

Knowledge Tools			Criteria can be applied in new contexts			Type of stakeholder communication	Type of stakeholders	Description of tool	Primary Objective	NbS Design Process	Other Processes	Strenghts (from practitioner's perspective)				Weaknesses (from practitioner's perspective)			Practical		Complexity index	
Abbreviation	Full name	Case study	Tool type	MC	MC							MC	MC	MC	MC	MC	MC	OC	OC	OC		MC
KT1	Hydrological model	Antwerp	GIS-based		yes	One-way	Non-technical	Hydrological model for gaining knowledge of the river and the effects from the implemented NbS measures. Calculates reductions on peakriver flows (T2, T5, T20, T50 and T100)	To identify objectives, preferences, management options	Problem Definition	Motivation; Project Definition; Action Plan; Implementation; Evaluation	Possibility to visualize and calculate measures	Based on scientific knowledge	N/A	N/A	Models have error margins	Need of expert knowledge	Updates are required ex. when landscape is changing	Medium	Medium	N/A	15
KT2	Face to face field visits	Antwerp	Meetings		yes	Stakeholder engagement	Non-technical	Field visits with smaller groups of stakeholders with the aim of understanding the specific problem more in details. Used for gaining more information from the local stakeholders but also giving information (informing).	Communication of knowledge	Problem Definition	Motivation; Project Definition; Action Plan; Implementation; Evaluation	Can go into detail about a certain topic	Provides direct engagement	Informing and involving stakeholders	N/A	Difficult to engage with elderly people due to physical limitations	Weather conditions	N/A	N/A	Low	Small	10
KT3	'Views on the climate issues' survey	Antwerp	Questionnaire/Survey/Q methodology		yes	Two-way	Non-technical	Giving insights into the attitudes of the stakeholders towards the climate issue, particularly flooding and droughts, knowledge on different adaptive measures and preferences towards the proposed NbS measures	To identify knowledge gaps	Problem Definition	Analysis; Motivation; Project Definition; Action Plan; Evaluation	Can be filled in anonymously so less active stakeholders can give their opinions	Can gain significant insight into the requirements of the stakeholders	Can identify new stakeholders	N/A	Can't allow going into more depth in a certain topic	Answers depend on the question (possible bias in the question making)	N/A	N/A	Low	Big	8
KT4	Knowledge transfer website & newsletter	The Culm	E-Tools/virtual tool		yes	Two-way	Non-technical	A project specific website for providing knowledge transfer through a repository of engagement activities, project information, events and information for contacting the project team and starting a conversation with them. The newsletter has the same purpose but in a more targeted and personalised way with a friendlier language. Content includes links to summaries of past or promotion of forthcoming events, resources, interactive materials and other news.	The creation of knowledge with the stakeholder	Motivation	Problem definition, Project Definition, Action Plan, Implementation	Easy to construct and add to	Familiar to most and fairly accessible	Visually engaging as well as engagin content	Project focal point	One way; can only imply the outcomes and impacts generated, unless applying additional communication tools for monitoring the impacts of the website and newsletter	Requires regular maintenance and updates for keeping people engaged but not too frequently due to risk of saturation/disengagement	N/A	Medium	Medium	Big	11
KT5	Public technical stakeholders meetings	The Culm	Meetings		yes	Stakeholder engagement	Technical	Stakeholders with technical knowledge come together to share their expertise. Could be done in a workshop setting where input is required from larger group of people with different technical specialism into catchment modelling. Can be combined with the face to face field visit method where the stakeholders share deeper knowledge on the particular site.	To identify objectives, issues, preferences, management option	Problem Definition	Action Plan, Implementation, Evaluation	Improves evidence-base for making decisions	Empowers key technical stakeholders	Builds shared understanding - very valuable part of co-creation process	N/A	Potential for the meetings to be one-way teacher/student type of relationship/communication	N/A	Medium	Low	Medium	12	
KT6	Public citizen meetings (Online)	The Culm	Workshops & Meetings		yes	Stakeholder engagement	Non-technical	Due to Covid 19 crisis this event was held online with the purpose of raising awareness of the issues facing the Culm catchment based on research and evidence gathered in previous stakeholder meetings. The event consisted of a series of presentations by speakers (live and pre-recorded) covering wide range of issues relevant to the river's health and Q&A sessions. The event was hosted on Zoom, it was recorded and shared afterwards and was followed by a speech to text transcription for people with hearing difficulties.	The communication of knowledge	Motivation	Actor Analysis, Motivation, Problem Definition, Project Definition, Action Plan, Implementation, Evaluation	Communication of information	Raising awareness	Flexible and accessible	Showing the interlinkages between the problems	Necessary access to computer	Large amount of information shared in a long session, could be potentially overwhelming for some people	The opportunity for discussion was curtailed due to time constraints	Low	Medium	Big	8
KT7	Public citizen meetings (Physical)	Liane	Workshops & Meetings		yes	Stakeholder engagement	Non-technical	Sharing information with stakeholders; informing about the objectives and progress of the Co Adapt project; the importance of their participation and idea generation	The creation of knowledge with the stakeholder	Problem Definition	Problem Definition; Project Definition	Allows many forms of expertise: technical, political and experiential	Enables big numbers of people to have a say	Provides an opportunity to explain processes, give information and gather feedback	Demonstrates openness and transparency	Can't always be representative - not everyone has the time or inclination to attend	Attendance is sometimes low unless people feel personally speaking in a large group or deeply concerned	Some people are intimidated of everyone else	Low	Medium	Small	10
KT8	Knowledge co-creation workshop	Porlock Vale	Workshop & Meetings		yes	Stakeholder engagement	Technical	Predominantly organised with refonal and national stakeholders involved in the river catchment management and wider habitat conservation. Organised via Webex/MS Teams. They included the Stage Driver restoration and the approaches to catchment management and nature-based solutions.	The communication of knowledge	Formulation	Problem Definition; Project Definition; Implementation; Evaluation	Collaborative and inclusive	Easy to access and plan	Develops engagement	Communicates concepts and ideas easily	Danger of too much input & lack of focus	Possibility of spending too much time on development/management and not enough on delivery	Lack of inclusion for those not able to access internet	Medium	Low	Big	11
KT9/CCT8	The walking app	Somerset	Virtual tool		yes	Two-way	Non-technical	Stakeholders need to download the app and then they can use it offline (without Internet) because some locations are quite remote. There are different trails launched that can be downloaded beforehand. Then it shows your location on the map on top of the pre-chosen trail. When a point of interest is reached, different content is displayed such as: video descriptions of the area from experts and the planned interventions but also stakeholders are asked questions and sometimes it is required that they contribute in some way (video, audio, picture or just an answer to few questions). At the end of the trail there is also a feedback section where stakeholders can ask questions.	Improve systems understanding	Actor Analysis	Project Definition; Evaluation	Informing	People can participate whenever they want; people that cannot turn up to an event are not excluded	A lot of trails can be created	Stakeholders of different ages can be included due to the fact that there is an adult and kids section	It is Covid secure	Non tech-savvy population might have difficulty using the app	Took a lot of time to develop the app and the trails	High	High	High	6
CCT9/TT11/ KT10	Adaptation Pathways tool	Somerset	E-Tools		yes	Participatory decision making	Technical; Non-technical	Stakeholders first need to sign-up and then they receive log-in information. When signing up they also receive few demographical questions such as: occupation, whether they live in the area and/or have been impacted by flooding or not for understanding further trends. Afterwards they can sign-in on the website and rank the pre-existing adaptation pathways but also add comments. These pathways were made on previous takeholder meetings and workshops. They can also choose to modify and/or adapt a specific scenario to their liking.	The creation of knowledge with the stakeholder	Actor Analysis	Motivation; Problem Definition	Collaborating	Covid secure	Stakeholders can access it at any time	Stakeholders can have their voices heard anonymously about NbS options	Great for developing pathways within organisations but also across partnerships	Individuals that have not come across the adaptation pathways approach might find the tool a bit daunting	Non tech-savvy population might have difficulty using the app	High	High	High	10
KT11/CCT1	Online ideation	Antwerp	E-Tools/Survey		yes	Participatory decision making	Non-technical	A temporary project website (https://laakbeek.bpart.be/) used as an online survey and idea voting platform. It was set up to collect the attitudes of the stakeholders towards climate issues, flooding and drought and have an idea on the knowledge they have on different adaptive measures towards flooding. This online temporary platform is, in the period between the two participation events, used for an online call for ideas, considerations and people could react on other stakeholders' ideas. Among 6 themes (like water management and attractiveness and safeness of the area), 148 ideas were put online and 185 votes were brought out on these ideas.	The creation of knowledge with the stakeholder	Action Plan		Collection of a lot of ideas	People that cannot attend face to face meetings have an opportunity to participate	Data/ideas are already digitized and easier to analyse afterwards	N/A	If the idea is not clear then it cannot be further asked to be elaborated	Internet access is needed	N/A	Medium	Medium	Big	10

Location tools					Criteria		Type of communication	Type of stakeholders	Description of tool	Primary Objective	NBS Design Process	Other Processes	Level of participation	Strenghts (from practitioner's perspective)					Weaknesses (from practitioner's perspective)				Practical		Usability Index	
Abbreviation	Full name	Case study	Type of tool	can be applied in new contexts	Time	Budget								No. participants												
QT		MC	MC	MC	MC	MC	OQ		MC	MC	MC	MC	OC								MC	MC	MC	NO		
CCT1/KT11	Online ideation	Antwerp	E-Tools/Survey	yes	Two-way	Technical; Non-technical	This tool was implemented on the temporary project website. This website was used for an online survey, set up to know the attitude of the stakeholders towards climate issues, namely flooding and drought and have an idea on the knowledge they have for different adaptive measures. The duration of the platform was in the period between two participation events and it represented an online call for ideas, considerations that people could also vote on. Among 6 themes (water management, safeness and attractiveness of the area), 148 ideas were added online and 185 votes were conducted on these ideas.	Generate ideas	Action plan	Actor analysis; Problem Definition; Project Definition; Implementation	Consulting; Involving	Collection of a lot of ideas	People that cannot attend face to face meetings have an opportunity to participate	Data/Ideas are already digitized and easier to analyse afterwards	N/A		If the idea is not clear then it cannot be further asked to be elaborated	Internet access is needed	N/A		Medium	Medium	Big	10		
CCT2	Landscape planning	Antwerp	Workshop/Visual method	yes	Participatory decision making	Technical; Non-technical	This tool is used to design the area with different stakeholders. They are divided in smaller groups so that smaller discussions are also stimulated. Participants were given a limited virtual budget, a map and some NBS ideas with a price tag. Like this, they had to make choices on how they wanted to design the area, keeping in mind the budget. At the end each group had to present their design to the other stakeholders and ultimately they all voted individually for the best design.	Generate ideas; Choose/Prioritize	Action Plan	Project Definition; Implementation	Collaborating	User friendly tool that can be used by different generations of stakeholders with different levels of capability	By giving a budget the stakeholders put emphasis on what is important for them and learn to prioritize	Stimulates a discussion	Builds a sense of community ownership		The preparations are time consuming	Stakeholders need to be familiar with the local area	N/A		Medium	Medium	Small	9		
CCT3	Final design presentation	Antwerp	Visual method	yes	Two-way	Non-technical	The final design was intended to presented and explained why certain elements were chosen. The idea is to be transparent and open for criticism. Due to the Covid19 crisis the meeting was replaced with a flyer that provided as much explanation as possible. By doing this the stakeholders were also allowed to ask questions but also to give name suggestions for the area.	Evaluate	Evaluation	N/A	Informing; Consulting; Involving	Transparency	Explaining the design to a lot of stakeholders	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Medium	High	12			
CCT4	Individual farm visits	Culm	Meeting	yes	Stakeholder engagement	Non-technical	Visiting farmers and landowners to identify and discuss the issues within the catchment. Using resources from the project about data and evidence which identifies the issues and opportunities from a technical point of view. Working with farmers and land owners to devise solutions that can improve the resilience of the catchment to flood, drought and climate change. Carrying out on farm soil condition analysis to identify issues to landowners.	Collect and share information; Analyse; Working out actions	Implementation	Actor Analysis, Motivation, Problem Definition, Project Definition, Action Plan, Evaluation	Inform, Consulting, Involving, Collaborating, Empowering	Residents and landowners tackle issues on there own accord improving the wider cost benefit of the project	Allows local knowledge to be expressed, identifying issues that can't be picked up with models and other scientific data	N/A	N/A		A lot of replanning work and evidence collection is required to give the team the tools to inspire the community	Residents may not always get the right aims and could potentially reject the solutions	N/A		High	Medium	Small	12		
CCT5	Digital collaboration tools	Culm	E-Tools/Workshop	yes	Stakeholder engagement	Technical; Non-technical	In the absence of opportunities to do things in person, with groups, such as workshops, focus groups and such, a number of online/digital co-creation tools have been utilised to attempt to do the same physical space. Examples of these digital co-creation tools include: Mural (online collaborative whiteboard) and Thinglink with embedded Maptionnaire survey. Mural has enabled people to make direct contributions to the co-creation of the Blueprint Forum (see tool described below) and make decisions on which Working Groups need to be formed within that. Thinglink-Maptionnaire has enabled people to interact with visualisations (watercolour illustrations) created to show the Culm catchment in a more artistic sense - the visualisations are embedded with 'fact boxes' linking to additional illustrations and questions to enable people to directly influence the selection of top issues to be addressed through the project's NBS etc.	Collect and share information	Action Plan	Actor Analysis, Motivation, Problem Definition, Project Definition, Evaluation, Implementation	Inform, Consulting, Involving, Collaborating, Empowering	Can enable multiple multi-way engagement across a range of stakeholders and participants	Direct decision making/influencing possible	Accessible (subject to licences etc.)	N/A		Require technical know-how to set up	Must be stewarded to prevent 'inappropriate' input (Mural)	N/A		Low	Medium	Big	11		
CCT6	The Forum	Culm	Learning Alliance	yes	Participatory decision making	Technical; Non-technical	The Forum is a way of bringing people together to co-create a long-term action plan for the catchment. Our intention is to hold a Forum meeting on a six-monthly basis throughout the project, culminating in the production of the "Blueprint for the River Culm". The Forum brings together all stakeholders in the catchment to work in a cross-sector way to address the issues affecting the catchment and devise solutions. They include government agencies, local government, statutory authorities, businesses, community groups, NGOs, individual citizens, educational groups. The Forum is meeting online due to the pandemic and the first meeting was held during the week of 18-24 November 2020. During this week an initial Launch event was held and then a series of discussion sessions and online platforms were organised so that people could contribute their ideas during the week on how the Forum should be organised, eg what Working Groups would be useful, what other means of interaction people would like. At the end of the week a Finale session was held where the outcomes were discussed and it was agreed how to proceed. During the next phase the Working Groups will meet and discuss various aspects of the Blueprint and at the next Forum in May 2021 we will agree a vision for the catchment.	Collect and share information	Action Plan	N/A	Empowering		Great way of including people in the process and handing over genuine power to residents	N/A	N/A	N/A		Needs to deliver a practical plan that actually makes a difference otherwise people will feel let down and become disillusioned with the approach	Government is often the place where change is needed and local plans may not be able to lever the change that is needed	The Forum could become dominated by a few voices who have time and energy to get involved so we need to find ways of including other voices by other means, especially those who may not have the time or aptitude for this type of engagement			Low	High	Medium	13
CCT7	Film Nights	Porloac Vale	Meeting	yes	Two-way	Non-technical	A series of film nights have been organised with the community with the intention of having firstly a short film that gives an update on the project followed by a open debate and Q&A afterwards with food and drinks.	Collect and share information	Motivation	Problem Definition, Project Definition	Involving	Informal way of engaging the local community	People share their views and opinions more openly due to the informal way of presenting information	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Low	Low	11			
KT9/CCT8	The walking app	Somerset	Virtual tool	yes	Two-way	Non-technical	Stakeholders need to download the app and then they can use it offline (without Internet) because some locations are quite remote. There are different trails launched that can be downloaded beforehand. Then it shows your location on the map on top of the pre-chosen trail. When a point of interest is reached, different content is displayed such as: video descriptions of the area from experts and the planned interventions but also stakeholders are asked questions and sometimes it is required that they contribute in some way (video, audio, picture or just an answer to few questions). At the end of the trail there is also a feedback section where stakeholders can ask questions.	Collect and share information	Actor Analysis	Project Definition; Evaluation	Informing	People can participate whenever they want: people that cannot turn up to an event are not excluded	A lot of trails can be created	Stakeholders of different ages can be included due to the fact that there is an adult and kids section	It is Covid secure		Non tech-savy population might have difficulty using the app	Took a lot of time to develop the app and the trails	It is costly to make and test the app		High	High	Big	6		
CCT9/TT11/ KT10	Adaptation Pathways tool	Somerset	E-Tools	yes	Participatory decision making	Technical; Non-technical	Stakeholders first need to sign-up and then they receive log-in information. When signing up they also receive few demographic questions such as: occupation, whether they live in the area and/or have been impacted by flooding or not for understanding further trends. Afterwards they can sign-in on the website and rank the pre-existing adaptation pathways but also add comments. These pathways were made on previous stakeholder meetings and workshops. They can also choose to modify and/or adapt a specific scenario to their liking.	Working out actions	Actor Analysis	Motivation; Problem Definition	Collaborating	Covid secure	Stakeholders can access it at any time	Stakeholders can have their voices heard anonymously about NBS options	Great for developing pathways within organisations but also across partnerships	Individuals that have not came across the adaptation pathways approach might find the tool a bit daunting	Non tech-savy population might have difficulty using the app	Requires an internet connection		High	High	Medium	10			
CCT10	Landscape mapping	Lianne	Workshop	yes	Participatory decision making	Non-technical	Participants were gathered in a workshop/meeting setting around a cadastral map of the project area. They were invited to mark the location of their houses on that map. After marking their houses, they reported water flows from their homes to the nozzle with different arrows and colors: red=sanitation, light blue=roof runoff, dark blue=waterproofed surface and violet=drain. Then, the inhabitants received vignettes presenting different NBS to reduce flooding (rain garden, green roof, valley, infiltration trench). They were invited to select those that would correspond to their needs/desires and indicated with finer arrows their impact on their water supplies (from a thick arrow to fine arrow to represent the decrease in water supply).	Generate ideas	Problem Definition	N/A	Collaborating	Easy to set up	Inexpensive	Facilitates the exchange of ideas	Outlines the importance of infiltration to parcel	Finding the cadastral parcels	Printing format (multiple sheets might be needed if there is no plan printer)	Potential monopolisation of speech by the leaders		Low	Low	Small	9			

Transition Tools		Case study	Criteria		Type of communication	Type of stakeholders	Description of tool	Primary Objective	NbS Design Process	Other Processes	Strenghts (from practitioner's perspective)				Weaknesses (from practitioner's perspective)			Practical Considerations			Usability Index
Abbreviation	Full name		Type of tool	can be applied in new contexts														Time	Budget	No. participants	
OQ		MC	MC	MC	MC	MC	OQ	MC	MC	MC	OC				OC			MC	MC	MC	No.
TT1	Flyer for planned future events	Antwerp	Visual method	yes	One-way	Non-technical	The flyer contains information on different planned event/steps of the participation process and was sent to almost 1000 families and was available online as well	Improve system understanding	Motivation	Problem Definition; Project Definition; Action Plan; Implementation	Tangible and visual	N/A	N/A	N/A	Design and desimination are time-consuming	Less interaction is possible	N/A	Low	Low	Big	5
TT2	Stakeholder forum / Round table	Antwerp	Focus group/Workshop	yes	Stakeholder engagement	Non-technical	Stakeholders were divided in smaller groups for more discussion. Initially more information was given on the project area (climatalogical, cultural, historical and survey results) and then Q&A sessions were done in the smaller groups. In the smaller group conversations the motivation of individual stakeholders was also examined	To obtain information from stakeholder	Action plan	Actor analysis; Motivation; Problem Definition; Action Plan; implementation; Evaluation	Each stakeholders is involved	Possible to have in-depth discussions	N/A	N/A	Time-consuming and in need of more staff when providing an attendant to each table so that it's ensured that everyone is involved	Discussion may depend on the composition of the group	N/A	Medium	Low	Small	10
TT3	Permanent information plaques and project area accessibility	Antwerp	Visual method	yes	One-way	Non-technical	Sharing knowledge of the planned measures explaining why they were necessary. On the plaque the measures within a broader framework are explained (effects on the catchement, climate etc.).	Communication of knowledge	Motivation	Motivation; Evaluation	Giving information on the long term	Visual and tangible	Keeping awareness to the stakeholders for the necessary measures	N/A	Possibility of becoming damaged over time	N/A	N/A	Medium	Medium	Big	10
TT4	Educational trainings & materials for primary schools	Culm	Workshops/Visual methods	yes	Stakeholder engagement	Non-technical	This tool includes resources, workshops and sessions aimed primarily for primary school level children. The aim is to engage younger generations in activities that support a shift in perception and action from traditional to contemporary and future water management. Volunteering and practical action is also being promoted for achieving co-design and/or co-delivery of small, local NbS projects.	Communication of knowledge	Implementation	Problem definition; Action Plan	Flexibility	Long shelf-life	Scope for inovation	Practical	Ethical procedures required when working with young people	N/A	N/A	Medium	Low	Medium	9
TT5	Maptionnaire	Culm	Questionnaire/Survey/ Q methodology	yes	Stakeholder engagement	Non-technical	Interactive online community survey that uses a map as the base. The audience is asked to populate the map with pins showing areas they have, for example, seen pollution or spotted wildlife. You can also ask traditional survey questions. Maptionnaire analyses your results, giving you a map with hotspots or an excel file with graphs and infographics. These can be used to engage the audience, collect local knowledge and help identify areas for improvement or areas to site NbS.	Improve system understanding; Obtain information from stakeholders	Problem Definition	Evaluation	Easy to use	Automated analysis	Interactive for the users	Can reach people that may have not heard of the project as it is online	Excluding those that do not have internet access	It requires some thought to fill out	The map pins could be potentially difficult to use for people without computer experience	Low	Medium	Big	8
TT6	Citizen Science	Culm	Living Lab	yes	Stakeholder engagement	Non-technical	Mobilising the community to collect water quality and environmental data about their local watercourses. Engages people in the water environment and encourages a connection a willingness to look after nature. The data produced can inform the project, establishing a baseline, monitoring the change and then continuing after the project has finished leaving a legacy from the work done.	Improve system understanding; Creation of knowledge with stakeholders	Implementation	Evaluation	Engaes the community	Knowledge enhancing in a fun way	Creates a feeling of responsibility for the local watercourse	The water quality kit is easy to use and allows the communities to view the map with the results afterwards	Can exclude members of the community that do not have time to participate	The water quality kit is basic	The data can be skewed by human error and data analysis is time demanding	Low	Low	N/A	11
TT7	Storymaps	Nbrabant	Visual method	yes	One-way	Non-technical; Technical	A storymap is a storyline using maps. On the website www.klimaatadaptatiebrabant.nl there are several maps, one general showing the climate change effects and two additional storymaps highlighting weather and climate events in 2018, 2019 and 2020. The tool is aimed at raising awareness. Can be used by individuals or as a 'guided tour' during events	Communication of knowledge	Motivation	Agenda setting; Problem definition	Easy access	Guided information	N/A	N/A	It's web-based so it requires actively going to the website	N/A	N/A	Low	Low	Big	9
TT8	Travel guide to climate robust river landscapes	Nbrabant	Visual method	yes	One-way	Non-technical/Technical	The 'travel guide' is a booklet (also digital available) describing how deteriorated or highly cultivated river landscapes can be restored into a more natural status in order to increase resilience or robustness towards climate change. Focus is on applying nature based solution to enhance the working of 'natural' processes in the water-soil-nature system, bearing in mind occupation and (sustainable) land use. It is based on the principles of 'landscape 'guiding models' (see https://gidsmodellen.nl/)	Communication of knowledge; Improve system understanding	Problem definition		Providing an attractive horizon and guideline for regional processes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Might be too abstract for some practical orientated stakeholders	N/A	N/A	Medium	High	Big	11
TT9	Design thinking - Embassy of Water	Nbrabant	Learning Alliances	yes	Participatory decision making	Non-technical	Closely connected to the Dutch Design Week, we started a series of small projects connecting the abstract world of climate change to the experience of people in everyday life. For this we teamed the water management expert up with young designers. Getting the water technicians out of their comfort zone and into the world of everyday life resulted in expositions during the Dutch Design week and concrete project. Main focal point is a designer/water managers hub we labelled Embassy of Water (see https://ddw.nl/nl/programma/3181/embassy-of-water)	Creation of knowledge with stakeholder; Improve system understanding	Motivation	Evaluation	Low treshold for joining	Community based	N/A	N/A	Maybe a bit too artistic for some people	N/A	N/A	Medium	Medium	Small	8
TT10	Citizen meetings	Somerset	Meetings/Workshops	yes	Stakeholder engagement	Non-technical/Technical	Local landscape is entirely man made and managed by local actors stuck in marginal economic systems. Collaboration will allow them better access to the tools needed to manage that landscape effectively, supporting the existing ecology. Ongoing meetings are organised with new grassroots stakeholder representation groups. Included are also email circulations for discussion and debate. Face-to-face meetings with individuals to drive and encourage participation in groups.	Creation of knowledge with stakeholder	Problem definition	All	Low cost/high impact once established	Single point of contact	Strenght through diversity of skill base	N/A	Costly to establish	There has to be a "need" around which the intial group can coalesce	N/A	Low	Medium	Big	10
CT9/TT11/ KT10	Adaptation Pathways tool	Somerset	E-Tools	yes	Participatory decision making	Technical; Non-technical	Stakeholders first need to sign-up and then they receive log-in information. When signing up they also receive few demographical questions such as: occupation, whether they live in the area and/or have been impacted by flooding or not for understanding further trends. Afterwards they can sign-in on the website and rank the pre-existing adaptation pathways but also add comments. These pathways were made on previous takeholder meetings and workshops. They can also choose to modify and/or adapt a specidic scenario to their liking.	Creation of knowledge with stakeholders	Actor Analysis	Motivation; Problem Definition	Covid secure	Stakeholders can access it at any time	Stakeholders can have their voices heard anonymously about NbS options	Great for developing pathways within organisations but also across partnerships	Individuals that have not came across the adaptation pathways approach might find the tool a bit daunting	Non tech-savy population on might have difficulty using the app	Requires an internet connection	High	High	High	10
TT12	Landscape Fund	West Flanders	Living Lab	yes	Stakeholder engagement	Non-technical	The province of West Flanders offers an opportunity of helping our groups of people to set up their own crowdsourcing event. The crowdsourcing fund is estimated to start from min. 1000 euros to maximum of 1000 euros for citizens to implement their own projects. The idea is to enhance the ownership of the implemented NbS project and involve locals in the management of the project. The citizens can use a specific website with insights into similar projects, tools and a counter on the expenses of their projects. Before being eligible there is a set of criteria and requirements that the group needs to fulfill to be elligible for the landscape fund. Afterwards they make an estimate of their expenses and open a crowdsourcing fund. When the estimated money is collected they can begin with their project that has the duration of max. 6 weeks.	Creation of knowledge with stakeholders	Motivation	Evaluation	Increasing ownership of NbS project	Financial support	Inovation	N/A	Difficult to motivate and convince people to set up their own projects	Time demanding	N/A	High	High	Medium	13