

Improving stakeholder engagement in climate risk assessment: insights from six co-production initiatives in Europe

K André¹, Å Gerger Swartling¹, M Englund¹, L Petutschnig², E M.N.A.N. Attoh³, K Milde⁴, D Lückerath⁴, A Cauchy⁵, T Botnen Holm⁶, M Hanssen Korsbrekke⁶, E Rome⁴

¹Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Sweden; ²Paris-Lodron-University of Salzburg, Austria; ³Wageningen University & Research (WUR), the Netherlands; ⁴Fraunhofer Institute for Intelligent Analysis and Information Systems, Germany; ⁵Ramboll France SAS, France; ⁶Western Norway Research Institute (WNRI), Norway

Co-production to support adaptation

This paper explores the practice of applying co-production in climate risk assessments. The aim is to further refine methods for co-producing climate services to support risk-informed decision-support and adaptation.

Assessment of case studies in Europe

We draw on insights from six case studies in Northern and Central Europe that applied a standardised framework for climate risk assessment, *the impact chain method*. The analysis builds on a survey and interviews with involved researchers and stakeholders, and a project workshop to develop collective insights and synthesize results.

Case study description

Case studies enabled the co-exploration of stakeholder needs and adaptation pathways in the respective localities. Different types of stakeholders were engaged in online and in-person workshops, group interviews, individual exchanges, and field visits.

Co-production benefits

We identify a number of benefits on the part of the participating researchers and stakeholders. These include: awareness raising and mutual learning, scientific progress, and plans for future collaborations. There are also early indications of results informing and contributing to ongoing adaptation policy and planning processes.

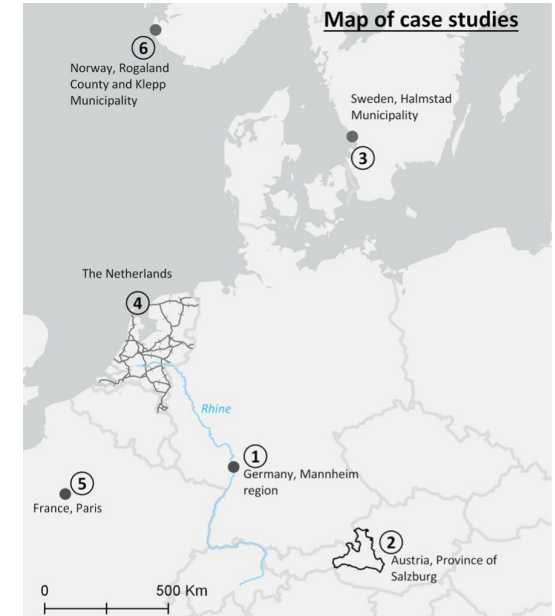
Co-production challenges

Challenges remain as to how to adopt and integrate a flexible and iterative approach where stakeholder needs and capacities are reassessed as the process proceeds. Further challenges include the relatively low degree of communication on the timing and delivery of results of the collaborative process.

Conclusions

To foster collaborative and user-driven processes that accelerate adaptation action and resilience, attention is needed in terms of:

- 1) formulating joint learning objectives and expected outcomes,
- 2) communicating and presenting results,
- 3) supporting iterative learning.



Information: This poster is based on André et al. (2023) in *Frontiers in Climate*, [doi:10.3389/fclim.2023.1120421](https://doi.org/10.3389/fclim.2023.1120421).

Author contact: karin.andre@sei.org

Funding: UNCHAIN: Unpacking Climate Impact Chains was funded through the EU funding mechanisms Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) and Assessment of Cross (X)-sectoral climate impacts and pathways for Sustainable transformation (AXIS), with support from the EU (Grant number: 776608).

