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D.2.5.1- Report on the Third Regional Conference

On 5 May 2026, the regional conference of the CAMPUS project was held in Gospić, Croatia. The conference took place at the premises of the Development Centre of Lika-Senj County.

The main objective of the conference was to present the key achievements and results attained within the framework of the CAMPUS project, with particular emphasis on the Cross-Border Guidelines for Climate Change Adaptation and the Climate Adaptation Plans developed for the participating UNESCO sites. The conference also provided an opportunity to present and test the Monitoring System Tool, as well as to discuss the possibilities for integrating the outcomes of workshops and project activities into local and regional policies and planning documents.

In addition to presenting the project results, the conference focused on the exchange of knowledge and experiences among project partners and stakeholders, as well as on sharing examples of pilot measures and best practices applicable to UNESCO sites and their wider surrounding areas.

The conference brought together a total of 45 participants, of whom 34 attended in person, while 11 joined remotely via an online platform.

The Lead Partner presented an overall overview of the CAMPUS project, its main objectives, and implementation structure. Particular emphasis was placed on safeguarding the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of UNESCO sites through the development of a climate risk monitoring system, Climate Adaptation Plans, and pilot adaptation measures.

The project framework was presented through three key Work Packages (WP1–WP3), covering the analysis of climate scenarios and risk assessments, the participatory development of Climate Adaptation Plans (CAPs), and the design and implementation of concrete adaptation measures and pilot actions. The importance of cross-border cooperation between Italy and Croatia was also highlighted, together with the active involvement of local stakeholders through the Living Lab approach and regional conferences.

Representatives of Thetis SpA and the Po Delta Regional Park of Veneto presented the Climate Adaptation Plan for the UNESCO-listed Po River Delta area, highlighting key climate-related challenges such as rising temperatures, extreme weather events, droughts, and sea-level rise.



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The presentation outlined a range of measures aimed at protecting lagoon ecosystems, reducing the risks of flooding and salinization, and preserving both the natural heritage and the sustainable economic activities of the area.

Particular emphasis was placed on the importance of integrated management, long-term monitoring, and the alignment of climate adaptation efforts with ecosystem conservation and the sustainable development of the UNESCO-listed Po River Delta area.

Representatives of the Monte Sant'Angelo site presented the main climate-related challenges affecting their area, with particular emphasis on risks associated with landslides and terrain instability. The proposed activities are aimed at safeguarding the site's natural and cultural values while simultaneously enhancing the safety and resilience of local communities and visitors.

Representatives of the Croatian project partners presented the approach adopted for the development of Climate Adaptation Plans for the UNESCO sites of Trogir, the Stari Grad Plain, and Plitvice Lakes National Park. The presentation highlighted the growing impacts of climate change on natural systems, cultural heritage, and tourism destinations, emphasizing that UNESCO sites are particularly vulnerable due to the need to preserve their authenticity and the limited scope for physical interventions.

The analyses of climate indicators carried out within the project were presented, including temperature and precipitation trends, as well as climate risk and vulnerability assessments for the sites. Droughts, extreme precipitation events, heat stress, and wildfires were identified as the most significant challenges. Particular emphasis was placed on the Living Lab methodology and the active involvement of local stakeholders in the adaptation planning process, ensuring that scientific and technical assessments are effectively aligned with local needs and knowledge.

A representative of Plitvice Lakes National Park presented the results of the climate risk assessment and the prioritization of adaptation measures developed within the framework of the CAMPUS project. The presentation highlighted the key climate risks affecting the site, including wildfires, floods, droughts, biodiversity loss, and the increasing frequency of storms and strong wind events.



Special attention was given to measures aimed at conserving natural ecosystems and enhancing the site's resilience to climate change. These measures include improvements to forest monitoring systems, the monitoring of habitats and species, the restoration of tufa barriers, and the adaptation of infrastructure in areas exposed to flood risks.

Representatives of the City of Ferrara presented the approach used for developing the Climate Adaptation Plan for the UNESCO site of Ferrara, based on a participatory methodology and the Living Lab process. Particular emphasis was placed on the organization of field workshops through which local stakeholders, experts, and institutional representatives collaboratively identified climate-related challenges and defined proposals for adaptation measures.

During the presentation, examples of adaptation measures developed for individual UNESCO sites were also showcased, with the aim of enhancing the resilience of natural and cultural heritage to future climate change impacts while ensuring their long-term protection and sustainable management.

Representatives of the project partners presented examples of solutions and best practices developed within the framework of the CAMPUS project to strengthen the resilience of UNESCO sites to the effects of climate change. The presentation highlighted the results of climate risk assessments and the approaches used to identify priority adaptation measures tailored to the specific challenges faced by each site.

The importance of developing early warning systems for extreme weather events, improving risk monitoring and management systems, and implementing measures aimed at safeguarding natural and cultural heritage was emphasized. Particular attention was given to nature-based solutions, including the expansion of green infrastructure, ecosystem conservation, and measures designed to enhance the resilience of landscapes and territories to the impacts of climate change.

The importance of education and the active involvement of local communities in adaptation processes was also highlighted, together with the need to integrate climate considerations into the long-term planning and management of UNESCO sites. The examples presented demonstrated how the combination of scientific expertise, local knowledge, and multi-stakeholder cooperation can contribute to the development of effective and sustainable adaptation measures.



The conference facilitated the exchange of knowledge and experience among project partners and provided valuable insights into different approaches to climate change adaptation for UNESCO sites. The presentations and discussions confirmed the importance of international cooperation, stakeholder engagement, and the development of practical adaptation measures that contribute to the long-term resilience of natural and cultural heritage in the face of increasingly significant climate-related challenges.

