

D1.1 – Stakeholder Mapping Deliverable



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Executive Summary

This deliverable outlines the stakeholder mapping process conducted by Prospex Institute between July 2024 and January 2025, utilising the Prospex-CQI methodology, which ensures inclusive and systematic stakeholder selection across societal, geographic, and demographic dimensions. The Minority Report project aims to enhance disaster and climate resilience through a people-centric predictive digital platform. The stakeholder mapping report outlines the methodology and results of identifying and categorising stakeholders critical to the co-design of this platform and the project's success. The mapping process identified stakeholders across local, national, and international levels, including vulnerable communities, emergency services, government entities, and private sectors. Initial findings focus on local stakeholders from pilot sites, forming the foundation for community workshops and end-user engagement activities, as well as further stakeholder involvement.

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Term	Description
DPO	Disabled People's Organisation
DSO	Distribution System Operator
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
PI	Prospex Institute
Prospex-CQI	Stakeholder mapping methodology centring on C-Criteria, Q-Quota and I-Individuals
STIR	Stakeholder Integrated Research

1 Introduction

People are at the core of the Minority Report project, inspiring the development of a dedicated co-creation framework underpinned by a series of co-creation workshops and engagement activities conducted in each of the project's pilot sites. Within this framework, stakeholder engagement is performed to ensure the integration of stakeholders into knowledge identification and collection, implementation, innovation, and replicability using the Stakeholder Integrated Research (STIR) approach. This method caters to the needs and interests of stakeholders across sectors. It facilitates continuous engagement, making their knowledge and experiences a cornerstone in the collaborative multi-actor delivery of co-designed solutions. By involving and engaging stakeholders in the research process from the outset, the project ensures the delivery of solutions that meet community and end-user requirements, capacities, and realities.

The following deliverable provides an overview of the initial stakeholder mapping (T1.1 Stakeholder Mapping) conducted in WP1 of the Minority Report project from July 2024 to January 2025. Task 1.1 is vital to all tasks in WP1 and other WPs as it provides a framework for mapping and identifying key stakeholders to be engaged via different activities related to the development of the Minority Report platform and its tools.

Task 1.1 consists of three levels: 1) a base set of stakeholder categories using the target groups outlined in the Description of Action; 2) the demo site-specific context for local stakeholders; and 3) stakeholders across various key spatial scales. The Prospex-CQI methodology was used to undertake a comprehensive stakeholder mapping for the co-creation process. As a first step, Prospex Institute (PI) and the project partners defined groups that are:

- either affected by the activities in the pilot cases;
- affect the activities being addressed in the pilot cases;
- potential end-users of the platform or;
- relevant networks.

The Prospex-CQI (see section 2.1) method fosters a conscious selection of participants by preventing an easy or biased selection of acquaintances or so-called professional stakeholders, ensuring that the set of participants represents a broad and balanced range of views and can make relevant contributions to the challenges identified.

The findings described in the report mainly cover local community stakeholders. However, potential end-users for the Minority Report platform are also considered, as they will be key in the platform's technical development and dissemination activities. In addition, relevant national, EU, and global networks were likewise identified as they will similarly be engaged as part of a wider group of potential end-users or disseminators towards the project's end.

This deliverable is the first related to the engagement activities in the Minority Report project. The following section (Chapter 2) describes the methodology used for the mapping. Chapter 3 explores the results of applying the defined criteria in the three Minority Report pilot cases before concluding the deliverable with the next steps defined in Chapter 4.

2 Methodology

2.1 Prospex-CQI

Prospex-CQI is part of the STIR approach to stakeholder engagement in research projects. STIR ensures that stakeholders are actively participating in all phases of the project by interacting with scientific information developed in the project and offering their feedback, which, in turn, is integrated into the project implementation. The method has been tested, peer-reviewed, published, and applied in several research projects engaging stakeholders.¹

Prospex-CQI is one of the core elements of STIR as it ensures that the stakeholder selection includes a comprehensive list of relevant stakeholders who can provide important contributions to the project and the societal challenges addressed. Importantly, this methodology enables the selection of stakeholders who will be committed to participating during the project's lifetime and even beyond it. The CQI abbreviation stands for:

- **C - Criteria:** Defining a set of criteria and categories for stakeholder groups that are or could either be affecting the topic, be affected by it, or both. This activity is usually performed at the beginning of the project in collaboration with the project partners.
- **Q - Quota:** Setting specific minimum quotas for all categories.
- **I - Individuals:** Identifying individuals that fit the categories, with the overall selection fitting the quotas set.

As a first step, PI and other partners define groups that are either affected by or affect the activities being addressed in the pilot cases and stakeholders involved in wider networks relevant to the topics. This process employs a non-normative approach to differentiate stakeholder categories: societal, geographic, topical, gender and age structure. Secondly, PI sets minimum quotas for all categories and sub-categories. Only after these two steps have been completed does PI start to identify specific organisations and individuals based on the categories and quotas.

The application of the Prospex-CQI methodology in Minority Report is described below.

2.2 Application of Prospex-CQI methodology in Minority Report

For an efficient implementation of the Prospex-CQI methodology, the involvement of the Minority Report partners was essential to define the categories of the mapping. By putting in place an iterative process, PI has been able to ensure that the mapping categories are fit-for-purpose and that quotas will be tailored for each relevant engagement activity.

The initial identification of the most relevant stakeholder categories to consider for the local-level mapping began in July 2024. PI conducted preliminary desk research on the topic of urban resilience and climate disaster management to grasp the main actors usually involved and to identify stakeholders affected by such events. Following the background research, individual online meetings

¹ Marc Gramberger, Katharina Zellmer, Kasper Kok & Marc J. Metzger, 2014: Stakeholder integrated research (STIR): a new approach tested in climate change adaptation research. *Climatic Change* 128(3) 201-214.

were held with pilot site representatives, initiating a discussion and exploration of each pilot site's general characteristics. Relevant reports from similar projects in the pilot sites were then shared by partners and used by PI to refine the initial categorisations to be more accurate to the specific contexts. Discussions were held in parallel with technical partners to identify relevant categories for potential end-users and potential overlaps with the local community categorisations. Finally, during Minority Report's project meeting in November 2024, PI collaborated with partners to validate and consolidate the stakeholder categories, adjusting them according to new feedback received.

The mapping of EU and global networks for the identification of additional potential end-users and disseminators of the Minority Report platform was similarly based on preliminary research conducted over the summer of 2024 by PI and consequent discussions with relevant partners.

2.3 Overview of Stakeholder Criteria

The tables below show the different criteria that were chosen and applied to identify stakeholders and classify them. As previously mentioned, the stakeholder mapping reflects two groups of stakeholders: local community stakeholders and potential end-users or disseminators. Local stakeholder categories were chosen to reflect the diversity of actors embedded in a community's socio-spatial landscape that are affected by climate disturbances and/or are relevant to the response processes of these events. Most of the categories presented are thus comprised of actors that both directly and/or indirectly contribute to reducing urban vulnerability and enhancing a community's ability to recover from such climate-related disruptions. In parallel, the categories chosen for potential end-users reflect the diversity of actors who intend to use the Minority Report platform or disseminate it within the pilot sites. They are envisioned as being capable of processing and using more technical information and data.

Table 1 provides an overview of the categories chosen for both stakeholder types. Between the various sub-categories, there can sometimes be overlaps, such as "Mobility Department" which is listed under "Government," but could also fit the category of "Transport and Mobility."

It is important to note that explicit attention was placed on ensuring that relevant, vulnerable social groups would be included in the mapping and consequent engagement activities, taking into consideration social demographic factors like age, gender, and disabilities (considering human characteristics and functions as derived from key international standards including CEN-CENELEC GUIDE 6 - Guide for addressing accessibility in standards, BSI PAS 6463 2022 - Design for the mind Neurodiversity and the built environment Guide, and EN17210 2021 - Accessibility and usability of the built environment). More tailored quotas centred around these key demographic variables will be included at later stages of the engagement when designing individual workshops and activities.

Table 1 - Local Stakeholder and End-User Categories

Emergency and Security	
Description	Actors that support communities during emergencies or local, regional and nationwide crises. These actors often work to ensure the safety of the public, property, or individuals.
Type of stakeholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local stakeholders Potential end-users or disseminators
Rationale	Emergency and Security stakeholders are crucial in climate disaster relief as they provide vital response and recovery services to communities that may be

	affected by weather-related emergencies. They help minimise the impacts on the safety and well-being of communities by engaging in the coordination of evacuation plans, provision of medical aid, and protection of infrastructure, amongst others. Their engagement is needed for developing relevant socio-spatial modelling scenarios and projections.
Sub-Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Telecom Services • Disaster Resilience Organisations • Police • Private Security • Fire-Fighters • EMTs • Hospitals • Clinics • Doctors • Port Authorities
Built Environment	
Description	Actors involved in the design, provision, and maintenance of urban infrastructure.
Type of stakeholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local stakeholders • Potential end-users or disseminators
Rationale	The built environment influences the ways in which urban environments and their communities withstand, adapt to, and recover from climate-related disturbances. The relevant actors are crucial in developing sustainable and resilient infrastructure systems that can support the well-being of urban populations in the face of climate-related events and crises. Their inputs are necessary for developing robust modelling systems of infrastructural impacts and predictive scenarios and projections of climate events. Likewise, the Minority Report platform can help these stakeholders build more robust infrastructure in the long term.
Sub-Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building/Construction Companies • Engineering Companies • Architects • Urban Planners • Telecom • Public Infrastructure/Works (e.g., DSOs, district heating, etc.) • Green Infrastructure • Public Housing • Social Housing • Property Owners
Transport and Mobility	
Description	Actors representing transportation modes in urban environments.

Type of stakeholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local stakeholders
Rationale	Transport and mobility actors ensure the movement of people, goods, and services before, during, and after climate emergencies. Transport networks can also ensure the evacuation of affected populations or the maintenance of access to critical goods and services.
Sub-criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cycle Associations Car Owners Public Transport
Public Space Users	
Description	Actors represent types of individuals using the day-to-day public infrastructure of a community.
Type of stakeholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local stakeholders
Rationale	Public space users' needs and behaviours shape how public spaces in a community are used, maintained, and adapted to climate-related challenges. Their input and engagement can effectively guide the design of resilient and inclusive spaces and strategies that are tailored to their relevant needs.
Sub-Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local residents Commuters Recreation/Tourists
Media	
Description	Refers to actors that serve to communicate and disseminate information within the community.
Type of stakeholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local stakeholders
Rationale	Crucial for preventive measures by increasing awareness of climate risks in the community and influencing their behaviours. During climate emergencies, media actors are important channels for communicating important information including evacuation routes, safety procedures, or the availability of goods and services. Media channels also allow community members to communicate with one another, fostering solidarity and collaboration that can improve a community's resilience.
Sub-criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local/National Radios Online Platforms Newspapers
Neighbourhood/NGOs/Citizen Organisations	
Description	Refers primarily to socially oriented, 'bottom-up' organisations and associations. These might work to ensure the provision of necessary goods and

	services to the community, particularly those most vulnerable, or simply represent the interests of different social groups.
Type of stakeholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local stakeholders
Rationale	These actors play diverse roles in fostering a community's urban resilience. Their input is crucial to understanding the socio-historical fabric of the neighbourhood and devising tailor-made solutions that address different facets of social vulnerability. These organisations also help increase awareness of socio-climate related issues to distinct demographics, mobilise resources, etc. They can also act as intermediaries between residents and other actors, becoming key 'gatekeepers' to a community.
Sub-criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelters Retirement Homes Sports Associations Religious Institutions Political Organisations Historical Associations Care for Addiction Organisations International NGOs Food Banks City Missions Volunteering Associations Resident Associations Local Neighbourhood Watch Homeowner Association DPOs Women Organisations Migrant Organisations
Local Retail & Business	
Description	Refers to businesses that directly service the needs of a community through the provision of goods and services. Usually, these are accessible everyday items and services.
Type of stakeholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local stakeholders
Rationale	These actors play a role in a community's overall economic stability and can also serve as important community hubs. They provide critical necessities before, during, and after climate emergencies, for example, food, shelter, and clothing. In response to climate events, local retail can quickly adapt to help reinvestments in the area.
Sub-criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shops Gastronomy Hotels Market/Street Vendors Food Production Business Owners

Education	
Description	Refers to educational institutions.
Type of stakeholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local stakeholders
Rationale	Key places that are often used as community hubs. They can be centre points for providing shelter or important goods and services that community members might need in the event of climate disturbances. They also have key contacts for disseminating information about climate risks, preventive or adaptive measures, and available solutions in the face of emergencies. In general, they can be seen as centres for long-term planning, mobilisation, and resilience-building community-led measures, thus providing valuable input for Minority Report.
Sub-criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools Universities Kindergartens Nurseries Research Institutions
Economy	
Description	Key actors related to the community's financial flows.
Type of stakeholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local stakeholders Potential end-users or disseminators
Rationale	Economic institutions drive investments and resources needed for adaptation and/or recovery. They can be important for understanding the decision-making processes of key organisations and people in a community.
Sub-criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banks Insurance Realtors Investors
Government	
Description	Different governmental departments and policy related actors at various geographic scales.
Type of stakeholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local stakeholders Potential end-users or disseminators
Rationale	<p>Government actors are crucial at all stages of fostering climate resilience. They provide policies, regulations and frameworks guiding climate adaptation and mitigation. These actors are key in the planning and coordination of a community, playing central roles in the allocation and provision of resources, stakeholder engagement, or implementation of infrastructure.</p> <p>These actors represent a key demographic of end-users of the Minority Report platform to ensure efficient and effective decision making. Depending</p>

	on the specific local context, the differentiation of various governmental departments is either more or less relevant.
Sub-criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Workers • City Council • Regional Government • Federal Government • Mobility Department • Parks & Recreation • Environmental Department • Social Welfare

Relevant Networks

Networks were primarily categorised by their geographic scale, whether they were “EU-level” or “Global” networks. The distinction was made to identify stakeholder networks beyond the pilot sites who could be relevant for dissemination of the Minority Report platform. The networks mapped focus on the themes of climate action, urban sustainability and resilience, and/or digital innovation. They represent collaborations between different actors, including but not limited to, cities, local governments, and researchers, and serve as platforms for knowledge dissemination, policy advocacy, resource mobilisation, and the implementation of innovative solutions to achieve climate goals.

2.4 Data collection and processing

Once the criteria and categorisation for mapping had been established and agreed upon by the relevant partners, a template database was set up by PI and sent to project partners to be filled out with details of relevant individuals, organisations, and networks.

In line with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) of the European Commission, the filled-out tables were returned directly to PI for the purposes of collating it and storing it in a secure location. Stakeholder data, including sensitive personal information, will be handled by PI following GDPR. Although currently not foreseen, consortium partners will be able to request access to relevant stakeholder data for their tasks, with PI maintaining strict control of access rights to sensitive data. Once stakeholders provide explicit consent that their personal information, including contact details, may be shared with the Minority Report consortium for the purposes of the project, then PI will set up an accessible stakeholder database for Minority Report partners.

PI further processed and added the collected personal stakeholder information to an internal master stakeholder list for the Minority Report project. The contributions from each partner were checked internally to ensure consistency and accuracy, for example, to avoid having the same stakeholders identified twice by different project partners. Following the revision, PI and pilot partners further complemented the mapping to create a holistic representation of the local stakeholder ecosystem per pilot site. This iterative process of stakeholder mapping will be continued throughout the project, with the stakeholder mappings regularly being updated and adapted for the current engagement strategy considering the different activities.

PI compiled wider EU and global network details and stored them in a separate document. These networks were further distinguished for internal use by key theme words relating to their specific themes or demographics (e.g., research networks, city networks, etc.), thereby ensuring a more timely and effective selection process of relevant networks for future engagement activities.

3 Mapping Results

In line with the methodological considerations explained in previous sections of the report, the iterative process of mapping allowed for the identification of a diverse array of stakeholders spanning different sectors, disciplines, and countries. A total of 393 stakeholders and 17 networks were mapped based on both the consortium inputs and PI's mapping. *Table 2* provides an overview of the pilot-site mapping results, broken down into the different categories for each pilot site. Categories marked with "0" indicate that no stakeholders have been identified for this category and will be included at a later stage of the project through further research. Categories marked as "n/a" indicate that the category is not relevant to the specific pilot site.

Table 2 - Overview of stakeholders by categories

Stakeholder Category	Pilot Site			Total number across pilot sites
Emergency & Security	Dublin	Patras	Wellington	
Emergency Telecom Services	0	1	0	1
Disaster Resilience Organisations	0	2	2	4
Police	1	1	1	3
Private Security	0	2	0	2
Fire-Fighters	1	1	1	3
EMTs	1	1	1	3
Hospitals	0	3	1	4
Clinics	0	1	0	1
Doctors	0	5	0	5
Port Authorities	1	1	1	3
Built Environment	Dublin	Patras	Wellington	Total
Building/Construction Companies	1	2	1	4
Engineering Companies	1	1	1	3
Architects	0	3	1	4
Urban Planners	0	2	1	3
Telecom	0	4	1	5
Public Infrastructure/Works	3	5	2	10
Green Infrastructure	1	0	0	1
Public Housing	0	1	0	1
Social Housing	0	0	2	2
Property Owners	2	20	0	22
Transport and Mobility	Dublin	Patras	Wellington	Total
Cycle Associations	1	1	1	3

Car Owners	0	10	1	11
Public Transport	2	3	1	6
Public Space Users	Dublin	Patras	Wellington	Total
Local Residents	7	20	8	35
Commuters	0	10	1	11
Recreation/Tourists	0	10	4	14
Media	Dublin	Patras	Wellington	Total
Local/National Radios	2	1	2	5
Online Platforms	2	1	1	4
Newspapers	2	2	1	5
Neighbourhood/NGOs/Citizen Organisations	Dublin	Patras	Wellington	Total
Shelters	0	0	2	2
Retirement Homes	1	1	1	3
Sports Associations	5	3	6	14
Religious Institutions	1	1	0	2
Political Organisations	5	9	0	14
Historical Associations	1	0	1	2
Tourism Organisation	0	1	2	3
Care for Addiction Organisations	0	1	0	1
International NGOs	1	0	0	1
Food Banks	0	2	2	4
City Missions	0	0	2	2
Volunteering Associations	2	1	1	4
Resident Associations	3	0	7	10
Local Neighbourhood Watch	0	0	0	0
Homeowner Association	0	0	0	0
DPOs	1	1	0	2
Women Organisations	0	1	1	2
Migrant Organisations	0	0	1	1
Local Retail	Dublin	Patras	Wellington	Total
Shops	1	5	2	8
Gastronomy	2	4	1	7
Hotels	0	4	1	5

Market/Street Vendors	0	1	0	1
Food Production	0	1	0	1
Business Owners	1	5	2	8
Education	Dublin	Patras	Wellington	Total
Schools	2	3	20	25
Universities	1	1	4	6
Kindergartens	0	1	17	18
Nurseries	0	1	1	2
Research Institutions	1	2	0	3
Economy	Dublin	Patras	Wellington	Total
Banks	1	4	5	10
Insurance	0	2	3	5
Realtors	1	3	1	5
Investors	0	2	0	2
Government	Dublin	Patras	Wellington	Total
Municipal Workers	0	10	0	10
City Council	3	1	0	4
Regional Government	0	1	4	5
Indigenous Partnerships	n/a	n/a	5	5
Federal Government	0	1	11	12
Mobility Department	0	0	0	0
Parks & Recreation	0	1	0	1
Environmental Department	0	1	2	3
Social Welfare	0	1	1	2

End-user networks

A total of 13 EU-level networks and four global networks were mapped. Of the EU networks mapped, one focuses on regional (Southeastern European) industry actors, whilst the other 12 are EU-wide. The remaining other networks are truly global, connecting actors from diverse geographic regions across hemispheres. Amongst both EU and global networks identified, two engage and connect civil society actors, six focus specifically on cities and their relevant representatives, four are government focused, and one is exclusively comprised of financial actors for 'smart' city solutions. The remaining other networks engage a diverse range of stakeholder types and work at various scales of connection and collaboration. All networks focus on promoting knowledge exchange between stakeholders, hence are

suitable for potentially disseminating the Minority Report platform and research results as the project develops.

4 Conclusion & Next Steps

The report has provided an overview of the stakeholder mapping process, specifically for local level community members, end-users, and wider networks, employed by PI in collaboration with the consortium partners for the purposes of completion of Task 1.1 under WP1 for the Minority Report project. The report encompasses a brief overview of the results that align with the GDPR, where no personal information can be shared with actors outside PI. The results tables show a comprehensive repertoire of actors relevant to climate disaster relief at a local scale that will consequently serve as a pool of stakeholders to be engaged at different stages of the project depending on their relevance to more specific themes and activities being addressed. Once again, it is important to note that the stakeholder mapping will continue throughout the duration of the project and thus, the presented results are subject to change as the database of stakeholders grows.

The first series of engagement activities planned for Minority Report will be held in the spring of 2025 in each of the pilot sites in collaboration with project partners and pilot site representatives. The community workshops will aim at gathering crucial information on the pilot sites from key stakeholders, including but not limited to vulnerable areas and infrastructure, vulnerable social groups, and local decision-making systems in place. The community workshops will be held in conjunction with the first set of end-user engagement activities, with the aim of gathering information on the level of digital literacy within pilot sites that will inform the initial technical development of the Minority Report platform. These sets of activities will also help establish relationships with key points of contact in each of the pilot sites, initiating a process of trust-building that can facilitate the development of engagement activities in the following years and ensure that co-creation remains at the core of the project.

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