

Grant Agreement number: 101094455

Project acronym: FUTURESILIENCE

Project title: Creating future societal resilience through innovative, science-based co-creation labs

Type of action: Coordination and Support Action (CSA)

D4.4 Report on showcasing activities

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Due date	30 October 2025
Actual submission date	28 October 2025
Dissemination Level	Public

Abstract: This report summarises three different types of FutuResilience project's activities including the (1) the creation of a newsletter aimed at keeping local authorities updated on the progress of the various pilot cases, and encouraging their involvement and participation; (2) a series of webinars designed for a broad audience, aimed at showcasing pilot cases results by bringing together selected pilots with similar themes; (3) the creation of policy briefs translating core project results and lessons learnt into policy advice.



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101094455.

Document Revision History

Date	Version	Author/Editor/Contributor	Summary of main changes / Status
08/09/2025	0.1	Chiara Lodi, Giovanni Marin, Aung Tun Oo (UNIURB)	Structure of the document
18/09/2025	0.2	Chiara Lodi, Giovanni Marin, Aung Tun Oo (UNIURB)	First draft
03/10/2025	0.3	Chiara Lodi, Giovanni Marin, Aung Tun Oo (UNIURB)	Contribution to different sections
15/10/2025	0.4	Chiara Lodi, Giovanni Marin, Aung Tun Oo (UNIURB)	Second draft and revisions
15/10/2025	0.5	Matias Barberis (EFIS)	Quality review
22/10/2025	0.6	Chiara Lodi, Giovanni Marin, Aung Tun Oo (UNIURB)	Final draft
28/10/2025	1.0	Christine Neve and Matias Barberis (EFIS Centre)	Editing and final submission

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1 Introduction

The FUTURESILIENCE project aims to strengthen the economic and societal resilience of Europe and thereby the ability of European societies to quickly respond to upcoming crises. The core activity of the project is the experimentation phase, which includes 10 pilot cases called “*FUTURESILIENCE Labs*”. The labs worked on different societal resilience challenges that may be impacted by different crises. Facilitated by consortium partners and involved local, regional or national stakeholders, the Labs discussed and co-created solutions to build societal resilience for specific contexts and needs.

This deliverable reports on the showcasing activities of the project. The main objective is to *showcase key activities that the project carried out and documented and the achievements and outcomes of the showcasing strategy*. In this context, the showcasing activities aimed at strengthening stakeholder engagement, while dissemination project preliminary results, including labs specific results. To achieve this, the project implemented three main types of activities: (1) the creation of a newsletter aimed at keeping core stakeholder groups updated on the progress of the various labs, and encouraging the involvement and participation of stakeholders; (2) a series of webinars designed for a broad audience, aimed at showcasing labs results by bringing together selected labs with similar themes; (3) the creation of policy briefs illustrating, in few pages, the salient aspects, main results and policy implications of the labs as well as a final brief about the lessons learnt from the joint analysis of all the labs and the entire project.



2 Showcasing activities

Futuresilience showcasing activities, summarised in Figure 1, were mainly categorised into newsletters, webinars and creation of policy briefs.

The Futuresilience newsletter was designed to keep updated with the latest project developments, and thus the UNIURB team (Task leader) collected monthly information, key achievements and milestones reached by the Labs and consortium partners. All these news and information were evaluated, sorted and considered to be included in the newsletter by the UNIURB team in collaboration with EFIS Centre (Work-Package leader). Final versions of the newsletters were published on the project website disseminated through social media and targeted emails.

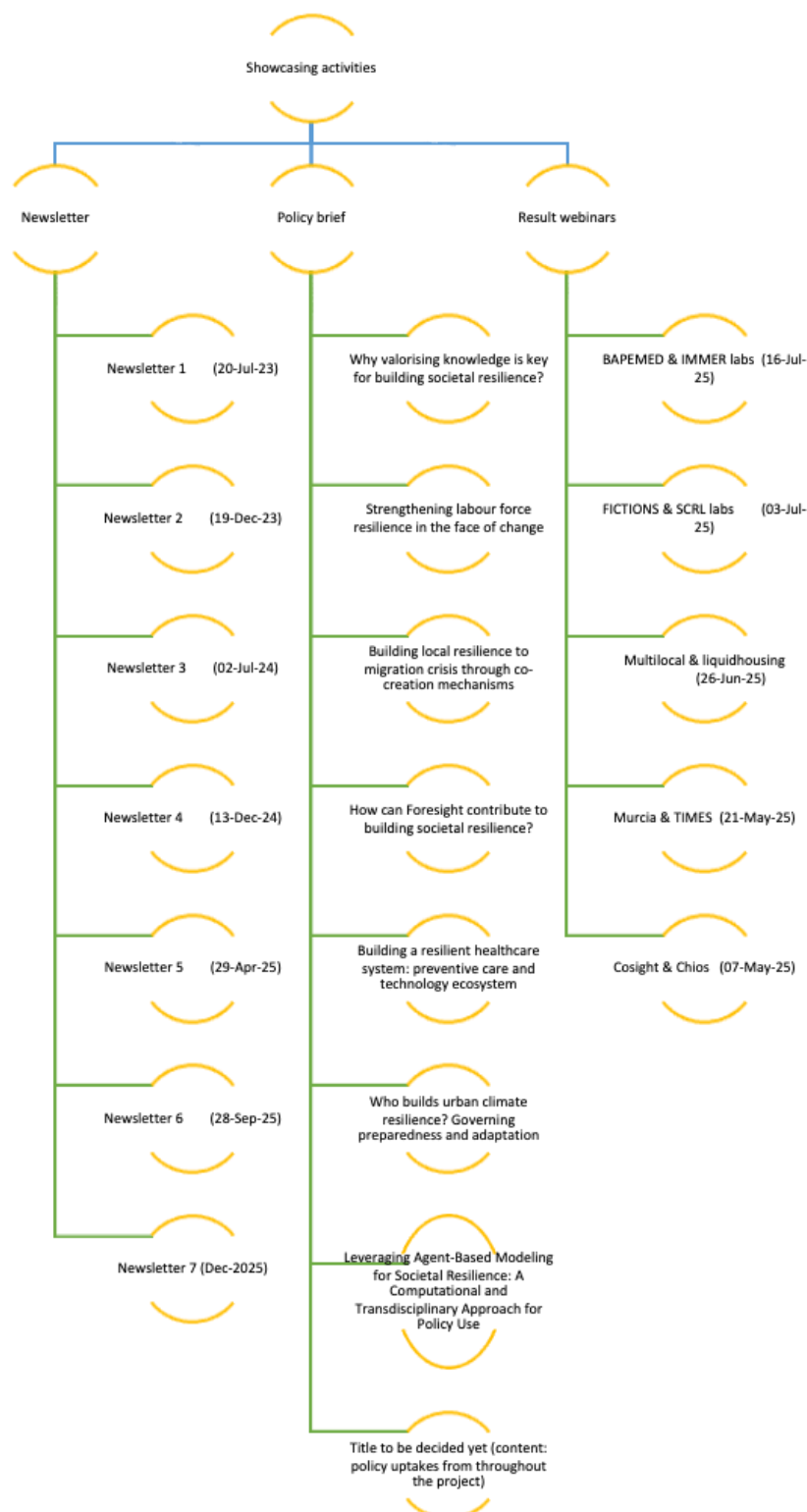
The result webinars were organised around the Labs topics and presented after their implementation to wider audiences. They were conducted virtually, recordings were captured and shared via different channels of the project, including email, webpage announcements, and social media platforms (YouTube and LinkedIn).

Concerning policy briefs, they were created in a methodical and cooperative manner. Several important factors were taken into consideration when selecting the topics, including the scope of the project's implementation phases and the relevance of policy issues. The selected topic matched the experience of a project implementing partners, who then wrote the content to guarantee the highest standards of quality and accuracy. After that, the drafted versions of the policy brief were quality-reviewed by project experts. Finally, the final versions of the briefs were proofread by professional language editors and then published on the Futuresilience website, Zenodo and distributed by email to targeted policymakers in the policy briefs topic area.

From the database of the Futuresilience webpage, key metrics and other data, such as the number of viewers and downloaders, were recorded. The results and key figures of the engagements with audience, attendees and visitors on published newsletters, policy briefs and result webinars were presented and discussed in the following sections.



Figure 1 Key Showcasing activities of the project



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2.1 Futuresilience Newsletters

The **FUTURESILIENCE newsletters** were designed to keep stakeholders updated with the latest project developments. They were published every six months and covered the Futuresilience key activities, events, news and updates from Labs.

In total, six newsletters were published (seven expected in total). The [first newsletter](#) was published following the kick-off meeting of the Futuresilience project and the official launch of the project open call in June 2023. The key contents of the first newsletter focused on key information about the open call for Futuresilience Labs. Furthermore, information about events attended by project's participants were reported, such as a presentation at the Knowledge Valorisation Week, organised by the European Commission in Brussels, the SEEDS Workshop in Italy, and the Social Impact of Science Conference in Canada.

The main contents of [second newsletter](#) were related to the kick-off activities of the three initial labs that were part of consortium partnership (CHIOS, MURCIA and BAPEMED), the selection processes of the new Labs following the call for applications and attended events, such as the European Urban Resilience Forum and the Disaster Resilient Societies Annual Event. This newsletter also reported and described the first Futuresilience Policy Roundtable.

The [third newsletter](#) was published focusing on the first half of the FutuResilience project. This newsletter provided the first insights from the ongoing activities of the ten Futuresilience Labs, showcasing their innovative approaches and preliminary findings. The newsletter also reported about events, including the first Futuresilience Thematic Webinar, aimed at sharing insights from real-world applications of different approaches for designing policies that could implement efficient co-creation activities and knowledge valorisation. Among the events, the newsletter included the MeRest Workshop and the participation of CHIOS Lab at the European Regional Science Association Annual Congress. The newsletter also presented insights from the first mutual-learning workshop.

The [fourth newsletter](#) provided comprehensive updates from the ten Labs, highlighting their efforts to create scenarios that look ahead and investigate how to deal with possible futures. In this newsletter, we highlighted the organisation of the second mutual-learning workshop that took place in person at UNIFE (Italy) on 6th November 2024. Four expert-led webinars and one hybrid open conference, covering topics like anticipatory governance and involving vulnerable groups in policymaking, were organised. Additionally, attended events were presented, including the Second and the Third Futuresilience Thematic Webinars. The first explored how policymakers navigate uncertainty in designing and implementing effective policies, while the second emphasised involving vulnerable populations in policy design to build resilient societies and highlighted the disproportionate impact of climate change on



these groups and the need for intersectional, inclusive approaches to enhance their adaptive capacities. Other events have been attended by partners, for example, the Open Conference “*Designing policies for a resilient Europe*” in Italy, which brought together experts and stakeholders to share knowledge about innovative strategies to strengthen societal resilience and forge new connections, the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region Annual Forum and the CERIS - Disaster Research Days 2024. We shared the newsletter on the project's LinkedIn page and received 737 impressions with a 4.61% overall engagement rate¹.

In the [fifth newsletter](#), the focus was on the simulation exercise developed as core activity of the project. Besides, this newsletter also shares updated findings from Labs, with a specific focus on their work in policy design, which aims to translate consortium research into actionable recommendations. This newsletter highlighted the organisation of the third Futuresilience mutual learning workshop, which focused on the exchange of knowledge and lessons learnt from the Labs in their policy design phase. This newsletter was viewed by 324 users on our social media platforms, with an overall engagement rate of 8.33%.

Recently, the [sixth newsletter](#) was released. This issue included relevant insights from the major project simulation exercise, the collective results of the Futuresilience Labs, and the synthesis of the five Results Webinars – including links to the recordings of webinars, available on YouTube. Finally, the newsletter highlighted significant recent and upcoming dissemination events. This newsletter was also impressed by 149 users on our social media platforms, with an average engagement rate of 9.4%. Finally, the **seventh newsletter** is planned to be published early December 2025, highlighting the final activities and achievements from the project.

2.2 Results Webinars: showcasing pilot cases results

The Futuresilience project funded ten Labs that bring together multiple stakeholders to co-create evidence-informed policies aimed at strengthening societal resilience against various crises (Fig. 2 showcases a collection of pictures from Labs activities). By emphasising knowledge valorisation for policy uptake, Labs served as experimental spaces for policy testing, using a diverse range of approaches and tools with a strong focus on future-oriented thinking.

¹ The engagement rate is computed as: $ER = [Likes + 0.5 \times Comments] / Views$. It provides a hint about how many of the viewer actively reacted to the post.



Figure 2 Snapshot of labs' activities



Over approximately fifteen months, each Lab began by defining concrete challenges, mapping key stakeholders, and exploring how these challenges might evolve over time by developing different scenarios. Focusing on enhancing societal preparedness, Labs' stakeholders collaborated to design evidence-based policy actions capable of addressing the initial challenges across multiple plausible future scenarios. In order to highlight the work and the results obtained by the Labs, a Results Webinar Series was organised, which marked a key milestone of the project. Results, methodologies, outputs, and key lessons learnt were disseminated to a wider audience. Five webinars have been carried out. The University of Ferrara (UNIFE) led in organising and moderating these results webinars (online).

The first two Results Webinars concerned *"Social Integration & Resilience"* and *"Climate, Disasters & Resilience."* In the first webinar,² CHIOS and COSIGHT described their experience. The CHIOS Lab, which addressed resilience to migration, climate, and social pressures using participatory foresight, showed that policies on vocational training, multicultural education, and water management remain effective across scenarios. The COSIGHT Lab, focused on migration, highlighted labour market integration as the key pathway for low-skilled youth and refugee women, with recommendations for personalised support, youth mentoring, and dedicated education centres. This Results Webinar was highly relevant since it had shown that the unresolved social conflicts weaken resilience, making multi-level cooperation and community-based solutions essential.

² <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Ko6G5QIj0>



In the second webinar,³ the TIMES and MURCIA Labs presented their results and insights. The TIMES Lab studied volunteer management during and in the aftermath of the Emilia-Romagna flood in May 2023 and exposed governance gaps and suggested solutions such as an emergency portal, civic training, and more sensitive engagement with affected communities. The MURCIA Lab applied foresight to identify flood and heat prone areas, testing policies across scenarios (reducing the impacts of urban heat islands, mitigating the effects of heavy rainfall and flooding, and advancing the transition toward a compact, diverse, and proximity-based city model) and noting that while citizens see heat waves, droughts, and wildfires as major threats, they feel excluded from decisions about responses to these threats. The webinar underscored the need for updated adaptation strategies, stronger emergency capacities, and greater citizens' participation to enhance local resilience.

The third and fourth Results Webinars were devoted to, respectively, *"Urban planning, housing and resilience"* and *"Digitalisation and resilience."* During the third seminar,⁴ the MULTILOCAL and LIQUIDHOUSING Labs presented their achieved results. The MULTILOCAL Lab explored how local governments can adapt to the growing trend of multilocal living driven by digitalisation and second-home use. It created a tool to model policy impacts on local tax revenues and promote cooperation across governance levels in Tartu County (Estonia). The LIQUIDHOUSING Lab addressed hidden homelessness linked to unaffordable housing and poor data in Tarragona (Spain), proposing policy reforms, reuse of vacant homes, and an Observatory on Hidden Homelessness. Both Labs stressed the need for cross-governance collaboration, interdisciplinary expertise, and stakeholder engagement.

The fourth Results Webinar involved the FICTIONS and SCRL Labs.⁵ The FICTIONS Lab, based in Northern Portugal, focused on technological disruptions and skill shortages in manufacturing through a worker-centred, participatory speculative design approach. By training "lead users" (industrial workers) in emerging technologies such as generative AI and co-bots, and using prototypes to explore job quality concerns, it enabled workers to develop a critical awareness of their rights and the impacts of digitalisation. The SCRL Lab, acting as a regional support centre, examined barriers to technology adoption – including financial limitations, complexity, and lack of expertise – and applied foresight and scenario-building to anticipate risks. The Lab identified gaps in how start-ups respond to cyber threats and developed flexible policy recommendations to address future cybersecurity challenges. Its

³ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2qXVZz7mwi4>

⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LcbZfzcejYc>

⁵ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GQBwJOT4E_U



recommendations included fostering joint R&D ventures and establishing a national cybersecurity talent pool, while underlining that cyber resilience requires ongoing, society-wide commitment. Both Fiction and SCRL Labs stressed the importance of strong stakeholder engagement and the delivery of clear, actionable policy guidance to decision-makers.

The last Results Webinar,⁶ about *“Data, Governance and Resilience”* focused on BAPEMED and IMMER Labs presentations. The BAPEMED Lab worked on strengthening the resilience of the Bulgarian healthcare system by addressing critical gaps, such as the lack of emphasis on preventive care, the absence of a standardised health data collection system, and the need for a robust regulatory framework. The Lab adopted a foresight-based approach and addressed rising healthcare costs, stressing the need to shift from reactive treatment to proactive prevention, strengthen early detection, and improve the national health information system. The IMMER Lab tackled the pressing issue of energy and mobility resilience in the Strasbourg-Kehl area, recognising the growing interdependencies between energy supply, transportation infrastructure, and climate change risks. It employed “narrative foresight” through dystopian science fiction to prepare for crises (such as social collapse or blackouts), concluding that resilience policies must overcome sectoral silos. This webinar highlighted the importance of robust, multi-level governance, the engagement of future-oriented experts, and the continuous updating of our “mental maps” of the future. Capacity building and community participation remain vital for national resilience.

2.3 Policy Briefs

Showcasing project results requires also targeting specific audiences, in particular policymakers. Hence, the project developed a series of policy briefs, which covered different topics about societal resilience. Through this series of policy briefs, the project aimed to turn Futuresilience research and insights into practical policy recommendations. These briefs act as a link between science and policy realms.

The task started by a formative session led by NTNU SR (Norwegian University of Science and Technology NTUN-Social Research). Then the UNIURB team coordinated the logistics of the policy briefs, including approaching stakeholders, policy brief revision organisation and publication process. All policy briefs were published on the projects’ website and shared in the Zenodo platform.

⁶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tsDuHijTxE>



The first policy brief, **"Why valorising knowledge is key for building societal resilience?"**, highlighted the significance of transforming research and knowledge into practical community resources and societal resilience. The brief was viewed in Zenodo by 46 people and downloaded by 25.

The next two policy briefs focused on **"Building local resilience to migration crisis through co-creation mechanisms"** and **"Strengthening labour force resilience in the face of change."** Among these two policy briefs, the first one was viewed by 24 people and downloaded by 34, while the second one was viewed by 25 people and 44 people downloaded it.

The fourth policy brief **"How can Foresight contribute to building societal resilience?"**, evidenced how forward-thinking strategies can help us get ready for unforeseen obstacles. It was viewed by 81 people and downloaded by 92 people. The fifth policy brief about **"Building a resilient healthcare system: preventive care and technology ecosystem,"** was viewed by 14 people and recorded 37 downloads. The sixth policy brief, entitled **"Who builds urban climate resilience? "Governing preparedness and adaptation,"** put the emphasis on the adaptation and governance strategies related to urban areas and cities. This brief was viewed by 28 people and downloaded 23 times.

There are two forthcoming policy briefs. One on "Foregrounding Policy Sciences for Enhanced Societal Resilience," with insights from the simulation exercise learnings and the final one "Leveraging Agent-Based Modeling for Societal Resilience: A Computational and Transdisciplinary Approach for Policy Use" – both planned to be released by the end of October 2025.

To ensure diverse engagement across the policy briefs, the communication team developed **Carousels** that were posted on project main social media platform (**LinkedIn**). The Carousel approach for sharing insights demonstrated to be a successful mechanisms for engagement. For instance, the fourth policy brief achieved 4,361 impressions and a 44.99% engagement rate, the highest engagement rate recorded. In terms of impressions, this one was followed by the fifth one, which showed 744 impressions; the engagement rate equals 21.77%. Other notable performances include the last and the second policy briefs, which recorded a 36.44% and a 23.18% engagement rate, respectively. Overall, we observed a rather heterogenous interest across different policy briefs, with large oscillations in the metrics of views and engagement rates. These differences probably reflect of topic-specific relevance for the audience.



Table 1 Policy briefs published under the Futuresilience project

No.	Title	Date published
1.	Why valorising knowledge is key for building societal resilience?	22-Nov-23
2.	Strengthening labour force resilience in the face of change	23-Jan-25
3.	Building local resilience to migration crisis through co-creation mechanisms	23-Jan-25
4.	How can Foresight contribute to building societal resilience?	27-Mar-25
5.	Building a resilient healthcare system: preventive care and technology ecosystem	22-May-25
6.	Who builds urban climate resilience? Governing preparedness and adaptation	20-Jun-25
7.	Leveraging Agent-Based Modeling for Societal Resilience: A Computational and Transdisciplinary Approach for Policy Use	Expected Oct-2025
8.	Foregrounding Policy Sciences for Enhanced Societal Resilience	Expected Oct-2025

2.4 Thematic Webinars

Given that one of the main aims of the project is to disseminate the idea of practical applications of R&I activities, partners of the consortium actively presented their work to a wider audience through policy events and conferences – all reported in the Communication and Dissemination plans. These showcasing activities help raise awareness on the role of knowledge valorisation, societal resilience, and foresight approaches, among other project themes. A proactive communication strategy that includes frequent updates via social media channels, such as LinkedIn, is being used to accomplish this. To reinforce wider showcasing on the potential of the multi-methodological approach, the Futuresilience project has additionally organised thematic webinars, which are detailed in the following table.

Table 2 Organisation of Thematic webinars under the Futuresilience project

No.	Thematic webinars	Date published	Link:
1.	Introducing the Futuresilience Labs	10-Apr-24	https://futuresilience.eu/events/webinar-introducing-futuresilience-labs
2.	Methodological approaches to build societal resilience	04-Jun-24	https://futuresilience.eu/events/thematic-webinar-1



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No.	Thematic webinars	Date published	Link:
3.	Uncertainty and expertise in Public Policy: navigating the unknown	07-Oct-24	https://futuresilience.eu/events/thematic-webinar-2
4.	Engaging vulnerable groups in building resilient futures	10-Dec-24	https://futuresilience.eu/events/thematic-webinar-3-engaging-vulnerable-groups-building-resilient-futures
5.	Rethinking social integration for resilient societies	17-Jan-25	https://futuresilience.eu/events/thematic-webinar-4-rethinking-social-integration-resilient-societies
6.	Urban design: from adaptation to resilience	07-Mar-25	https://futuresilience.eu/events/thematic-webinar-5-urban-design-adaptation-resilience



3 Conclusion and future outlook

The Futuresilience project has accomplished its primary goals by strategically promoting the project's core outcomes through diverse means and targeting specific audiences. Building trust and effective communication and knowledge sharing, which helps in disseminating the value created, was made possible by the strong collaborative efforts within the project consortium and the capacity to mobilise external experts and networks. However, we suggest a multifaceted showcasing approach to build on this success. In addition to primary initiatives (policy briefs and newsletters), it would be also necessary to explore **new partnerships, collaborative showcasing opportunities, and engagement** with other projects within the EU Horizon programme. This limitation starts from the fact that the project was an 'isolated' or experimental CSA (Coordination and Support Action) and at the time, the only project on knowledge valorisation. The consortium, thus, put in place a strategy to create collaboration on the thematic and methodological axis: resilience and foresight, by showcasing results in dedicated events. Recently, the project strengthened also collaboration with newly launched projects on knowledge valorisation and cross-cutting topics of European Research Area. Furthermore, to reach wider audiences, we strongly recommend **tailoring content and messaging to local groups, by using local languages** in public summaries or translating policy briefs into the languages of targeted countries. This could facilitate uptake of research results for local stakeholders. This happened, to some extent, at each lab level of implementation, but represented a challenge to bridge topics discussed in other contexts – where experts or local stakeholders speak a different language.

