of the project proposes the affirmation of the existing green zone and its various features as an essential social component of the current residential neighborhood. The paths connecting the mentioned facilities need to be restored and organized, existing facilities should be retained, and any worn-out equipment should be replaced with new ones.
In the area designated for green space, dominated by low vegetation, a rain garden in the form of a trench is planned. The technical solution aims to alleviate the existing stormwater drainage from the current parking surfaces, as well as to allow for the acceptance of stormwater from paths and the developed areas of public social and sports recreational facilities. Stormwater from the parking lot is directed towards the rain garden, where the stormwater is channeled, retained, filtered, and infiltrated through layers of loosened native soil. The overflow of stormwater is directed into the existing downstream drainage system.

Explain why this investment is needed.

For the growing challenges of climate change, water and greenery are used together to reduce flood zones, mitigate heat islands, combat pollution, and address social and economic challenges, as well as the sustainability of the spaces themselves. The concept of rain gardens is of great importance for the increasing risk of flooding in the city of Zadar, which often experiences flooding due to heavy rainfall. Two rain gardens have already been implemented in the city of Zadar, and the construction of a new rain garden will continue the good practice of creating natural solutions to combat flooding. The technology for implementing rain gardens will be transferable to all interested parties within and beyond the program area.

The solution for constructing a rain garden needs to combine functionality, aesthetics, and usability in harmony with the natural environment. This solution not only improves the quality of stormwater but also creates an opportunity for stormwater reuse to enhance potable water supplies. Planning spaces as interactive, ecological infrastructure that is publicly visible, technically simple, and beautiful is the foundation of the proposed stormwater drainage solution according to WSUD (Water Sensitive Urban Design) principles.

In rain gardens, stormwater is filtered through a layer of sandy media along with vegetation. It is then collected through perforated pipes so that it can flow into downstream recipients or other facilities such as retention and detention basins. The vegetation that grows in the filtering medium enhances its function:
Preventing erosion of the filtering medium,
Absorbing nutrients and water,
Continuously breaking up the medium through root growth to prevent system clogging,
Ensuring a biofilm on plant roots that can absorb contaminants.

Describe clearly the cross-border relevance (effective for Italy and Croatia) of the investment.

The Smart Urban Drainage System – Rain Garden in Zadar serves as a pivotal investment for fostering cross-border cooperation, knowledge exchange, and shared resilience efforts against climate change challenges affecting coastal urban areas in Italy and Croatia.
By implementing nature-based solutions like rain gardens, both nations can learn from each other's experiences and strengthen their resilience to climate change-related risks. The project encourages a collaborative approach to urban planning that incorporates smart, sustainable practices. By involving partners from both Croatia and Italy, there will be an exchange of knowledge, techniques, and best practices regarding the implementation of green infrastructure solutions. This collaboration can lead to more harmonized approaches to urban planning on both sides of the border, aligning with broader EU environmental policies. Natural infrastructure projects contribute to not only ecological health but also tourism and recreational opportunities. By beautifying urban areas and creating green spaces, Zadar's rain gardens could attract tourists and residents alike, promoting economic growth. The cross-border relevance is also visible in potential tourism exchange programs and joint initiatives to leverage natural assets for economic benefit. The project mirrors EU water policies and the Flood Directive, which necessitates a concerted effort between nations to manage water resources effectively. As Croatia integrates these practices into local and state regulations, Italy may also benefit from adaptations of similar frameworks, influencing policy development on both sides and leading to more cohesive water management strategies within the EU context

Explain in detail in which way the investment is compliant with the "do not significantly harm" (DNSH) principle

The investment in constructing a rain garden in Zadar aligns with the "Do No Significant Harm" (DNSH) principle by addressing several environmental goals:
- Biodiversity Protection: The rain garden will use native plant species that are well-suited to the local environment, supporting local biodiversity and promoting a healthy ecosystem with minimal impact on local flora and fauna.
- Water Quality Improvement: Designed to filter stormwater before it enters the drainage system, the rain garden will significantly improve water quality by removing pollutants and sediments, which will benefit local water bodies and aquatic life.
- Erosion Prevention: Through the use of vegetation and soil layers, the rain garden will prevent soil erosion, reducing sedimentation in waterways and protecting aquatic habitats.
- Flood Risk Mitigation: The garden will manage stormwater, reducing pressure on the drainage system and lowering the risk of flooding. This will help maintain the hydrological balance and prevent waterlogging.
- Climate Change Adaptation: The rain garden serves as an adaptation measure for increased rainfall due to climate change, enhancing the area's resilience to climate hazards and supporting community sustainability.
- Urban Heat Island Effect Reduction: By adding greenery, the rain garden will help reduce the urban heat island effect, providing cooling benefits that improve human health and comfort, while enhancing the ecological landscape.
- Community Engagement and Education: The pilot encourages environmental awareness, promoting sustainable stormwater management practices and fostering a community-focused approach to ecological stewardship.

Location of the physical investment	
Country	Hrvatska (HR)

Location of the physical investment	
NUTS 2	Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)
NUTS 3	Zadarska županija (HR033)
Street House number, Postal code, City	Put Nina n/a, 23000, Zadar

Risk associated with the investment

Describe the risk associated with the investment, go/no-go decisions, etc. (if any).

There are no really risks associated with the investment

Investment documentation

Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g. building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation. If these are already available, attach them to this application form, otherwise indicate when you expect them to be available.

No building permit is needed for this type of simple infrastructure. This type of infrastructure falls under the rules of the Ordinance on Simple Buildings (NN 112/17, NN 34/18, NN 36/19, NN 98/19, NN 31/20, NN 74/22, and NN 155/23). It is necessary to obtain a conceptual solution, a conceptual project, and a main project. The conceptual solution has been derived from the STREAM project (Interreg Italy-Croatia 2014-2020) and is attached to the application. The development of the conceptual and main project is included in the project activities of the partner. If necessary, it will be prepared before the start of the project.

For investments in infrastructure with an expected lifespan of at least five years, please indicate whether an assessment of expected impacts of climate change has been carried out. Should it be necessary, you must be ready to submit this documentation to the relevant programme body/ies.

Investment in infrastructure is small investment for which an assessment of expected climate change hasn’t been carried out since it is not necessary.

Ownership

Who owns the site where the investment is located and who owns the investment itself?

The site in which the investment is located is owned by the City of Zadar. Zadar PP8 ZADRA NOVA (Zadar County Development Agency) has signed a contract with the City of Zadar, detailing how the City of Zadar gives consent to ZADRA NOVA to implement the activity.

Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?

PP8 ZADRA NOVA (Zadar County Development Agency) has signed contract with City of Zadar in which the City of Zadar gives consent to ZADRA NOVA to implement the activity. After the project ends, The City of Zadar will maintain all established rain gardens.

Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done? Has the involved partners the necessary financial resources and mechanism to cover operation and maintenance cost?

The maintenance of the rain garden will be carried out by the City of Zadar. The maintenance of the rain garden will be covered by the City's annual budget.

Investment 3.3

Title

Complete wave buoy for the Pilot Action

Expected delivery period

Period 5, 25 - 30

Justification

Describe the investment (eg. type of equipment/works/services, summary of specifications, quantities, etc.).

Oceanographic monitoring buoy, it should be complete with hull and carbon tower equipped with solar panels, wave sensor, current meter, AIO meteorological sensor, probe for measuring water temperature and conductivity, GPS system, GSM/Satellite (Iridium) connectivity, and industrial PC for data processing. The mooring line, designed for depths up to 150 meters, includes chains, supports, push jumpers, and a dead weight anchor.
AIS transmission system, complete with cable and case

Explain why this investment is needed.

The wave buoy plays a crucial role in the implementation of the Pilot Action planned in Pescara, as it supports the actual testing of the early warning system for coastal flooding. The system will simulate a critical water level in the final stretch of the Pescara River, caused by sea-level rise and marine obstruction due to strong North-East winds that usually hinder the natural outflow of inland runoff. To accurately model this phenomenon, a hydrological model will be calibrated data from the wave buoy, allowing for the definition of specific parameterizations that incorporate the effect of marine intrusion at the river outlet. This integration enhances the model's ability to predict critical flood scenarios under combined riverine and marine forcing.
Based on these simulations, criticality indices will be defined to classify risk levels and trigger alerts. These indices will be tested within the Pilot Action through civil protection exercises carried out in cooperation with the Municipality of Pescara. The aim is to improve the readiness and response capacity of local authorities and communities in the face of extreme weather and sea conditions. By providing real-time wave and sea level data, the buoy ensures the reliability of model outputs also in near-real time simulations and supports the development of an effective early warning system, fostering cross-sector collaboration and climate resilience at the local level

Describe clearly the cross-border relevance (effective for Italy and Croatia) of the investment.

The installation of a wave buoy in the Adriatic Sea in front of Pescara holds significant cross-border relevance for Croatia, due to the shared and confined nature of the Adriatic basin. The buoy will provide real-time data on wave height, direction, sea currents, water temperature, and atmospheric parameters, which are critical for both sides of the sea. These data contribute to the improvement of maritime safety, port operations, and early warning systems across national boundaries.

Explain in detail in which way the investment is compliant with the “do not significantly harm” (DNSH) principle

The installation of the wave buoy supports several environmental objectives without causing harm to any of them. First of all, the buoy supports climate resilience by providing real-time data on wave dynamics and sea level, which is crucial for early warning systems and flood risk management. It helps local authorities anticipate and respond to extreme marine weather events, directly contributing to climate adaptation strategies. The instrument is a non-intrusive, passive monitoring tool that does not extract, consume, or pollute marine resources. It operates without releasing any harmful substances into the environment.
The power supply is guaranteed by solar panels. The installation procedures avoid damages on sensitive habitats and minimize disturbance to the seabed and marine life

Location of the physical investment	
Country	Italia (IT)
NUTS 2	Abruzzo (ITF1)
NUTS 3	Pescara (ITF13)
Street House number, Postal code, City	n.a. n.a., n.a.,

Risk associated with the investment

Describe the risk associated with the investment, go/no-go decisions, etc. (if any).

The installation requires the authorization of the Italian Coast Guard. Similar instruments have already been installed in other places in the past.

Investment documentation

Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g. building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation. If these are already available, attach them to this application form, otherwise indicate when you expect them to be available.

Delivery Report of a Sea Area issued by the competent Harbor Master's Office following a concession request submitted by the Region of Abruzzo or the Civil Protection Agency.
The area for which the concession is requested extends within a radius of 250 meters from the theoretical coordinates.
Request to the Harbor Master's Office for subsequent forwarding to the competent MARIFARI (Lighthouse and Navigation Signals Service).
The response issued by MARIFARI to the Harbor Master's Office—and shared with the requesting authority— includes signaling requirements (light signal intensity and the height of the radar reflector above the waterline of the buoy).
Once the buoy has been built according to MARIFARI specifications, before the launch date, a request for an ordinance must be submitted to the competent Harbor Master's Office to obtain authorization for the buoy's placement.
This request must also include the name of the company assigned to carry out the marine operations, details of the vessel that will be used, and the navigation licenses.
After the launch:
Notification to the Harbor Master's Office of the completed launch, accompanied by four photographs of the buoy taken from four different angles.
The entire procedure typically takes about 60 to 80 days from the time the sea area is obtained, provided it has not already been granted

For investments in infrastructure with an expected lifespan of at least five years, please indicate whether an assessment of expected impacts of climate change has been carried out. Should it be necessary, you must be ready to submit this documentation to the relevant programme body/ies.

n.a.

Ownership

Who owns the site where the investment is located and who owns the investment itself?

The wave buoy is installed on the Italian public maritime domain and the and the Regional Civil Protection Agency – Abruzzo Region will be the owner

Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?

Regional Civil Protection Agency – Abruzzo Region

Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done? Has the involved partners the necessary financial resources and mechanism to cover operation and maintenance cost?

The wave buoy will be owned by PP3. At the end of the project, the instrument will be integrated into the Abruzzo region's official alerting system and included in the regional hydro-meteorological official monitoring network. Consequently, maintenance costs will be covered by the budget of the APC, which allocates annual funding specifically for maintenance activities of the monitoring network. The maintenance of the buoy will be outsourced to specialized companies based on their area of expertise. Maintenance will be carried out through biannual visits for hull cleaning to remove biofouling, verification of sensor calibration and, if necessary, recalibration. The first few meters of the mooring line will also be inspected during these visits. Additionally, the mooring line is scheduled to be replaced every 1 to 2 years.

Investment 3.4

Title

Direct coastal monitoring: Mobile Operations Room

Expected delivery period

Period 2, 7 - 12

Justification

Describe the investment (eg. type of equipment/works/services, summary of specifications, quantities, etc.).

The Molise Region has long been involved in the topic of drone surveys. Sensors and technologies used in multiple fields from emergencies to environmental surveys, to topographical ones.
With this investment we intend to improve the drone team by equipping it with a mobile support unit for environmental surveys, equipped with satellite connection, PC, compartments for the safe transport of drones, solar panels for charging in emergency areas or far from sources of electrical charging.
Combined with the mobile unit we hypothesize the purchase of a drone equipped with a LIDAR sensor, useful for monitoring in multiple sectors, but more specifically in coastal monitoring. The LiDAR sensor on the drone can be really useful for beach monitoring. LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) uses laser pulses to accurately detect the topography and shape of the land, even in conditions of poor visibility or in the absence of sunlight.
The LIDAR sensor allows you to monitor both the stretch of shoreline and the seabed up to about 18 meters deep.
For beach monitoring, a drone equipped with a LiDAR sensor can map the coastline in detail, detect any changes in the shape of the beach, monitor erosion or sand accumulation, and also identify any obstacles or dangers. It is a very precise and efficient tool, which allows to obtain updated and reliable data quickly compared to traditional methods.
The list of the main elements that will constitute the investment is the following:

mobile unit (e.g. van) set up as a "mobile office" with accessories such as UPS, storage compartments, solar panels, satellite antenna for broadband connectivity, silenced generator, etc.

High-performance PC for photogrammetric data processing

drone with RGB camera and latest-generation LIDAR sensor with accessories and spare batteries

"administrative kit" consisting of insurance and a course in using the LIDAR sensor

various accessories to support the drone survey team.

Explain why this investment is needed.

A LiDAR sensor mounted on a drone can be a very valuable ally for monitoring beaches and studying climate change.
The mobile unit, combined with a LIDAR sensor on a drone, can provide significant results on the following parameters:

Precise detection of topography: The LiDAR emits laser pulses that are reflected by the surface of the beach and dunes. By analyzing the return times of these pulses, the drone can create very detailed three-dimensional maps of the coastal area. This allows you to precisely observe any changes in the shape and height of the beach over time.

Monitoring erosion and sand accumulation: Beaches are subject to natural processes such as erosion caused by waves, wind and tides. The LiDAR can detect even small variations in the coastline, helping to understand how they evolve over time and identify areas at risk.

Climate change analysis: With regular data, the drone can help monitor the impact of climate change, such as sea level rise and increased storms. These events can accelerate erosion and drastically change the coastal environment. LiDAR allows to document these effects in detail and to predict any future changes.

Support for conservation decisions: The data collected can be used by scientists, urban planners and local authorities to plan conservation interventions, dune protection and sustainable beach management.

In summary, the LiDAR sensor on the drone provides accurate and up-to-date data that helps to understand how beaches change over time, offering fundamental tools to address the challenges related to climate change and the protection of coastal areas. It could offer different perspectives of analysis compared to classic methodologies, being able to capture particularities and exceptions.

Describe clearly the cross-border relevance (effective for Italy and Croatia) of the investment.

The set of equipment that we intend to acquire will offer much more in-depth and diversified elements of analysis compared to traditional methods. A classic methodology is often based on manual surveys, aerial photographs or periodic sampling. These approaches can be limited in terms of detail, frequency and spatial coverage, and often require a lot of time and resources. Through the use of drones, equipped with advanced sensors such as LiDAR, combined with automated data analysis technologies, possibly artificial intelligence and 3D modeling, it is possible to collect much more detailed, frequent and large-area data quickly and efficiently.
With the support of LiDAR sensors, it will be possible to obtain precise 3D maps of the coastline, dunes and surrounding areas, allowing analysis of minimal changes over time. These analyses can be combined with other sensors already available to PP4 such as multispectral or infrared sensors, capable of integrating the analysis and studying aspects such as soil composition, vegetation and humidity, offering a more complete view of the coastal environment.
PP4 has already experience in the use of drones, a mobile unit to support field survey activities will complete the team. The innovative methodologies, including survey procedures and analysis of results, can easily be shared with all partner PPs, both in terms of team setup, but also in terms of survey procedures and data processing and analysis of results. The procedures and methodologies can be shared with all PPs, also through practical survey sessions.

Explain in detail in which way the investment is compliant with the “do not significantly harm” (DNSH) principle

The investment complies with the DNSH principle by adopting low-impact technologies, preventive assessments, and responsible environmental practices. Before each drone survey, a thorough analysis is conducted to identify and mitigate potential environmental risks such as noise pollution, disturbance to wildlife, or interference with human activities. Drones equipped with LiDAR sensors are non-invasive, energy-efficient, and do not emit greenhouse gases. Part of the energy used for drone battery charging is produced via solar panels on the mobile support unit, further minimizing environmental impact. The technology allows for accurate and timely data collection, reducing the need for manual, potentially harmful interventions. Operations respect all environmental regulations and avoid sensitive or protected areas; in the Molsie Region, while there are no marine protected areas, sites of community importance exist, and a VINCA assessment will be carried out if priority habitats are potentially affected. The investment actively supports environmental protection by enabling continuous monitoring of beaches and dunes, helping to prevent erosion and other climate-related damage. In case of risks during operations, mitigation measures are implemented, such as restricting activities to favorable weather conditions. Overall, the investment supports sustainability, compliance, and nature conservation without causing significant harm.

Location of the physical investment	
Country	Italia (IT)
NUTS 2	Molise (ITF2)
NUTS 3	Campobasso (ITF22)
Street House number, Postal code, City	Contrada Selva del Campo n.a., 86020,

Risk associated with the investment

Describe the risk associated with the investment, go/no-go decisions, etc. (if any).

There are no activation risks in this investment, as it will involve making thoughtful purchases that do not require prior authorization or analysis.
We do NOT evaluate particular risks for the realization of the investment, as we will carry out all purchases through one or more purchasing procedures (RDO) in line with the regulations of the Italian State (Legislative Decree 36/2023 and subsequent amendments) and more specifically through the purchase on the MEPA platform; this will allow us to limit errors in the drafting of the specifications. Furthermore, we can acquire standard, non-customized products, to avoid further after-market problems of updating systems or IT upgrades

Investment documentation

Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g. building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation. If these are already available, attach them to this application form, otherwise indicate when you expect them to be available.

NO authorizations are required for the implementation of this investment, except for the licenses of car and drone drivers, already in possession of the personnel of the Civil Protection Service of the Molise Region.

For investments in infrastructure with an expected lifespan of at least five years, please indicate whether an assessment of expected impacts of climate change has been carried out. Should it be necessary, you must be ready to submit this documentation to the relevant programme body/ies.

n.a.

Ownership

Who owns the site where the investment is located and who owns the investment itself?

The owner of the investment will be the Molise Region - Civil Protection Service

Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?

The owner of the investment will be the Molise Region - Civil Protection Service.

Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done? Has the involved partners the necessary financial resources and mechanism to cover operation and maintenance cost?

The ownership of the investment will not change throughout the project, but also beyond the project itself.

Investment 3.5

Title

Snow Water Equivalent and Soil Moisture

Expected delivery period

Period 4, 19 - 24

Justification

Describe the investment (eg. type of equipment/works/services, summary of specifications, quantities, etc.).

Innovative probes, based on Cosmic Ray Neutron Sensing (CRNS) are allowing to estimate Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) and Soil Moisture (SM) over larger areas for a better evaluation of these variables in mountain watersheds.
Cosmic rays come from space and in contact with the Earth's atmosphere generate a cascade of particles, including fast neutrons.
The latter have the peculiarity of interacting mainly with water molecules. When they come into contact with water in the ground or snow, part of the fast neutrons is absorbed and part is reflected back into the air, losing part of the initial energy: thus slow neutrons are born.
A large difference between the number of fast and slow neutrons implies a large amount of water and vice versa. Since fast neutrons have enough energy to penetrate inside the ground for many cm (meters in snow, up to 50 cm depth in soil without physical contact), the given measure is representative in depth.
CRNS station provides SWE values-expressed in mm water equivalent representative with a radius of more than 20m, SM value in percentage with a coverage of about 5 hectares, miminizing the need of multiple sensors.
Two probes must be installed, one above the snow pack, the second placed at ground level, when the ground is free of snow. The snow cover will completely cover the probe, which will then count neutrons that have already interacted with the snow pack.
The difference in neutron counts between the two probes gives us an accurate measure of how much water is present in the snow pack.
When the snow is fully melted, the probe can provide soil moisture, on a larger scale, in depth and in real time, thus becoming a multifunctional instrument. Measured data are visualized in real time and telemetry is
accomplished via a GSM modem and locally stored on a SD card.

Explain why this investment is needed.

In Marche Region in the last years, due to climate change, summer drought, extreme heavy rain events and shorter periods of snow cover are becoming more frequent. A better monitoring of the water amount related to melting snow and soil moisture condition is essential to face water scarcity and evaluate a better irrigation strategy. The importance of quantifying the water resource stored in the snow pack and the soil's ability to absorb water is also strategic for flooding forecast, management for industrial and domestic purposes and ecosystem health monitoring.

Describe clearly the cross-border relevance (effective for Italy and Croatia) of the investment.

Traditional SWE in situ measurements and soil moisture instruments provide point-scale measurements that are not representative on a large scale but only a few tens of centimeters around the snow core drilling or instrument. SWE satellite products still provide an estimation of this variable with a high degree of uncertainty. Related to Soil Moisture estimation, radar, on board of satellite platforms, cannot penetrate deeply, providing only a surface view (0-2cm).
Testing these innovative probes on Marche territory partners can show the adding values of this technology, suggesting future applications for cross-border finality for a better monitoring of SWE and soil moisture over larger areas.

Explain in detail in which way the investment is compliant with the “do not significantly harm” (DNSH) principle

Then investment is compliant with DNSH principle, as a measurement of these variables contribute to better evaluate in real time the available water resource, optimizing its sustainable use , mitigating and adapting to climate change. Probes installation requires a light infrastructure (pole of about 2 meters) and all station is supplied by solar panels

Location of the physical investment	
Country	Italia (IT)
NUTS 2	
NUTS 3	
Street House number, Postal code, City	Sibillini, Carpegna or San Vicino mountains n.a., n.a.,

Risk associated with the investment

Describe the risk associated with the investment, go/no-go decisions, etc. (if any).

The final locations will be chosen considering the accessibility also in winter time. Calibration of the instrument is needed with manual measurement in site with different snow covering. In case of no-snow period sensors will measure soil moisture instead of SWE variable, optimizing data acquisition during all seasons

Investment documentation

Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g. building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation. If these are already available, attach them to this application form, otherwise indicate when you expect them to be available.

The new probes will be installed close to meteorological stations of the regional monitoring system. Additional permissions are not required

For investments in infrastructure with an expected lifespan of at least five years, please indicate whether an assessment of expected impacts of climate change has been carried out. Should it be necessary, you must be ready to submit this documentation to the relevant programme body/ies.

n.a.

Ownership

Who owns the site where the investment is located and who owns the investment itself?

The owner of the investment will be the Marche Region - Civil Protection Department.

Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?

The owner of the investment will be the Marche Region - Civil Protection Department.

Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done? Has the involved partners the necessary financial resources and mechanism to cover operation and maintenance cost?

The maintenance of the investment will be covered by the Marche Region - Civil Protection Department. Civil protection Department is already in charge of the maintenance of the hydro-meteo monitoring system, with more than 200 sensors covering all regional territory.

Investment 3.6

Title

Webcam system for coastal monitoring activity

Expected delivery period

Period 3, 13 - 18

Justification

Describe the investment (eg. type of equipment/works/services, summary of specifications, quantities, etc.).

For the installation, a webcam system with similar characteristics will be adopted, but with some specific characteristics depending on the site where they will be installed and the peculiarity of their use.
1. Main equipment
Webcam / Video Cameras Type: High definition IP cameras (HD or Ultra HD)
Resolution: At least 1080p (Full HD), preferable 4K or 8K for detailed analysis
Frame rate: ≥ 30 fps
Optical zoom: 10x – 30x (to observe specific areas)
Rotation (PTZ): Motorized Pan-Tilt-Zoom for active monitoring
Environmental resistance: IP66/IP67 certification (waterproof and resistant to sand and salt)
Night vision: Infrared (IR) or thermal technology for 24-hour surveillance
Anti-fog / anti-direct sunlight filters
2. Technical infrastructure
Network connectivity: Wired connection (fiber) or wireless (LTE/5G with industrial router)
Backup: Failover system between different data lines
Transmission: RTSP/HTTP/HTTPS protocol for video streaming
Server and storage
NVR server (Network Video Recorder): To record video streams
Cloud storage: For remote access and backup
Local storage: SSD/HDD with adequate capacity (e.g. 10TB for a week of 24/7 HD video)
3. Placement and installation
Strategic points: Headlands, coastal towers, public buildings
Mounting: Corrosion-resistant brackets, telescopic poles, vandal-proof cages
Power supply: Mains or solar panels + batteries for remote areas
Viewing angle: Calculated based on coastal curvature and critical areas
4. Software features
Centralized dashboard: for multiple real-time viewing
Automatic alarms: on anomalous events (e.g. storm surge, human presence at night)
Timelapse and historical replays
Integrated GIS interface: interactive map with camera positions
RESTful API: for integration with civil protection or tourism systems
5. Maintenance and management
Periodic inspection: Lens cleaning, connectivity check and alignment
Firmware/software updates
Remote support: for diagnostics and reboots

Explain why this investment is needed.

The coastal territory monitoring webcam system is a technological solution designed to observe in real time or record the evolution of environmental conditions along the coast.
This type of system will be used for environmental monitoring, coastal erosion control and civil protection support.

Describe clearly the cross-border relevance (effective for Italy and Croatia) of the investment.

Pilot Implementation Methodology on coastal Protection and the webcam system has a cross-border relevance for Italy and Croatia. The choice of techniques and technologies specifically suited to mitigate coastal erosion, safeguard ecosystems and improve resilience to extreme weather events is explored.

Explain in detail in which way the investment is compliant with the “do not significantly harm” (DNSH) principle

The web system for monitoring the coastal territory via webcam complies with the DNSH principle because:
1. It does not involve invasive constructions on the soil or coastal ecosystems.
The cameras are installed in already urbanized or anthropized points (e.g. towers, buildings, existing poles).
2. It contributes to environmental protection
3. Low energy consumption
4. It does not generate hazardous waste or emissions and does not involve CO# emissions or release of polluting substances.
5. It respects biodiversity and habitats

Location of the physical investment	
Country	Italia (IT)
NUTS 2	Veneto (ITH3)
NUTS 3	Venezia (ITH35)
Street House number, Postal code, City	, ,

Risk associated with the investment

Describe the risk associated with the investment, go/no-go decisions, etc. (if any).

There are no particular risks. It is necessary to do appropriate maintenance and cleaning of the webcam to ensure its functioning

Investment documentation

Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g. building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation. If these are already available, attach them to this application form, otherwise indicate when you expect them to be available.

Authorization/consent from the owner body will be required for the installation of the webcam system on a pole/support infrastructure and for connection to the electricity grid

For investments in infrastructure with an expected lifespan of at least five years, please indicate whether an assessment of expected impacts of climate change has been carried out. Should it be necessary, you must be ready to submit this documentation to the relevant programme body/ies.

Assessment of expected climate change impacts is not required

Ownership

Who owns the site where the investment is located and who owns the investment itself?

The site where the investment is located is in a state-owned area or in areas owned by a public body (Region, Municipality, etc.)

Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?

Veneto Region will retain ownership of the investment upon completion of the project

Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done? Has the involved partners the necessary financial resources and mechanism to cover operation and maintenance cost?

Veneto Region will take care of the webcam system maintenance

Investment 3.7

Title

Machine flood/fire response & firefighter gear

Expected delivery period

Period 4, 19 - 24

Justification

Describe the investment (eg. type of equipment/works/services, summary of specifications, quantities, etc.).

The investment involves acquiring a specialized multi-functional backhoe loader designed for emergency technical interventions, particularly during floods, fires, and other critical situations. This machine combines a front loader and rear excavator arm, allowing operations such as digging, debris removal, and terrain restoration. With a hydraulic quick-attach system and various tools, it performs efficiently in confined spaces, making it essential for rapid emergency response.
Additionally, the investment includes 80 sets of basic firefighting equipment for local civil protection and firefighting teams. Each set contains essential personal protective equipment (PPE) to ensure firefighter safety and effectiveness during emergency operations. Items include: a protective helmet with integrated visor for head and face protection, fire-resistant jacket and trousers that withstand heat and flames while remaining comfortable, gloves that provide protection and dexterity, reinforced safety boots, a handheld flashlight for visibility in low-light conditions, and a utility belt for essential tools.
These tools and equipment are crucial for enabling firefighters to operate safely and efficiently in hazardous conditions. The integration of advanced machinery with high-quality PPE strengthens local emergency response capacity, enhancing preparedness and resilience in the face of natural disasters and crises.

Explain why this investment is needed.

Following consultations with the County Firefighting Command and in light of recent severe weather events—especially the devastating floods in Podgora—it has been concluded that the most urgent need is the procurement of a multi-functional backhoe loader. While the Split-Dalmatia County firefighting units possess basic flood-response equipment (e.g. submersible and sludge pumps, generators, hoses, lighting, water safety gear), they lack heavy machinery needed for complex technical interventions.
The proposed backhoe loader would significantly enhance flood and fire response by enabling rapid debris removal, redirection of water flows, and manipulation of heavy materials. Equipped with a hydraulic quick-attach system, the machine will support various tools such as a crocodile bucket for mud and debris, pallet forks, and a reinforced digging bucket. The loader will be transportable via low-loader trailer, already used for the County’s tanker trucks.
In line with best practices across EU civil protection systems, the machine may later integrate tools such as a hydraulic breaker, brush cutter, grapple, and rotary sweeper—multiplying its usefulness in flood, fire, and storm scenarios. The investment thus addresses an urgent capacity gap with highly versatile and durable equipment that will replace several single-use machines and significantly improve regional disaster preparedness.

Describe clearly the cross-border relevance (effective for Italy and Croatia) of the investment.

This investment contributes to strengthening cross-border cooperation and resilience between Italy and Croatia by enhancing civil protection capacities in coastal regions vulnerable to climate change impacts. Improved preparedness and coordinated risk management strategies will benefit both sides of the Adriatic, ensuring more effective disaster response and knowledge exchange.

Explain in detail in which way the investment is compliant with the “do not significantly harm” (DNSH) principle

The proposed investment fully respects the “Do No Significant Harm” (DNSH) principle by promoting disaster risk reduction and climate resilience without causing adverse environmental impacts. The multi-functional backhoe loader and associated firefighting equipment will be used exclusively in emergency and civil protection contexts—such as flood mitigation, wildfire management, debris clearing, and support to affected communities—thus contributing positively to environmental and public safety outcomes.
The machine to be procured will comply with all relevant EU environmental and safety standards, including those related to emissions, fuel efficiency, and noise levels. Preference will be given to models with improved engine technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support low-impact operation, especially in ecologically sensitive or urban areas.
By enabling effective intervention during floods and flash floods, particularly in coastal and urban zones affected by sea-level rise and extreme weather, the investment contributes directly to climate adaptation efforts and the prevention of further environmental degradation. The equipment will allow for quicker removal of hazardous materials, stabilization of terrain, and redirection of water flow, helping to prevent erosion and uncontrolled pollution spread.
Moreover, this multi-functional machine can replace several single-use machines, thereby reducing the environmental footprint associated with procurement, maintenance, and operation of a larger fleet. It also supports safer working conditions for emergency personnel, which aligns with social sustainability and human health considerations under the DNSH framework.

Location of the physical investment	
Country	Hrvatska (HR)
NUTS 2	Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)
NUTS 3	Splitsko-dalmatinska županija (HR035)
Street House number, Postal code, City	Zvonimireva 10b, 21204, Vučevica

Risk associated with the investment

Describe the risk associated with the investment, go/no-go decisions, etc. (if any).

The overall risk level associated with this investment is low. The procurement of the multi-functional backhoe loader and firefighting protective equipment is technically and administratively straightforward, with no significant legal or procedural obstacles anticipated. Both items are standard civil protection resources with established technical specifications, readily available on the market, and do not require construction works or environmental permits.
The main potential risk lies in supply chain disruptions or delivery delays, particularly for the backhoe loader, which may be affected by manufacturer lead times, transport logistics, or availability of specific attachments. However, as the procurement process is planned to begin early in the implementation phase of the project, sufficient time has been allocated to absorb moderate delays without impacting project outputs. Flexibility will also be built into the procurement calendar to mitigate any unforeseen issues.
There are no major go/no-go decisions anticipated, as the County has confirmed the operational readiness, storage capacity, and maintenance arrangements for the equipment. Furthermore, the investment has strong local stakeholder support and strategic alignment with regional and national risk management policies, minimizing any risks related to institutional acceptance or ownership. In summary, the risks are manageable, and no critical barriers are expected for successful implementation.

Investment documentation

Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g. building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation. If these are already available, attach them to this application form, otherwise indicate when you expect them to be available.

Technical documentation and procurement specifications will be prepared in accordance with Croatian legislation. Building permits are not required for mobile machinery. Procurement is expected to be launched in Q2 2026.

For investments in infrastructure with an expected lifespan of at least five years, please indicate whether an assessment of expected impacts of climate change has been carried out. Should it be necessary, you must be ready to submit this documentation to the relevant programme body/ies.

n.a.

Ownership

Who owns the site where the investment is located and who owns the investment itself?

The site and the investment will be owned by the Split Dalmatia County. The equipment will be stored and managed by the Firefighting Centre in Vučevica.

Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?

Split Dalmatia County will retain ownership of the equipment after the project’s conclusion.

Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done? Has the involved partners the necessary financial resources and mechanism to cover operation and maintenance cost?

Maintenance will be managed by the Firefighting Centre in Vučevica. The County has adequate financial and administrative capacity to ensure regular servicing, repairs, and long-term sustainability of the investment

Investment 3.8

Title

Mobile Center for Care in Emergency Situations

Expected delivery period

Period 3, 13 - 18

Justification

Describe the investment (eg. type of equipment/works/services, summary of specifications, quantities, etc.).

The investment involves the procurement of thematic, movable equipment for the establishment and testing of a Mobile Center for Care in Emergency Situations. This mobile center is intended to improve emergency response capabilities, particularly in coastal areas of the Adriatic Sea increasingly affected by flooding due to heavy rainfall, rising sea levels, and the influence of strong winds such as the southeastern.
The investment does not include infrastructure works or permanent installations. Instead, it focuses on durable, transportable equipment used directly in field operations. The mobile center will consist of several categories of equipment to support crisis response:

- Equipment for setting up the center: trailer, tents, and field tables, which form the physical base of the mobile unit.
- Equipment for temporary care: mobile beds and benches, aggregates (generators), field lighting, cooking equipment, and water tanks to support displaced and affected populations on-site.
- Equipment for damage mitigation: moisture dryers, water pumps, and other units for removing excess water and stabilizing the environment post-disaster.
- Equipment for rescue and search: a drone with a thermal camera and a thermal imaging device to assist in locating missing or endangered individuals in flooded or hard-to-reach areas.

Explain why this investment is needed.

Considering the geographical location, population size, and density, the establishment of such a center will provide significant support during crises. This center is especially important during rescue operations and in providing care for those impacted by adverse conditions. With displaced populations and the distances between municipalities and cities, a mobile center allows emergency services to respond more quickly and efficiently in the field.

Describe clearly the cross-border relevance (effective for Italy and Croatia) of the investment.

The establishment of the Mobile Center for Care in Emergency Situations significantly enhances cross-border cooperation between Italy and Croatia, two Adriatic Sea coastal countries facing similar climate-related challenges such as heavy rainfall, rising sea levels, and flooding. These shared risks require coordinated emergency preparedness and response efforts to protect populations and infrastructure effectively.
This investment facilitates joint operational readiness by providing a standardized, mobile response unit that can be rapidly deployed across borders in crisis situations. The equipment and mobile center enable emergency teams from both countries to collaborate seamlessly during floods or other natural disasters, ensuring faster rescue operations, more efficient care for affected populations, and better mitigation of damages.
Furthermore, the mobile center supports knowledge exchange and joint training drills, strengthening mutual trust and communication between Italian and Croatian emergency services. This harmonized approach reduces response times and resource duplication, creating a unified front against the increasingly frequent and severe climate impacts along the Adriatic coast.

Explain in detail in which way the investment is compliant with the “do not significantly harm” (DNSH) principle

The procurement of equipment for the establishment of a mobile center is in line with the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) principle. The main reasons are listed below:
1. Climate Change Mitigation
The equipment procured for this project does not undermine greenhouse gas reduction goals nor hinder the implementation of climate change mitigation solutions.
2. Climate Change Adaptation
The project does not increase the harmful effects of the current or expected future climate on the activity itself, people, nature, or property. The establishment of the center does not require heavy infrastructure, does not produce significant greenhouse gas emissions, and can operate with limited energy consumption.
3. Sustainable Use and Protection of Water and Marine Resources
During drills and rescue operations, special attention will be paid to avoiding pollution of water bodies. During the setup, use, and dismantling of the center, care will be taken to return the used location to its original state, particularly given the Adriatic coast’s vulnerability to pollution during floods.
4. Circular Economy, Including Waste Prevention and Recycling
Durable, reusable equipment and efficient resource use help reduce waste and environmental impact over the operational life of the mobile center. The aim is to procure long-lasting and multifunctional equipment.
5. Pollution Prevention and Control of Air, Water, and Soil
The use of fuels, chemicals, or waste during emergency operations will be carefully managed to prevent pollution of soil, air, or water. Upon removal of the mobile center, efforts will be made to restore the location to its original condition.
6. Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity and Ecosystems
The operation and use of the mobile center will not disrupt local ecosystems, especially coastal and marine habitats.

Location of the physical investment	
Country	Hrvatska (HR)

Location of the physical investment	
NUTS 2	Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)
NUTS 3	Ličko-senjska županija (HR032)
Street House number, Postal code, City	n.a. n.a., 53000, Gospić

Risk associated with the investment

Describe the risk associated with the investment, go/no-go decisions, etc. (if any).

There are no significant risks associated with this investment. The equipment intended for procurement is already available on the market and is commonly used by emergency services. The main potential risks relate to the public procurement process, which may cause delays and extend the overall procurement timeframe due to standard procedural requirements. Additionally, there is a possibility of delays in the delivery of the purchased equipment, which could affect the timely establishment and operational readiness of the mobile center. However, these risks are typical for similar procurement projects and can be effectively managed through proper planning and risk mitigation strategies. Therefore, no significant risks are expected to impact the success of this investment.

Investment documentation

Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g. building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation. If these are already available, attach them to this application form, otherwise indicate when you expect them to be available.

No authorizations are required for the implementation of this investment

For investments in infrastructure with an expected lifespan of at least five years, please indicate whether an assessment of expected impacts of climate change has been carried out. Should it be necessary, you must be ready to submit this documentation to the relevant programme body/ies.

n.a.

Ownership

Who owns the site where the investment is located and who owns the investment itself?

The equipment is mobile and will be in the possession of the Red Cross City Society of Gospić and the Croatian Mountain Rescue Service, Gospić Station. It will be stored on their respective premises.

Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?

The equipment planned to be purchased through this project will be assigned to the Red Cross of the City Society of Gospić and the Croatian Mountain Rescue Service of the Gospić Station.

Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done? Has the involved partners the necessary financial resources and mechanism to cover operation and maintenance cost?

The equipment will be maintained by the same entities to which it is allocated, namely the Red Cross City Society of Gospić and the Croatian Mountain Rescue Service, Gospić Station. As with their existing equipment, these institutions will include the financial resources required for maintaining the newly acquired equipment in their regular operational plans and budgets.

Investment 3.9

Title

Equipment for sea floods and storms

Expected delivery period

Period 2, 7 - 12

Justification

Describe the investment (eg. type of equipment/works/services, summary of specifications, quantities, etc.).

The special equipment for dealing with the consequences of sea floods and storms consists of:
- 1 equipment container;
- 9 electric generators;
- 20 electric submersible pumps;
- personal and collective water rescue equipment, including firefighter protective gear and jointly used group equipment.

During the project implementation, this equipment will be used for training, education, and a public demonstration exercise showing its operation and purpose.

Explain why this investment is needed.

In the face of escalating climate change impacts, particularly along the Adriatic coast, there is an urgent need for more efficient and agile emergency response systems. Rising sea levels and increasingly frequent and intense storms pose a significant threat to both urban and rural coastal communities in Italy and Croatia. These phenomena have already led to widespread flooding, infrastructure damage, and disruption of essential services.
A Mobile Command Centre offers a practical, scalable solution that can be deployed quickly to crisis areas, providing on-site coordination, communications, and operational management during emergencies. Unlike static infrastructure, a mobile centre ensures flexibility, speed, and regional coverage, which is especially critical in flood-prone or hard-to-reach areas.
The investment is also desirable because it supports integrated risk management and reinforces the joint civil protection capacity envisioned by the Interreg Italy–Croatia programme. It promotes real-time decision-making, data sharing, and interoperability among cross-border stakeholders. Additionally, it aligns with EU priorities on disaster preparedness, green transition, and climate resilience.
This kind of mobile infrastructure is a strategic asset not only for immediate disaster response but also for training, simulations, and public awareness activities, helping communities better understand and prepare for future risks. As such, the Mobile Command Centre is a forward-looking investment that strengthens long-term resilience and cooperation across the programme area.

Describe clearly the cross-border relevance (effective for Italy and Croatia) of the investment.

The Adriatic coast, shared by both Italy and Croatia, faces increasing threats from climate change, particularly in the form of rising sea levels and more frequent extreme weather events. Coastal regions on both sides, including Friuli Venezia Giulia, Veneto, and Emilia-Romagna in Italy, as well as Istria, Dalmatia, and other Croatian coastal zones, are experiencing similar vulnerabilities and risks. The investment in a Mobile Command Centre is highly relevant in this cross-border context, as it enables rapid coordination, data sharing, and emergency response across regions. This investment enhances the joint preparedness and response capacity of both countries and directly supports Interreg's goals of fostering resilience, risk prevention, and environmental protection. It encourages cross-border collaboration through shared exercises, joint training, and real-time coordination during climate-related emergencies, particularly flooding and coastal storms.
Moreover, the mobile centre can serve as a shared resource, facilitating mutual support in times of crisis and strengthening institutional ties between Italian and Croatian civil protection units and local authorities. By enabling interoperability of emergency systems and decision-making tools, the investment contributes to long-term sustainability and regional solidarity in facing common climate-related challenges.
This investment will also serve as a good practice example that can be replicated in other territories, including across the border in Italy, where similar climate-related challenges exist. Its adaptability and effectiveness make it a model for wider application in coastal regions exposed to rising sea levels and storm-related risks.

Explain in detail in which way the investment is compliant with the “do not significantly harm” (DNSH) principle

The investment in a Mobile Command Centre fully complies with the “Do No Significant Harm” (DNSH) principle, as it does not negatively impact any of the six environmental objectives defined by the EU Taxonomy Regulation.
1. Climate change mitigation – The investment actively supports climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction efforts. It helps minimize damage from extreme weather events, contributing indirectly to the mitigation of climate-related risks.
2. Climate change adaptation – The Mobile Command Centre strengthens the capacity of local and regional authorities to adapt to the consequences of climate change, such as rising sea levels and coastal flooding, thereby directly supporting this objective.
3. Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources – The equipment and operations of the mobile centre do not involve discharges, pollution, or overuse of water resources. Its usage is strictly for coordination and rescue support.
4. Transition to a circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling – The investment promotes resource efficiency by consolidating multiple operational functions (communication, coordination, command) into one mobile unit, reducing the need for redundant infrastructure. Any electronic equipment will comply with EU waste and recycling regulations.
5. Pollution prevention and control – The mobile unit is expected to comply with environmental and emission standards for transport and mobile equipment. Its operations do not generate significant emissions or pollutants and are focused on emergency use only.
6. Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems – The Mobile Command Centre will not be stationed in or have a physical impact on protected natural areas or habitats. Its deployment is temporary and strictly for emergency response or training purposes.

Location of the physical investment	
Country	Hrvatska (HR)
NUTS 2	Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03)
NUTS 3	Istarska županija (HR036)
Street House number, Postal code, City	STOJA 2, 52100, Pula

Risk associated with the investment

Describe the risk associated with the investment, go/no-go decisions, etc. (if any).

The Mobile Command Centre presents low overall risk, but several categories still require attention:
Financial Risk: Market price fluctuations and inflation may raise costs.
Mitigation: Include budget buffers; use fixed-price contracts.
Supply Delays: Shortages or custom component delays may impact timelines.
Mitigation: Choose reliable suppliers; plan procurement early.
Operational Risk: Lack of training could hinder deployment.
Mitigation: Provide staff training.
Go/No-Go Decision Points:
Go: Supplier meets technical, DNSH, and budget criteria.
No-Go: The key characteristics are not met; critical deployment deadlines are unachievable.

Investment documentation

Please list all technical requirements and permissions (e.g. building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation. If these are already available, attach them to this application form, otherwise indicate when you expect them to be available.

All required equipment to be procured has the necessary atests and licenses in accordance with Croatian legal regulations, all in line with EU regulation DIN 14505. These atests and licenses will be available upon delivery of the equipment.

For investments in infrastructure with an expected lifespan of at least five years, please indicate whether an assessment of expected impacts of climate change has been carried out. Should it be necessary, you must be ready to submit this documentation to the relevant programme body/ies.

Assessment of expected impacts of climate change has not been carried out. If necessary or requested, we will conduct an assessment of the expected impacts of climate change.

Ownership

Who owns the site where the investment is located and who owns the investment itself?

Firefighting Association of Istria County, the owner of the procured equipment will also be the Firefighting Association of Istria County.

Who will retain ownership of the investment at the end of the project?

Firefighting Association of Istria County

Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done? Has the involved partners the necessary financial resources and mechanism to cover operation and maintenance cost?

The Firefighting Association of Istria County will take care of the maintenance. Authorized personnel and members of firefighting units within the Association will carry out maintenance. Financial resources will be provided through the regular financing of the Firefighting Association in accordance with legal regulations

Work package 4

Work package title

Governance design and long-term sustainability of actions

Objectives

Your objectives should be:

- realistic and achievable by the end of the project;
- specific (who needs project outputs delivered in this work package, and in which territory);
- measurable – indicate the change you are aiming for.

Define one project specific objective that will be achieved when all activities in this work package are implemented and outputs delivered.

The objective of this WP is to establish a stable framework for cross-Adriatic cooperation through a permanent Observatory, supporting long-term governance, policy, and capacity-building in target areas. It fosters knowledge exchange and strengthens public authorities' ability to address shared climate challenges. WP4 focuses on capitalising results via: training modules based on WP3, two cross-border training sessions, a public event to share results and foster networking, and a capitalisation plan with defined tools and indicators. Associated Partners play a key role in validating, adopting, and transferring results: Poreč will integrate outputs locally; ARPAV will validate technical deliverables; and the Split Firefighting Center will scale training across the Adriatic. WP4 also targets other coastal-risk territories via mapping and dissemination tools. The goal is to ensure long-term reuse, institutionalisation, and visibility of REALIST’s outcomes beyond the project lifecycle.

Think about the communication objective that will contribute to the achievement of the specific objective. Communication objectives aim at changes in a target audience's behaviour, knowledge or belief.

Communication efforts in WP4 will be designed to: maximize awareness and support or REALIST outputs and activities among the general population, as well as among key decision makers in the programme area; establish the Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory as a reference point for all identified stakeholders, and as a coordinating point for climate adaptation actions and risk prevention and management across the two shored of the Adriatic Sea; increase capacity and skills within the target group of intermediary organizations and decision-makers through a defined set of training modules on how to make the most efficient use of REALIST outcomes, tools and resources.

Activities

Activity 4.1	
Title	Design of training modules from Pilots
Start period	Period 6, 31 - 36
End period	Period 6, 31 - 36

Activity 4.1	
Description	This activity will concentrate on designing and delivering a set of training modules that integrate key insights and lessons from all preceding WPs, with particular emphasis on the practical experiences and findings from the pilot actions. These training modules are intended to enhance the skills and readiness of stakeholders by providing actionable knowledge and hands-on strategies drawn from real-world applications. The trainings will serve to strengthen both technical skills and collaborative capabilities within the target areas, building a robust foundation for resilience and preparedness across the cross-border region. Training will be designed in an innovative way, going beyond the traditional frontal lecture, to increase the possibility that the knowledge generated by the project can be taken up by the largest number of users.Training modules will be addressed to: civil protection officials, firefighters' departments, decisionmakers at local and regional level, government officials, Italian regions, Croatian counties. A preliminary overview of topics for training modules includes: - one module that will specifically address the identification and governance of the chain of command during emergency situations, equipping participants with clear protocols and governance structures essential for effective crisis response - one module dedicated to volunteers for reporting of hydrometeorological phenomena (the possibility of reporting weather feautures or territorial criticalities is foreseen in the update of EWS systems' Guidelines and will be tested in the proposed Pilot Action led by PP3 APC). - one module on regional alert procedures and EWS for civil protection local organizations - one module for crisis management - one module for operators of specialist equipment for remediation of the consequences caused by heavy rainfall due to climate change. The training modules will be designed as to be delivered both online and in presence, aiming at maximizing efficacy through the in-person trainings, and expanding accessibility of content to a wider audience via the online delivery, to be hosted on the REALIST website. Two capacity building days will be organized, one in Italy (AIM), and one in Croatia (RBI), with the mandatory participation of PPs

Activity 4.1	
	responsible for the design of each training module. In addition to the previuos described activities, a dedicated Capitalization roadmap will be developed under Act. 4.1. This roadmap will outline concrete and measurable actions to ensure that the results and innovations of the project are not only sustained but also transferred, scaled, and embedded into relevant policy frameworks at regional, national, and cross-border levels. It will define capitalization mechanisms, responsible partners, timelines, and indicators for success. LEAD: LP1 AIM
Partner(s) involved	AIM, APC, MOL, ZADRA NOVA, LIRA, DNR, VZKŽ, RBI, VZIZ

Deliverables 4.1

Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period
D.4.1.1	Report on capacity building modules	One report, under the responsibility of AIM, with the participation of all PPs responsible for the activity. It describes topics, attendance, planning, organisation and agendas, identified during the first stage of the deliverable. LEAD: LP1 AIM TV:1	Period 6 , 31 - 36
D.4.1.2	Capitalizaton roadmap	It details the pathways, mechanisms, and priority actions for the strategic uptake and transfer of project results. It will outline how project outputs—such as guidelines, tools, training modules, and governance models—can be mainstreamed into local, regional, and cross-border frameworks. TV: 1	Period 6 , 31 - 36

Activity 4.2	
Title	Establishment of the Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory
Start period	Period 6, 31 - 36
End period	Period 7, 37 - 42

Activity 4.2	
Description	The activity focuses on creating a comprehensive feasibility study to support the establishment of the Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory (ASCO). The study will leverage existing knowledge, resources, and systems from PPs, ensuring a foundation rooted in local expertise and infrastructure. It will explore various governance models that can enable effective, transparent, and inclusive management of ASCO, along with financial sustainability mechanisms essential for its long-term viability. The study will also examine potential legal structures and access frameworks to allow engagement from non-participating organisations and broader stakeholders. To ensure broad alignment and commitment, the feasibility study will be jointly evaluated by all project partners. Following this assessment, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) will be signed by the legal representatives of each PP, outlining agreed forms, governance structures, and a timeline for the ASCO's establishment after the end of the project. This MoU will formalise the partners' shared vision and responsibilities, setting a clear path toward ASCO's operational launch and ensuring it becomes a lasting asset for climate resilience and cooperation in the Adriatic region. Moreover, in the framework of this activity, selected PPs (among which PP2–ARPAE) will represent REALIST at key international conferences relevant to climate adaptation, coastal resilience, and early warning systems. These may include the EGU General Assembly, ICCE, Med-CLIVAR, and other major scientific or technical forums outside the Programme Area. The objective is to disseminate project results, foster peer exchange, and enhance the scientific and operational credibility of REALIST at the European and Mediterranean levels. LEAD: PP2 ARPAE
Partner(s) involved	AIM, ARPAE, APC, MOL, RMAR, RVE, PUG, ZADRA NOVA, SDZ, LIRA, DNR, VZKŽ, RBI, VZIZ

Deliverables 4.2

Running number	Deliverable title	Description	Delivery period

Deliverables 4.2			
Running number	**Deliverable title**	**Description**	**Delivery period**
D.4.2.1	Feasibility study to support the establishment of the Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory (ASCO)	One report, developed by ARPAE with all PPs participation, outlining features, data structure and access, governance structures, IP rights, legal possibilities for the set up and any other regulatory implication for the correct cross-border establishment of ASCO. LEAD: LP1 AIM TV: 1	Period 7 , 37 - 42
D.4.2.2	Memorandum of Understanding for the ASCO's establishment	One signed MoU describing PPs' efforts to support the formalization of ASCO in the years following the project, signed by all PPs representatives. It will also detail ways for other stakeholders to access ASCO and benefit from its functionalities. LEAD: PP2 ARPAE TV: 1	Period 7 , 37 - 42

Activity 4.3	
Title	Policy recommendations
Start period	Period 7, 37 - 42
End period	Period 7, 37 - 42
Description	A set of policy recommendations will be consolidated at the end of the project and presented to the PSC and other interested stakeholders during the project's final conference. The recommendations will highlight possible policy measures and actions that all PPS, as well as future members of the ASCO, should consider when assessing or drafting their climate adaptation plans, or implementing climate adaptation actions. A final conference for the project will also be organized by PP1 AIM in Bologna, aiming to boost visibility and recognition not only of REALIST results and achieved objectives, but also to promote the newly designed ASCO structure and raise interest and awareness among key stakeholders such as policy-makers, research centers and universities, intermediary organisations and agencies, and national bodies with a clear mandate on climate adaptation actions, plans and strategies. LEAD: PP1 AIM
Partner(s) involved	AIM, ARPAE, APC, MOL, RMAR, RVE, PUG, ZADRA NOVA, SDZ, LIRA, DNR, VZKŽ, RBI, VZIZ

Deliverables 4.3			
Running number	**Deliverable title**	**Description**	**Delivery period**
D.4.3.1	REALIST policy recommendations for increased coastal resilience	One set of policy recommendations that will highlight possible policy measures and actions that all PPS, as well as future members of the ASCO, should consider when assessing or drafting their climate adaptation plans, or implementing climate adaptation actions. TV: 1	Period 7 , 37 - 42
D.4.3.2	REALIST Final Conference	One-day event to be organized by AIM in Bologna. the event will involve relevant policy makers, stakeholders and target groups; it will aim at transferring and disseminating REALIST results and future challenge to be tackled, as well as presenting the ASCO to the wider public. TV: 1	Period 7 , 37 - 42

Outputs

Output 4.1	
Output Title	REALIST training modules
Programme Output Indicator	RCO85_2.1: Participations in joint training schemes
Measurement Unit	participations
Target Value	30,00
Delivery period	Period 6, 31 - 36
Output Description	TJointly developed and delivered training scheme to strengthen cross-border capacities on climate adaptation and risk management. Two coordinated sessions (Italy and Croatia) with shared content, trainers, and structure. The programme targets civil protection and local authorities, and covers: 1) emergency command protocols; 2) volunteer reporting for hydromet risks; 3) EWS tools and alert procedures; 4) crisis management under climate stress.
Output 4.2	
Output Title	Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory (ASCO)
Programme Output Indicator	RCO116_2.1: Jointly developed solutions
Measurement Unit	solutions
Target Value	1,00

Output 4.2	
Delivery period	Period 7, 37 - 42
Output Description	SASCO will act as a permanent observatory and platform for sharing climate risk data in the Adriatic. Built on WP3 results, it ensures continuity, coordination, and long-term impact. Formalised by a joint MoU, ASCO includes multi-stakeholder governance, a digital interface for data sharing, a sustainability roadmap, and commitments from at least two institutions to maintain and use its functions. Commitments from at least two institutions to maintain and use ASCO functionalities (LP & PP2).

Investments

C.5 Project Results

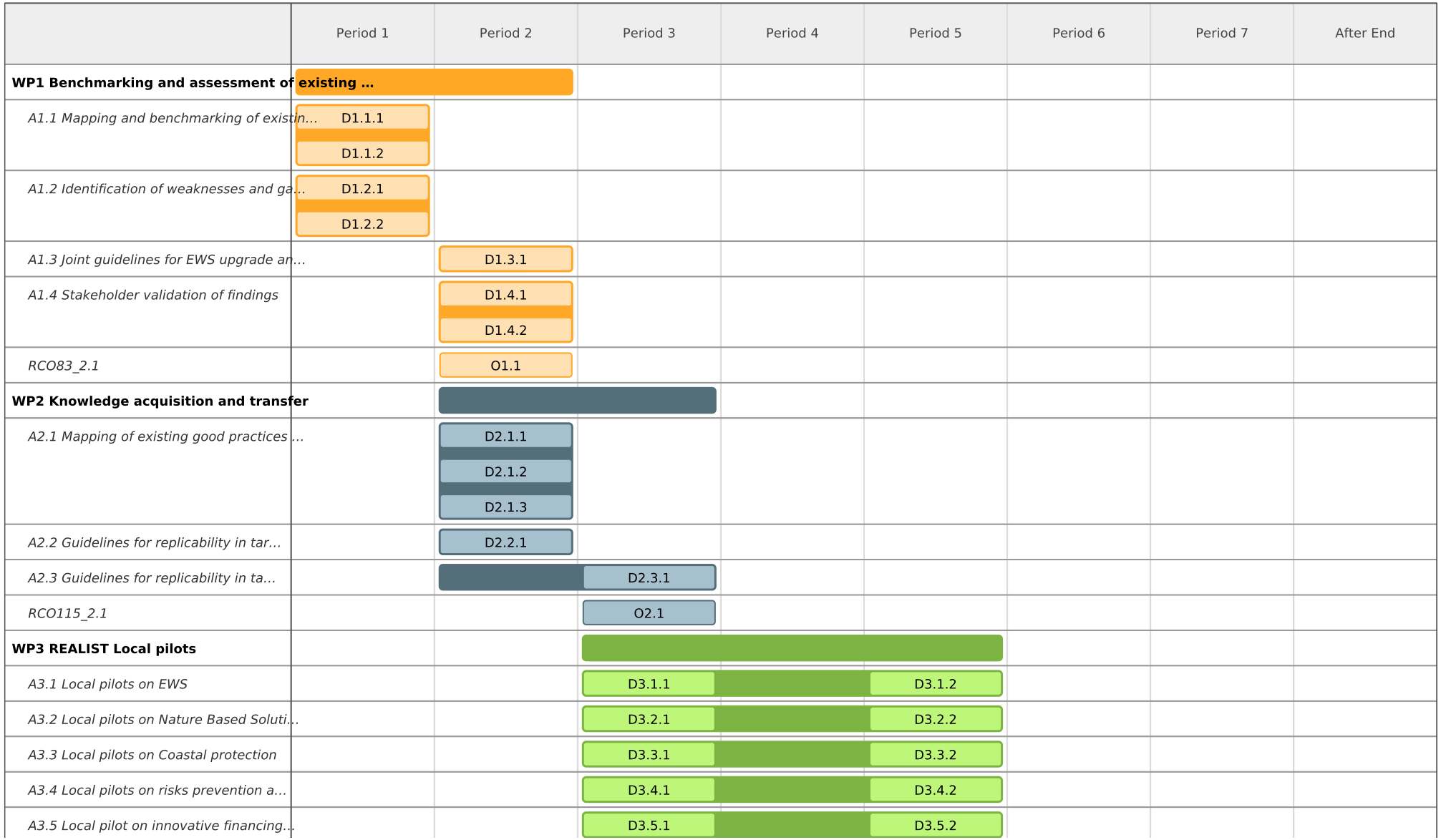
What do you expect to change because of the activities you plan to implement and the outputs you plan to deliver? Please take a look at the programme result indicators and select those that you will contribute to.

Result 1	
Programme result indicator	RCR79_2.1: Joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations
Measurement unit	joint strategy/action plan
Baseline	0,00
Target value	2,00
Delivery period	Period 6, 31 - 36
Result description	As an outcome of the Joint Strategy for EWS Upgrade, the project will enhance Early Warning Systems by integrating GenAI-based tools and decision-support features. These innovations and related guidelines will be developed in WP1 and tested in WP3 through pilot actions. Broader dissemination and engagement will be supported by WP4 capacity-building. WP3 will also deliver guidance for external uptake, fostering long-term institutionalisation of the strategy's results

Result 2	
Programme result indicator	RCR81_2.1: Completion of joint training schemes
Measurement unit	participants
Baseline	0,00
Target value	30,00
Delivery period	Period 6, 31 - 36
Result description	30 participants are expected to take part in the jointly developed capacity building modules and training days, linked to Activity 4.1. Two in-person training events will be organised, one in IT (by PP1 AIM) and one in HR (by RBI), aiming at a minimum participation of 15 people per event, including policy-makers, research and academia, and intermediary organizations.

Result 3	
Programme result indicator	RCR79_2.1: Joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations
Measurement unit	joint strategy/action plan
Baseline	0,00
Target value	1,00
Delivery period	Period After project implementation
Result description	The Adriatic Sea Climate Observatory (ASCO) will be launched through an MoU, following a feasibility study. The MoU will define cooperation among PPs, governance, data sharing, IT integration, economic sustainability, and access mechanisms. It will outline a roadmap for ASCO's formalisation after the project, detailing roles and participation of REALIST PPs. Policy recommendations from REALIST will support the development of future Climate Adaptation strategies and actions

C.6 Project Time Plan



A3.6 REALIST public events				D3.6.1 D3.6.2 D3.6.3				
RCO84_2.1					O3.1			
WP4 Governance design and long-term sustaina…								
A4.1 Design of training modules from Pil…						D4.1.1 D4.1.2		
A4.2 Establishment of the Adriatic Sea C…							D4.2.1 D4.2.2	
A4.3 Policy recommendations							D4.3.1 D4.3.2	
RCO116_2.1							O4.2	
RCO85_2.1						O4.1		
Result indicator								
RCR79_2.1						R1		R3
RCR81_2.1						R2		

C.7 Project management

In addition to the thematic work you will do in your project, you will need time and resources for coordination and internal communication. Please describe below how you plan to organise yourself to ensure the project work runs smoothly.

C.7.1 How will you coordinate your project?

a) Describe the management procedures, structures and internal coordination. b) Describe the financial management of the project and reporting procedures. c) Demonstrate to possess the capacity to coordinate, manage and monitor the project implementation, including financial management.

Proper implementation and management of REALIST will be based on the cooperation of all PPs, under the overall coordination of the LP-AIM, according to the rules and tasks assigned to each of them. A Project Management Unit (PMU), composed by one PM and FM of the LP and one CM designated by ZADRA NOVA, will be nominated. The LP is responsible for the general implementation of the project also towards the Programme Authorities. The PMU will define a set of tools to manage and monitor the project implementation (i.e. action and monitoring plans, and the audit trails of each partner). Basically, they define the activity and finance reporting and monitoring schedule as agreed between the LP and the MA/JS. They will be set up during the project startup phase and constantly updated during the project duration. The decision-making structure, able to steer and monitor project progress and, in case of unforeseen situations or risks, to adjust project implementation and find adequate mitigation measures will be represented by the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The PSC has a strategic and guiding role regarding project implementation, being composed by 1 representative per PP, with a mandate to take decisions (at technical and financial level) on behalf of the PP she/he represents. After its establishment, the PSC will meet at each project meeting, at least once per reporting period, either physically or virtually. It will monitor the performance of the project, the achievement of outputs and results, and approve any timely measures, throughout the life of the project, for the correction of discrepancies. The flow of information within the partnership, related to the day-to-day progress of the project, will be regulated by "Internal Project Communication Rules", as well as supported by project management tools created for this purpose (common repository, etc.). Internal communication will benefit from digital technologies that aim to reduce mailing and emphasize the role of collaborative platforms. The LP will create an online project repository to host documents and invite partners to collaborate on their deliverables and tasks. Deliverables and outputs will be elaborated with standards and templates validated at the beginning of the project, according to the coordinated image established by the Programme. The project meetings will be held, indicatively: one in parallel to the KoM (organized by ZADRA NOVA), one in parallel to the final conference (organized by the LP in Bologna), and 5 additional meetings on a semestral basis: 3 in IT and 2 in HR. The reporting procedures will be carried out by the entire project partnership, under the coordination of the LP, according to the operating rules of the Programme and, more generally, of the ERDF fund. In order to provide concrete support to the partnership for the implementation, firstly, of the correct administrative and expenditure procedures of the project and, secondly, of the correct project reporting procedures, the LP will provide the PPs with a "Vademecum for project implementation". This will contain a detailed schedule for the implementation of the project, also identifying the roles of each partner, and the rules for technical, administrative and financial reporting, starting from the rules already established in the Financing Contract and the Partnership Agreement, which will also contain the indication of the deadlines that the PPs are required to respect in order to send the documentation to the LP. The Vademecum, which also serves as the LP's management and monitoring tool towards the partnership, will be prepared and approved by the PSC during the project start-up phase and constantly updated throughout the project duration.
Each PP is responsible for the administrative management of its specific activities and the related

financial reporting requirements, according to the Programme procedures and the contents of the Vademecum. Reporting (technical and financial) is carried out by all PPs, according to the Programme rules and templates, through the JEMS system. Where possible, the LP will define standard procedures to support all PPs in the reporting phases. At the level of each PP, the reporting has three main objectives: a) to allow the LP-AIM to monitor the progress of the project with respect to the schedule reported in the application form and in the Vedemucum, enabling the PSC to adopt any corrective measures on time; b) to collect all the project results, the related expenditures and the deviations from the plan of activities by each partner; c) to report the expenses incurred within the project and to obtain the certification of the expenditures by the FLC. The control of the activities carried out and the expenses incurred at PP level is conducted by the LP through a prior check of the partner report before its submission through the Jems system.

C.7.2 Which measures will you take to ensure quality in your project?

Describe the set-up and functioning of management structures that guarantee the proper implementation of the project (such as Steering Committee, PMU), but also the provision of a risks (including risks associated with investments) management plan including mitigation measures to address possible project's modifications, and an evaluation plan taking into account project’s monitoring and assessment to determine its success and effectiveness.

The PMU, described in the previous paragraph, and the Project Steering Committee (PSC) will represent the two cross-consortium teams that will lead the project implementation. The PMU team will be coordinated by AIM.
The PSC will be established as of the kick-off meeting and will be composed of one representative per partner. The PSC will be invited to join the semestral Partners’ meetings (either in presence or online) and will have the role of addressing any potential issues or complaints arising among partners during the project implementation, and establishing a solution based on a consensus mechanism. In case of issues, the PSC will meet in a session organised by LP-AIM. The meeting will attempt to reach full consensus, but a majority vote will be taken if necessary. In such case, the involved partners, and secondly the coordinator, will issue a casting vote. In circumstances of persistent and serious conflicts that may jeopardise the continuation of the project, the PSC could involve the project officer or advise an emergency session for a collective decision.
To ensure high quality of project results, a Quality Evaluation Team will be established at M3 under the coordination of AIM, including one representative per PP and one per AP. The team will meet on a semestral basis from M3 onwards to review all outputs, deliverables and the overall planning of the REALIST project.
A Quality Evaluation Plan, coordinated by AIM and co-created by all partners, will describe the procedures and processes to ensure high-quality achievements and internal consistency, including quality requirements and indicators. The Quality Monitoring and Assessment phase will focus on creating standardized formats for outputs—ensuring they are clear, interpretable, and facilitate cross-pilot comparisons. This includes defining a common structure for data and findings to enable streamlined reporting, consistent documentation, and effective communication across stakeholders and the public.
The indicators tracked to assure project quality will include:
a) degree of compliance with initial project planning;
b) compliance with revised schedules;
c) number of rescheduling actions;
d) percentage of progress at specific points versus initial expectations;
e) active participation of all partners in activities;
f) partner contributions to deliverables and deadline compliance.
Internal evaluation will follow a structured process based on monitoring, measurement, and outcome

assessment of each project phase, as defined in the Quality Evaluation Plan (established at M4). Adherence to defined processes and procedures will be mandatory, detailing quality requirements and the methodologies, tools, and indicators used in each area of activity, including timelines and reporting.
To strengthen internal review mechanisms, the Quality Evaluation Team, coordinated by AIM, will produce biannual internal monitoring reports, assessing deliverables, partner contributions, and overall compliance with project targets. Additionally, the Quality Evaluation Team and PMU will support preparation of the Mid-Term Review by JS, collecting documentation from all PPs, identifying possible deviations, and highlighting challenges and opportunities for improvement. The outcomes will be compiled in a Mid-Term Review Report.
An External Quality Assessment will be conducted at M18 and M36, to ensure compliance with expectations and detect any deviations from the work plan.
A Risk Management Plan will be developed by the PMU and approved by the PSC at M6. It will be regularly reviewed and updated, with the aim to minimize the impact of unforeseen events or changes during implementation. It will identify risks related to management, implementation, and dissemination of the REALIST project, and define mitigation measures to prevent or reduce negative impacts before causing delays or issues. Results from internal monitoring and the mid-term review will feed directly into risk assessment, allowing timely corrective action.
Potential risks and mitigation measures include:
1. Delays in implementation: partners will monitor timelines closely and adjust or reallocate resources as needed.
2. Difficulty in achieving milestones: regular partner meetings will ensure alignment and early identification of corrective actions.
3. Financial management issues: a detailed financial monitoring system with regular checks will avoid budget overruns and ensure compliance.
4. Communication challenges: a communication plan will define clear roles and responsibilities, supported by regular partner updates.
5. Difficulties in realizing pilots: partners will leverage networks and resources to support pilot planning and successful implementation.

C.7.3 What will be the general approach you will follow to communicate about your project?

The present text box must not contain additional communication activities since they must all be contained in the thematic WPs: only a summary of the communication approach, including how the communication function is used to transfer project results.

A Communication and Dissemination (C&D) Team will be established at the Kick-off Meeting (M1), including one representative per partner and coordinated by ZADRA NOVA, based on its proven experience (e.g., STREAM project). By month 3, ZADRA NOVA will prepare a Communication Plan detailing how project results will be shared with target groups and initiatives. The plan will include: production of a project video; weekly publication of at least two content pieces on the website and one post on social media (if applicable); and a biannual list of published content. The Plan will be approved by the Steering Committee by month 6.
The project will adopt a mixed communication strategy—informative, persuasive, and participatory—targeting public authorities, intermediary bodies, and citizens. Activities will be tailored to promote awareness, behavioural change, and stakeholder engagement. A stakeholder analysis (M3) will help refine audience segmentation and strategic messaging. Communication will reflect a multi-stakeholder approach, sharing insights and practices from all levels—policy-makers, organisations, and citizens affected by climate risks.
The project website, hosted on the Interreg IT-HR platform, will serve as a central dissemination tool, publishing updates, results, and downloadable materials, mostly in English, with translations in national languages as needed. Partners will produce flyers, leaflets, and visual materials to support dissemination during local events, workshops, and the two key project events (Kick-off and Final). Social media (Facebook, LinkedIn, YouTube, Instagram) will strengthen outreach, especially toward citizens. Partners will share content through their own channels and translate it locally.
Public events, training workshops, and pilot-related activities (WP2, WP3) will enhance project visibility, promote dialogue with policymakers, and support output dissemination. Conferences and networking opportunities will help expand the impact and transferability of results. All outputs will acknowledge EU funding and respect visibility and copyright guidelines.
A real-time communication impact monitoring and feedback system will be implemented by the C&D Team. It includes periodic monitoring of social media analytics, website metrics, and event participation, reviewed every six months. Feedback from stakeholders will be collected via surveys, polls, social media interactions, and on-site feedback boxes. Results will inform strategy adjustments, which will be proposed at partner meetings and documented in a shared C&D Activity Log.
The Plan will set communication KPIs (e.g., social media reach, stakeholder participation, newsletter engagement). A final Communication Impact Report will summarise achievements, lessons learned, and the model’s transferability to future projects.
REALIST's capitalisation plan aims to ensure long-term impact, transferability, and institutional uptake of results across the Adriatic region. Built on four pillars—targeted communication, stakeholder engagement, training for transfer, and sustainability—the plan will disseminate outputs such as the Joint Action Plan, pilot results, and training modules through multilingual tools, events, and institutional networks. Associated Partners will act as early adopters and validators. Key activities include a cross-border capitalisation event and two in-person training sessions. A Capitalisation Manager (PP8) will coordinate efforts and liaise with the Programme, while progress and uptake metrics will be reported regularly.

C.7.4 Do the actions proposed aim to achieve the environmental sustainability objectives of the area?

Before filling this text-box consult the detailed guidelines of the document "SEA extract for beneficiaries" in the programme website which will provide you with a numbers of suggestions related to the cultural and environmental sphere divided into types of interventions.

Based on the policy and strategy framework at the European level, particularly as outlined by the Interreg Italy-Croatia Programme, the proposed actions within the REALIST project are strategically aligned to address environmental sustainability objectives in the cross-border region. This alignment is deeply rooted in key EU environmental goals, including climate resilience, biodiversity protection, and sustainable resource management. The REALIST project's activities are designed to foster resilience and adaptation to climate change impacts, directly contributing to the EU's Green Deal objectives and the European Climate Law commitment to a climate-neutral Europe by 2050. Through WP1 (Benchmarking & Assessment), the project establishes a robust foundation by identifying and assessing existing systems and vulnerabilities in the region, particularly regarding flood risks, coastal erosion, and extreme weather events. This assessment phase not only builds knowledge but also facilitates targeted, data-driven responses that are essential for sustainable climate adaptation strategies. In WP3 (Local Pilots), the project implements practical, scalable solutions that directly mitigate environmental challenges. For instance, the use of Nature-Based Solutions for coastal protection not only enhances climate resilience but also preserves local biodiversity and ecosystem health, supporting the EU Biodiversity Strategy. These pilot actions serve as models for sustainable environmental practices that can be replicated across the Italy-Croatia area, reducing the ecological footprint of communities while enhancing their ability to withstand climate-related impacts. Then, WP2 (Capacity Building and Knowledge Transfer) ensures that local authorities and stakeholders are equipped with the necessary skills and tools to maintain and expand these sustainability practices over the long term. By fostering cross-border collaboration, the REALIST project strengthens the institutional capacity of local actors, aligning with the EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (EUSAIR), which emphasizes sustainable growth through regional cooperation. The project's emphasis on governance and stakeholder engagement also supports the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) principles, as encouraged by the EU, ensuring that local decision-makers incorporate sustainability into future development and land-use planning. Overall, the REALIST project integrated approach addresses both immediate and long-term environmental sustainability objectives by promoting resilient infrastructure, protecting biodiversity, and enhancing local governance structures. This comprehensive strategy not only safeguards the natural resources of the Italy-Croatia area but also aligns with European environmental policies aimed at achieving a greener, more sustainable Europe. Through these efforts, the project contributes to a sustainable transformation of the cross-border region, making it a model for environmentally conscious adaptation and resilience.

C.7.5 Cooperation criteria

Please select all cooperation criteria that apply to your project and describe how you will fulfil them.

Cooperation criteria		Description
Joint development	Yes	All project partners had close periodical communication during the months of project idea development. All project partners were involved in project preparation by describing activities, relevance, strategies and budget. Project partners held many plenary and bilateral project team meetings during the preparation; all project objectives, results, activities and budget have been defined during these meetings
Joint implementation	Yes	Joint implementation is the only way to implement this type of project because its themes require CB cooperation of different stakeholders. The project represents the natural capitalisation and next-step of existing initiatives, in response to policy-makers and citizens' needs in the target areas. The PM Team consists of representatives from all of the PPs. PPs are involved in project activities according to their skills and expertise. AIM bears the overall responsibility for the project, jointly with all other partners, who will take responsibility for different parts of the implementation. The PM Team will maintain regular communication with PPs, SC, and AB in order to ensure cooperation and joint decisions.
Joint staffing	Yes	The PM Team will consist of staff from each PP in order to implement all of the project activities. Each PP will appoint one Project Manager, one Communication Manager, one QA Manager and one Financial Assistant. A SC will be assembled comprising one member per partner.
Joint financing	Yes	The project budget is allocated to each PP in relation to its responsibility, role, tasks and the respective expected outcomes. Each partner will contribute to project financing with its expenditures to carry out the assigned activities and ensure its commitment to it common effort. The joint financing and implementation of activities means that each partner contributes financially to common activities and joint outputs, including dissemination and management costs. Each partner budget consists of ERDF fund and national co-financing contributing

C.7.6 Horizontal principles

Please indicate which type of contribution to horizontal principles applies to the project, and justify your choice.

Horizontal principles	Type of contribution	Description of contribution
Sustainable development	positive effects	The REALIST project will have significant positive effects on sustainable development in the Italy-Croatia cross-border region. By focusing on climate adaptation and resilience, the project will enable local communities to adopt more effective Early Warning Systems and climate adaptation strategies, reducing the vulnerability of coastal and inland areas to climate-related risks like floods and extreme weather. The knowledge transfer and capacity-building activities in WP2 will ensure that local stakeholders acquire essential skills and tools, promoting a long-term shift toward more resilient, adaptive infrastructure and governance practices. Additionally, the WP4 aims to establish sustainable governance models, embedding climate resilience into local policies and facilitating ongoing collaboration between Italy and Croatia. This integrated approach supports multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 13 (Climate Action) by fostering proactive measures against climate impacts, and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) by enhancing urban and rural resilience. The project's emphasis on local pilots and knowledge sharing contributes to a greener, more sustainable future, encouraging the adoption of nature-based solutions and sustainable land use practices. By empowering communities and local governments, REALIST project strengthens the region's ability to face future climate challenges while promoting socio-economic stability and sustainable development in the Adriatic area.
Equal opportunities and non-discrimination	positive effects	The REALIST project's results and achievements will be freely available to all citizens irrespective of their age, race, sex, religion, political association, ethnic origin, or any other individual or group characteristic unrelated to ability, performance, and qualification. Activities carried out in the project will comply with the international EU and national ethical principles and related legislation. In particular, the General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/6795.
Equality between men and women	positive effects	All project partners are deeply committed to reaching full equality between men and women within the project. Particular attention will be given to the needs of staff involved in the project and special working arrangements for i.e. single parents will be taken into consideration by project partners. Project partners are also committed to equal payment of staff, and shall promote overcoming of gender stereotypes on the working place and in the society. In addition, with a 45% of overall consortium staff involved in the proposal preparation being composed by women, it is realistically expectable to also confirm a well balanced gender composition also in the PMU and PSC teams.

C.8 Long-term plans

As a programme, we would like to support projects that have a long-lasting effect in the territory and those who will benefit from them. Please describe below what you will do to ensure this.

C.8.1 Ownership

Please describe who will ensure the financial and institutional support for the outputs/deliverables developed by the project (e.g., tools), and explain how these outputs/deliverables will be integrated in the work of the institutions.

REALIST generates two primary types of outcomes:
1. Tangible outcomes, such as the updated EWS framework and the related GenAI-based algorithms to support data-drive, evidence-based policymaking, the increased quantity and improved quality of data gathered through 20 pilot actions in WP3, the two sets of guidelines, one for EWS improvement and standardisation at programmed-area scale and one for better policy-making in the domains of climate adaptation actions and coastal resilience in case of extreme weather events, and the contents of the capacity building course for stakeholders.
2. Intangible outcomes, such as the establishment of new partnerships formalized in the ASCO MoU, but also fostered through the high number of local events and workshops, the participation in external events and conferences, and the two cross-border events, the enhanced climate awareness among decision-makers and the general public, a greater engagement and inclusion of research and academia representatives, and the broader adoption of REALIST solutions across different regions and contexts within the Adriatic area.
The dedication of the REALIST partnership to achieving the project goals ensures that the solutions developed will be maintained beyond the project's end, with potential for future expansion when feasible. REALIST's climate adaptation strategies and guidelines will be integrated into the daily operations of the partner institutions. Institutional backing is reinforced through the involvement of policymakers and public agencies in the partnership (including Associated Partners), ensuring the sustainability of REALIST’s institutional impact. Similarly, for the tangible outcomes, including enhancements to monitoring systems, IT platforms and maintenance of capacity building contents, the responsible authorities will take the necessary financial steps to ensure ongoing support after the project's conclusion.

C.8.2 Durability

Some outputs/deliverables should be used by relevant groups (project partners or others) after the project's lifetime, in order to have a lasting effect on the territory and the population. For example, new practices in urban transport need to be used by local authorities to have cleaner air in the city, and the whole population will benefit from this. Please describe how your outputs/deliverables will be used after the project ends and by whom.

A key aspect of REALIST is that it includes from the very beginning those stakeholders, which are represented in the current partnership structure (as well as Associated Partners) who are natural beneficiaries of the project's outputs and results. In addition to this, REALIST aims at providing, for each output and/or deliverable that is foreseen by the workplace, clear guidance not only to PPs, but also to the wider stakeholders' groups in the programme area, on how to integrate, replicate, maintain and upgrade their own systems, policies, IT infrastructures, capacities and skills. Most of the project's deliverables are therefore designed to survive the project's lifespan, and serve as a basis for future development. As an example, the policy guidelines, pilot actions, and the GenAI-based algorithm to support EWS, are all deliverables that are geared to serve a twofold function: on one hand, they will provide a short-term support to improve and enhance tools and mechanisms aimed at increasing coastal resilience, risk prevention and management, and policy-making in the target territories and communities; on the other hand, they will serve the long-term perspective by providing a benchmark for the years to come, acting as a consistent set of implicit monitoring tools and frameworks, and further enhancing the accountability and reliability of policy-makers and sectoral organisations towards citizens and communities.

C.8.3 Transferability

Describe whether and through which concrete actions the project intends to contribute to the effective transferability of results and promote the re-use of the produced outputs towards new and additional target groups/territories, including, if applicable, through the involvement of Associated Partners (who can facilitate this process, for example, by serving as potential re-users during or after the project).

REALIST Activities, deliverables and outputs have been designed, since the proposal stage, with the long-term ambition of serving not only the organisations and territories represented in the partnership, but also the wider programme area and - potentially - other European regions who are affected by similar issues and could benefit from the project results. This approach is embodied by the presence, for example, of three key actions:
1. Activity 2.1, which both places a great focus on the mapping and identification of best practices for climate adaptation and increased coastal resilience also beyond the programme area, providing a first clear indication of the relevance of increasing awareness among partners about potentially transferable actions that are being implemented elsewhere. This ambition to broaden the vision of policy-makers in the programme area is further confirmed by the organization, in the same activity, of one of the cross-border events of the project, aimed directly at knowledge transfer and capacity building between those representatives from identified best practices outside the programme area, and REALIST PPs.
2. Activity 2.2, which is based on the previous definition of an Atlas of Risks and Climate Adaptation Actions, is entirely dedicated to the development of a set of guidelines for replicability of identified best practices from outside the programme area in territories that surround the Adriatic Sea. The guidelines will be therefore structured to benefit not only the pool of REALIST PPs, but will instead build on PPs knowledge and expertise to deliver a clearer overview to a much broader audience of potential replicators.
3. Similarly, Activity 4.1 will aim at consolidating a set of information, data, insights and lessons learned that will emerge from local pilot actions in WP3. This activity is also geared to promote transferability of validated mechanisms and approaches, as it will deliver a set of capacity building modules which will not only be made available in person (via two local events), but will be also designed for online delivery, capitalizing on the wide reach, high accessibility and flexibility of fruition offered by the digital world. In this perspective, REALIST has the ambition to maximize the potential for transferability of this set of information as well, to the clear benefit of a wider audience than the strict project partnership and Associated partners.
This overall structure therefore clearly outlines that the design of REALIST as a project is based not only on proving the strategic importance of the activities realized within the project's lifetime, but also to demonstrate its strategic relevance by making a clear impact in terms of uptake and replication of developed activities and solutions by other stakeholders.

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Italy – Croatia

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INTERREG ITALY-CROATIA PROGRAMME 2021 – 2027

Partnership Agreement Template

2nd Call for Proposals

(Version 1.0 – 7th of May 2025)

Note

This document serves as model for the Partnership Agreement to be established between the Lead Partner and all partners in compliance with Art. 26, 1 b) of Regulation (EU) No 1059/2021 and as further explained in chapter 3 – Project generation and start in "Programme Implementation Manual" (PIM).

This document states the so called "LP Principle" for the operational management and coordination of the project and provides all minimum compulsory requirements that the signed Partnership Agreement must hold. Additional elements may be included by the partnership in order to tailor the Agreement to their specific needs. Additional provisions included in the final Partnership Agreement must in any case be in line with the Programme objectives and the legal framework mentioned in the Subsidy Contract.

It is strongly advised to check whether the terms and clauses – especially those dealing with company law, property law, disputes between partners and compensation for damages – are correct and consistent with the applicable law. The Managing Authority cannot under any circumstances or for any reason whatsoever be held liable for damage or injury sustained by the application of this document. The Managing Authority therefore cannot accept any claim for compensation or increases in payment in connection with such damage or injury.

Glossary

AA	-	Audit Authority
AF	-	Application Form
AfR	-	Application for Reimbursement
BGBPL	-	Body Governed by Public Law
CPR	-	Common Provision Regulation (EU) 2021/1060
EC	-	European Commission
ERDF		European Regional Development Fund
EU	-	European Union
FDR	-	Fondo di Rotazione (Italian Rotation Fund)
IR	-	Interreg Regulation (EU) 2021/1059
JEMS	-	Joint electronic monitoring system
JS	-	Joint Secretariat
LP	-	Lead Partner
MA	-	Managing Authority
MC	-	Monitoring Committee
MS	-	Member State
OSI	-	Operation of Strategic Importance
PA	-	Partnership Agreement
PIM	-	Programme Implementation Manual
PP	-	Project Partner

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Partnership Agreement

for the implementation of the Operations of Strategic Importance (OSIs)

Title "adRiatic climatE coAstaL resIlience Strategic Taskforce"

Acronym "REALIST"

Project ID number ITHR0500565

within the

Interreg VI A Italy-Croatia 2021-2027,

Having regard to:

- Art. 2 *"Legal framework applied"* and Art. 7 *"Representation of the project partnership, liability and obligations of the LP"* of this Partnership Agreement (hereinafter referred to as PA);
- Art. 26, (1) (a) of Interreg Regulation (EU) No 1059/2021 (hereinafter referred to as IR) which provides the obligation for the LP to "lay down the arrangements with the other partner an agreement comprising provisions that, inter alia, guarantee the sound financial management of the respective Union funds allocated to the Interreg operation";

the following PA shall be made between:

Agenzia Nazionale per la Meteorologia e Clima - ITALIAMETO *National Agency for Meteorology and Climatology – ITALIAMETEO* (Lead Partner)

Viale Aldo Moro, 44 – 40127 Bologna, represented by Carlo Cacciamani

acting as Lead Partner of the project Title "adRiatic climatE coAstaL resIlience Strategic Taskforce"- Acronym "REALIST" - ID ITHR0500565

and

Agenzia regionale per la prevenzione, l'ambiente e l'energia dell´Emilia-Romagna , Struttura Idro-Meteo-Clima (Arpae-SIMC) (Partner 2)

Regional Agency for Prevention, Environment and Energy in Emilia-Romagna, Hydro-meteo-climate service (Arpae-SIMC)

Viale Silvani 6 - 40122 Bologna, represented by Pier Paolo Alberoni

Agenzia regionale di Protezione Civile – Regione Abruzzo (Partner 3)

Regional Civil Protection Agency – Abruzzo Region

Via Salaria Antica Est 27 - 67100 L'Aquila, represented by Andrea Cipollone

Regione Molise – Servizio di Protezione Civile (Partner 4)

Molise Region – Civil Protection Service

Via Genova 11 - 86100 Campobasso (CB), represented by Gaspare Tocci

Regione Marche (Partner 5)

Marche Region

Via Gentile da Fabriano 5 – 60125 Ancona, represented by Massimo Sbriscia

Regione del Veneto – Direzione Difesa del Suolo e della Costa, SOS Lavori e Servizi tecnici (Partner 6)

Veneto Region – Soil and Coast Defence Directorate, SOS Works and Technical Services

Calle Priuli - Cannaregio 99 - 30123 Venezia, represented by Vincenzo Artico

Regione Puglia – Dipartimento Ambiente, Paesaggio e Qualità Urbana (Partner 7)

Puglia Region – Department of Environment, Landscape and Urban Quality

Via Giovanni Gentile 52 - 70126 Bari, represented by Paolo Francesco Garofoli

Agencija za razvoj Zadarske županije ZADRA NOVA (Partner 8)

Zadar County Development Agency ZADRA NOVA

Put Murvice 14 - 23000 Zadar, represented by Marina Dujmović Vuković

Splitsko-dalmatinska županija (Partner 9)

Split-Dalmatia County

Domovinskog rata 2 - 21000 Split, represented by Blaženko Boban

Javna ustanova Razvojna agencija Ličko-senjske županije - LIRA, *Public Institution Development Agency of Lika-Senj County – LIRA* (Partner 10)

Pazariška 36 - 53000 Gospić, represented by Andrija Brkljačić

Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija (Partner 11)

Dubrovnik-neretva region, Department for Environmental protection and Communal Affairs

Pred Dvorom 1 - 20000 Dubrovnik, represented by Blaž Pezo

Vatrogasna zajednica Karlova ke županije (Partner 12)

Karlovac Couty Fire Association

Gažanski trg 11 - 47000 Karlovac, represented by Goran Franković, Commander

Institut Ruđer Bošković (Partner 13)

Ruđer Bošković Institute

Bijenička cesta 54 - 10000 Zagreb, represented by David Mathew Smith

Vatrogasna Zajednica Istarske Županije (Partner 14)

Fire Department of the Istrian Region

Stoja 2 - 52100 Pula, represented by Dino Kozlevac

for the implementation of the Operations of Strategic Importance (OSIs) project Title “adRiatic climatE coAstaL resIlience Strategic Taskforce”- Acronym “REALIST” - ID ITHR0500565
approved by the Monitoring Committee (hereinafter referred to as MC) of the Interreg VI A Italy – Croatia CBC Programme 2021-2027 (hereinafter referred to as the “Programme”) on 10/04/2025 in Dubrovnik, Croatia.

Art. 1 – Definitions

1. For the purposes of this PA the following definitions apply:

a. Lead Partner (hereinafter referred to as LP): the project partner who takes the overall responsibility for the submission and the implementation of the entire project according to Art. 26(1) (b) of IR;
b. Project Partner (hereinafter referred to as PP): any institution financially participating in the project and contributing to its implementation, as identified in the approved Application Form (hereinafter referred to as AF). It corresponds to the term "beneficiary" as defined in the Art. 2 (9) (a) of the EU Regulation 2021/1060 (hereinafter referred to as CPR).

Art. 2 -Legal framework applied

The PA is concluded on the basis of the following legal provisions:

1. **2021-2027 relevant European legislation**

- Regulation (EU) No 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021, laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Cohesion Fund, the Just Transition Fund, and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and financial rules for those and for the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, the Internal Security Fund and the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy, and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1303/2013 and any amendment;

- Regulation (EU) No 2021/1058 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 on the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1301/2013, and any amendment;

- Regulation (EU) No 2021/1059 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 on specific provisions for the European territorial goal (Interreg) supported by the European Regional Development Fund and external financing instruments, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1299/2013, and any amendment;

- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 240/2014 of 7 January 2014 on the European code of conduct on partnership in the framework of the European Structural and Investment Funds;

- Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 2024/2509 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2024 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union;

- Commission Decision C 2019 (3452) of 14.05.2019 laying down the guidelines for determining financial corrections to be made to expenditure financed by the Union for non-compliance with the rules on public procurement;

- Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union; Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/2831 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to de minimis aid; Commission Regulation (EU) No 717/2014 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to de minimis aid in the fishery and aquaculture sector; Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty (General Block Exemption Regulation – GBER) and its amendments , in particular Commission Regulation (EU) 2021/1237 amending Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty; Delegated and Implementing acts, as well as all applicable decisions and rulings in the field of state aid.

- All other EU legislation and the underlying principles applicable to the LP and its Project Partners (hereinafter referred to as "PPs") including the legislation laying down provisions on public procurement, on competition and entry into the markets, the protection of the environment, the equal opportunities between men and women.

2. Programme documents

- The Programme adopted by the European Commission on 10th August 2022, Decision C (2022) 5935 final (CCI 2021TC16RFCB038) and further amendments;

- All manuals, guidelines and any other documents relevant for project implementation (e.g. PIM) in their latest version as published on the Programme official website, or provided by the Programme bodies to the LP directly during the project implementation;

- The Operations of Strategic Importance (OSIs) Call for Proposal of the Programme as approved by MC during the 6th meeting held in Roma on 24th June 2024 and published in the Programme website.

3. **National laws and regulations**

- Decision n. 78 of 22th December 2021 of the Italian Interministerial Committee for Economic Programming and Sustainable Development (CIPESS) "2021-2027 Cohesion Policy Programming – Approval of the 2021-2027 partnership agreement proposal and definition of national public co-financing criteria for European programs for the 2021-2027 programming cycle";

- National laws and regulations of the Italian Republic and of the Republic of Croatia applicable to the LP and PPs in their respective Countries.

4. **Additional Principles**

- In case EU Regulations are in force for a certain topic, these take precedence. In the absence of EU Regulations and/or Programme specific regulations, national laws shall apply;

- In case of amendment of the aforementioned legal norms and documents, and any other documents of relevance for the contractual relationship, the latest version shall apply.

Art. 3 -Language

1. The working language of this PA shall be English. Any official internal document of the project and all communication between the LP and the PPs shall in principle be made available in English, being the official language of the Programme.
2. The present PA is concluded in English. In case of translation of the present PA into another language, the English version shall be the binding one.

Art. 4 -Subject of the Partnership Agreement (PA)

1. This PA lays down the arrangements regulating the relations between the LP and all PPs in order to ensure a sound implementation of the OSI project Title "adRiatic climatE coAstaL resIlience Strategic Taskforce"- Acronym "REALIST" - ID ITHR0500565 as in the latest version of the approved AF, with the aim to reach the objectives of the project, to produce qualitative outputs and to achieve the results set in the AF.
2. This PA will be archived in JEMS Section "Contracts and agreements" by the LP and it will be considered as an integral part of the Subsidy Contract signed between the MA and the LP.

3. All PPs entitle the LP to represent them in the project. They commit themselves to undertake all steps necessary to support the LP in fulfilling its obligations towards the Programme bodies.
4. The present PA serves also explicitly as written power of attorney of the PP to LP and authorises the latter to perform the specific duties and responsibilities as set out below.

Art. 5 – Term of funding and reimbursement of funds

1. The PA, drawn up in the form of a legally binding private agreement, establishes the funding conditions for all the final beneficiaries, partners of the OSI project Title "adRiatic climatE coAstaL resIlience Strategic Taskforce"- Acronym "REALIST" - ID ITHR0500565.
2. In accordance with Art. 26 (2) of IR and the PIM section. 5.7 provisions:

   The LP *National Agency for Meteorology and Climatology - ITALIAMETEO*, after receiving from the MA the total amount of the ERDF and FDR, will transfer to all PPs their ERDF share funding as well as the FDR share to each Italian PP.

   The subsidy (ERDF+FDR funds) as specified in JEMS under section D "Project Budget" is awarded exclusively for the implementation of the project activities as described in the latest version of the AF in accordance with the conditions set out by the MC.
3. The final ERDF contribution awarded by the Programme consists of the 80% of the total eligible costs reported by each PP and verified by its respective controller.
4. Disbursement of subsidy is subject to the condition that the European Commission and the Italian National Authority make the project funds available and that all applicable EU and national rules are observed by the partnership. In case of non-availability of funds, the MA cannot be deemed responsible for late or missing payments.

Art. 6 - Duration of the project

1. According to the AF, the Project has a duration of 42 months and the project activities have to be carried out and finalized within the project implementation period consisting of the following schedule:

   - start date: 01/07/2025
   - end date: 31/12/2028

therefore, the project expenditure has to be incurred within this period, with the sole exception of preparation and closure costs.

2. Administrative duties of the LP and PPs related to the closure of the project shall take place over a period of three months after the project end date. Further specifications on project closure are laid out in the PIM.

Art. 7 - Representation of the project partnership, liability and obligations of the LP

1. The LP guarantees that it is entitled to represent the PPs participating in the project and that it has established with the project partners the division of mutual responsibilities in a PA.
2. The LP shall be responsible for ensuring the start and the efficient implementation phase of the project according to the time schedule in the AF, taking the responsibility of the entire project cycle.
3. The LP guarantees that the project implementation complies with the legal framework pursuant Art. 2 of this PA and with all the relevant legal and other provisions under the law which applies to the LP organisation and to its PPs and their activities and that all necessary documentation (e.g. building permits, environmental impact assessment statements, feasibility studies) have been obtained.
4. The LP shall provide the PPs with all information and documents needed for a sound and legally correct project implementation including requirements related to communication and publicity.
5. In accordance with Art. 26 (1) of IR, the LP bears the overall financial and legal responsibility for the entire project and ensures that the expenditure reported by each PP has been paid by the PPs for the purpose of implementing the project, that it corresponds to the activities laid down in the latest approved AF and that it has been verified by its national controller. The LP represents the partnership and acts as the only direct contact between the project partnership and the MA/JS.
6. The LP shall assume sole liability towards third parties, including liability for damage or injury of any kind sustained by them while the project is being carried out. The LP shall discharge the MA of all liability associated with any claim or action brought as a result of an infringement of rules or regulations by the LP or one of the PPs, or as a result of violation of a third party’s rights.
7. The MA cannot under any circumstances or for any reason whatsoever be held liable for damage or injury to the staff or to the property of the LP or one of its PPs while the project is being carried out. The MA can therefore not accept any claim for compensation or increase in payment in connection with such damage or injury.
8. The LP is liable towards the MA if obligations as laid out in this PA or in applicable European Union´s or National laws are not fulfilled by the project partnership in the same way as for its own conduct.

9. The LP shall ensure that all project documentation is kept for a period of 5 years from the 31 December of the year in which the last payment by MA is made to the LP, according to Art. 82 CPR or otherwise required by the specific legislation (e.g. State Aid). The time period referred to shall be interrupted either in the case of legal proceedings or by a request of the European Commission.
10. In case of any repayment demands, the LP is liable towards the MA for the total amount requested. The LP is entitled to ask repayment from its PPs in compliance with Art. 52 (1) of IR.

Art. 8 - Obligations of the Project Partners

1. Each PP shall comply with the relevant European Union´s and national legislation as set out in Art. 2 of this PA.
2. The PPs shall guarantee that the project activities under their responsibility will be implemented according to the rules and procedures as set in the PIM. In particular the PPs shall ensure:
   a) the project activities will be developed in compliance with rules concerning equal opportunities, environmental protection, financial management, public procurement and State aid;
   b) the monitoring of the project operational and financial progress, the recording and storing of documents, the implementation of information and publicity measures;
   c) the respect of state aid rules also by those bodies benefitting from project activities/outputs, accordingly to the relevant EU rules and related provision which will be set by Subsidy Contract;
   d) that Programme requirements on eligibility of expenditure, as provided for in the PIM, are strictly respected;
   e) that at least basic information about the project (aims, partners, amount of funding and its source, description of activities) is available on the partner's official website "and that the JS/MA are entitled to use and publish these data in whatever form;
   f) that in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 "General Data Protection Regulation") in its valid version, the JS/MA is entitled to process personal data of LP and all PPs which are contained in the approved AF and share them with the competent Programme National and/or European bodies in charge for project evaluation, monitoring and audit activities (including anti-fraud policy);
   g) to give access to the relevant authorities (MA/JS, Audit Authority, Commission Services and national and EU controlling institutions) to its business premises for the necessary controls and audits, as further ruled in Art. 11 "*Financial controls and audits*" of this PA;

h) that all necessary approvals (e.g. building permissions, environmental impact assessment statements) have been obtained.

3. Each PP shall ensure that its part of activities to be implemented in the approved project is not fully or partly financed by other EU Programmes and that the following project and financial management conditions are fulfilled:
   a) to timely start as well as to implement the part(s) of the project for which it is responsible in due time and in compliance with the latest approved AF ensuring, in quantitative and qualitative terms, the delivery of its planned project activities, outputs and results;
   b) that in case one or more output and result targets, as set in the latest approved version of the AF are not successfully reached, adequate corrective measures are put in place to ensure the project performance as well as to minimise the impact at Programme level (e.g. adaptation of the project to the changed situation) following the procedures specified in the PIM;
   c) to appoint a project coordinator with the authority to represent the partner in the project, in particular within the Steering Committee that is the decision-making body of the project so that to ensure a sound project management;
   d) to immediately notify the LP of any event that could lead to a temporary or permanent discontinuation or any other deviation of the part(s) of the approved project for which the PP is responsible;
   e) to provide LP with complete and accurate information needed to draw up and submit project reports and, the main outputs and deliverables obtained in line with the approved AF;
   f) that expenditure reported to the LP has been incurred for the purpose of implementing the project activities as set out in the latest approved version of the AF;
   g) to immediately inform the LP if costs are reduced or any of the disbursement conditions ceases to be fulfilled, or circumstances arise which entitle the MA to reduce payment or to demand repayment of the subsidy wholly or in part;
   h) to install a separate accounting system for the settlement of the project and safeguard that the eligible costs as well as the received subsidies can be clearly identified.
4. In the circumstance that any of the PPs is in the situation of undertaking in difficulty, within the meaning of point 18 of Art. 2 of EU Regulation 651/2014 as well as in compliance with Art. 7 (1) (d) of EU Regulation 2021/1058 (ERDF Regulation), the concerned PP is to immediately inform the LP that shall in turn immediately inform the MA/JS.

Art. 9 - Non-fulfilment of obligations

1. Each PP is directly and exclusively responsible towards the LP and the other PPs for the due implementation of its part(s) to the project as described in the approved AF as well as for the proper fulfilment of its obligations as set out in this PA. Each kind of non-fulfilment of obligations must be immediately reported to the LP.
2. Should a PP not fulfil its obligations under this PA in due time, the LP shall admonish the PP to fulfil such obligations within reasonable deadlines set by the LP. The LP shall make any effort in resolving the difficulties, including seeking the assistance of the MA/JS. Should the non-fulfilment continue, the LP may decide to exclude the PP concerned from the project prior agreement of the other PPs. The MA and JS shall be immediately informed of such an intended decision.
3. The excluded PP is obliged to refund to the LP any Programme funds received for which it cannot prove that, on the day of exclusion, ERDF, and if it is the case the FDR share, received for the project were used for activities carried out, and deliverables/outputs obtained, for the benefit of the project and that such activities and deliverables/outputs can be used for the further implementation of the project.
4. The LP and all PPs herewith oblige themselves to compensate each other for those damages that may result from intentional or gross negligence, non-performance or mal-performance of any of their obligations under the present PA.
5. In case of non-fulfilment of PP obligations having financial consequences for the funding of the project as a whole, the LP may demand compensation from the responsible PP to cover the sum involved.

Art. 10 - Liability

1. According to Art. 7 "*Representation of the project partnership, liability and obligations of the LP*" of this PA, the LP bears the overall financial and legal responsibility for the project and for the PPs towards the MA and third parties.
2. Within the partnership, each party to this PA shall be liable to the other parties and shall indemnify and hold harmless such other party for and against any liabilities, damages and costs resulting from the non-compliance of its duties and obligations as set forth in this PA or of other legal norms. Eventual repayment of undue funds by the PPs to the LP, for which the LP is liable towards the MA is ruled in Art. 13 "*Withdrawal or recovery of unduly paid-out funds, decommitment of funds*" of the present PA.

3. The LP shall assume sole liability towards third parties, including liability for damage or injury of any kind sustained by them while the project is being carried out. The LP is entitled to subrogate against the PP that caused the damage. The PP causing damage shall be liable to the LP therefore.
4. The parties to this PA accept that the MA cannot be under any circumstances or for any reason whatsoever held liable for damage or injury sustained by the staff or property of the LP or any PP while the project is being carried out. No claims can be accepted by the MA for compensation or increases in payment in connection with such damage or injury.
5. No party shall be held liable for not complying with obligations ensuing from this PA in case of force majeure as described in Art. 20 *"Force majeure"* of this PA.

Art. 11 - Financial controls and audits

1. The European Commission, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and, within their responsibility, the auditing bodies of the participating Member States or other national public auditing bodies as well as the Programme AA, the MA or the JS are entitled to audit the proper use of funds by the LP or by its PPs or to arrange for such an audit to be carried out by authorised persons. The LP and PPs will be notified in due time about any audit to be carried out on their expenditure. The procedures for these controls are described in the PIM.
2. The LP and all the PPs will keep all documents and data required for controls and audits safely and orderly, will produce all documents required for the above controls and audit, provide necessary information and give access to their premises, to their accounting books, to supporting documents and to all other documentation related to the project, in order to ensure that any audit, notified by a duly authorised institution can be carried out.
3. Each PP shall promptly inform the LP about any audits that have been carried out by the bodies mentioned in the par. 1 of this article. If, as a result of the controls and audits, any expenditure is considered non-eligible according to the regulatory framework as Art. 2 "Legal framework applied" of this PA, and to the PIM section 5 "Financial Management", the procedure described in the Art. 13 "Withdrawal or recovery of unduly paid-out funds, decommitment" of funds of this PA shall apply.

Art. 12 - Reporting and Application for Reimbursement

1. Each PP may request, via LP, payments of the contribution from the ERDF as well as the FDR, if due accordingly to Art. 5 "*Terms of funding and reimbursement of funds*" of the present PA, by providing proof

of progress of its respective part(s) of the project towards the achievement of the outputs and results as set in the latest approved AF, in compliance with the principle of sound financial management (as determined by the principles of economy, efficiency and effectiveness). To this purpose, each PP commits to providing the LP with complete and accurate information needed to draw up and submit project reports, following the procedures set in the PIM, within the Project reporting schedule set in JEMS Contracting section and in line with the reporting targets of the latest approved AF – section D Project Budget.

2. The project reports will consist of a Content (summary of partners' work in the reporting period including any partner problems and deviations) related part and a Financial part. The financial part of the report shall comprise the amount indicated in all controller certificates related to the project expenditure that has been paid within the relevant reporting period.
3. Each project report submitted by the LP via the JEMS to the MA, must be accompanied by certificates confirming the eligibility of expenditure included in the report by the LP and the PPs. Certificates of expenditures must be issued by national controllers as referred to in Art. 46 (3) of IR according to the system set up by each Member State and in compliance with the requirements set by the legal framework listed in Art. 1 "*Legal framework applied*" of this PA. Certificates of expenditure shall be accompanied by the compulsory elements presented in the PIM (i.e., the control report and checklist). The LP will pre-check the controller' verifications received from the PPs, with regard to plausibility and correct issuing.
4. In order to comply with the reporting procedure and deadlines set in the PIM – section 6.7 "Reporting periods/reporting deadlines"-, each PP commits itself to deliver to the LP the necessary information and documents 15 days working days before those deadlines for submitting the concerned project report.
5. If the LP casts doubts on the project relevance of any expenditure items claimed by a PP, shall clarify the issue with the concerned PP with the aim of finding an agreement on the expenditure to be claimed and the corresponding activities to be reported as project-relevant. In the case that such agreement cannot be found, the procedure as stated in the PIM will be followed.
6. Payments not requested in time and for their full amount or not in compliance with the payment schedule as indicated in the latest approved AF – section D.3.1 Project Budget, may not be reimbursed. In case of de-commitment of funds Art. 13 "*Withdrawal or recovery of unduly paid-out funds, decommitment of funds*" of this PA applies.
7. In order to proceed with the analysis of project reports, each PP must provide additional information if the LP or the MA/JS deem that necessary. Additional information requested by the MA/JS are to be collected and sent by the LP within the demanded time frame.

8. Following the approval of the project report by the MA/JS, the ERDF and FDR funds will be transferred by the MA and subsequently forwarded by the LP or PP in charge of according to the provisions established in Art. 5 "*Term of funding and reimbursement of funds*" of this PA. The transfer to each PP of their respective funds (ERDF and/or FDR), shall be made without any delay and in full to bank accounts indicated in JEMS (contracting section). The maximum acceptable delay for forwarding the ERDF and if it is the case of FDR to the PPs is of 60 working days. Changes of the account number shall be duly notified to the LP.
9. The LP shall provide all PPs with copies of any report and documentation submitted to the MA/JS and keep the PPs informed about all relevant communication with MA or JS.
10. Details on the contents of the reports on the verification of expenditure, on the reimbursement of funds and on the related procedural rules are laid out in the PI, the contents of which each PP accepts.

Art. 13 - Withdrawal or recovery of unduly paid-out funds, decommitment of funds

1. Should the MA shall, in accordance with the PIM, demand the repayment of subsidy already transferred to the LP and every PP is obliged to transfer its portion of undue paid out amount to the LP in compliance with Art. 52 of IR. The LP shall, without delay, forward the letter by which the MA has asserted the repayment claim and notify every PP of the amount repayable. Alternatively, and when possible, the repayment amount will be offset against the next payment of the MA to the LP or, where applicable, remaining payments can be suspended. The LP shall be entitled to set an internal deadline to the concerned PPs in order to meet the MA requests.
2. In case the PP does not repay the LP the irregular amounts by the deadline specified in the recovery letter, the LP informs the MA without delay. Further provisions set by the MA shall apply.
3. Bank charges incurred by the repayment of amounts due to the MA via the LP shall be borne entirely by the concerned PPs. The amount repayable shall be subject to interest.
4. In case of de-commitment of funds, as foreseen in Art. 105 of CPR and in the PIM, the PPs herewith agree that the deduction shall be imputed proportionally to those PPs that have contributed to the de-commitment of funds unless a different decision is taken by the MC.

Art. 14 - Publicity, communication and branding

1. The LP and the PPs shall ensure adequate promotion of the project both towards potential beneficiaries of the project results and towards the general public.

2. Each PP shall ensure that any notice or publication made by the project, including presentations at conferences or seminars, shall point out that the project was implemented through financial assistance of the ERDF funds of the Programme. All information, communication and branding measures of the project shall be carried out in accordance with the EU rules and regulations, the latest version of the approved AF and the PIM.
3. All PPs also takes the full responsibility for the content of any notice, publication and marketing product provided to the MA which has been developed by the PPs or third parties on behalf of the PPs. The PPs are liable in case a third party claims compensation for damages (e.g. because of an infringement of intellectual property rights). The PPs will indemnify the LP in case the LP suffers any damage because of the content of the publicity and information material.
4. The LP and each PP authorise the MA and the other Programme authorities to use the outputs of the project in order to guarantee a wide spreading of the project deliverables and outputs and to make them available to the public, and to publish, by any means, in particular, the following information:
   a. the name and identification data of the LP and its PP(s);
   b. the name of the project;
   c. the project summary including project purposes and its expected achievements;
   d. abstract of project reports with the project actual achievements;
   e. start date of the project;
   f. expected or actual date of completion of the project;
   g. Programme specific objective concerned;
   h. the total project budget (ERDF contribution + National co-financing + other public and private funding + PPs own resources);
   i. the geographical location of the project;
   j. type of intervention for the project in accordance with point (g) of Art. 73 (2) of CPR;
   k. project results /achievements/output.

The PPs are obliged to inform the LP on possible sensitive/confidential (e.g. business or personnel related) issues that cannot be published, for examples, in the Programme newsletters and website.

Art. 15 - Project modifications

1. All the project modifications must be implemented following the procedure set out in the PIM.
2. As soon as the LP becomes aware about the need for a project modification, the LP has to inform immediately the JS that will provide support and guidance through the whole modification process.

Art. 16 - Ownership – Use of outputs

1. Ownership, title and industrial and intellectual property rights in the results of the project and the reports and other documents relating to it shall, depending on the applicable national law, rest in the LP and/or its PPs.
2. Where several members of the partnership (LP and/or PPs) have jointly carried out work generating outputs and where their respective share of the work cannot be ascertained, they shall have joint ownership on it/them.

   Each of the joint activities owners shall be entitled to use their jointly owned results for no commercial research activities on a royalty-free basis.The co-owners agree to enter into a separate joint ownership agreement the conditions of use of the jointly owned results and that, until such agreement is concluded, the jointly owned outputs shall be used only for the implementation of the project activities and reporting purposes.
3. The ownership of outputs having the character of investments in infrastructure or productive investments realised within the project must remain with the concerned LP and/or PPs according to the timeframe as well as under the conditions set in Art. 65 of the CPR. Should any of the conditions set by the mentioned Regulation not be met at a certain point of time, the MA/JS must be immediately informed by the concerned LP or PP. The MA will recover the unduly paid ERDF contribution in proportion to the period for which the requirements have not been fulfilled.
4. Each PP shall respect all applicable rules and the basic principles related to competition law, as well as the principles of equal treatment and transparency within the meaning of the funding regulations and it ensures that no undue advantage (i.e. the granting of any advantage that would undermine the basic principles and political objectives of the funding regime) is given to anybody. Outputs and results, especially data, studies and analyses, produced during project implementation are made available to the general public free of charge and can be used by all interested persons and organizations in the same way and under the same conditions as by the LP or its PPs.

5. The MA reserves the right to use the outputs and results for information and communication actions in respect of the Programme. In case there are pre-existing intellectual and industrial property rights which are made available to the project, these are fully respected.

Art. 17 - Archiving of project documents

1. The LP/PPs are obliged to set up physical and/or electronic archive which allows storing data, records and documents composing the audit trail. The location of the above-mentioned archive is indicated in JEMS and each PP commits itself to promptly inform the LP on any change of location.
2. In addition, LP/PPs must assist the MA to comply with document retention requirements and with all the other formalities required under any applicable State Aid rules in force (e.g. registration in the National State Aid Register). Where projects are operating under a State Aid scheme, LP/PPs must maintain detailed records with the information and supporting documentation necessary to establish that all the conditions laid down in the Regulation are fulfilled. Such records must be kept for 10 years after the last aid is granted under the scheme.

Art. 18 - Assignment, legal succession

1. LP and PPs in exceptional cases and in well-founded circumstances are allowed to reassign their duties and rights under this PA only after prior written consent of the MA/JS or MC, in compliance with the procedures specified in the PIM.
2. Where according to national laws the legal personality does not change and where all assets of a PP are taken over so that a deterioration of the financial capacity of the acquiring institution is not to be expected (i.e. in cases of universal succession) prior consent by the Programme bodies is not necessary. However, the concerned PP shall submit in due time to the MA/JS via the LP related information together with all documents that are necessary to analyse the legal case.
3. In case of assignment or any form of legal succession of any PP, the PP concerned is obliged to assign all rights and obligations and all project related documents to each and any assignee or legal successor. Related reports to the MA/JS have to be forwarded by the LP, and the present PA shall be amended accordingly.

Art. 19 - Disputes between partners and complaints

1. Any complaints against acts, omission and/or decision of the MA/JS and/or MC decisions during the project implementation phase shall be formally submitted by the LP on behalf of the partnership to the MA for the examination; the complaint shall be submitted via certified e-mail or e-mail accompanied by a cover letter.
2. The LP, as well as the interested partner, can file a formal complaint against act, omissions and/or decisions of control and audit bodies (controllers, auditors, etc.) related to the national control system following the procedures set in place at national and EU level. In case of dispute between the LP and its PPs or among PPs, presumption of good faith from all parties will be privileged.
3. Should a dispute arise between the LP and its PPs or among PPs, the affected parties will endeavour to find a solution on an amicable way. In case of matters that are not ruled by this PA, the parties agree to find a mutual consent and a joint solution.
4. Disputes will be referred to the Steering Committee in order to reach a settlement. The LP will inform the other PPs and may, on its own initiative or upon request of a PP, ask advices to the MA/JS.
5. Should a compromise through mediation not be possible, at any time the parties may submit the dispute to the courts and herewith agree that Bologna (IT) shall be the venue for all legal disputes arising from this PA.
6. Further details about the complaint procedures must be referred to in the PIM.

Art. 20 - Force majeure

1. Force majeure shall mean any unforeseeable and exceptional event affecting the fulfilment of any obligation under this PA, which is beyond the control of the LP and PPs and cannot be overcome despite their reasonable endeavours (e.g. substantial changes due to changes in political or financial terms). Any default of a product or service or delays in making them available for the purpose of performing this agreement and affecting the project performance, including, for instance, anomalies in the functioning or performance of product or services, labour disputes, strikes or financial difficulties do not constitute force majeure.
2. If the LP or PPs are subject to force majeure liable to affect the fulfilment of its/their obligations under this PA, the LP shall notify the MA via the JS without delay, stating the nature, likely duration and foreseeable effects.
3. Neither the LP nor the PPs shall be considered to be in breach of their obligations to execute the project if they have been prevented from complying by force majeure. Where LP or PPs cannot fulfil their

obligations to execute the project due to force majeure, grant for accepted eligible expenditure occurred may be made only for those activities which have actually been executed up to the date of the event identified as force majeure. All necessary measures shall be taken to limit damage to the minimum.

Art. 21 - Concluding provisions

1. All laws, regulations and Programme official documents mentioned in this PA are applicable in their currently valid version. The LP and all PPs ensure that in case of modification of provisions as listed Art. 2 *"Legal framework applied"* of this PA, updated rights and obligations derived thereof shall apply.
2. If any provision in this PA should be wholly or partly ineffective, the parties to this PA undertake to replace the ineffective provision by an effective provision which comes as close as possible to the purpose of the ineffective provision. This procedure is conducted in written form by the parties concerned. In case of differences that are not ruled by this PA the parties concerned will agree on aiming to find a mutual consent on the issue.
3. Amendments and supplements to this PA must be in written form and have to be indicated as such. Consequently, any changes of this PA shall only be effective if they have been agreed on in writing and have been designated as amendment of or supplement to the PA.
4. Any costs, fees or taxes not eligible or any other duties arising from the conclusion or the implementation of this PA shall be borne by the LP and PPs.
5. To the effect of this PA, the PPs shall irrevocably choose domicile at their addresses stated in the partner section of the latest approved AF where any official notifications can be lawfully served. Any change of domicile shall be forwarded by the concerned PP to the LP within 15 days following the change.

Art. 22 - Entry into force

1. This PA shall enter into force as from the date of the last signature of a partner. It shall remain in force until the LP has discharged in full its obligations towards the MA.
2. The MA reserves the right to check the present PA in order to verify that it is in conformity with the all minimum compulsory requirements of the PA template made available by the Programme.
3. This PA, once signed by the LP and all PPs, will be digitally shared among the Partnership and with the MA.

Art. 23 - Binding documents

The latest approved AF is binding and it is the reference document of the present PA which shall be an integral part of the Subsidy Contract signed between the MA and LP.

Drawn up at 10th June 2025

Lead Partner - National Agency for Meteorology and Climatology – ITALIAMETEO

Name and function

Carlo Cacciamani, Director

Signature and Stamp

Place and date

Partner 2 - Regional Agency for Prevention, Environment and Energy in Emilia-Romagna, Hydro-meteo-climate service (Arpae-SIMC)

Name and function

Pier Paolo Alberoni, Head of Arpae-SIMC

Signature and Stamp

Place and date

Partner 3 - Regional Civil Protection Agency – Abruzzo Region

Name and function

Andrea Cipollone, Director

Signature and Stamp

Place and date

Partner 4 - Molise Region – Civil Protection Service

Name and function

Gaspare Tocci, Director of the Department for Competitiveness of Production Systems, Industrial, Commercial and Artisan Development, Competition Policy, Business Internationalization, European Territorial Cooperation, and Economic and Industrial Marketing

Signature and Stamp

Place and date

Partner 5 – Marche Region

Name and function

Massimo Sbriscia, Director of energy sources, waste, querry and mines Sector - Enviroment and water resouces Directoreate

Signature and Stamp

Place and date

Partner 6 - Veneto Region – Soil and Coast Defence Directorate, SOS Works and Technical Services

Name and function

Vincenzo Artico, Director

Signature and Stamp

Place and date

Partner 7 - Puglia Region – Environment, Landscape and Urban Quality Department

Name and function

Paolo Francesco Garofoli, Director

Signature and Stamp

Place and date

Partner 8 - Zadar County Development Agency ZADRA NOVA

Name and function

Marina Dujmović Vuković, Director

Signature and Stamp

Place and date

Partner 9 - Split-Dalmatia County

Name and function

Blaženko Boban, County Prefect

Signature and Stamp

Place and date

Partner 10 - Public Institution Development Agency of Lika-Senj County - LIRA

Name and function

Andrija Brkljačić, Director

Signature and Stamp

Place and date

Partner 11 - Dubrovnik-neretva region, Department for Environmental protection and Communal Affairs

Name and function

Blaž Pezo, President of the Region

Signature and Stamp

Place and date

Partner 12 - Karlovac Couty Fire Association

Name and function

Goran Franković, Commander

Signature and Stamp

Place and date

Partner 13 - Ruđer Bošković Institute

Name and function

David Mathew Smith, Director general

Signature and Stamp

Place and date

Partner 14 - Fire Department of the Istrian Region

Name and function

Dino Kozlevac, Regional Fire Commander

Signature and Stamp

Place and date

PROPOSTA N. PDEL 108 del 24/07/2025

Centro di Responsabilità:

OGGETTO: Struttura Idro-Meteo-Clima. Presa d'atto dell'approvazione del progetto strategico ITHR0500565 "adRiatic climatE coAstaL resIlience Strategic Taskforce" (REALIST) nell'ambito del Programma di cooperazione transfrontaliera Italia-Croazia 2021-2027.

PARERE CONTABILE

Il sottoscritto Bacchi Reggiani Giuseppe - Servizio Amministrazione Bilancio e Controllo economico esprime parere di regolarità contabile ai sensi del Regolamento Arpae per l'adozione degli atti di gestione delle risorse dell'Agenzia.

Data 24/07/2025

Bacchi Reggiani Giuseppe