



Activity C1_REG/ST-6

Regional Training and Study Tour Report / Adaptation Measures for flood and storm water management

D3.3

Version	Document Title	Author	Review and Clearance
v.1	Regional Training and Study Tour Report	Stelios Vavoulogiannis JNKE Eric Mino NKE	Suzan Taha Key expert

WATER ENVIRONMENT SUPPORT - BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD SOUTH REGION

The regional EU funded “Water Environment Support-Biodiversity and Climate Action (WES-BCA)” project is the continuation of WES project and capitalises on the experience of three more successful predecessor regional EU funded projects SWIM-Horizon2020 SM, SWIM SM and Horizon 2020 CB/MEP. It supports the countries of the Southern Neighbourhood Region in addressing the improvement and protection of the environment, the restoration of biodiversity and the management of scarce water resources, while enhancing the resilience to climate change in the Mediterranean region, strengthening the formulation and enforcement of the relevant policies of the Partner Countries (PCs) and the two regional political frameworks, namely the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) and the Barcelona Convention. WES-BCA will enhance the capacity of relevant stakeholders in order to support them in formulating and implementing policies in the aforementioned issues, raise awareness, increase knowledge and improve public understanding, stimulating behavioural changes needed for appropriate climate action and environmental protection.

WES-BCA has two components which will run hand-in-hand:

COMPONENT I (Water, Biodiversity and Environment) with the specific objectives:

- to promote an integrated approach to biodiversity protection/restoration and pollution reduction/prevention
- to manage more efficiently scarce water resources in the Southern Neighbourhood

COMPONENT II (Communication and Outreach) with the specific objective:

- to raise awareness and better understanding by the general public (and specific segments of the population) including youth and women are promoted stimulating adoption of appropriate behaviours and attitudes towards improved climate action and effective environmental protection.

DISCLAIMER:

This publication was produced with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of the WES-BCA Project and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 Contents

2	GENERAL INTRODUCTION	8
2.1	RATIONALE OF ACTIVITY	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
3	OBJECTIVES OF ACTIVITY	9
4	RESULTS OF ACTIVITY.....	10
5	ELEMENTS OF THE WORKSHOP IMPLEMENTATION	10
5.1	STUDY TOUR	18
6	PROFILE OF THE PARTICIPANTS.....	19
7	STATISTICS GENDER AND YOUTH	20
8	EVALUATION OF THE EVENT	21
8.1	RESULTS OF THE EVENT	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
9	ANALYSIS OF THE TRAINING COURSE RESULTS (QUIZ RESULTS)	30
10	CONCLUSIONS & OVERALL ASSEMENT.....	31
11	ANNEXES	32
11.1	AGENDA.....	32
11.2	QUIZ FORMS	36

LIST OF TABLES

Table 5-1 TYPE OF ACTIVITIES	12
Table 5-2 OVERALL TRAINING AND STUDY TOUR PROGRAMME	13

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 6-1: REPRESENTATION OF TRAINEES PER COUNTRY	20
FIGURE 6-2: REPRESENTATION OF TRAINEES PER TYPE OF INSTITUTION	20
FIGURE 7-1: GENDER (ALL PARTICIPANTS).....	21
FIGURE 7-2: GENDER (EXPERTS/TRAINERS/WES-BCA TEAM).....	21
FIGURE 8-1: APPROPRIATE HANDLING OF INVITATIONS, VISA SUPPORT, INFORMATION SHARING AND SMOOTHING OBSTACLES (A.1).....	22
FIGURE 8-2: EFFICIENT LOGISTICS: ACCOMMODATION, TRANSPORTATION, LOCATION OF VENUE AND INTERPRETATION (A.2)	22
FIGURE 8-3: PROVISION OF SUPPORT (IF REQUESTED) FOR PARTICIPANTS' PREPARATION FOR THE EVENT (A.3)	23
FIGURE 8-4: EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE FOLLOW-UP OF PREPARATIONS AND PROGRESS TOWARDS THE EVENT (A.4)	23
FIGURE 8-5: PLANNING FOR THE EVENT: SELECTION AND DESIGN OF METHODOLOGY, PROGRAMME/DAILY AGENDA AND WORK RULES (A.5).....	23
FIGURE 8-6: SMOOTH FLOW OF PROGRAMME, EFFICIENT HANDLING OF EMERGING NEEDS AND ATTENTIVENESS TO PARTICIPANTS CONCERNS (A.6)	23
Figure 8-7 PRESENTATIONS CORRESPOND AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE PLANNED OBJECTIVES AND ARE CONDUCIVE TO ENHANCED SHARED UNDERSTANDING AND PARTICIPATION ON ADDRESSED TOPICS (A.7)	23
Figure 8-8 CLARITY, COVERAGE AND SUFFICIENCY OF CONCEPTS, OBJECTIVES, ANTICIPATED OUTPUTS (A.8).....	23
Figure 8-9 USEFULNESS OF THE DISTRIBUTED MATERIAL (A.9)	24
Figure 8-10 EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FACILITATION (A.10)	24
Figure 8-11 OVERALL RATING OF THE EVENT (A.11)	24

FIGURE 8-12: WORKSHOP COVERAGE	25
FIGURE 8-13: WORKSHOP DIFFICULTY	25
Figure 8-14 WORKSHOP LENGTH	26
FIGURE 9-1: CHANGES IN THE PARTICIPANTS' AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS.....	31

LIST OF IMAGES

Image 5-1 WORKSHOP	11
Image 5-2 CAGNES RIVER RENATURATION (1/2)	18
Image 5-3 CAGNES RIVER RENATURATION (2/2)	18
Image 5-4 UNIVERSITÉ CÔTE D'AZUR'S MEDITERRANEAN INSTITUTE OF INNOVATION AND PARTNERSHIPS, IMREDD.	19

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full term
<i>AQUAZUR</i>	Decision Support System for flood, drought and water resources management
<i>APFM</i>	Associated Programme on Flood Management
<i>CASA</i>	Communauté d'Agglomération Sophia Antipolis
<i>DSS</i>	Decision Support System
<i>GEMAPI</i>	Gestion des Milieux Aquatiques et Prévention des Inondations
<i>IFM</i>	Integrated Flood Management
<i>IMREDD</i>	Institut Méditerranéen du Risque, de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable
<i>MAR1</i>	First Mediterranean Assessment Report
<i>MedECC</i>	Mediterranean Experts on Climate and Environmental Change
<i>MNCA</i>	Métropole Nice Côte d'Azur
<i>MWI</i>	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
<i>NBS</i>	Nature-Based Solutions
<i>NCWR</i>	Non-Conventional Water Resources
<i>NWRM</i>	Natural Water Retention Measures
<i>OIEAU</i>	Office International de l'Eau
<i>PCs</i>	Partner Countries
<i>PRIMA</i>	Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area
<i>RCCAF</i>	Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework
<i>REA</i>	Régie Eau d'Azur
<i>SM</i>	Support Mechanism
<i>SoED</i>	State of the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean
<i>SWIM</i>	Sustainable Water Integrated Management
<i>SWIM-H2020 SM</i>	Sustainable Water Integrated Management and Horizon 2020 Support Mechanism
<i>UfM</i>	Union for the Mediterranean
<i>UNEP/MAP</i>	United Nations Environment Programme / Mediterranean Action Plan
<i>VCM</i>	Ville de Cagnes-sur-Mer
<i>WEFE</i>	Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems
<i>WES-BCA</i>	Water Environment Support - Biodiversity and Climate Action

1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Mediterranean region is increasingly exposed to climate change impacts including more frequent and intense floods, flash floods and extreme rainfall events. These hazards pose growing risks to human safety, infrastructure, ecosystems and economic activities, particularly in rapidly urbanising coastal and inland catchments.

According to the Climate and Environmental Change in the Mediterranean Basin (MedECC) First Mediterranean Assessment Report (MAR1), the region has already warmed by 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, compared with a global mean of 1 °C, and experiences a marked increase in extreme precipitation events leading to floods and landslides, especially during autumn and winter. This combination of higher temperatures, longer dry periods and heavier rainfall defines what MedECC describes as the “Mediterranean paradox”—the simultaneous intensification of droughts and floods, with Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries being among the most vulnerable due to limited adaptive capacity and rapid urban expansion.

The chronic water scarcity and the augmented frequency of severe floods makes the capture, storage and controlled infiltration of stormwater a key adaptation practice. Integrating engineering measures (e.g. retention and detention basins, controlled drainage, flood-protection infrastructure) with Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) (e.g. restored wetlands, vegetated buffers, infiltration zones and green urban/peri-urban spaces) offer valuable practical, cost-effective approaches to enhance resilience while delivering multiple co-benefits for ecosystems, groundwater recharge and biodiversity. Evidence from the State of the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean (SoED) 2020 highlights that such hybrid approaches contribute simultaneously to **climate adaptation and ecosystem restoration** across Mediterranean catchments.

Despite progress under national and regional initiatives, including those of UNEP/MAP, UfM, and EU-funded projects such as WES, SWIM-H2020 SM and the Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA) WEFE4MED, the replication and up-scaling of such integrated flood-management approaches remain limited across the region. **Partner Countries continue to require targeted capacity building and South–North exchange** on planning methods, as well as on tools used for hydrological analysis, flood-risk assessment, and stormwater planning, together with practical exposure to demonstration sites illustrating the integration of Nature-Based and engineering solutions in flood-adaptation design and implementation.

Building on the outputs of the [desk study and Guidelines](#) on Best Practices and Implementation Techniques **developed under the activity**, the regional training and study tour aimed to strengthen technical and institutional capacities in the WES-BCA Partner Countries by presenting practical approaches, tools and real-world applications for flood and stormwater adaptation under Mediterranean conditions.

2 OBJECTIVES OF THE EVENT

2.1 REGIONAL TRAINING COMPONENT

1. **Familiarise participants with selected international frameworks relevant to Integrated Flood Management (IFM)** and related guidance (e.g. WMO/GWP APFM Tool Series and the UNESCO-IHP IFM Framework, etc.), and with the EU Floods Directive (2007/60/EC), as a as a planning reference, illustrating structured, risk-based flood management planning approach.
2. **Introduce and explain, how adaptation options are commonly framed, assessed and prioritised** using recognised planning and analytical methods such as multi-criteria evaluation, cost–benefit reasoning, risk and vulnerability mapping, and WEFE-Nexus approaches.
3. **Present practical tools and software** commonly used for hydrological analysis, flood-risk assessment, and stormwater planning—highlighting typical use cases, indicative input needs, data requirements, limitations, and capacity-building implications for Partner Countries.
4. **Introduce emerging digital and AI-supported tools** and smart-water-management applications reported in international studies (e.g. AI-based flood forecasting, spatial risk mapping, digital twins) to illustrate innovative directions that can complement conventional and Nature-Based measures.
5. Present the typology of engineering, Nature-Based, and hybrid flood-adaptation measures (urban/peri-urban, rural/river-basin, coastal), and explain their key functions, typical application contexts, and qualitative suitability under Mediterranean conditions.
6. Discuss key implementation considerations, including enabling conditions, indicative cost drivers, basic operation and maintenance aspects, coordination requirements and potential implementation challenges.
7. Strengthen participants' capacity to understand, frame and plan flood and stormwater adaptation measures suitable for their national or local contexts, drawing on the best practices and implementation techniques outlined in the WES-BCA Guidelines developed within the scope of this regional activity.
8. Gather feedback from participants on the clarity, usability and practical relevance of the draft Guidelines, to inform their validation and refinement prior to finalisation and dissemination.

2.2 STUDY TOUR COMPONENT

1. Showcase representative and successful real-world examples of Nature-Based, engineering and hybrid flood- and stormwater-adaptation measures—such as integrated detention–retention systems, green-urban-infrastructure applications, or floodplain and wetland-restoration projects .
2. Illustrate practical implementation aspects observed in real settings, including institutional arrangements, coordination practices, indicative cost drivers, and basic operation and maintenance considerations).
3. Where possible, highlight examples of digital and smart-water-management solutions for flood monitoring, forecasting, and drainage control.

4. **Facilitate direct exchanges with practitioners and authorities** involved in planning, implementing and operating these measures, allowing participants to discuss applicability, implementation challenges and contextual considerations relevant to their national or local contexts.
 5. **Collect participant feedback and observations** during the field visits, to support the validation and refinement of the draft Guidelines.
- 1.

3 RESULTS OF ACTIVITY

The activity achieved the following results:

- Improved participants' understanding of Integrated Flood Management frameworks, methodologies and risk-based planning approaches.
- Enabled each participating country to present a specific flood or stormwater-related problem and receive expert input on possible sustainable solutions.
- Strengthened participants' capacity to frame, assess and prioritise sustainable flood and stormwater adaptation options.
- Increased awareness of practical tools, software and emerging digital solutions for flood-risk assessment, forecasting and stormwater planning.
- Presented engineering, Nature-Based and hybrid flood-adaptation measures suitable for different urban, rural, river-basin and coastal contexts.
- Showcased real-world examples and implementation practices through the Study Tour conducted in Nice, France.
- Enhanced understanding of enabling conditions, coordination needs, cost drivers, operation and maintenance aspects, and implementation challenges.
- Facilitated exchanges between participants, practitioners and authorities on the applicability of measures in national and local contexts.

4 ELEMENTS OF THE WORKSHOP IMPLEMENTATION

The event was implemented as a combined training and study tour in Nice, France, over four days (8:00- 17:00 CEST), integrating technical presentations, practical exercises, field visits, expert discussions and a participant feedback session. **The implementation of the training was based on the desk study and draft Guidelines developed under the activity, serving as the common reference framework and ensuring consistency in concepts and terminology throughout the event.**

The programme was structured over four days and covered key aspects of flood and stormwater adaptation planning, including Integrated Flood Management, WEFE-Nexus linkages, Nature-Based Solutions, hybrid and non-structural measures and digital tools for flood-risk assessment and water management.

IMAGE 4-1 WORKSHOP



The implementation included the following main elements:

- Opening and introductory sessions, including participant introductions, presentation of the regional activity and an initial assessment quiz.
- Technical training sessions on flood and stormwater management practices, planning approaches, engineering and Nature-Based interventions, hybrid solutions and non-structural measures.
- Presentation of tools and methods, including hydrological analysis, flood-risk assessment, stormwater planning/design software, decision-support systems and digital water-management applications.
- Practical exercises, where participants analysed real-world cases, identified relevant adaptation measures, considered replication potential, and discussed regulatory, financial, social and stakeholder-related aspects.
- Country-based exchanges, where each participating country presented a specific flood or stormwater-related problem and received expert input on possible sustainable solutions.
- Study visits to demonstration sites in Nice and its surrounding, France, including urban river renaturation, riverbank restoration, floodplain expansion, sponge-city applications, unsealing measures and rainwater infiltration actions.
- Interaction with local authorities and practitioners, allowing participants to discuss implementation conditions, institutional arrangements, coordination needs, operation and maintenance aspects, and lessons learned.
- Evaluation and closure, including a post-training assessment, training evaluation and closing session.

Table 4-1 below lists the number of the different types/elements of the training

TABLE 4-1 TYPE OF ACTIVITIES

No. of presentations on examples/case studies (sharing of experiences, good practices, etc.)	15
No. of international speakers from the EU (Greece, France)	12
No. of training-oriented presentations (on concepts, methodologies, etc.)	11
No. of interactive/participatory activities (study visits, practical exercises)	7

The deliverables of the activity, namely the “Review of Existing Strategies and Planning Approaches” and the draft “Guidelines on Adaptation Measures”, were disseminated to the participants beforehand. In addition, exercise materials were prepared by the trainers and shared in advance to facilitate the process and support the practical application of the knowledge gained.

The key points of the training sessions and study tour are presented in Table 4-2 below:

TABLE 4-2 OVERALL TRAINING AND STUDY TOUR PROGRAMME

Day	Title Session	Presentation	Presenters
Day 1	Session Opening	– Opening speech – Introduction of participants – Introduction to the regional activity – General assessment quiz	Michael Scoullos, Suzan Taha, Ioanna Zalachori, Eric Mino,
	Training module 1 & 2: Internationally recognized strategies, frameworks Planning and analytical approaches for flood-risk and stormwater management	Overview of flood and stormwater management practices and planning approaches • Core principles of selected international frameworks and strategies • Relevance to Mediterranean conditions • Introduction to planning and analytical approaches • Linkages with the WEFE Nexus approach	Ioanna Zalachori, Michael Scoullos,
	Training modules 4, 5 & 6: Focus on River Eco-Systems, River-Basin Context	Engineering and Nature-Based interventions in river ecosystems; typology of measures Key implementation considerations Module 4 – Typology: • Overview of representative measures applied in river ecosystems • Main functions and general design concept and typical application areas • Suitability under Mediterranean conditions • Indicative cost category • Environmental and social co-benefits Module 5 – Key implementation considerations: • Typical preconditions • Institutional and coordination aspects (incl. sequencing and integration considerations, planning & Policy Linkages) • Indicative data and information needs • Indicative cost considerations • Basic operation and maintenance considerations • Capacity and responsibility considerations	Ioanna Zalachori, Stelios Vavoulogiannis, Eric Mino,

		Implementation challenges Module 6 Examples from the Mediterranean Basin (introductory talk, linked to the visits)	
	Training module 7.1: Study Tour showcasing successful WEFE-based flood and stormwater adaptation solutions	Transformation of a canalized urban river into a natural area; widening of riverbanks Installation of NBS - Widening of riverbanks - Installation of NBS - Optimization of biodiversity - Consideration of extreme flood risks - Deployment of action - Coordination with local stakeholders	Alexandra Maccario, Emmanuelle Delorme
	Site visit	Cannebiers recreational park Eco-neighbourhood Renatured banks of the Cagnes river up to Mediterranean sea	
Day 2	Training module 7.2: Study Tour showcasing successful WEFE-based flood and stormwater adaptation solutions	Brague river renaturation and adaptation to extreme floods, rural area role of the GEMAPI service - Role of the GEMAPI service - Initial state of the river before works - Impact of the deadly storm of 2015 - Renaturation works and installation of NBS - Purchase of land by the local authority - Next steps planned	Cedric Cheneval,
	Site visit	- House purchase and riverbank expansion - Removal of the canal and renaturation of the riverbanks - Major floodplain project involving agricultural activity	
	Training module 4: Exploration of engineering, Nature-Based, and hybrid approaches for water	Presentation: Nature-Based, Natural Water Retention and Sponge Approaches for Flood and Stormwater Management	Benoit Fribourg Blanc

	retention and detention – Typology of measures	• Overview of NBS/NWRM/Sponge approaches for water retention and detention, including key concepts and illustrative measures, alongside reference to relevant engineering approaches • Main functions, multifunctionality including environmental and social co-benefits • General design concept and their application across different contexts (urban / peri-urban, rural and river-basin, coastal) • suitability under Mediterranean conditions and typical application constraints • Indicative cost category • Illustrative examples of measures	
	Training module 7.2: Study Tour showcasing successful WEFE-based flood and stormwater adaptation solutions	Practical exercise on real-world cases (1st step) • Analysis of issues, defining matching sponge measures • Analysis of the territory.	Eric Mino, Elrik Du Saillant Du Luc
	Training module 3: Commonly used software and models for hydrological analysis, flood-risk assessment, and stormwater planning/design	Introduction to commonly used software and models • General purpose and typical use cases of selected tools • Indicative input needs and data requirements • Key limitations and relative user complexity • Emerging digital and AI-supported tools reported in recent international studies • Practical Exercise	Stelios Vavoulogiannis
Day 3	Training module 5: Key decision and implementation considerations for flood and stormwater adaptation measures by application area	Setting up an NBS project: from theory to practice, covering regulatory, financial and social aspects. • Typical preconditions • Institutional and coordination aspects • Indicative data and information needs (screening level) • Indicative cost considerations • Basic operation and maintenance considerations • Capacity and responsibility considerations • Implementation challenges • Sequencing and integration considerations • Planning & Policy Linkages)	Eric Mino, Elrik Du Saillant Du Luc

	Training module 4, 5 & 6: Focus on hybrid approach and the value of non-structural approaches	Hybrid approaches and the value of non-structural approaches and their role in flood/ stormwater management Module 4 – Typology of measures • Overview of representative measures applied in river ecosystems • Main functions and general design concept and typical application areas • Suitability under Mediterranean conditions • Indicative cost category • Environmental and social co-benefits Module 5 – Key implementation considerations: • Typical preconditions • Institutional and coordination aspects (incl. sequencing and integration considerations, planning & Policy Linkages) • Indicative data and information needs • Indicative cost considerations • Basic operation and maintenance considerations • Capacity and responsibility considerations • Implementation challenges Module 6 Examples from the Mediterranean Basin	Ioanna Zalachori
	Practical exercise	• Each country represented present its case • Joint Identification of potential solutions • Discussion	Eric Mino, Elrik Du Saillant Du Luc, Ioanna Zalachori
	Training module 7.3: Study Tour showcasing successful WEFE-based flood and stormwater adaptation solutions Case of the AQUAZUR software for flood management	Case of AQUAZUR Decision Support System: from R&D to operational realtime simulations for flood risk, drought and water ressource management. • Flood modelisation and warning system • Long term hydrology • River sedimentation, hydromorphology measures impact on groundwater • Use of satellite data to assess the impact of snow cover on river flows • Impact of unsealing Other possible use of the DSS (wastewater reuse scenarios)	Morgan Abily, Felix Billaud
	Training module 7.3: Study Tour showcasing successful WEFE-based flood and stormwater	Case of Territorial Digital Metabolism • Introduction to the local metabolism analysis • Systemic study of flows (water, energy, construction materials, greenhouse gases)	Arnaud Rostand

	adaptation solutions; Case of the Territorial Metabolism	Analysis of the local water cycle and its use/consumption	
Day 4	Training module 7.4: Study Tour showcasing successful WEFE-based flood and stormwater adaptation solutions	The Sponge Strategy of Nice Metropolitan area - Metropolitan environmental and water strategy - NBS implemented on the metropolitan area Feedback on previous experiences	Angèle Martinez
	Training module 7.4: Study Tour showcasing successful WEFE-based flood and stormwater adaptation solutions; Case of the unsealed area of Place General Goiran	Site visit: Place General Goiran in the northern district of Nice - Unsealing action - Rainwater infiltration optimization - NBS implementation - Local stakeholder coordination Citizen uses of the area	Angèle Martinez
	Communication & Dissemination	From Training to Practice: Communicating and Scaling Up Flood Adaptation Solutions	Lisa Papadogeorgaki
	Final session: Validation and feedback on the draft Guidelines	- Structured exchange in plenary to reflect on : - relevance of the presented measures to national contexts and under what conditions could it be implemented. - the main constraints and which institutions would need to be involved (constraints and institutional responsibilities) - Identification of priority implementation considerations and context-specific constraints affecting it.	All Experts
	Closure & Evaluation of the training and skills acquired	- Closure - Post-training assessment to evaluate knowledge acquired - Training Evaluation	

The presentations made during the training can be found on the project website at the following page:

https://www.wes-bca.eu/activity/c1_reg-st-6-adaptation-measures-for-floods-and-storms-management/

4.1 STUDY TOUR

The study visits formed an important practical component of the training, allowing participants to observe how flood and stormwater adaptation measures are implemented in real life. The visits showcased a range of Nature-Based solutions applied in urban and peri-urban context in and around Nice and a demonstration of the city's decision support system. Participants visited examples of river renaturation, riverbank widening, floodplain restoration, unsealing of urban surfaces and rainwater infiltration measures. These visits helped connect the technical concepts presented during the training sessions with real implementation experience by the local engineers, including engineering design, local stakeholder coordination, operation and maintenance needs and implementation challenges and particularities.

The first study visit focused on the transformation of a canalized urban river into a more natural area, including the widening of riverbanks, creation of a flood buffer zone, installation of Nature-Based Solutions and enhancement of biodiversity. The visit to the Cannebiers recreational park, the eco-neighbourhood and the renatured banks of the Cagnes River illustrated how flood-risk reduction can be combined with environmental improvement and public-space benefits.

IMAGE 4-2 CAGNES RIVER RENATURATION (1/2)



IMAGE 4-3 CAGNES RIVER RENATURATION (2/2)



On the second day, participants visited the Brague River area, where renaturation and adaptation works were implemented following severe flood impacts that occurred in 2015. The visit highlighted the role of local authorities and the GEMAPI¹ service in managing aquatic environments and flood prevention. Participants were introduced to measures such as riverbank expansion, removal of canalized sections, land acquisition and floodplain restoration, including areas linked to agricultural activity.

The study tour also included a visit to Université Côte d'Azur's Mediterranean Institute of Innovation and Partnerships, IMREDD. There was demonstration of the decision-support tool AQUAZUR system for flood, drought and water resources management, as well as the concept of territorial digital metabolism. These sessions helped participants understand how modelling, real-time data, scenario analysis and systemic assessment of water, energy and material flows can support flood-risk management and broader resilience planning.

IMAGE 4-4 UNIVERSITÉ CÔTE D'AZUR'S MEDITERRANEAN INSTITUTE OF INNOVATION AND PARTNERSHIPS, IMREDD.



Finally, there was a visit to Place Général Goiran in Nice. Their practical urban sponge measures were presented, including unsealing, rainwater infiltration optimisation and Nature-Based interventions in a dense urban setting. Overall, the study visits were highly relevant to the training objectives, as they provided concrete examples of how flood and stormwater adaptation solutions can be designed, implemented and maintained, while also generating environmental, social and urban-quality benefits.

5 PROFILE OF THE PARTICIPANTS

The training brought together a diverse group of participants from key water-related public institutions and research bodies. Participants included senior decision-makers, project managers, department heads, engineers, hydrologists, geologists, researchers, and technical specialists working in areas such as water resources planning, hydrometeorology, watershed protection, dam management, drainage and surface runoff, crisis and disaster risk management, and water demand management. The group represented a wide range of institutions, including water authorities, ministries responsible for water, irrigation, energy, environment, and public works, as well as water research institutes. This diversity

¹ Service in charge of Management of Aquatic Environments and Flood Prevention (GEMAPI) within local authorities association in France

ensured a rich exchange of technical knowledge, institutional experience, and practical perspectives relevant to integrated water resources management.

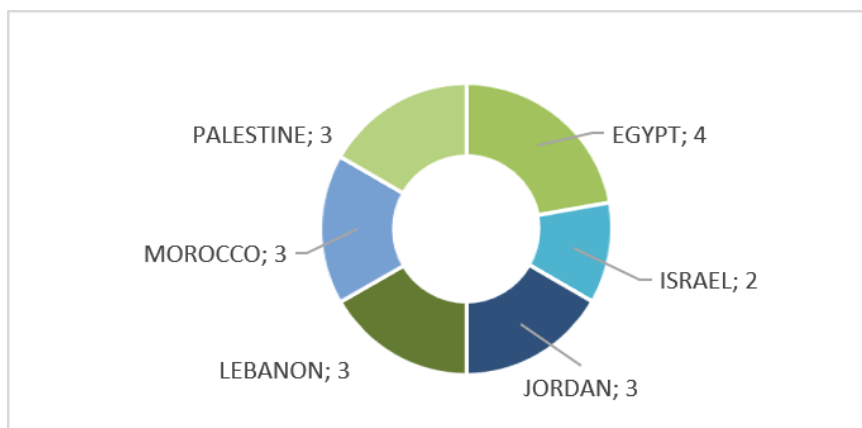


FIGURE 5-1: REPRESENTATION OF TRAINEES PER COUNTRY

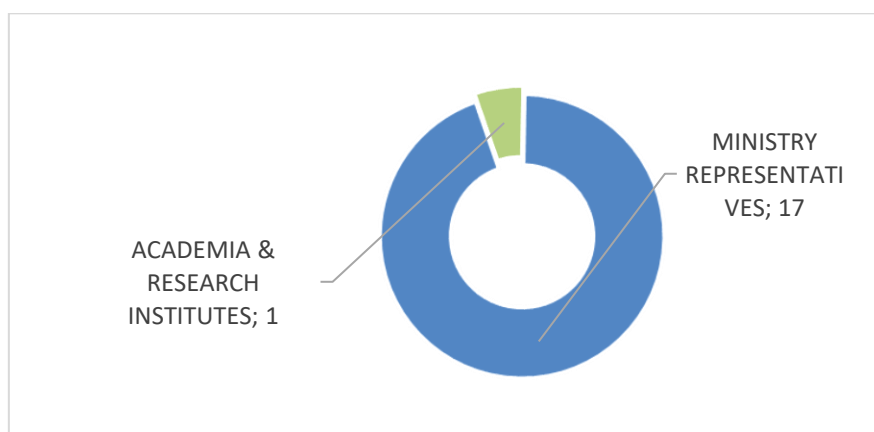


FIGURE 5-2: REPRESENTATION OF TRAINEES PER TYPE OF INSTITUTION

6 STATISTICS GENDER AND YOUTH

The training participants showed a near-balanced gender distribution, with 56% representation of male and 44% of female participants, approaching an almost equal representation of both genders.

Regarding age distribution, all participants were above 30 years old, indicating that the training primarily engaged mid-career and senior professionals with established technical and institutional experience in the water sector. This can be considered positive for the practical uptake of the training outcomes, as participants were likely to hold operational, managerial, or decision-making responsibilities. At the same time, the absence of participants under 30 suggests that future training activities could further strengthen inclusiveness by encouraging the participation of younger and early-career professionals.

Gender (all participants)

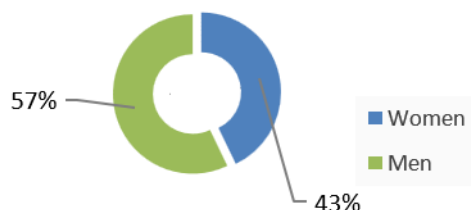


FIGURE 6-1: GENDER (ALL PARTICIPANTS)

Gender (Experts/Trainers/WES Team)

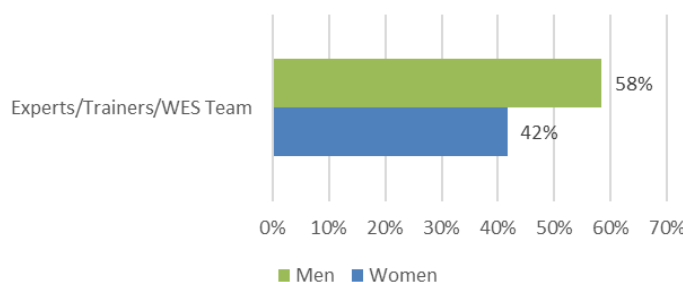


FIGURE 6-2: GENDER (EXPERTS/TRAINERS/WES-BCA TEAM)

7 EVALUATION OF THE EVENT²

Two categories of indicators were used to evaluate the workshop: i) evaluation indicators, reflecting the quality of the workshop logistics/ organizational aspects (See section A below) and the assessment of the technical quality of the workshop as perceived by the participants, (See section B below) The evaluation indicators and associated ratings are presented in Tables 7-1, and 7-2 respectively. Table 7-4 provides the specific remarks made by the non-key expert on the workshop (Section C below).

A. Organisational, administrative and planning issues before and during the event

A set of 11 criteria; A1-A11 (See table below) were assessed by the participants, using a qualitative description ranging between “Excellent” to “Poor”. For the sake of comparison, the qualitative descriptions are given assigned numbers as follows: Excellent = 4 Good = 3 Average = 2 Poor = 1

TABLE 7-1: ORGANISATIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND PLANNING ISSUES

A. ORGANISATIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND PLANNING ISSUES BEFORE AND DURING THE EVENT		EXCELLENT	GOOD	AVERAGE	POOR	Total Replies	Average Score (max = 4)
A1	Appropriate handling of invitations, visa support, information sharing and smoothing obstacles	15	1	0	0	16	3.94
A2	Efficient logistics: accommodation, transportation, location of venue and interpretation	13	3	0	0	16	3.81
A3	Provision of support (if requested) for participants' preparation for the event	15	1	0	0	16	3.94

² As Event is considered to be: training session, peer-to-peer session and study tour

A4	Efficient and effective follow-up of preparations and progress towards the event	15	1	0	0	16	3.94
A5	Planning for the event: selection and design of methodology, programme/daily agenda and work rules	11	4	1	0	16	3.63
A6	Smooth flow of programme, efficient handling of emerging needs and attentiveness to participants concerns	11	5	0	0	16	3.69
A7	Presentations correspond and contribute to the planned objectives and are conducive to enhanced shared understanding and participation on addressed topics	9	8	0	0	17	3.53
A8	Clarity, coverage and sufficiency of concepts, objectives, anticipated outputs	11	5	1	0	17	3.59
A9	Usefulness of the distributed material	11	5	0	0	16	3.69
A10	Efficiency and effectiveness of the facilitation	14	2	1	0	17	3.76
A11	Overall rating of the event	14	2	0	0	16	3.88

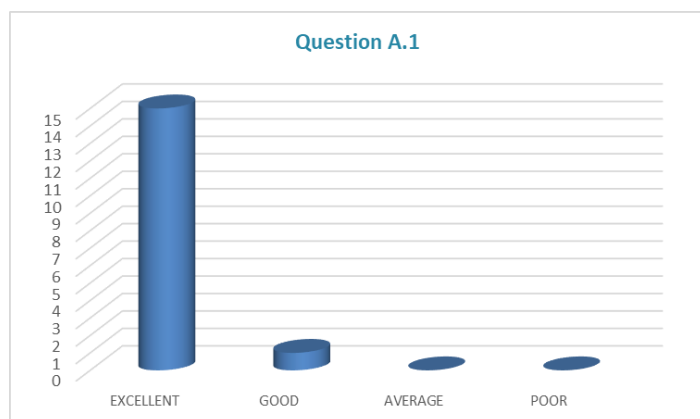


FIGURE 7-1: APPROPRIATE HANDLING OF INVITATIONS, VISA SUPPORT, INFORMATION SHARING AND SMOOTHING OBSTACLES (A.1)

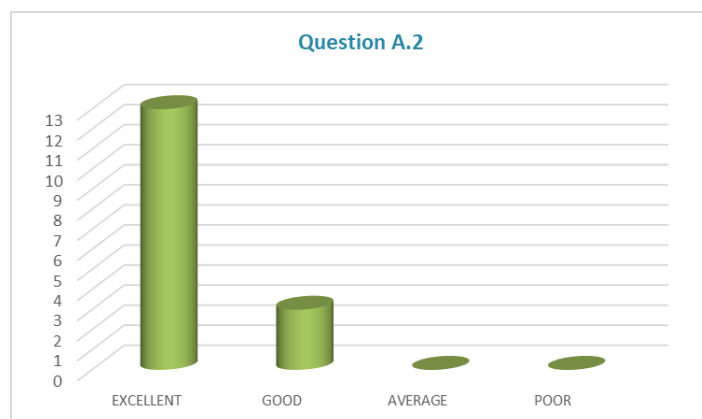


FIGURE 7-2: EFFICIENT LOGISTICS: ACCOMMODATION, TRANSPORTATION, LOCATION OF VENUE AND INTERPRETATION (A.2)

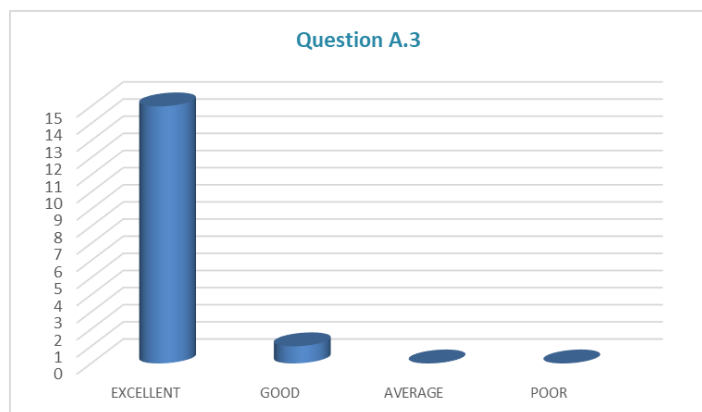


FIGURE 7-3: PROVISION OF SUPPORT (IF REQUESTED) FOR PARTICIPANTS' PREPARATION FOR THE EVENT (A.3)

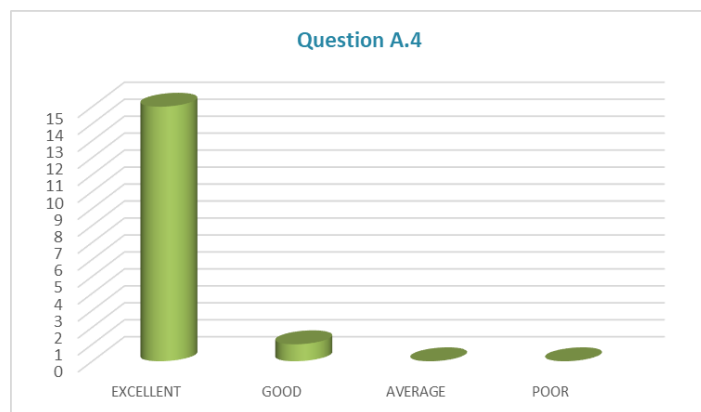


FIGURE 7-4: EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE FOLLOW-UP OF PREPARATIONS AND PROGRESS TOWARDS THE EVENT (A.4)

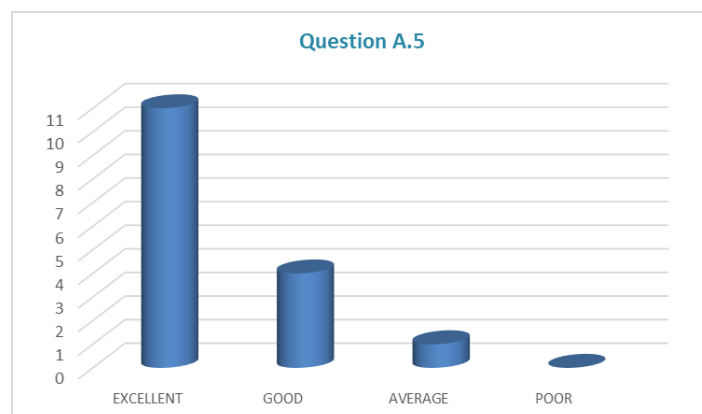


FIGURE 7-5: PLANNING FOR THE EVENT: SELECTION AND DESIGN OF METHODOLOGY, PROGRAMME/DAILY AGENDA AND WORK RULES (A.5)

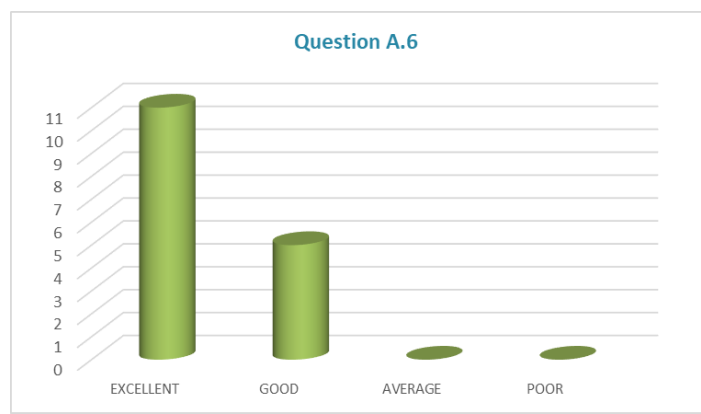


FIGURE 7-6: SMOOTH FLOW OF PROGRAMME, EFFICIENT HANDLING OF EMERGING NEEDS AND ATTENTIVENESS TO PARTICIPANTS CONCERNS (A.6)

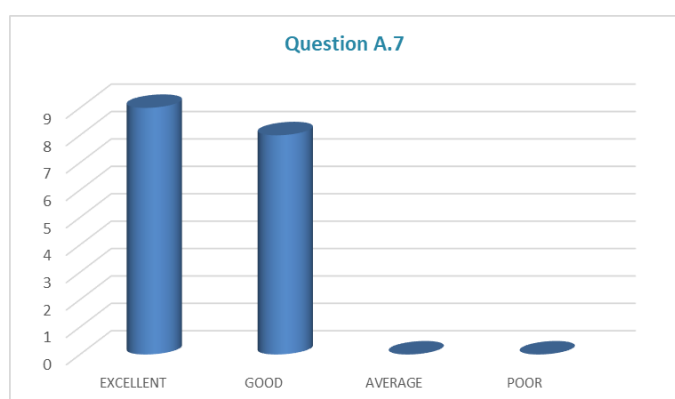


FIGURE 7-7 PRESENTATIONS CORRESPOND AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE PLANNED OBJECTIVES AND ARE CONDUCTIVE TO ENHANCED SHARED UNDERSTANDING AND PARTICIPATION ON ADDRESSED TOPICS (A.7)

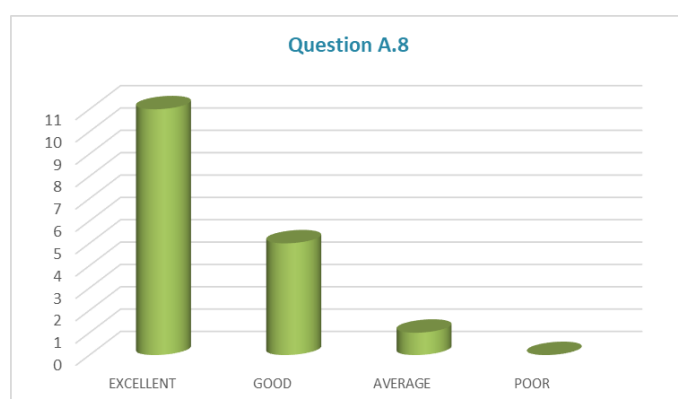


FIGURE 7-8 CLARITY, COVERAGE AND SUFFICIENCY OF CONCEPTS, OBJECTIVES, ANTICIPATED OUTPUTS (A.8)

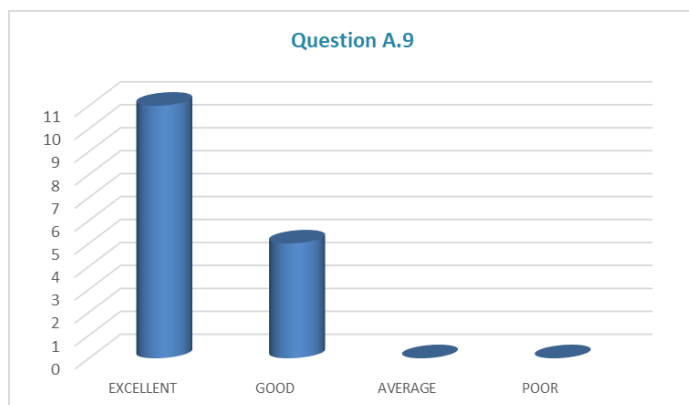


FIGURE 7-9 USEFULNESS OF THE DISTRIBUTED MATERIAL (A.9)

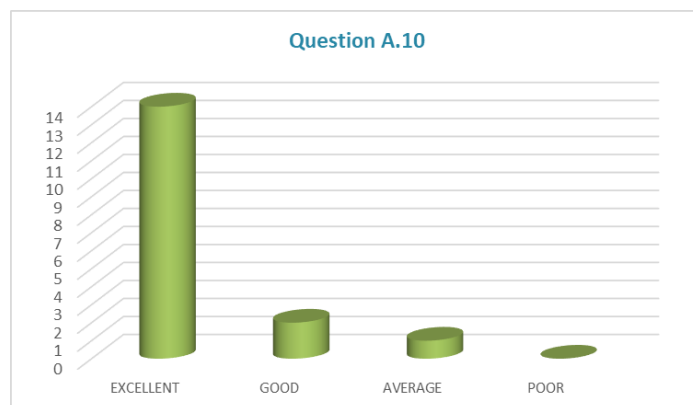


FIGURE 7-10 EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FACILITATION (A.10)

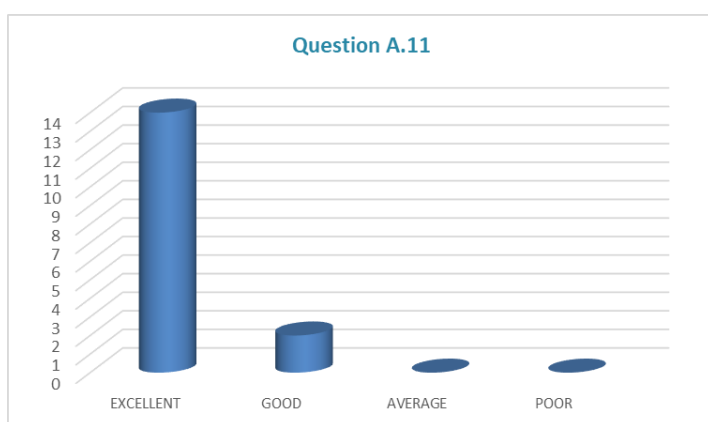


FIGURE 7-11 OVERALL RATING OF THE EVENT (A.11)

B. Feedback by participants:

TABLE 7-2: FEEDBACK ON TECHNICAL ASPECTS

FEEDBACK ON TECHNICAL ASPECTS		No. of replies
B1	Coverage of the event: In your opinion did the event cover (tick one of the following):	
	All the topics necessary for a good comprehension of the subject nothing more	13
	Some topics covered are not necessary	1
	Some additional topics should be included	3
	No reply	0
	Total Replies	
B2	Level of difficulty	
	Difficult	0
	Adequate	15
	Elementary	2
	No reply	0
	Total Replies	
B3	Length of the training: In your view the workshop duration (tick one of the following):	

Longer than needed	0
Sufficient	9
Shorter than required	8
No reply	0
Total Replies	

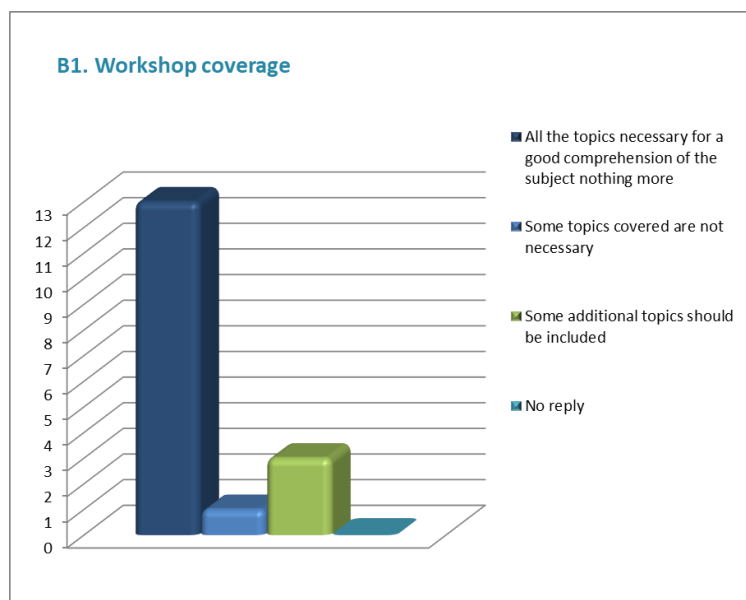


FIGURE 7-12: WORKSHOP COVERAGE

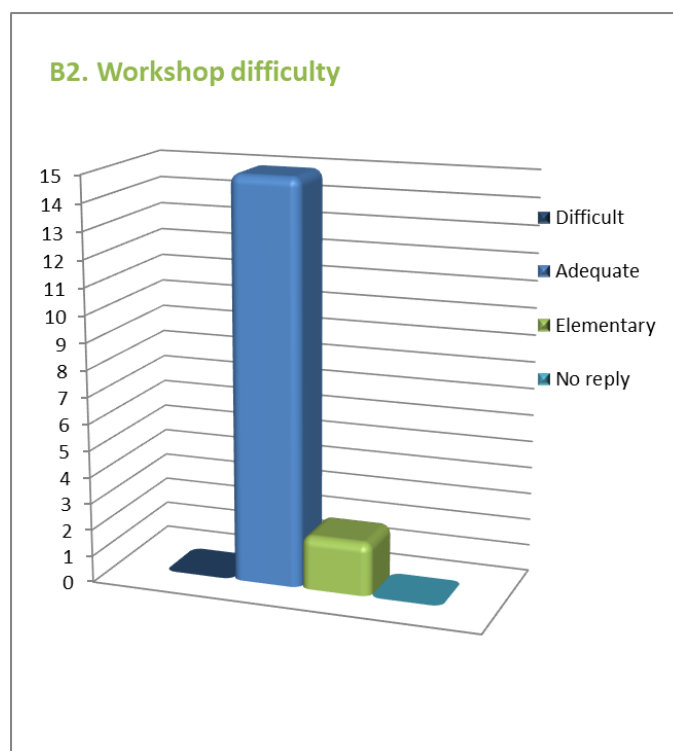


FIGURE 7-13: WORKSHOP DIFFICULTY

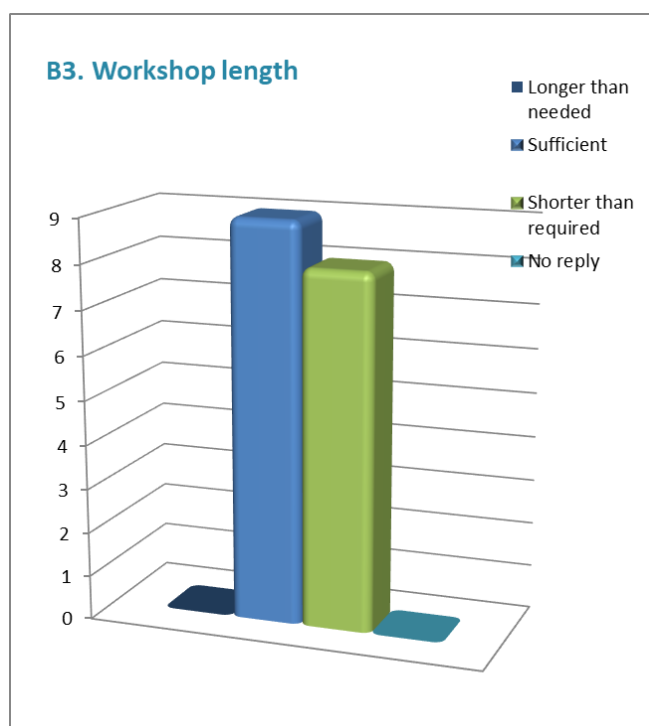


FIGURE 7-14 WORKSHOP LENGTH

Table 7-3 SUMMARY OF MOST FREQUENT STATEMENTS MADE BY THE PARTICIPANTS

Summary of most frequent statements made by the participants	
B4	What is the most valuable thing you learned during the workshop (knowledge or skills)?
	• Learning about Nature-Based Solutions and how they can be integrated into flood-risk management. • Gaining practical knowledge on sustainable stormwater management and flood-risk reduction. • Understanding eco-friendly methods for flood protection that could be applied in my own country. • Learning from best practices, success stories, and examples shared by the host country and other participating countries. • Recognizing the importance of communication and collaboration between stakeholders, authorities, and institutions. • Understanding the value of sharing experiences between countries and experts. • Learning about renaturalisation of watercourses as an approach to flood-risk management. • Understanding the principle that infiltration should be prioritized, while impermeability should be minimized. • Learning how to transform flood challenges into opportunities for water, food, environmental sustainability, and resilience. • Improving the ability to promote Nature-Based Solutions and present them to stakeholders.

Summary of most frequent statements made by the participants	
	• Moving from theoretical understanding of flood phenomena toward practical intervention and implementation capacity.
B5	How do you think that the current event will assist you in your future work on the subject?
	• I gained better capacity to use modelling tools and conduct studies and work related to flood protection. • It will help me better deal with flood and stormwater management in my future work. • It provided practical knowledge, measures, and solutions that can be applied to flood-risk management. • I will use the examples, case studies, and projects presented during the event to adapt ideas to my own local contexts. • The event will support future planning, design, construction, and management of stormwater and flood-protection projects. • I gained confidence and clearer orientation to start or improve flood planning and management activities in my country. • The event encouraged a shift from reactive flood control toward proactive and integrated water management. • I intend to practice what I have learned • The technical input from the advisory and WES teams will help me include new recommendations and EU strategies in planning and Disaster Risk Reduction approaches. • The event improved my understanding of resilient infrastructure planning and implementation. • The event helped me rethink project costs, benefits, and the wider value of flood-management solutions.
B6	Please indicate whether (and how) you could transfer part of the experience gained from the event to your colleagues in your country?
	• Most participants said they could transfer the experience gained from the event to their colleagues. • The most common way mentioned was through presentations, talks, or summary lectures. • Several participants suggested organizing internal meetings or workshops with colleagues and stakeholders. • Participants also mentioned preparing reports for their ministries, managers, superiors, or decision-makers. • Some participants plan to share the training materials, case studies, and key lessons learned. • Several answers emphasized transferring Nature-Based Solutions and non-structural flood-management measures to their national contexts. • Participants intend to integrate the learned approaches into existing strategies, ongoing projects, and future work plans.

Summary of most frequent statements made by the participants

	- Some participants highlighted the need to adapt regional best practices into localized and actionable strategies. - Knowledge transfer would also involve explaining the importance, implementation, and practical benefits of the approaches learned. - A few participants mentioned supporting colleagues directly by applying new flood-analysis or flood-management techniques in current projects. - Some participants would share the experience with decision-makers to encourage the adoption of new methods and strategies.
B7	What did you like most about this event?
	- Some participants said they liked everything about the event. - The study tour and field visits. - Seeing flood and stormwater management measures applied in reality. - I liked the combination of theoretical knowledge and practical application. - I appreciated the case studies and real examples presented during the event. - The experience, information, and knowledge gained were highly valued. - The solutions presented for managing flood and stormwater issues. - The event was clear, focused, directly relevant with rich and informative thematic content and had a good organization - The exchange of experiences with professionals from different countries was valuable. - They appreciated discussions with experts and interdisciplinary exchanges. - The balance between strategic theory and on-the-ground application was considered a strong point.
B8	What needs to be improved?
	- Some participants stated that nothing needed to be improved or had no comments. - Increasing the duration of the training in general. - More time is needed to explain new terms and how to apply them in participants' countries. - More time should be allocated for practical exercises and model applications. - More interactive discussions and co-learning between participants. - More field visits could be added to strengthen the practical learning experience. - The training could include more systematic steps for flood-management planning. - Clearer guidance on preparing flood-management roadmaps and addressing implementation challenges. - The technical content, particularly hydrological and hydraulic analysis and modelling, could be further enriched. - Simulations of climate-change scenarios need to be added - More details should be provided on retention structures and flood-protection measures.

Summary of most frequent statements made by the participants

- The training could strengthen its focus on practical maintenance, legal implementation, and localized tools.
- More examples are needed on upstream nature-based solutions.

C. Remarks by the trainer

A set of 9 criteria; B1-B9 (See table below) are assessed by the trainer(s) to provide an overall assessment of the event.

TABLE 6-1: REMARKS FROM THE TRAINER

B1	Efficient and effective performance and interaction by participants Participants were actively engaged throughout the event and showed interest in the topics presented. They contributed through questions, discussions, reflections, and sharing problems from their own national and institutional contexts with strong interaction.
B2	Efficient and effective cooperation and team spirit Good.
B3	Level of achievement of planned objectives The main objectives of the event were largely achieved. Participants improved their understanding of flood-risk management, stormwater management, Nature-Based Solutions, and practical approaches for planning and implementation. The combination of presentations, case studies, discussions, and study visits helped connect theory with practice.
B4	Did the event contribute to helping participants practice skills or gain knowledge related to course concepts The event contributed to strengthening participants' knowledge of flood-risk management and Nature Based Solutions. Participants also gained practical insights from case studies, field visits and practical exercises demonstration which can support future application in their own work.
B5	What worked well during the event The combination of theoretical sessions and field visits worked particularly well. Participants appreciated seeing real measures on the ground and discussing how similar approaches could be adapted to their own contexts. The exchange between participants, experts, and host-country representatives was also a strong element of the event.
B6	What didn't work well and why No major issues were identified. However, the available time was relatively limited compared to the richness of the topics covered.
B7	What components/concepts did participants seem to understand well Participants appeared to understand well the general principles of Nature-Based Solutions, the importance of integrating such solutions into flood-risk management, the value of infiltration and renaturalisation, and the need for stakeholder communication and institutional cooperation.
B8	Were there any components/concepts that participants appeared to not understand There were no major concepts that participants appeared unable to understand. However, the pre- and post-training quiz results suggest that some topics may require further reinforcement. This is particularly evident for Question 8, on the typical components of a river renaturation project, where correct answers decreased from 9/18 in the pre-training quiz to 4/17 in the post-training quiz, corresponding to a -53% relative change. This suggests that participants may not have fully distinguished river renaturation components from other green/stormwater or channel-modification measures.

	Moreover, technical components, especially those related to hydrological and hydraulic analysis, modelling tools, retention structures, and climate-change scenario simulation, may require more time or additional practical exercises to be fully absorbed and applied.
B9	What aspects of the event could be improved and what to be kept The event could be improved by allocating more time for practical exercises, interactive discussions, modelling demonstrations, and detailed explanation of technical tools and applications. Additional examples related to upstream Nature Based solutions, maintenance, legal implementation, and localized adaptation could also strengthen the training. The elements that should definitely be kept are the study tour, field visits, case studies, exchange of experiences between countries and expert discussions

8 ANALYSIS OF THE TRAINING COURSE RESULTS (quiz results)

Changes in awareness, knowledge and skills. New acquired knowledge	Before	After	Before the training		After the training		
No. of completed Q2 (Training Assessment Questionnaire) received by the PC participants	18	17	Correct replies before the event	Correct %	Correct replies after the event	Correct %	Improvement based on right answer
Question No1			15	83%	17	100%	20%
Question No2			14	78%	13	76%	-2%
Question No3			12	67%	14	82%	24%
Question No4			8	44%	7	41%	-7%
Question No5			10	56%	13	76%	38%
Question No6			13	72%	16	94%	30%
Question No7			16	89%	17	100%	13%
Question No8			9	50%	4	24%	-53%
Question No9			18	100%	17	100%	0%
Question No10			15	83%	13	76%	-8%
Question No11			6	33%	7	41%	24%
Question No12			15	83%	17	100%	20%

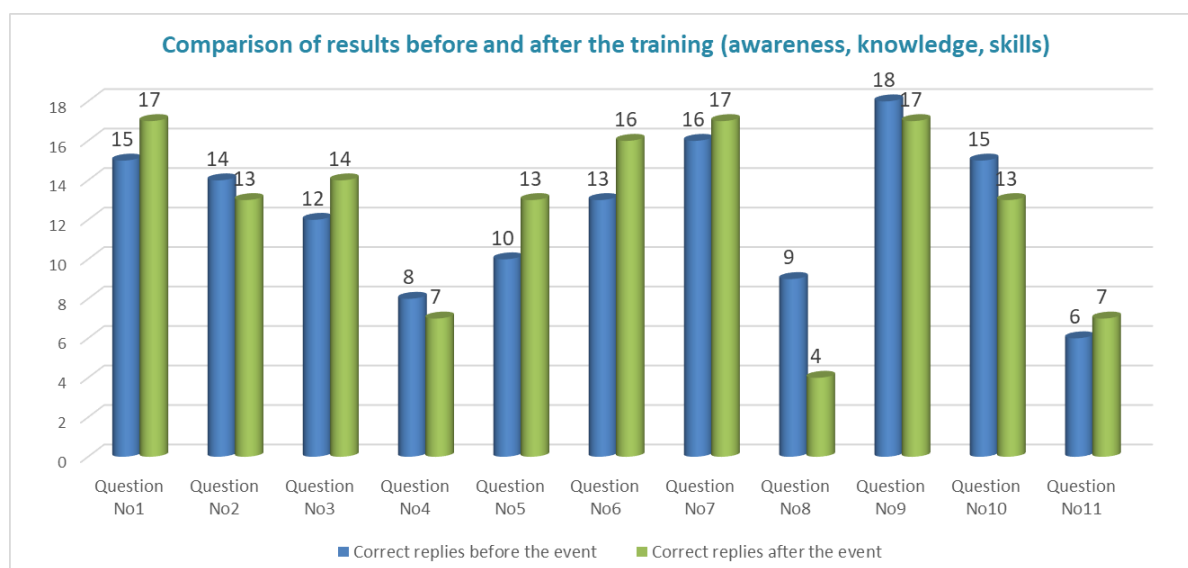


FIGURE 8-1: CHANGES IN THE PARTICIPANTS' AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

9 CONCLUSIONS & OVERALL ASSEMENT

The event was successfully implemented with a satisfactory level of attendance and achieved its main objectives. It strengthened participants' knowledge and practical understanding of integrated flood-risk management, stormwater management, and Nature-Based Solutions. It also facilitated regional exchange of experiences and lessons learned, and supported the dissemination of the key findings and recommendations of the activity deliverables for further feedback.

The combination of technical presentations, case studies, expert discussions, and the study tour was particularly effective in linking theoretical concepts with practical applications. Participants were actively engaged and expressed strong interest in transferring the knowledge gained to their colleagues, institutions, and national contexts. The event also created an important opportunity for exchange of experience between partner countries and for strengthening cooperation among professionals working on flood management and resilience. All these can be validated from the satisfactory feedback from the participants.

Future evenets could benefit from allocating more time for practical exercises, interactive discussions, and further exploration of technical tools and localized applications. Finally, the event can be assessed as highly relevant, well organized, and practical for participants' future work.

10 ANNEXES

10.1 AGENDA

AGENDA			
Time	Topics of Discussion/Site Visits	Presenters/Contact Points	Location
Day 1: Tuesday 21 April 2026			
09:00-09:30	Session Opening - Opening Speech - Introduction of participants - Introduction to the regional activity - General assessment quiz	Michael Scoullos, WES-BCA (EN) Suzan Taha, WES-BCA (EN) Ioanna Zalachori, WES-BCA (EN) Eric Mino, WES-BCA (EN)	<u>Sheraton Nice</u> <u>Airport Hotel, Nice</u>
09:30-10:30	Overview of flood and stormwater management practices and planning approaches & Linkages with WEFE	Ioanna Zalachori, WES-BCA (EN) Michael Scoullos, WES-BCA (EN)	<u>Sheraton Nice</u> <u>Airport Hotel, Nice</u>
10:30-11:00	Coffee / Tea Break		
11:00-12:30	Engineering, Nature-Based interventions in river eco-systems - Typology of measures - Key implementation considerations: - Examples from the Mediterranean Basin Discussion	Ioanna Zalachori, WES-BCA (EN) Stelios Vavoulogiannis, WES-BCA (EN) Eric Mino, WES-BCA (FR)	<u>Sheraton Nice</u> <u>Airport Hotel, Nice</u>
12:30-13:30	Lunch / Time for Prayers		
13:30-14:00	Travel to Cagnes-sur-Mer Demo Site by Bus		Nice ➡ Cagnes-sur-Mer
14:00-15:00	Transformation of a canalized urban river into a natural area	Alexandra Maccario, VCM (FR) Emmanuelle Delorme, VCM (FR)	Cagnes-sur-Mer Espace centre <u>5 Av. de Verdun,</u> <u>06800 Cagnes-sur-Mer</u>
15:00-17:00	Site visit: - Cannebiers recreational park - Eco-neighbourhood - Renatured banks of the Cagnes river		
17:00-17:30	Travel back to the hotel by Bus – Sheraton Nice		Cagnes-sur-Mer ➡ <u>Sheraton Nice</u> <u>Airport Hotel, Nice</u>

VCM = Ville de Cagnes-sur-Mer (<https://ville.cagnes.fr/>)

Day 2: Wednesday 22 April 2026			
08:00-08:30	Travel to Valbonne - Biot Demo Site by Bus		Nice ➡ Valbonne - Biot
08:30-09:30	Brague river renaturation and adaptation to extreme floods (rural area)	Cedric Cheneval, CASA (FR)	Valbonne – Biot SEMIDE office <u>Pl. Sophie Laffitte, 06560 Valbonne</u>
09:30-12:30	Site visit: - House purchase and riverbank expansion - Removal of the canal and renaturation of the riverbanks - Major floodplain project involving agricultural activity		
12:30-13:00	Travel back to the hotel by Bus – Sheraton Nice		Valbonne- Biot ➡ Nice
13:00-14:00	Lunch / Time for Prayers		
14:00-15:00	Presentation: Nature-Based, Natural Water Retention and Sponge Approaches for Flood and Stormwater Management Typology of measures	Benoit Fribourg Blanc, OIEAU-online (FR)	<u>Sheraton Nice Airport Hotel, Nice</u>
15:00-15:30	Practical exercise on real-world cases (Focus on Nature-Based, NWRM and Sponge approaches): - Analysis of issues, defining matching sponge measures - Analysis of the territory for potential replication	Eric Mino, WES-BCA (FR) Elrik Du Saillant Du Luc, WES-BCA (FR)	Biot
15:30-16:00	Coffee / Tea Break		
16:00-17:00	Introduction to commonly used software and models for hydrological analysis, flood-risk assessment, and stormwater planning/design	Stelios Vavoulogiannis, WES-BCA (EN)	<u>Sheraton Nice Airport Hotel, Nice</u>

Acronyms:

- CASA = Communauté d'Agglomération de Sophia Antipolis (<https://www.agglo-sophiaantipolis.fr/>)
- OIEAU = Office International de l'Eau (<https://www.oieau.org/>)
- SEMIDE = Système euro-méditerranéen d'information dans le Domaine de l'Eau (<https://www.emwis.org/fr>)

Day 3: Thursday 23 April 2026			
09:00-10:00	Setting up an NBS project: from theory to practice, covering regulatory, financial and social aspects. Quiz to assess participants understanding	Eric Mino, WES-BCA (FR) Elrik Du Saillant Du Luc, WES-BCA (FR)	Sheraton Nice Airport Hotel, Nice
10:00-10:30	Coffee / Tea Break		
10:30-11:30	Hybrid approaches and the value of non-structural approaches and their role in flood/ stormwater management • Typology of measures • Key implementation considerations: • Examples from the Mediterranean Basin	Ioanna Zalachori, WES-BCA (EN)	Sheraton Nice Airport Hotel, Nice
11:30-12:30	Practical exercise (Focus on hybrid approach and on the value of Non-Structural Approaches): • Identify the local regulatory framework • Identify the potential fundings • Identify local stakeholders and engagement means • Define NBS efficiency monitoring and project promotion	Eric Mino, WES-BCA (FR) Elrik Du Saillant Du Luc, WES-BCA (FR)	
12:30-13:30	Lunch		
13:30-14:00	Travel to IMREDD by bus		Nice Sheraton hotel ▶▶ IMREDD
14:00-15:30	Case of AQUAZUR Decision Support System: from R&D to operational real-time simulations for flood risk, drought and water resource management.	Morgan Abily, UNCA (FR) Felix Billaud, REA (FR)	IMREDD 9 rue Julien Lauprêtre, 06200 Nice
15:30-16:30	Case of Territorial Digital Metabolism	Arnaud Rostand, REA (FR)	
16:30-17:00	Travel back to the hotel – Sheraton Nice		IMREDD ▶▶ Nice Sheraton hotel

Acronyms:

- IMREDD= Institut Méditerranéen du Risque de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (<https://imredd.fr/>)
- REA = Regie Eau d'Azur (<https://eaudazur.com/>)
- SEMIDE = Système euro-méditerranéen d'information dans le Domaine de l'Eau (<https://www.emwis.org/fr>)
- UNCA = Université Nice Cote d'Azur (<https://univ-cotedazur.fr/>)
- MNCA = Métropole Nice Cote d'Azur (<https://www.nicecotedazur.org/>)

Day 4: Friday 24 April 2026			
08:30-09:00	The Sponge Strategy of Nice Metropolitan area	Angèle Martinez, MNCA (FR)	Sheraton Nice Airport Hotel, Nice
09:00-09:30	Travel to Nice northern area – Place du Général Goiran		Nice Sheraton Hotel ➡ Nice northern area
09:30-10:30	Case of the unsealed area of Place General Goiran in the northern district of Nice Site visit: • Unsealing action • Rainwater infiltration optimization • NBS implementation • Local stakeholder coordination • Citizen uses of the area	Angèle Martinez, MNCA (FR)	Nice northern area Place du Général Goiran <u>19 Av. de Saint-Sylvestre, 06100 Nice</u>
10:30-11:00	Travel back to the hotel – Sheraton Nice		Nice northern area ➡ Nice Sheraton hotel
11:00-11:15	From Training to Practice - Communicating and Scaling Up Flood Adaptation Solutions	Lisa Papadogeorgaki, WES BCA-online (EN)	Sheraton Nice Airport Hotel, Nice
11:15-12:15	Final session: Validation and feedback on the draft Guidelines • Structured exchange on relevance and implementation conditions in national contexts • Identification of priority implementation considerations and context-specific constraints affecting it. • Stakeholder Feedback for Refinement of the Draft Guidelines	All Experts	Nice Sheraton Hotel <u>Park Phoenix s, 480 Promenade des Anglais, Av. des Grenouillères</u> <u>Entrance via, 06200 Nice</u>
12:15-13:00	Closure & Evaluation of the training and skills acquired • Closure • Post-training assessment to evaluate knowledge acquired • Training Evaluation	Michael Scoulllos, WES-BCA (EN) Suzan Taha, WES-BCA (EN) All Experts	
13:00-14:00	Lunch / Time for Prayers / Departure		

10.2 QUIZ FORMS

Q1. Which of the following best reflects the broader objective of the activity?

A. Focus only on green infrastructure design

B. Strengthen capacity to plan, prioritise, and implement flood and stormwater adaptation measures under Mediterranean conditions

C. Decentralized water management

D. Promote one universal measure for all basins

Q2. Which framework is an example of a structured, flood-risk regulatory framework?

A. EU Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)

B. Sendai Framework

C. Kyoto Protocol

D. Aarhus Convention

Q3. Which statement best reflects the concept of Integrated Flood Management (IFM)?

A. Flood management should prioritize structural protection of high-value assets first

B. Flood management should be basin-based, multidisciplinary, and linked with broader water management

C. Flood management should focus primarily on emergency preparedness and post-flood recovery

D. Flood management should save lives

Q4. Which of the following is an example of a non-structural flood management measure?

A. Floodplain zoning

B. Wadi canalisation that improves flow conveyance

C. Retention basins that temporarily store floodwater

D. Green roof

Q5. Which of the following is primarily an urban Nature-Based / stormwater measure?

A. Green roof

B. Riparian buffer restoration

C. Afforestation

D. Mulching

Q6. What is the main purpose of river renaturation in flood adaptation?

A. To Increase channel efficiency so flood peaks leave the area faster

B. To eliminate the need for stakeholder coordination

C. To replace all non-structural measures

D. To restore more natural river processes while reducing flood risk and improving ecosystem functions

Q7. What is the main role of a flood decision support system (DSS)?

A. Automatically choose the best measure without expert judgment

B. To support decision-making using modelling, data, and scenario analysis

- C. Produce post-disaster damage estimates only
- D. Replace forecasting uncertainty with precise answers

Q8. Which of the following is most typical of a river renaturation project?

- A. Channel straightening combined with native planting
- B. Widening riverbanks**
- C. Closing side channels to concentrate the main flow
- D. Replacing hard surfaces with vegetation to increase flow efficiency

Q9. Which statement best describes the role of Nature-Based Solutions in flood and stormwater management?

- A. They are economic aesthetic landscape features that help water management
- B. They can help slow runoff, increase infiltration, store temporarily and provide environmental and social co-benefits**
- C. They are suitable mainly where conventional infrastructure is not feasible
- D. They always replace grey infrastructure completely

Q10. Which approach is more consistent with modern integrated flood management?

- A. Maximize flow conveyance everywhere to reduce local flooding as quickly as possible
- B. Combine conveyance where needed with retention, infiltration and risk reduction**
- C. Prioritize deeper channels and smoother hydraulic sections before considering land-use measures
- D. Avoid land-use planning and early warning

Q11. Which statement best reflects a sound modelling principle?

- A. The model that has the most analytical conceptual representation of physics is best
- B. Model complexity should match the decision context**
- C. Simpler models should be avoided
- D. The model with the highest number of parameters is best