

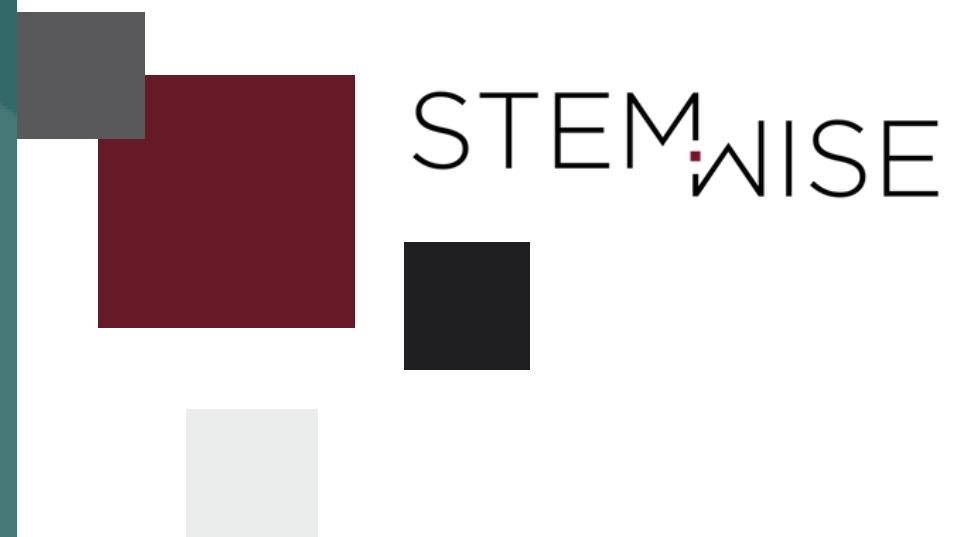


MODULE 4

From Call to Concept: How to Read and Analyse Horizon Europe Calls for Proposals

Hands-on exercise using HORIZON-MISS-2026-01-CLIMA-05

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Čakovec, 5 and 6 November 2025



Workshop Objectives


- **Understand the structure** and logic of a Horizon Europe call
- **Identify key information** in the call text (scope, expected outcomes, impacts, eligibility, budget, etc.)
- Learn how to interpret what the European Commission is really asking for
- Practice reading and analysing a real call (HORIZON-MISS-2026-01-CLIMA-05)
- Discuss how to translate a call into a project idea

By the end of this session, you'll feel more confident navigating and interpreting Horizon Europe calls.

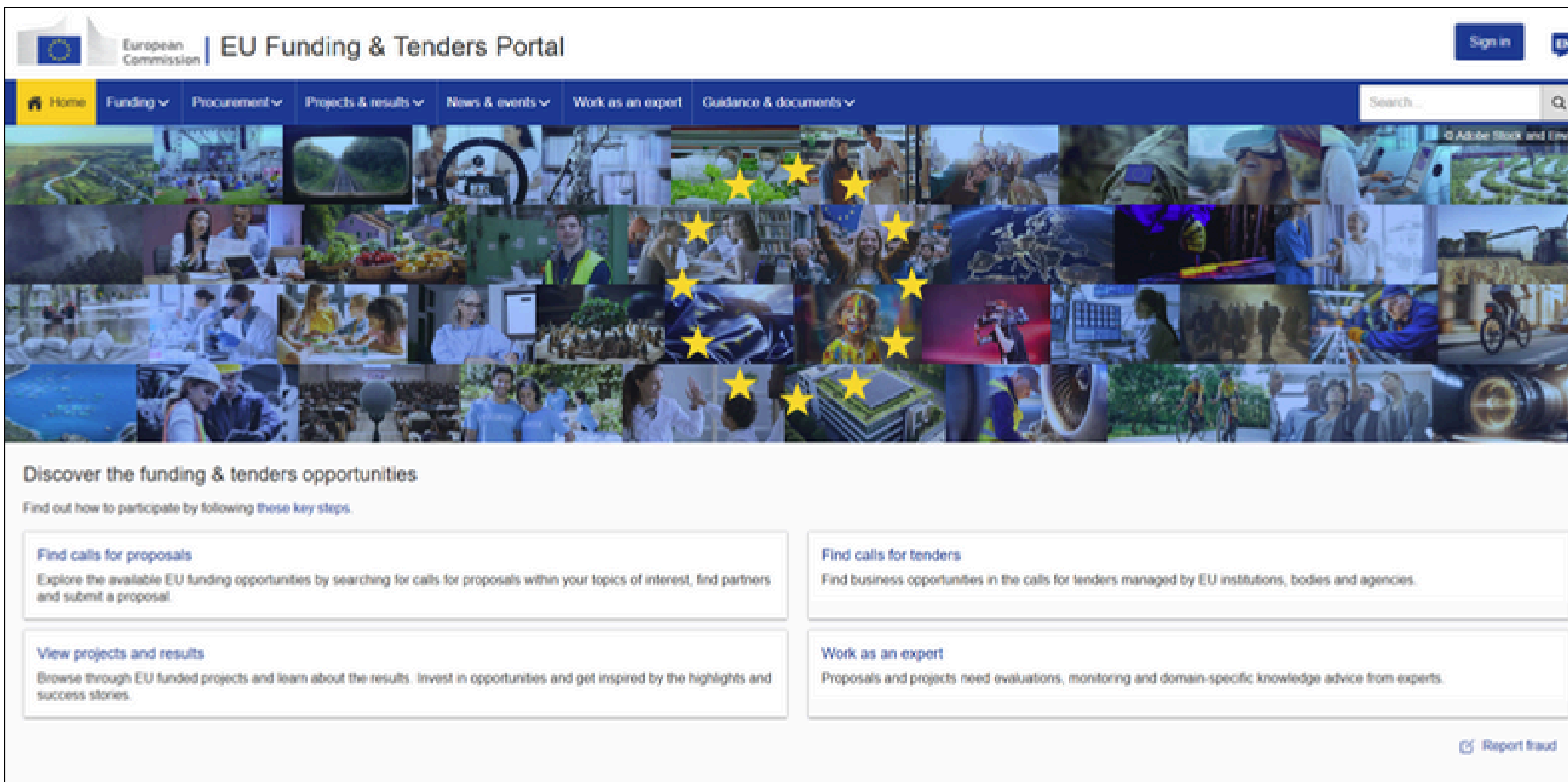
Our Starting Point: The EU Funding & Tenders Portal

The **EU Funding & Tenders Portal** is the central platform for:

- Finding all EU funding opportunities (Horizon Europe and others)
- Reading **detailed call texts** and **topic descriptions**
- Checking **eligibility rules, deadlines, and budgets**
- **Submitting proposals** and managing projects once funded



Every call and topic follows a common structure, once you learn it, you can read any Horizon Europe topic.



The screenshot shows the homepage of the EU Funding & Tenders Portal. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the European Commission logo and the text 'EU Funding & Tenders Portal'. Below the navigation bar is a large banner image featuring a grid of various project photos and the European Union flag. Underneath the banner, there is a section titled 'Discover the funding & tenders opportunities' with the subtitle 'Find out how to participate by following these key steps.' This section contains four main cards: 'Find calls for proposals', 'Find calls for tenders', 'View projects and results', and 'Work as an expert'. Each card provides a brief description of the service. At the bottom right, there is a 'Report fraud' link.

European Commission | EU Funding & Tenders Portal

Home Funding Procurement Projects & results News & events Work as an expert Guidance & documents

Discover the funding & tenders opportunities

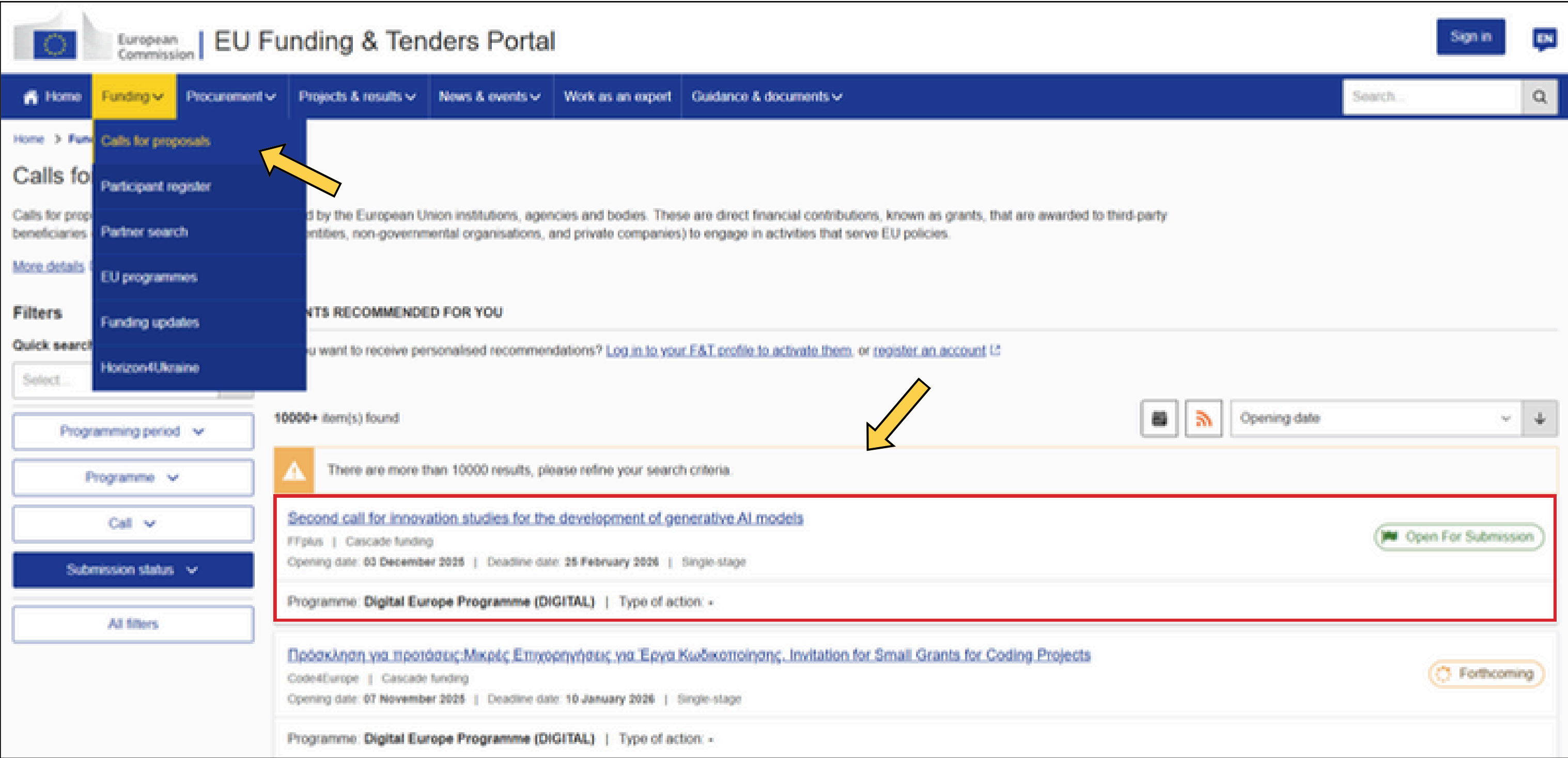
Find out how to participate by following these key steps.

- Find calls for proposals**
Explore the available EU funding opportunities by searching for calls for proposals within your topics of interest, find partners and submit a proposal.
- Find calls for tenders**
Find business opportunities in the calls for tenders managed by EU institutions, bodies and agencies.
- View projects and results**
Browse through EU funded projects and learn about the results. Invest in opportunities and get inspired by the highlights and success stories.
- Work as an expert**
Proposals and projects need evaluations, monitoring and domain-specific knowledge advice from experts.

Report fraud

Exploring the *Calls for Proposals* Page

This is where you find all currently open and upcoming calls under Horizon Europe. Each call has a **call ID**, for example *HORIZON-CL4-2022-RESILIENCE-01-26*.



The screenshot shows the 'EU Funding & Tenders Portal' with the 'Funding' menu open, highlighting 'Calls for proposals'. A search bar on the right contains the text 'Search...'. Below the navigation, a search warning message states: 'There are more than 10000 results, please refine your search criteria.' A red box highlights a call for proposals entry: 'Second call for innovation studies for the development of generative AI models'. The entry includes details such as 'FFplus | Cascade funding', 'Opening date: 03 December 2025 | Deadline date: 25 February 2026 | Single-stage', and 'Programme: Digital Europe Programme (DIGITAL) | Type of action: -'. A green button labeled 'Open For Submission' is visible next to the call title. Below this, another call for proposals is partially visible: 'Πρόσκληση για προτάσεις Μικρές Επιχορηγήσεις για Έργα Κωδικοποίησης, Invitation for Small Grants for Coding Projects', with a status of 'Forthcoming'.

Example: HORIZON-CL5-2026-02-D3-24

New CO2 capture technologies

European Commission | EU Funding & Tenders Portal

Home > Funding > Calls for proposals > New CO2 capture technologies

New CO2 capture technologies

HORIZON-CL5-2026-02-D3-24

Topic Call for proposal

Internal navigation

- General information
- Topic description
- Destination
- Conditions and documents
- Budget overview
- Partner search announcements
- Start submission
- Topic Q&As
- Get support

General information	Call / Topic		
Programme Horizon Europe (HORIZON)		Budget info	Status
Call Cluster 5 Call 02-2026 (WP 2025) (HORIZON-CL5-2026-02)			Open For Submission
Type of action HORIZON-RIA HORIZON Research and Innovation Actions	Type of Action	Type of MGA HORIZON Lump Sum Grant [HORIZON-AG-LS]	
Deadline model single-stage		Opening date 16 September 2025	Deadline date 17 February 2026 17:00:00 Brussels time

Types of Submission (single stage, two-stage, cut-off)

Deadline

contribute to the following expected outcomes:

- New capture technologies (either from points sources or directly from air) should lead to reduced overall cost of capture, as well as lowest possible negative environmental impact, including water use....

Show more



From Call Analysis to Proposal Submission

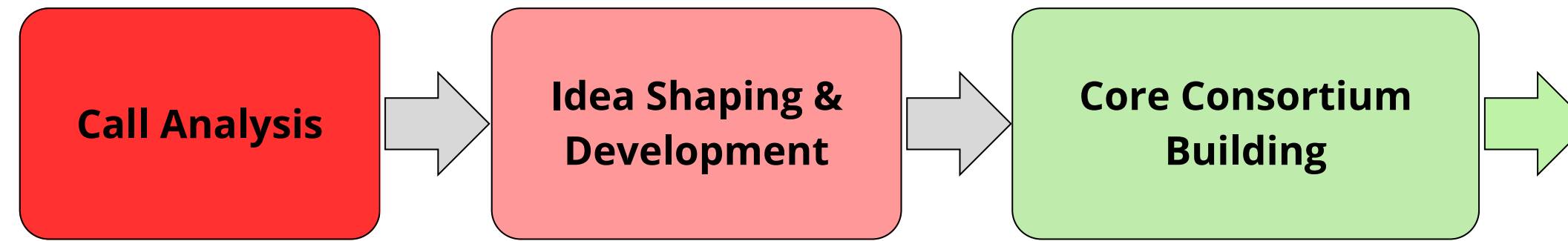
Sequence of actions from first reading the call to final submission

Once the target call is chosen, it's time to move from idea to action.

The path from **call analysis** to **submission** involves strategic planning, collaboration, and strong project design, ideally starting months **before the call opens**.

Let's start with the first few steps:





Step 1 – Call Analysis: Start by Reading the Topic

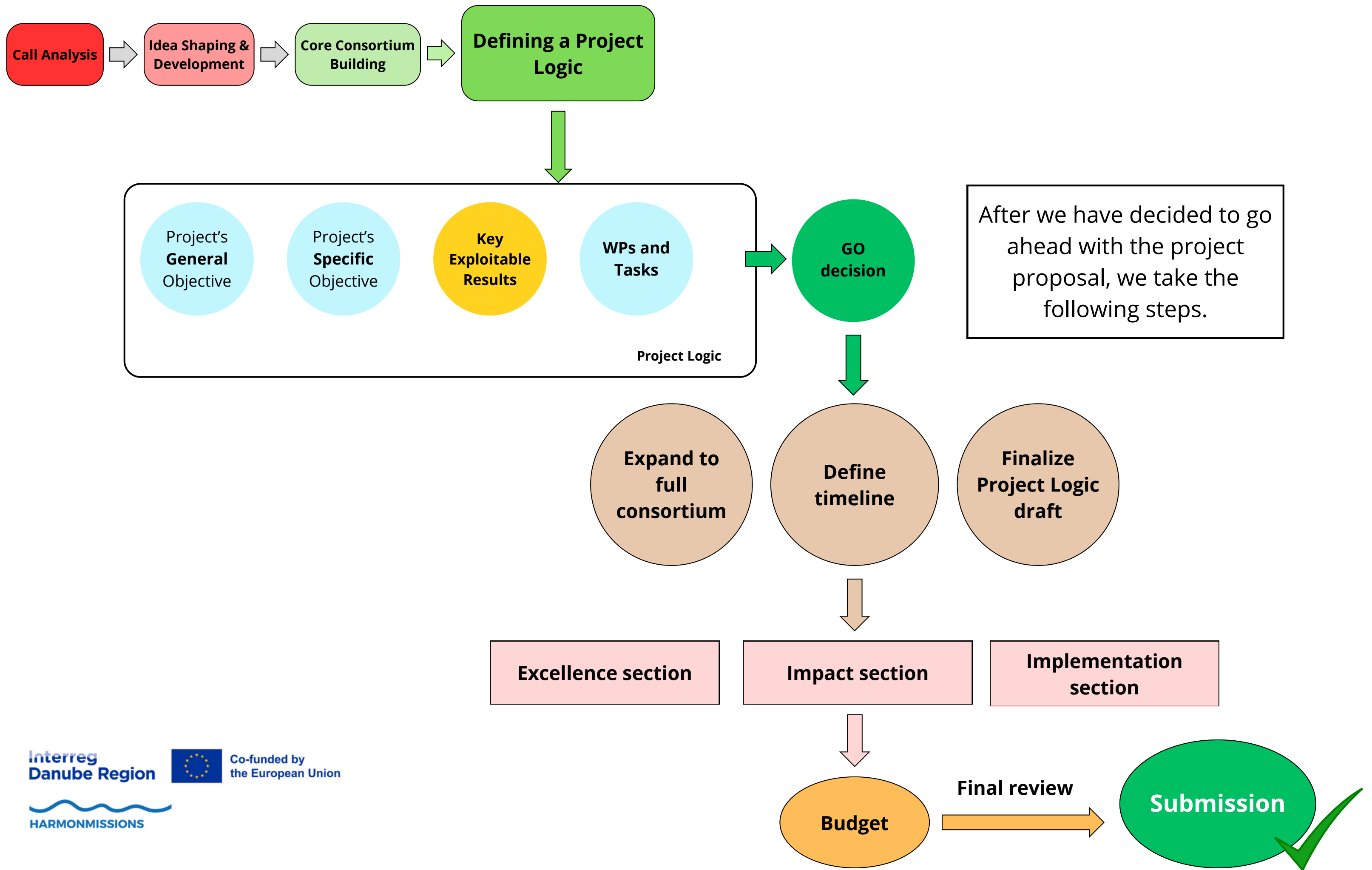
- Read the topic text **in detail**, not once, but **several times**.
- Focus on: Expected Outcomes, Scope, Impacts, and Type of Action
- Look for what's **explicitly written and what's implied**
- Identify the policy context, how does it link to EU priorities (e.g. Green Deal)?
- Clarify target **TRLs** and required expertise, this tells you **what kind of consortium you'll need**
- Extract **key terms and concepts**, these become the building blocks of your project idea

Step 2 – Idea Shaping & Development

- Identify the main problem the call is addressing, **understand what you are actually solving**.
- Define your **core concept**, how your idea contributes to the topic's Expected Outcomes and Scope.
- Prepare a 1-page concept note – title, objectives, expected results.
- Identify what expertise you need, **start mapping potential partners**.
- Create a short pitch presentation to present to potential partners.

Step 3 – Core Consortium Building

- Identify the expertise you need
- Contact potential core partners early - use your networks, past projects etc.
- Ensure **geographical balance** - include partners from **different EU countries and types of organizations**



Hands-on exercise using HORIZON-MISS-2026-01-CLIMA-05

Now that we understand the process, let's put it into practice by analysing our chosen topic.

Our topic is **HORIZON-MISS-2026-01-CLIMA-05**.



HORIZON-MISS-2026-01-CLIMA-05: Demonstrating solutions to protect and preserve cultural heritage from the impacts of climate change

Call: Supporting the implementation of the Adaptation to Climate Change Mission

Specific conditions

<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of around EUR 7.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 21.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Innovation Actions
<i>Eligibility conditions</i>	The conditions are described in General Annex B. The following exceptions apply: The following additional eligibility criteria apply:

⁴⁶ Established by [HORIZON-MISS-2024-CLIMA-01-02](#) and extended by HORIZON-MISS-2026-01-CLIMA-01

⁴⁷ Initially established by [MIP4Adapt](#) and extended under the contract CINEA/2025/OP/0014

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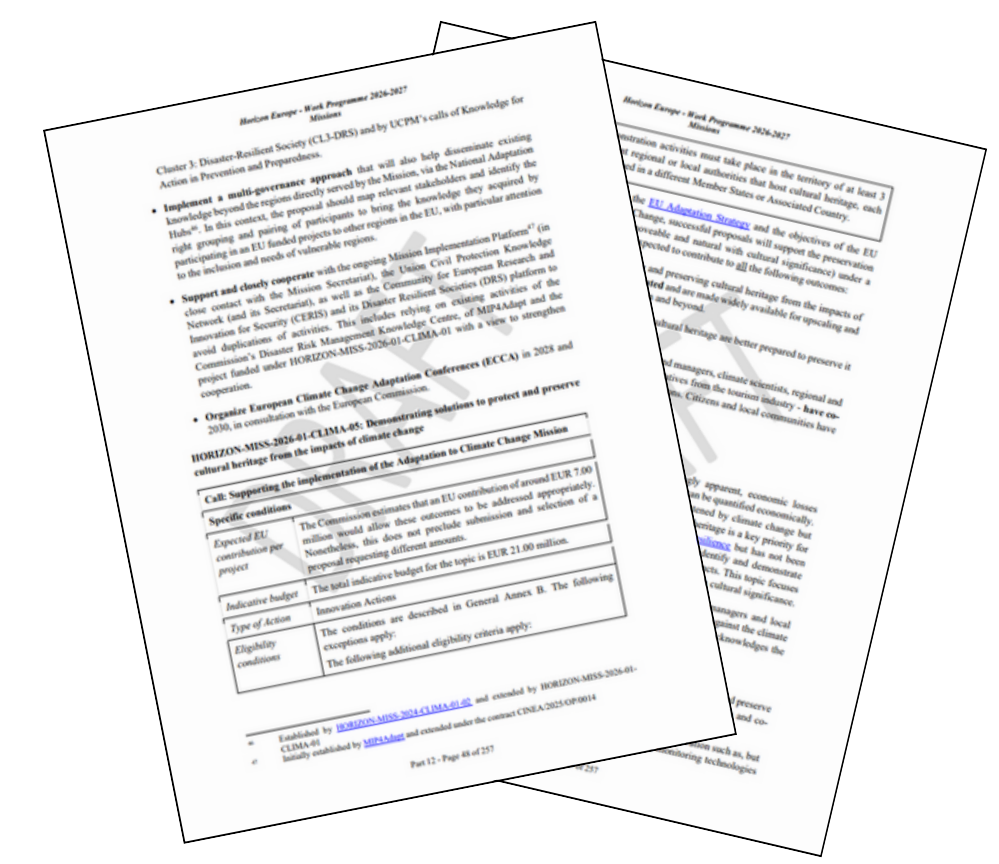
Our selected topic is part of the **Mission on Adaptation to Climate Change**, one of the **five Missions under Horizon Europe**.

Exercise 1: Extracting Key Information from a Horizon Europe Call

Using the Horizon Europe Work Programme, find the key details for HORIZON-MISS-2026-01-CLIMA-05 and fill in the table.



Programme	
Call / Topic	
Type of Action	
Target TRLs	
Deadline	
Type of Budget	
Max EU Contribution per Project	
Expected Number of Projects	



Exercise: Extracting Key Information from a Horizon Europe Call

Using the Horizon Europe Work Programme, find the key details for HORIZON-MISS-2026-01-CLIMA-05 and fill in the table.



Programme	Horizon Europe
Call / Topic	HORIZON-MISS-2026-01-CLIMA-05: Demonstrating solutions to protect and preserve cultural heritage from the impacts of climate change
Type of Action	Innovation Actions
Target TRLs	not specified
Deadline	26 September 2026
Type of Budget	not specified
Max EU Contribution per Project	€7 million
Expected Number of Projects	3

Exercise 2: Understanding What the Call Is Asking For

In this exercise, you will carefully read the Call starting with the Scope and highlight the following:

- The main **assumption** or **challenge** behind the call
- The **activities** that project is expected to carry out and **methodological** elements that should be respected

Activities - **what** should be done?

Methodological elements - **how** it should be done?



Scope:

Rationale

As the impacts of climate change are becoming increasingly apparent, economic losses associated with it are also increasing. However, not all impacts can be quantified economically. This is the case of cultural heritage, which is particularly threatened by climate change but requires dedicated solutions due to its own specificities. Cultural heritage is a key priority for adaptation in the COP28 [UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience](#) but has not been addressed by the Mission so far. This is why this action aims to identify and demonstrate solutions that protect and preserve cultural heritage from climate impacts. This topic focuses on tangible (movable and immovable) heritage, and natural heritage with cultural significance.

Innovative and effective solutions are needed to help cultural heritage managers and local communities to prepare the cultural heritage sites, structures, and artefacts against the climate impacts, in a way that safeguards their cultural and historical integrity and acknowledges the importance they hold for present and future generations.

Solutions sought

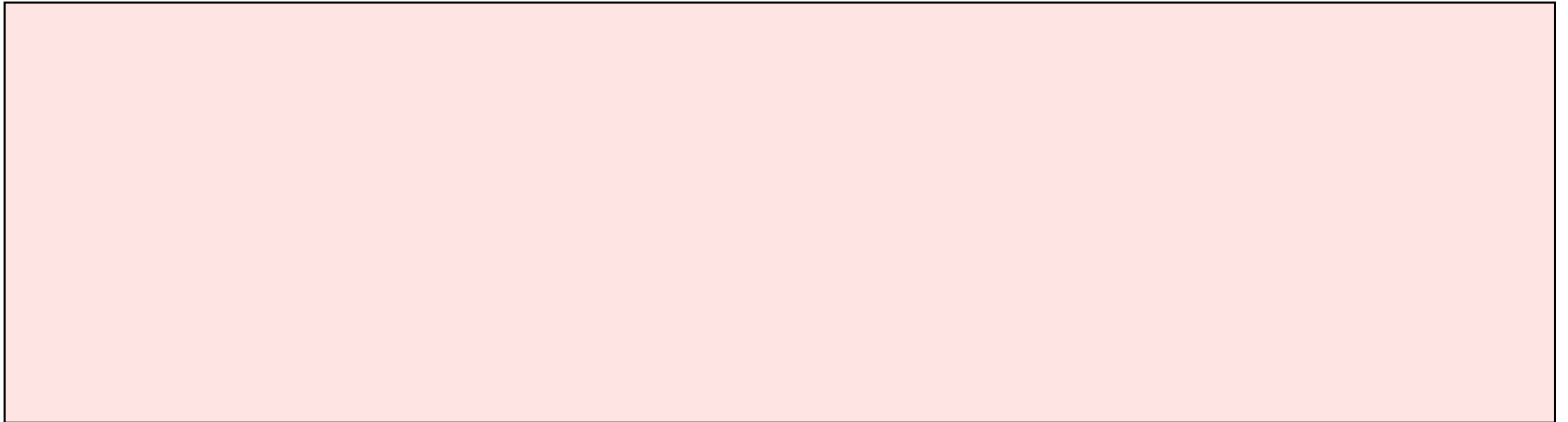
Proposals should identify, test and demonstrate innovative solutions to protect and preserve cultural heritage from the impacts of climate change and identify possible trade-offs and co-benefits.

The solutions may address different aspects of heritage protection and preservation such as, but not limited to, innovative environmental assessment methodologies, monitoring technologies

Exercise 2: Understanding What the Call Is Asking For

In this exercise, you will carefully read the Call starting with the Scope and highlight the following:

Main **assumption**:



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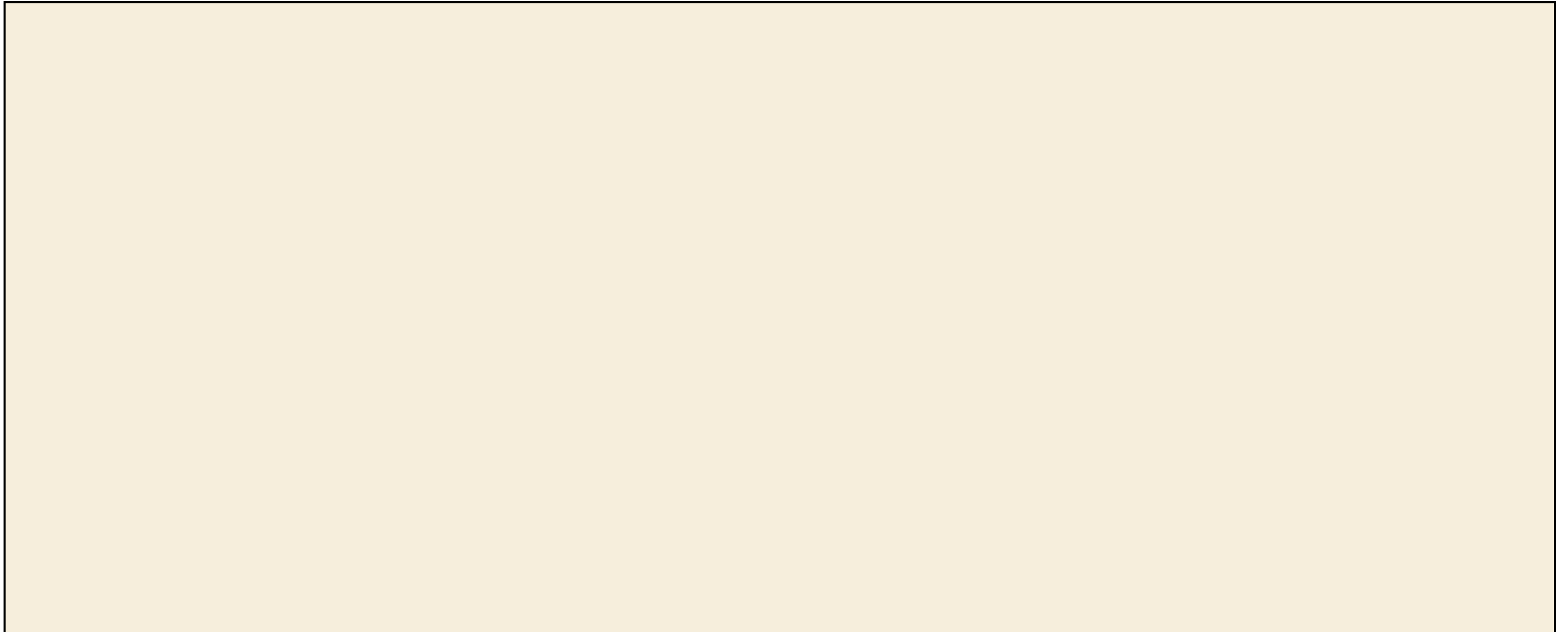
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Exercise 2: Understanding What the Call Is Asking For

In this exercise, you will carefully read the Scope of the topic and identify the following:

The **activities** that project is expected to carry out and **methodological** elements that should be respected:



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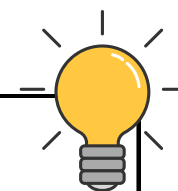


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Activities - **what** should be done?

Methodological elements - **how** it should be done?



Exercise 2: Understanding What the Call Is Asking For

In this exercise, you will carefully read the Scope of the topic and identify the following:

The **activities** that project is expected to carry out and **methodological** elements that should be respected:

- The solutions are expected to be co-designed by all the relevant stakeholders, including heritage managers, regions and local authorities hosting the cultural heritage, and to engage citizens.
 - When relevant, nature-based solutions should be explored as a priority.
 - The solutions should consider the potential interactions and compound effects of different hazards.
 - Careful consideration is necessary to avoid maladaptation.
-
- Must take place in the territory of at least 3 different regional or local authorities that host cultural heritage, each established in a different Member States or Associated Country, with the involvement of these regional or local authorities and of relevant heritage managers (preferably participating in the consortium as a beneficiary or associated partner).
 - Should already include at least 3 replicating regional or local authorities from 3 different Member States or Associated Countries, interested in reapplying the lessons learnt (totally, partially or with the required adjustments) in their territories. For the replication, the consortium could include one or more partners that would provide support for the technical exchanges and the knowledge uptake in the replicating” regions or local authorities. Replicating regions are not necessarily expected to carry out on the ground activities already in the course of the project. However, replicating regions should at least prepare the theoretical framework for replicating the successful solutions and explore means to fund the implementation of those solutions.

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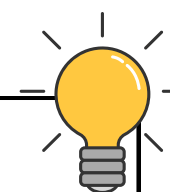
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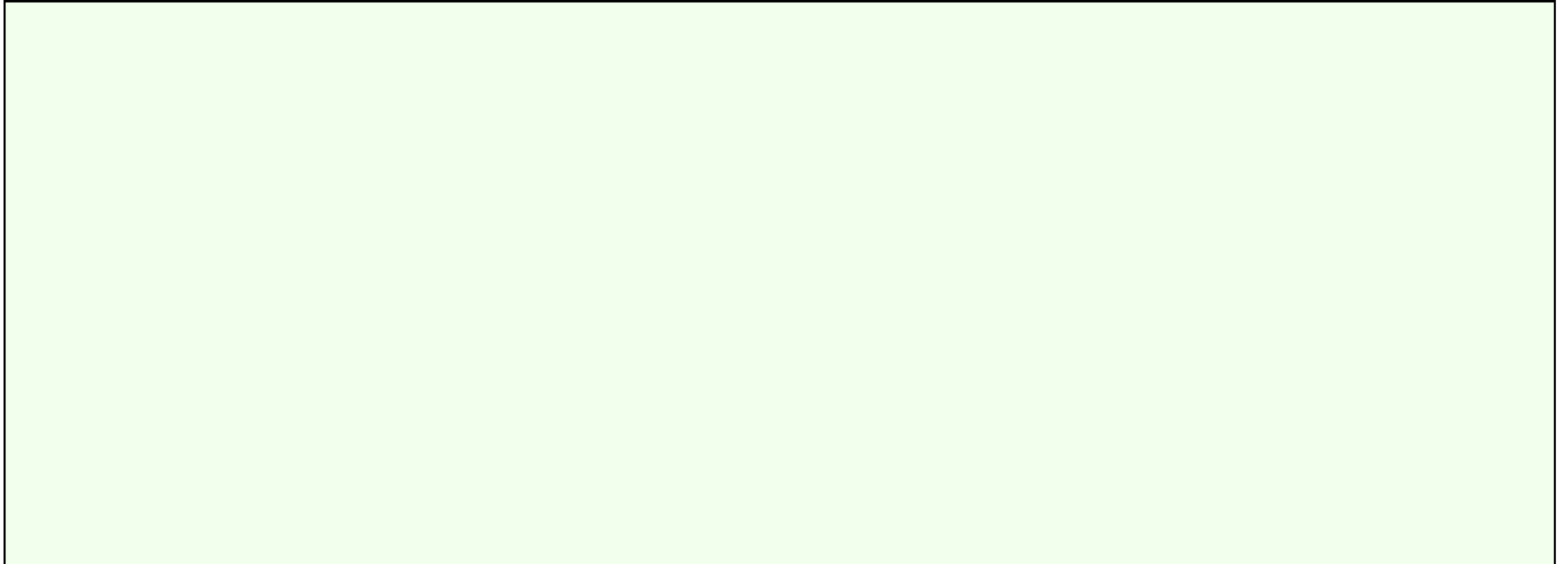
Activities - **what** should be done?

Methodological elements - **how** it should be done?



Exercise 2: Understanding What the Call Is Asking For

Other important aspects:



Exercise 2: Understanding What the Call Is Asking For

Other important aspects:

Proposals should build (when relevant) on existing knowledge and adaptation solutions developed by previous projects and explore synergies with ongoing projects from EU and national programmes, like the European Partnership for Resilient Cultural Heritage and the Joint Programming Initiative on Cultural Heritage and Global Change.

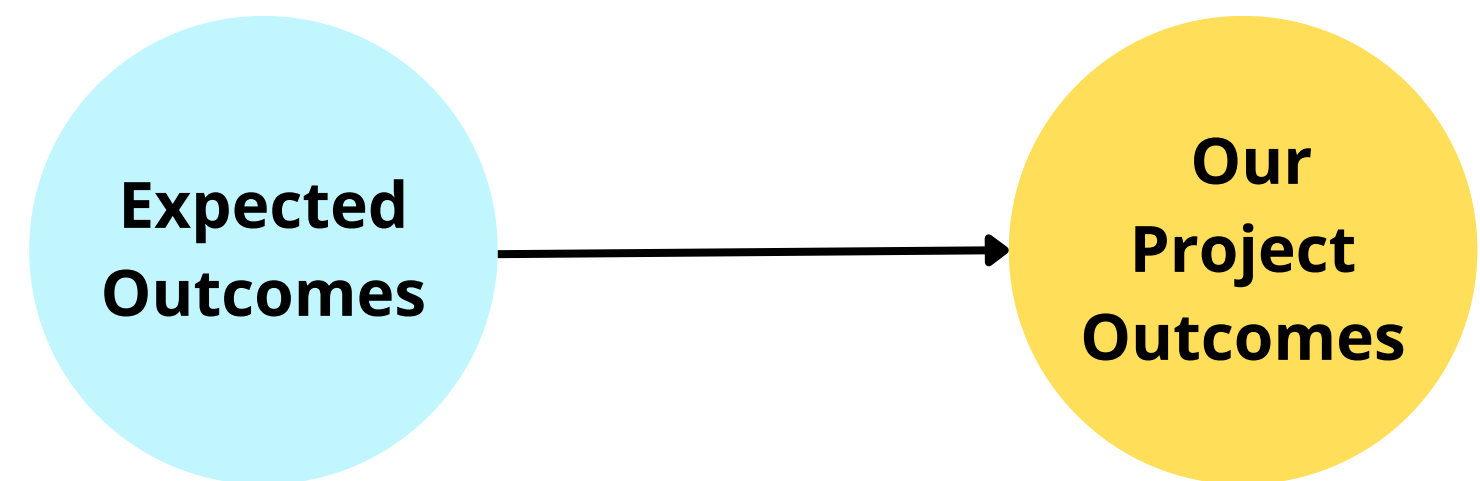
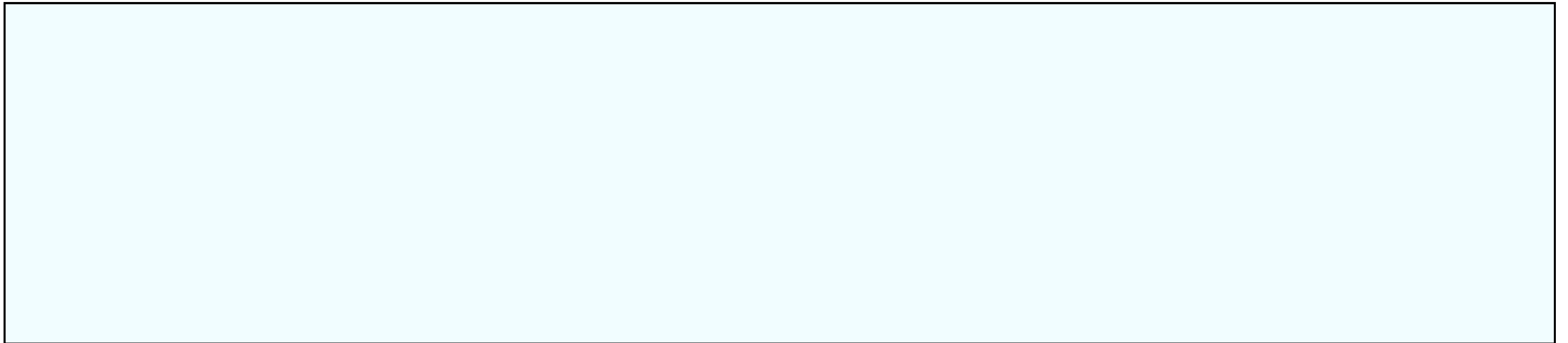
Synergies with other funding sources (EU and national) are encouraged to identify opportunities to scale up the solutions demonstrated and to foster their broad deployment across Europe through other programmes.

Proposals should include a mechanism and the resources to establish operational links and collaboration with the Mission Implementation Platform (including on monitoring). Projects funded under this topic will be expected to participate in the Mission Community of Practice and to share relevant knowledge to feed the work of the project stemming from HORIZONMISS-2026-01-CLIMA-02. Proposals are encouraged to (dedicate resources to) link their monitoring to the framework developed by the project UNDERPIN.

Applicants should acknowledge these elements and already account for them in their proposal, making adequate provisions in terms of resources and budget to engage and collaborate with the Mission.

Exercise 3: Find and Highlight the Expected Outcomes

Expected outcomes are the medium-term effects that projects funded under a given topic are expected to deliver, typically achieved **by the end or shortly after the project ends**.



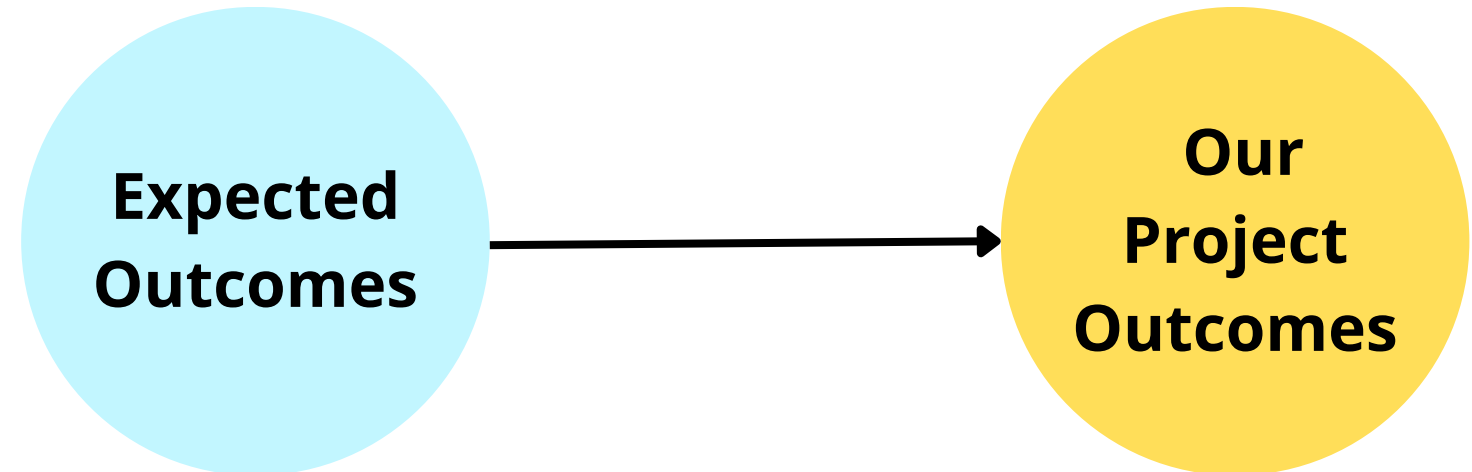
We will later translate the expected outcomes of the call into outcomes of our project.

Exercise 3: Find and Highlight the Expected Outcomes

Expected outcomes are the medium-term effects that projects funded under a given topic are expected to deliver, typically achieved **by the end or shortly after the project ends**.

Project results are expected to contribute to all the following outcomes:

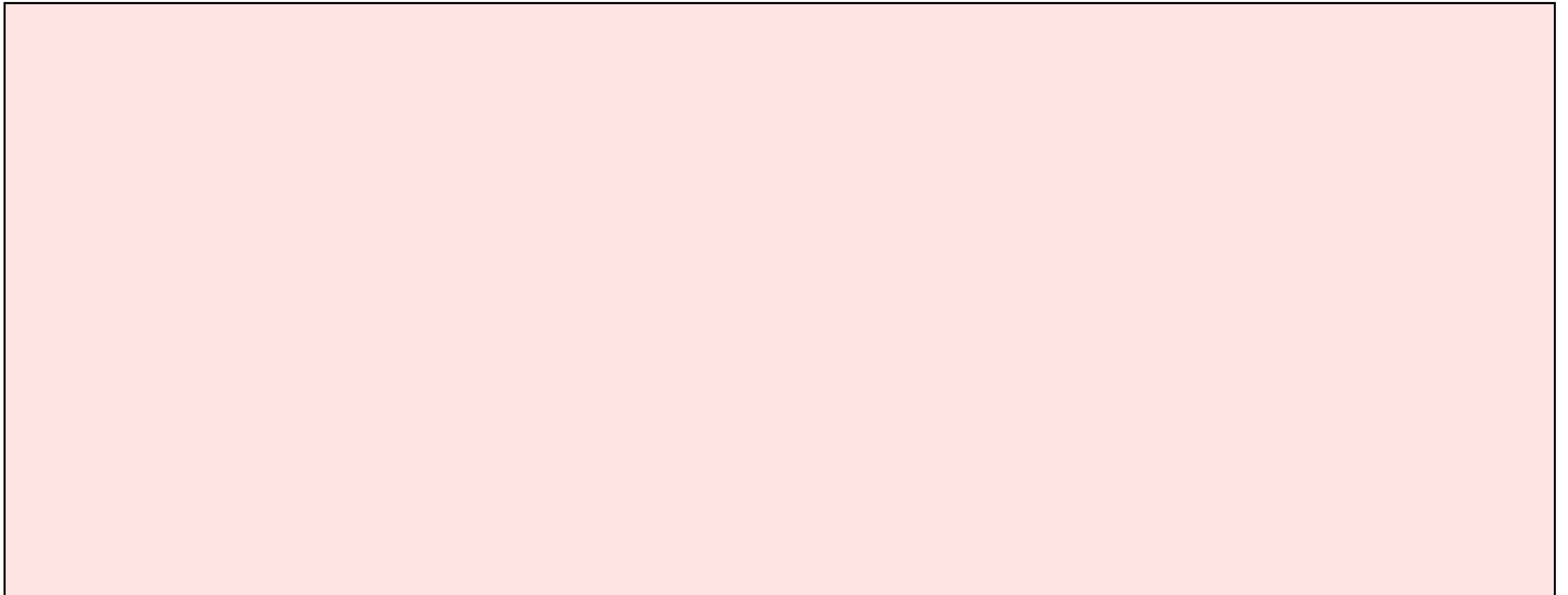
- **Innovative solutions** for protecting and preserving cultural heritage from the impacts of climate change **have been demonstrated** and are made widely available for upscaling and deployment across the European Union and beyond.
- **Regional and local authorities** hosting cultural heritage are better prepared to preserve it under a changing climate.
- **Relevant stakeholders** - heritage scientists and managers, climate scientists, regional and local policymakers, civil society and representatives from the tourism industry - **have co-created** and put in place climate-resilient solutions. Citizens and local communities have also been engaged in the process.



We will later translate the expected outcomes of the call into outcomes of our project.

Exercise 4: Which impacts are supported by our topic?

Every Horizon Europe topic contributes to a set of expected **impacts** defined at the Mission or Destination level. These impacts describe the **long-term changes the EU wants to achieve** through funded projects. Read the Mission's expected impacts below and identify which ones are directly supported by our topic:



Exercise 4: Which impacts are supported by our topic?

Every Horizon Europe topic contributes to a set of expected **impacts** defined at the Mission or Destination level. These impacts describe the **long-term changes the EU wants to achieve** through funded projects. Read the Mission's expected impacts below and identify which ones are directly supported by our topic:

Rooted in research and innovation, the Mission aims to align towards its concrete objectives all relevant actors and stakeholders to deliver tangible solutions and concrete impacts by 2030.

The R&I support is provided in different ways:

1. Further support **European regional and local authorities** to better understand, prepare for and manage climate risks and opportunities, especially in view the large need demonstrated in the early phase of the Mission;
2. Step up support towards **at least 150 regional and local authorities** to accelerate their transformation to a climate resilient future, supporting them in the co-creation of innovation pathways and the testing of solutions;
3. Demonstrate systemic transformations to climate resilience contributing to deliver **at least 75 large-scale demonstrations** of systemic transformations to climate resilience across European regional and local authorities.

PART A exercise

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Starting the process

What is the actual problem this call is addressing?

Europe's cultural heritage is **increasingly at risk from climate change**, yet it lacks dedicated, tested adaptation solutions that preserve both the physical integrity and the cultural value of heritage assets. There is a gap in demonstrated, ready-to-deploy, scalable solutions co-designed with heritage managers and citizens that address compound hazards and avoid maladaptation. Regional and local authorities are **insufficiently prepared and lack clear replication pathways** to deploy effective protection at scale.

What is the requested solution for this problem?

The call requests **innovative, practical, and demonstrable** solutions that **protect and preserve cultural heritage from climate impacts**, enabling local and regional authorities to adapt heritage management to a changing climate.

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Concept

Demonstrate and validate an integrated package of nature-based, reversible engineering, and governance measures that reduce hydrologic risk (flooding, capillary moisture, salinization) to built heritage at three European sites—Château de Chenonceau (France), Venice historic city centre (Italy), and the old town of Dubrovnik (Croatia)—and prepare three additional authorities—Pafos, Riga, and Valletta—to replicate with financing-ready roadmaps.

Problem/need

Built heritage across Europe is degrading under compound water hazards while authorities lack demonstrated, scalable, ready-to-deploy protection packages, maintenance protocols, and clear replication pathways.

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Demo sites

1. Château de Chenonceau (France)

Context: A 16th-century château spanning the River Cher in the Loire Valley, classified as a UNESCO World Heritage property and one of France's most visited monuments.

Why / problem: Its foundations rest directly on river piers, making the structure highly vulnerable to seasonal flooding, fluctuating groundwater levels, and progressive capillary moisture rising through historic masonry.

2. Venice historic city centre (Italy)

Context: A dense urban ensemble of medieval and Renaissance buildings built on timber piles within a lagoon environment, also UNESCO-listed and under permanent hydrologic stress.

Why / problem: Exposed to recurrent "acqua alta" tidal floods, salt crystallisation, and long-term sea-level rise that corrode materials, destabilise foundations, and threaten the viability of traditional restoration methods.

3. Old town of Dubrovnik (Croatia)

Context: A fortified Adriatic coastal city with medieval walls and limestone architecture forming one of the best-preserved Mediterranean heritage complexes.

Why / problem: Increasing storm surges, saline spray, and heavy precipitation infiltrate masonry, accelerate material decay, and overload ageing drainage, while tourism pressure hampers preventive maintenance.

Replication sites

1. Pafos old town (Cyprus)

Context: A coastal settlement with Byzantine and Ottoman heritage assets integrated into an active tourism zone.

Why / problem: Subject to sea-level rise, intense winter rainfall, and high humidity, with limited monitoring capacity and fragmented maintenance governance.

2. Riga historic centre (Latvia)

Context: A riverfront UNESCO-listed city characterised by Art Nouveau and wooden architecture in a northern continental climate.

Why / problem: Exposed to riverine flooding and freeze-thaw cycles causing water ingress and structural degradation, lacking systematic hydrologic risk management for heritage buildings.

3. Valletta (Malta)

Context: A fortified baroque city built on limestone promontories, surrounded by the sea and dense urban fabric.

Why / problem: Experiences coastal flooding, rising damp, and salt efflorescence within porous stonework, yet operates with limited adaptive infrastructure and outdated conservation techniques.

Step by step

1. Baseline and co-design

Each demonstration city (Chenonceau, Venice, Dubrovnik) begins with a joint diagnosis phase. Local authorities, heritage institutes, engineers, and citizen panels map hazards, materials, visitor pressures, and regulatory constraints. The result is a “site dossier” defining priorities and design criteria.

2. Design and selection of interventions

For every site, several adaptation options are modelled—nature-based buffers, reversible drainage and ventilation systems, breathable conservation materials, micro-barriers against flooding. Each passes a three-gate maladaptation check (design, installation, operation) to ensure no negative cross-hazards.

3. Installation and commissioning

Selected measures are installed outside peak tourist seasons, fully documented in a “risk and intervention passport” for each monument. Operation and maintenance (O&M) responsibilities are formally assigned to local custodians.

Step by step

4. Three-layer monitoring system

- a) Physical sensors: humidity, temperature, salinity, vibration, and groundwater probes.
 - b) Remote sensing: drone thermography and Sentinel-1/2 data for moisture and topography.
 - c) Human sensors: curators and volunteers reporting anomalies through a mobile app.
- These streams feed a central dashboard with thresholds and automatic early-warning alerts.

5. Digital twin and evaluation

All data converge in GIS-linked digital twins per site. They display live KPIs (wall moisture, floodwater duration, salt crystallisation, etc.), compare before/after performance, and quantify cost-benefit. Each site must exit the project with zero unresolved maladaptation flags.

6. Replication and financing

Replication cities (Pafos, Riga, Valletta) engage from the start through twinning, staff exchanges, and training. They receive technical playbooks, procurement templates, cost-benefit and financing models, leading to signed replication roadmaps and at least two submitted funding proposals.

Project logic exercise

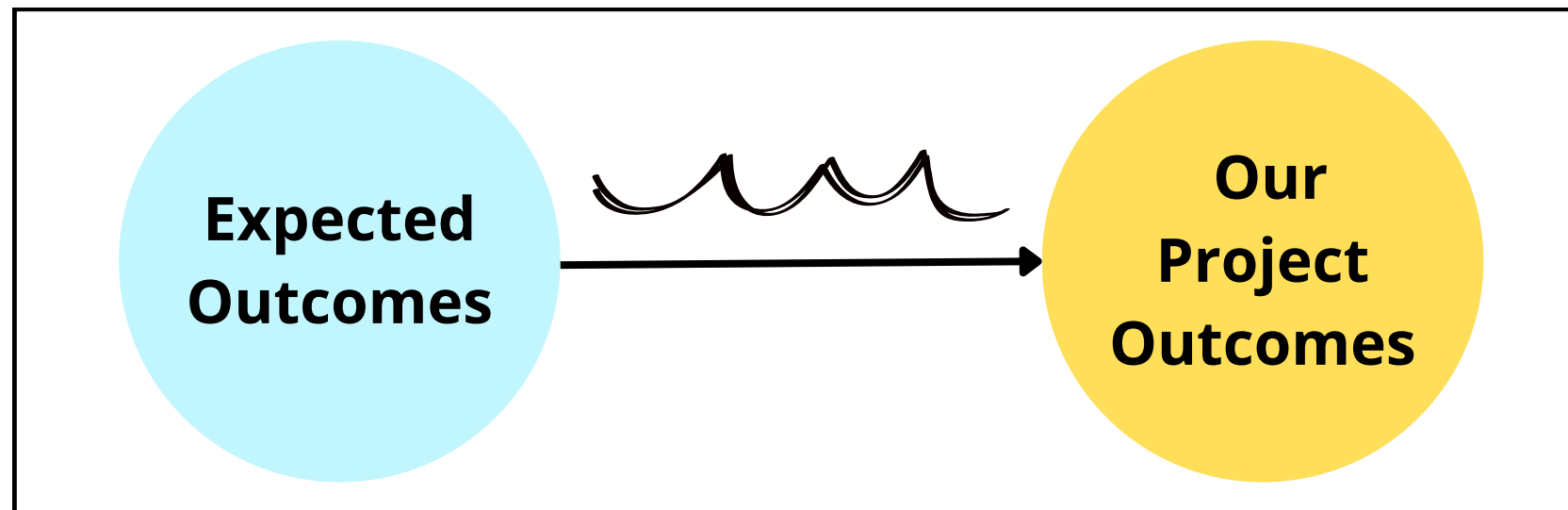
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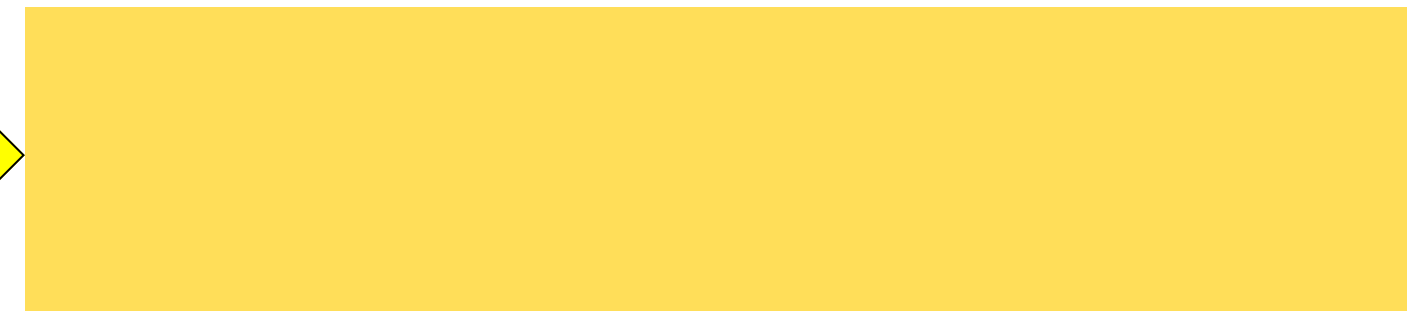
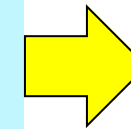
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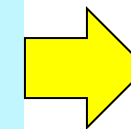
Translating Expected Outcomes of the Call Into Potential Project Outcomes



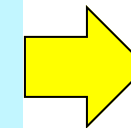
1) Innovative solutions for protecting and preserving cultural heritage from the impacts of climate change have been demonstrated and are made widely available for upscaling and deployment across the European Union and beyond.



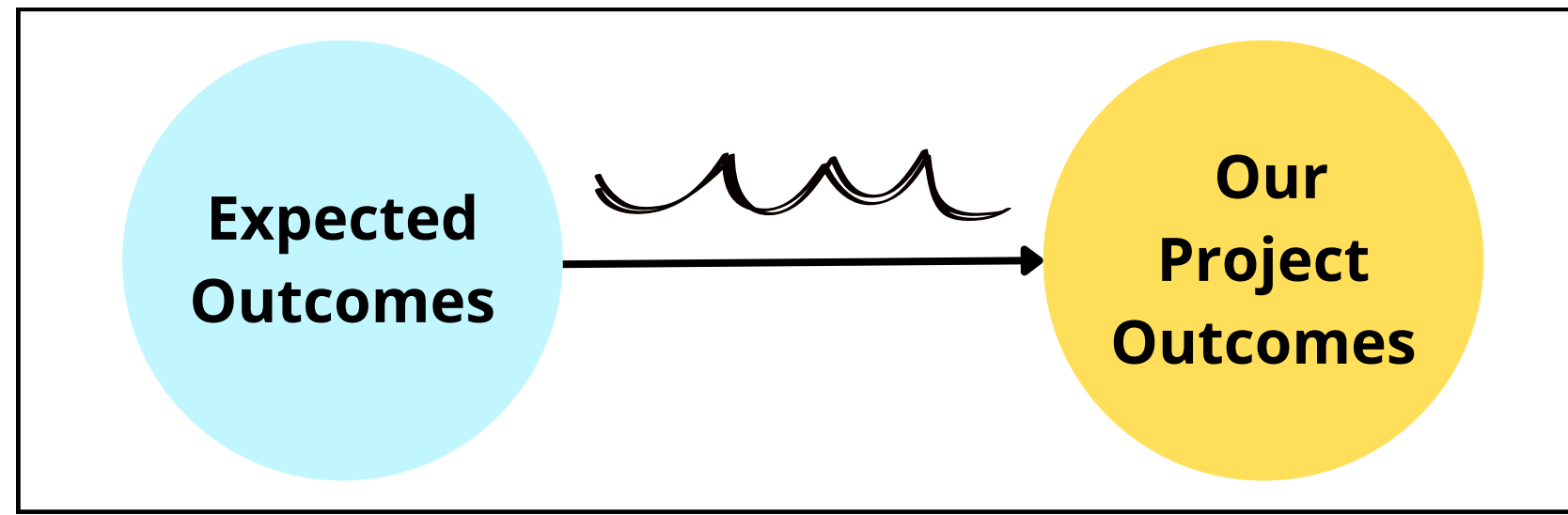
2) Regional and local authorities hosting cultural heritage are better prepared to preserve it under a changing climate.



3) Relevant stakeholders - heritage scientists and managers, climate scientists, regional and local policymakers, civil society and representatives from the tourism industry - have co-created and put in place climate-resilient solutions. Citizens and local communities have also been engaged in the process.



Translating Expected Outcomes of the Call Into Potential Project Outcomes



1) Innovative solutions for protecting and preserving cultural heritage from the impacts of climate change have been demonstrated and are made widely available for upscaling and deployment across the European Union and beyond.

Three hydrology-focused "heritage resilience toolkits," validated through full-scale demonstrations in France, Italy, and Croatia, are published as interoperable technical packages and made available through the EU Mission platform for replication and upscaling across Europe.

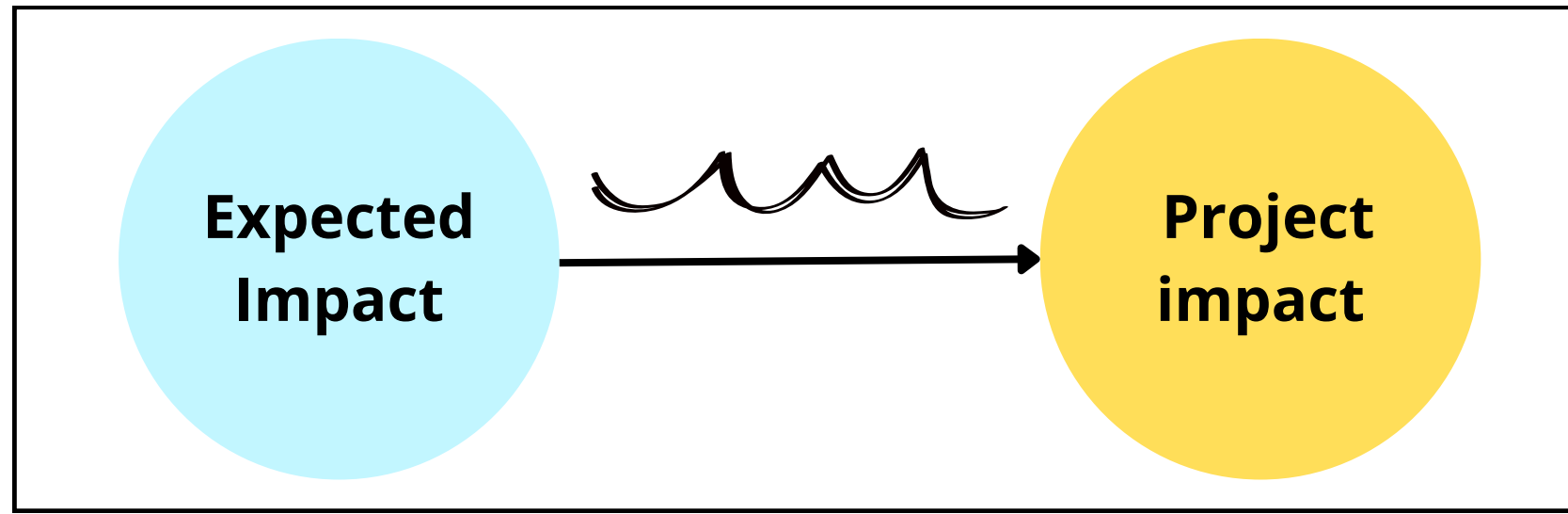
2) Regional and local authorities hosting cultural heritage are better prepared to preserve it under a changing climate.

Six participating regional and local authorities (three demo + three replicator) have operational monitoring systems, trained staff, and approved maintenance and financing plans that measurably improve their readiness to protect built heritage from flood, moisture, and salinity hazards.

3) Relevant stakeholders - heritage scientists and managers, climate scientists, regional and local policymakers, civil society and representatives from the tourism industry - have co-created and put in place climate-resilient solutions. Citizens and local communities have also been engaged in the process.

Cross-disciplinary teams of heritage and climate scientists, municipal policymakers, tourism operators, and citizens have co-designed and implemented locally adapted, climate-resilient conservation measures, establishing permanent multi-actor governance panels for continued collaboration.

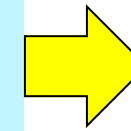
Translating Expected Outcomes of the Call Into Potential Project Outcomes



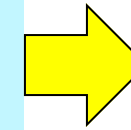
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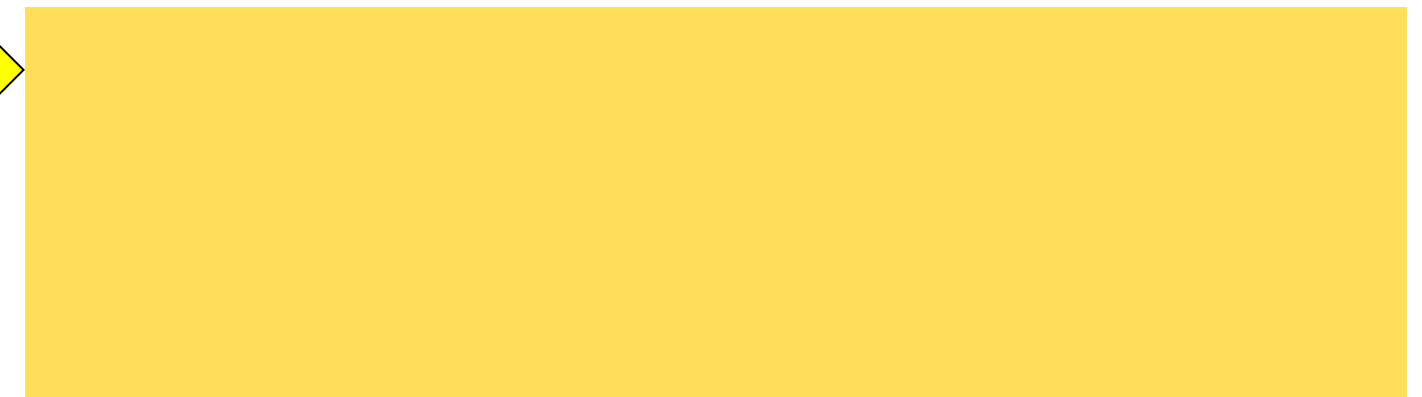
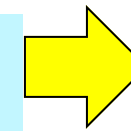
1) Further support European regional and local authorities to better understand, prepare for and manage climate risks and opportunities, especially in view the large need demonstrated in the early phase of the Mission



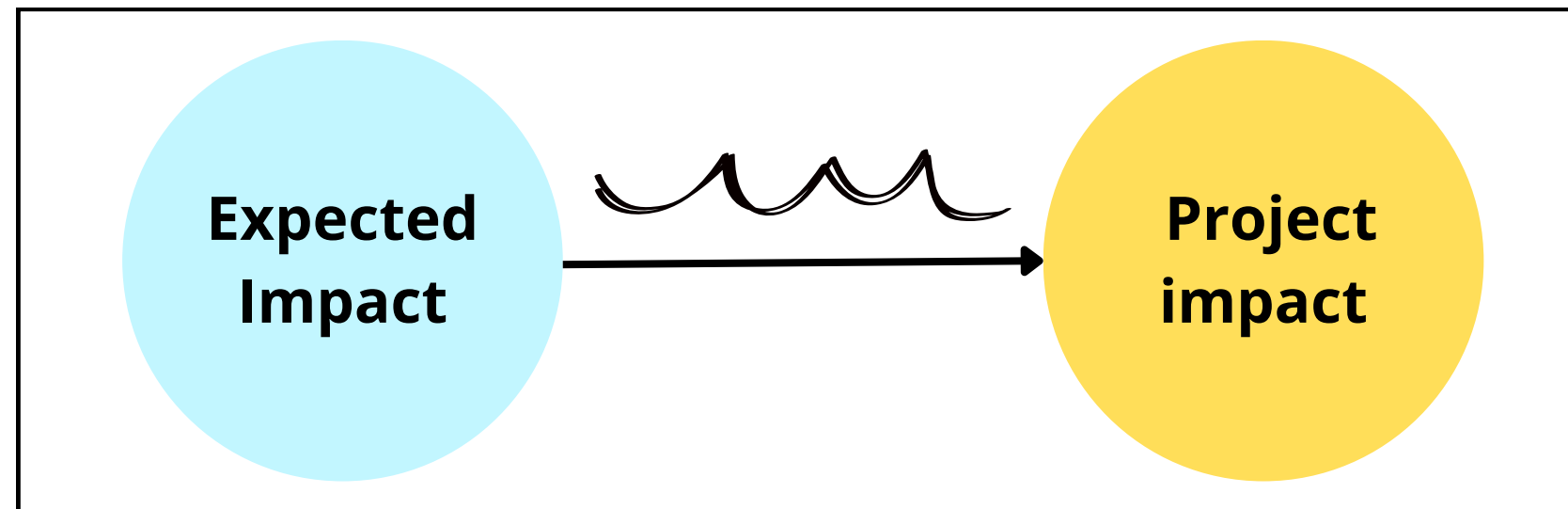
2) Step up support towards at least 150 regional and local authorities to accelerate their transformation to a climate resilient future, supporting them in the co-creation of innovation pathways and the testing of solutions



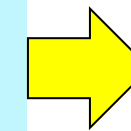
3) Demonstrate systemic transformations to climate resilience contributing to deliver at least 75 large-scale demonstrations of systemic transformations to climate resilience across European regional and local authorities



Translating Expected Outcomes of the Call Into Potential Project Outcomes

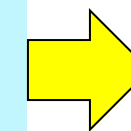


1) Further support European regional and local authorities to better understand, prepare for and manage climate risks and opportunities, especially in view the large need demonstrated in the early phase of the Mission



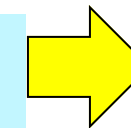
By publishing the three interoperable toolkits (PO1), deploying operational monitoring and O&M governance (PO2), and institutionalising multi-actor panels (PO3), the project gives regional and local authorities a ready method to understand, prepare for, and manage hydrologic climate risks in built heritage.

2) Step up support towards at least 150 regional and local authorities to accelerate their transformation to a climate resilient future, supporting them in the co-creation of innovation pathways and the testing of solutions



Through a structured replication cohort, train-the-trainer programme, financing templates, and Mission-platform facilitation built on PO1-PO3, the project enables rapid uptake beyond the six participating authorities, feeding the pipeline that supports at least 30 authorities on their climate-resilience pathways.

3) Demonstrate systemic transformations to climate resilience contributing to deliver at least 75 large-scale demonstrations of systemic transformations to climate resilience across European regional and local authorities

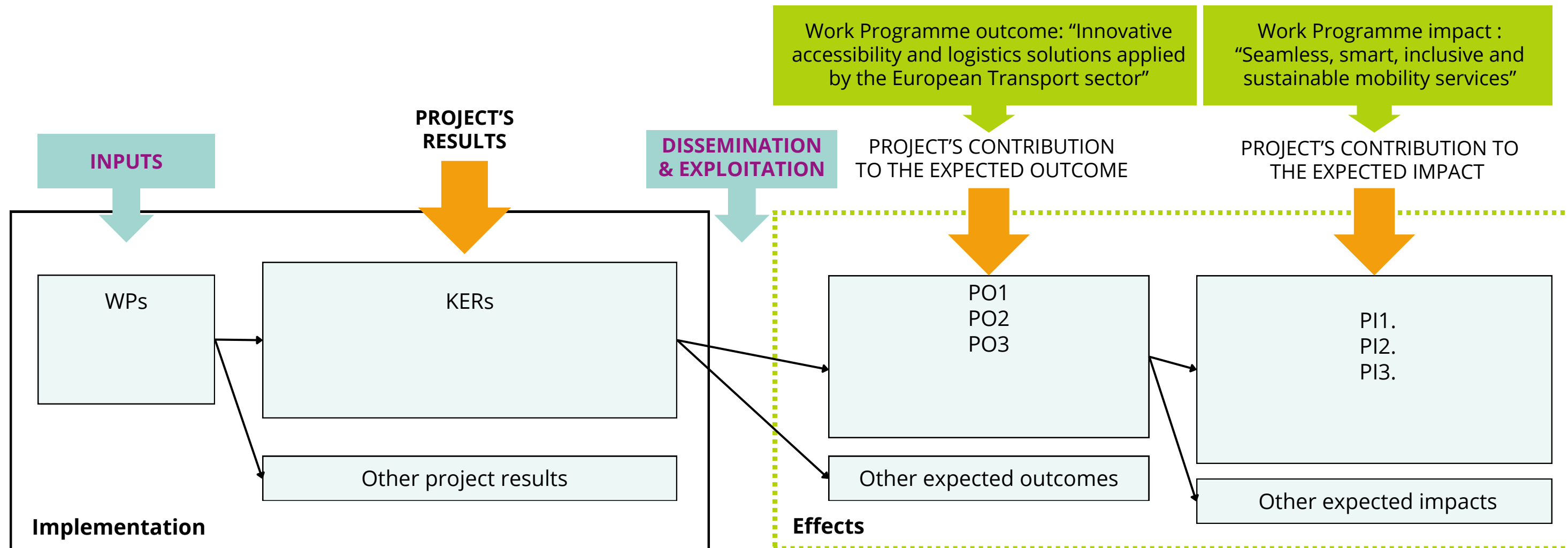


By integrating co-designed interventions, continuous monitoring, governance, and financing into one transferable model validated at three demos and three replicators (PO1-PO3), the project demonstrates a systemic transformation approach that can be scaled into the Mission's portfolio.

Describing the impact of your proposal

Project's pathway towards impact

...by thinking about the specific contribution the project can make to the expected outcomes and impacts set out in the Work Programme.



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Proposal template Part B: technical description

TITLE OF THE PROPOSAL

[This document is tagged. Do not delete the tags; they are needed for processing.] ##APP-FORM-HERIAIA##

List of participants

Participant No. *	Participant organisation name	Country
1 (Coordinator)		
2		
3		
...		

1. Excellence ##REL-EVA-RE##

1.1 Objectives and ambition ##PRJ-OBJ-PO##

Insert here text for your proposal

##PRJ-OBJ-PO##

1.2 Methodology ##CON-MET-CM## ##COM-PLI-CP##

Insert here text for your proposal

##CON-MET-CM## ##COM-PLI-CP## ##REL-EVA-RE##

2. Impact ##IMP-ACT-IA##

2.1 Project's pathways towards impact

Insert here text for your proposal

2.2 Measures to maximise impact - Dissemination, exploitation and communication ##COM-DIS-VIS-CDV##

Insert here text for your proposal

##COM-DIS-VIS-CDV##

How to create a project proposal now?

2.3 Summary

KEY ELEMENT OF THE IMPACT SECTION

SPECIFIC NEEDS	EXPECTED RESULTS	D & E & C MEASURES
<p><i>What are the specific needs that triggered this project?</i></p> <p>Insert here text for your proposal</p>	<p><i>What do you expect to generate by the end of the project?</i></p> <p>Insert here text for your proposal</p>	<p><i>What dissemination, exploitation and communication measures will you apply to the results?</i></p> <p>Insert here text for your proposal</p>

Call: [insert call identifier] – [insert call name]

EU Grants: Application form (HE RIA and IA): V4.0 – 16.12.2024

TARGET GROUPS	OUTCOMES	IMPACTS
<p><i>Who will use or further up-take the results of the project? Who will benefit from the results of the project?</i></p> <p>Insert here text for your proposal</p>	<p><i>What change do you expect to see after successful dissemination and exploitation of project results to the target group(s)?</i></p> <p>Insert here text for your proposal</p>	<p><i>What are the expected wider scientific, economic and societal effects of the project contributing to the expected impacts outlined in the respective destination in the work programme?</i></p> <p>Insert here text for your proposal</p>

85IMP-ACT-IA58

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3. Quality and efficiency of the implementation #@QUA-LIT-QL@# #@WRK-PLA-WP@#

3.1 Work plan and resources

Insert here text for your proposal

3.2 Capacity of participants and consortium as a whole #@CON-SOR-CS@# #@PRJ-MGT-PM@#

Insert here text for your proposal

#5CON-SOR-CS5# #5PRJ-MGT-PM5#

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Key exploitable results

KER1. Practical protection cookbook for heritage buildings

What it is: clear, step-by-step packages of measures (green buffers, simple drainage/ventilation tweaks, breathable repairs) proven at three sites.

Who uses it: city heritage teams, site managers, contractors.

How it's used: copy the package, adjust to the building, follow the checklists.

KER2. Ready-to-run monitoring kit with a live dashboard

What it is: a set of sensors, simple "citizen reports," and a dashboard that shows risks in real time and sends alerts.

Who uses it: custodians, municipal services, emergency crews.

How it's used: install, set thresholds, act when alerts fire.

KER3. Tried-and-tested repair methods

What it is: practical methods like breathable mortars, salt removal, capillary-break inserts, and quick flood barriers, with simple "how-to" guides.

Who uses it: conservation labs, local craftsmen, suppliers.

How it's used: pick the method, apply as instructed, log results.

KER4. Replication and financing playbook

What it is: plain templates for costs, maintenance, buying procedures, and a map of funding options.

Who uses it: cities that want to copy the solution.

How it's used: fill in the templates, prepare a plan, submit funding bids.

KER5. Simple governance and upkeep package

What it is: roles and routines for who does what, an easy incident-report path, and minimal rules to keep measures in place.

Who uses it: city halls, utilities, heritage boards.

How it's used: adopt the template, assign duties, review monthly.

Specific objectives

SO1. Baseline and design criteria. By month 12, deliver harmonised site dossiers for Chenonceau, Venice, and Dubrovnik covering multi-hazard models, material diagnostics, visitor/operations pressures, permitting constraints, a common KPI set, and initial digital twin specifications.

SO2. Demonstrated protection performance. By month 30, install and commission site-specific, reversible protection packages that achieve $\geq 20\%$ improvement in at least one priority metric per site (e.g., wall moisture, floodwater dwell time, saline efflorescence area) with zero unresolved maladaptation flags.

SO3. Continuous monitoring and data openness. By month 24, operate a three-layer monitoring and early-warning stack (physical sensors, remote sensing, human-sensor app) with live dashboards and thresholds at all demo sites, and by month 36 publish ≥ 6 FAIR, mission-aligned datasets with metadata and APIs.

SO4. Replication readiness and financing. By month 36, complete three signed replication roadmaps (Pafos, Riga, Valletta), train ≥ 120 custodians/technicians via twinning and shadowing, and submit ≥ 2 external funding applications with cost-benefit and procurement packages attached.

SO5. Governance, engagement, and policy uptake. By month 6, constitute multi-actor governance panels in all six authorities, and by month 36 embed O&M protocols and preparedness procedures in local rules, reach $\geq 5,000$ citizens/visitors through engagement, and issue a policy and buyer toolkit adopted by all authorities.

Work packages

WP1 – Project management and coordination

Objectives: Provide overall administrative, financial, and technical coordination to ensure smooth execution across all partners and demonstration sites. Maintain compliance with contractual, ethical, and reporting requirements while monitoring milestones and risks. Facilitate efficient communication, decision-making, and quality assurance throughout the project.

WP2 – Baseline and design criteria

Objectives: Establish harmonised baselines for Chenonceau, Venice, and Dubrovnik through hazard modelling, material diagnostics, and operational mapping. Produce comprehensive site dossiers defining KPIs, design briefs, and initial digital twin specifications. Create the technical and regulatory foundation for selecting the most suitable protection measures.

WP3 – Demonstration of protection performance

Objectives: Implement and validate site-specific, reversible protection measures that improve hydrologic resilience of heritage assets. Document design, installation, and operation processes through “risk and intervention passports.” Achieve measurable performance improvements and ensure local ownership of maintenance routines.

WP4 – Monitoring, early warning, and open data

Objectives: Deploy and integrate physical, remote, and community-based monitoring systems across all demo sites. Operate real-time dashboards and digital twins, ensuring timely early warnings and transparent data flow. Publish open, FAIR datasets and metadata aligned with the Mission Adaptation framework.

Work packages

WP5 – Replication, training, and financing

Objectives: Support Pafos, Riga, and Valletta in adapting the demonstrated solutions through twinning, staff exchanges, and technical mentoring. Develop replication playbooks, procurement templates, and financing roadmaps. Facilitate submission of at least two external funding proposals by replicator authorities.

WP6 – Governance, engagement, and policy uptake

Objectives: Set up governance panels joining authorities, scientists, conservators, and citizens in all six cities. Integrate maintenance and preparedness procedures into local regulations and management plans. Produce a policy and buyer toolkit for long-term institutional uptake.

WP7 – Communication, dissemination, and exploitation

Objectives: Coordinate all internal and external communication and ensure coherent visibility of project progress. Disseminate results to heritage, policy, and research communities through events, media, and the Mission platform. Prepare exploitation plans for all key results to secure post-project adoption by public authorities and SMEs.

Methodology

Overall approach and site selection rationale

Specify multi-hazard screening (riverine/tidal flood maps, compound event analysis), UNESCO/heritage significance assessment, and a comparability matrix across Chenonceau, Venice, Dubrovnik (asset typology, exposure, feasibility, reversibility constraints).

Baseline assessment and co-design process

Detail 1D/2D hydrodynamic modelling (e.g., HEC-RAS/Telemac), hygrothermal simulation (e.g., WUFI), GIS hazard overlays (LiDAR/DSM, Sentinel-1 SAR time-series for soil moisture), and material diagnostics (IR thermography, GPR, in-situ moisture probes, salt mapping, XRF/XRD, micro-drilling/DRMS). Describe stakeholder mapping (RACI), participatory design charrettes, and site dossiers.

Intervention design, implementation, and maladaptation control

Describe option generation and selection via MCDA + cost-benefit + life-cycle assessment; conservation principles (reversibility, minimal intervention, breathability); measure classes (permeable paving, capillary-break inserts, breathable mortars/poultices, vegetated buffers, micro-flood barriers, controlled ventilation/drainage). Define three maladaptation gates (design/install/operate) with a cross-hazard risk ledger and method statements, plus sequencing around tourism/seasonality and permit workflows.

Monitoring system and digital twin integration

Specify sensor suite (RH/temperature loggers, in-wall moisture pins, conductivity/salinity probes, piezometers, accelerometers), telemetry (LoRaWAN/MQTT), remote sensing (drone thermography/multispectral, Sentinel-1/2), and human-sensor app workflows. Define data fusion and analytics (threshold rules, Bayesian change-point detection, anomaly scoring), HBIM/IFC or CityGML models, OGC SensorThings/OGC API-Features, a time-series store, and GIS-linked dashboards with SOPs for early-warning and response.

+ mandatory ones (Gender, SSH, Open science, Research data management)

Ambition

Integrated heritage resilience toolkit

State of the art: Current adaptation projects for cultural heritage typically address single hazards or rely on isolated conservation measures, often limited to diagnostics, materials testing, or emergency response guidelines. There is no harmonised, field-tested toolkit that combines engineering, nature-based, and operational solutions for built heritage exposed to hydrologic stress.

Above state of the art: This project develops and validates a fully integrated “heritage resilience toolkit” that merges reversible construction techniques, green buffers, and moisture-control systems with practical O&M protocols. It delivers a transferable, KPI-based framework enabling local authorities to implement proven climate resilience packages at scale.

Three-layer monitoring and digital twin system

State of the art: Heritage monitoring is fragmented—sensor networks, remote sensing, and human inspection operate separately, with limited interoperability or real-time analysis. Data are rarely standardised or connected to decision-making dashboards.

Above state of the art: The project establishes an integrated, three-layer monitoring architecture that fuses physical sensors, satellite/drone data, and citizen observations into digital twins linked with GIS and Mission Adaptation APIs. This enables real-time alerts, automated reporting, and continuous performance evaluation of adaptation measures.

Maladaptation control method

State of the art: Current conservation and adaptation projects rarely assess cross-hazard effects, and maladaptation is often recognised only after interventions cause secondary damage (e.g., trapped moisture, structural stress, ecological imbalance).

Above state of the art: The project introduces a structured maladaptation control protocol with three validation gates—design, installation, and operation—ensuring each measure is tested against compound hazards and reversibility criteria. This systematic check becomes a transferable standard for preventive risk governance in heritage adaptation.

Budgeting

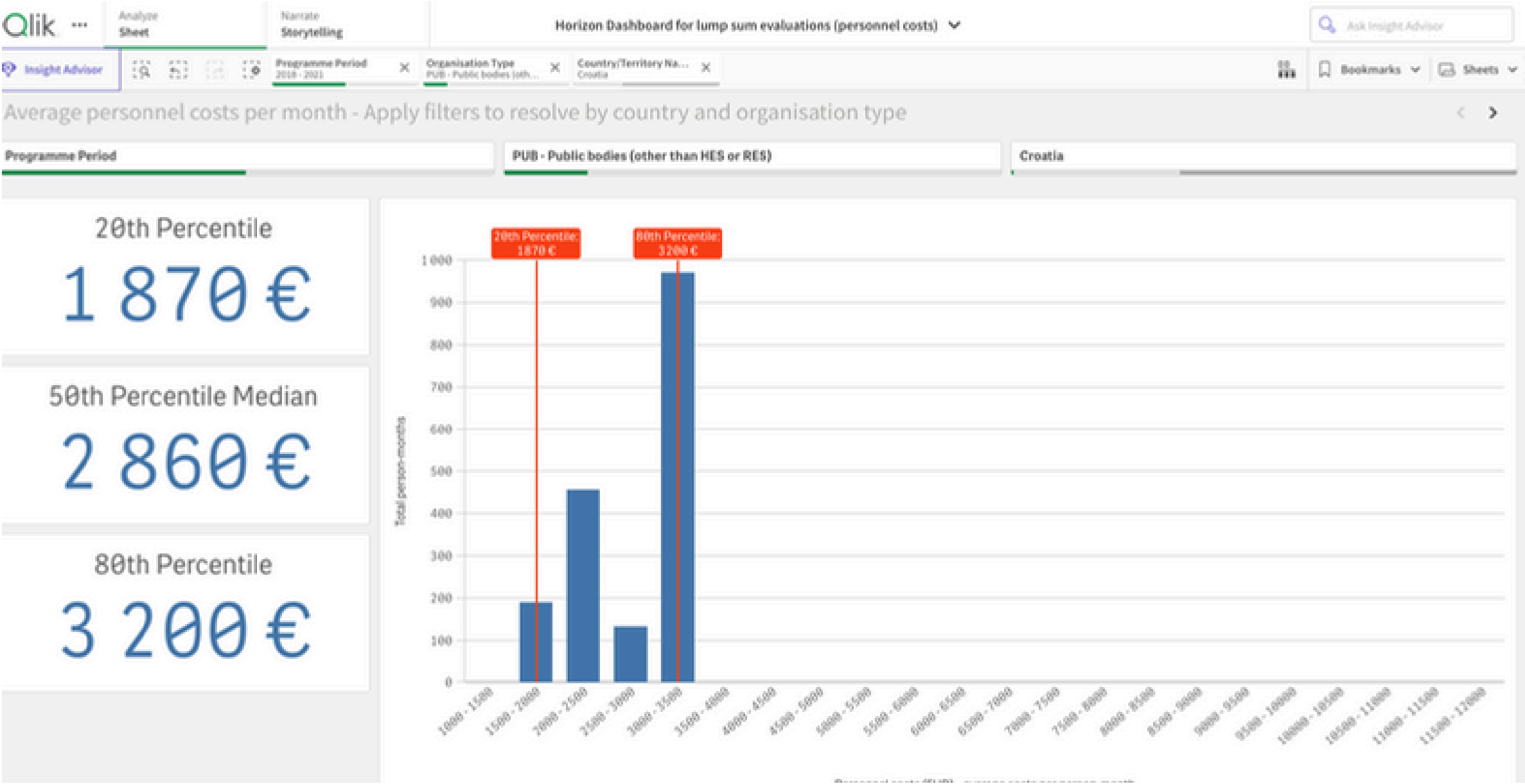
Selection of the budgeting approach:

- Top-down approach
- Bottom-up approach
- Collection of necessary data
- Preparation of a unified budget table
- Budget consolidation

Budget Categories

Category	Description	Notes
A. PERSONNEL COSTS	A.1 Employees A.2 Natural persons under direct contract A.3 Seconded persons A.4 SME owners and natural person beneficiaries	When planning the budget → use person-months (PM); during implementation → use daily rate
B. SUBCONTRACTING COSTS	Costs for outsourced project activities or services	<i>Excluded from the 25% indirect cost calculation</i>
C. PURCHASE COSTS	C.1 Travel and subsistence C.2 Equipment C.3 Other goods, works, and services	—
D. OTHER COST CATEGORIES	D.1 Financial support to third parties D.2 Internally invoiced goods and services D.3 Transnational access to research infrastructure (unit costs) D.4 Virtual access to research infrastructure (unit costs) D.5 PCP/PPI procurement costs	<i>Excluded from the 25% indirect cost calculation</i>
E. INDIRECT COSTS	Flat-rate contribution of 25% of eligible direct costs	—

Lump sum



**Thank you for your
attention.**

Petar Gregurić, mag. ing. mech.