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FINAL REPORT ANNEX //

**Territorialising Resilience: Transforming Europe
for an Age of Crisis (TERRES)**

Stakeholder Engagement

Annex 5 of the Final Report // July 2025



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Disclaimer

This document is a final report.

The information contained herein is subject to change and does not commit the ESPON EGTC and the countries participating in the ESPON 2030 Cooperation Programme.

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1 Framework of the Stakeholder Engagement

1.1 Stakeholder Representation in the ESPON TERRES Project

To seek as much relevant input and feedback as possible on project-related matters with a systematic and structured manner, and to avoid the duplication of the work, ESPON EGTC and the consortium agreed to incorporate the Steering Committee into the Stakeholder Group, hence both groups have refining and validation role regarding the technical content throughout the project's lifecycle.

1.1.1 The ESPON Steering Committee

The ESPON TERRES exercise, as every other ESPON European Research Project, requires having a Steering Committee in order to guarantee useful results and facilitate the policy uptake. The Steering Committee is usually built on the cooperation of selected stakeholders interested in the given topic and willing to invest into the proactive participation. Further details are described in the Terms of Reference for the ESPON TERRES project, such as:

“To allow for a framework that facilitates successful cooperation, a Steering Committee shall be established by the ESPON EGTC for the lifetime of this ERP. The main purpose of the Steering Committee is to ensure the involvement and active participation of policy stakeholders in the implementation and steering of the project and to safeguard the policy relevance of project outputs for the stakeholders.

The objectives of the Steering Committee meetings are, as follows:

- To closely follow and advise the implementation of the research, making sure that it meets both research objectives and policy demands.
- To discuss and give feedback to deliveries from the Service Provider and provide guidance for the subsequent steps of the research and service contract implementation.
- To discuss and agree upon how to deliver - at each stage of the implementation - the results of the research to selected target groups.

The composition of the Steering Committee will be defined by the ESPON EGTC and communicated to the Service Provider. It shall comprise stakeholders from the territories for which case studies are proposed, from the Service Provider and the ESPON EGTC. Other external stakeholders (e.g. representatives of the [ESPON Monitoring Committee](#)) and/or relevant organisations may also take part in the Steering Committee. Based on their analysis of key stakeholders in the case study territories, the Service Provider may recommend suitable candidates to sit on the Steering Committee.”

The ToR provides for an indicative, but not mandatory, number of four Steering Committee meetings.

1.1.2 The ESPON Stakeholder Group

Parallel to the Steering Committee, the Service Provider offered in its tender proposal a setting up of a so-called Stakeholder Group. The main concept behind was to ensure that during the project period, a window of opportunity is offered to all of those – mainly European-level- stakeholders that represent an interest in measuring territorial resilience, from various points of view (e. g. regional point, such as the body of Committee of Regions, domain-specific, such as representatives of different Directorate Generals of the EU, etc). Furthermore, other regional and territorial stakeholders, policy makers and practitioners are also welcome to the Stakeholder Group. Research and academia are less represented, as the key questions the Stakeholder Group faces are related to the validation and applicability of definitions, measurement methods, tools and various other types of results. The originally foreseen size of the Stakeholder Group was 10-30 experts, mainly gathering those key actors who definitively should be made aware of the project.

The original concept of the Stakeholder Group listed actors from:

- Outstanding academics from all over Europe, working in the various domains of resilience and/or territorial analysis & planning
- Key experts from previous relevant ESPON exercises
- Representatives of various European institutions, most importantly the relevant DGs of the Commission,
- Interested representatives as stakeholders from the EP
- Experts working on the JRC Resilience Dashboard
- Representatives of relevant international organisations (OECD, UN)
- Representatives from the Committee of Regions
- Experts of Eurostat and other key data owners

The Stakeholder Group must be consulted at selected cornerstones of the project, most importantly – as it was suggested in the tender proposal – at the definitions offered by Task 1 for territorial resilience. The original concept was built on web-based consultation: interviews, survey and online workshops organised where the Stakeholder Group could validate the outputs from the project. The Stakeholder Group is not tasked with developing any of the project's deliveries but are kindly requested to offer their opinion and suggestions in the early phases of research and support the validation of the findings, especially regarding the main concepts of territorial resilience.

A note on a third set of local stakeholders

Important to keep in mind that stakeholders, local and regional actors, policy makers and practitioners are strongly involved into the project's development and feedback mechanism via the 18 Futures Workshops organised during the project's lifetime in 6 different regions. The current Steering Committee and Stakeholder Group Engagement Plan does NOT involve any foreseen actions to involve Futures Workshop participants (though in selected cases, these groups may overlap in person). The methodology specifically developed for the Futures Workshops describes in detail the suggested method to approach, contact and involve those participants, those local stakeholders that are selected from related to these 6 regions to take part at the Futures Workshops. Their expertise is expected to be region-specific rather than European-level conceptual in terms of regional resilience.

Hereafter, we refer to the Stakeholder Group as a set of stakeholders including the Steering Committee, but not the local stakeholders.

1.2 Aims, structure, methods

The aim of the stakeholder group engagement is involve actors from European, national and regional-level policy making and institutions, practitioners from territorial governance, academics and researchers. The role of the stakeholder group engagement is to provide feedback on documents, draft results and to provide ideas and recommendations.

In July 2024, ESPON received the D6.1 report, which conceptualized the Territorial Resilience Dashboard (TRD) by outlining its content, functionalities, visualization approach, and technical specifications. A commitment was made to review and update the wireframe based on stakeholder feedback to ensure alignment with user needs and expectations.

The primary objective of this revision is to precisely define and map the end-users of the TRD while gaining a deeper understanding of their requirements. The process identifies overlooked needs, clarifies user challenges, and highlights difficulties encountered during policy implementation or regional investigations. A critical aspect of this revision is validating and refining the dashboard's wireframe, ensuring its utility and collecting user suggestions for improvements. This involves assessing the proposed features, data requirements, and functionalities, as well as understanding preferred methods for regional analysis, including comparison matrices, indicator maps, and key metrics.

A stakeholder survey was conducted to gather insights into potential users' needs and perspectives. This survey was an integral part of user profiling and testing, ensuring that the dashboard remains relevant to real-

world applications. Conducted via email between August and September 2024, it targeted approximately 70 relevant stakeholders identified at the project's outset. The response rate was 20%, with 12 valuable responses informing the refinement of the dashboard. While not statistically representative of any territorial level or stakeholder type, these responses provided essential input for further development.

Additionally, stakeholder interviews were held to refine the proposed features, data requirements, and overall functionalities of the dashboard. These discussions explored optimal ways to represent territorial resilience metrics while addressing diverse regional needs. Stakeholders contributed insights on design improvements, data integration strategies, and visualization techniques to ensure the dashboard is both data-driven and user-centric. Between October and November 2024, 15 individuals participated in 11 interviews, including policymakers at national and regional levels, experts and practitioners involved in policymaking, private-sector consultants, and applied researchers specializing in resilience. Two key dashboard developers—JRC's Regional Resilience Dashboard and OECD's Twin Transition Tracker—were also consulted, along with a public discussion channelling perspectives on DG Research and Innovation's Regional Innovation Scoreboard.

The gathered feedback has been instrumental in refining the TRD's concept, ensuring it meets the expectations of policymakers, analysts, and other stakeholders engaged in territorial resilience planning and decision-making.

2 Stakeholder Kick-off meeting

The Kick-off meeting was held to integrate stakeholders into the project, where the goal was to develop an EU-wide regional resilience dashboard. By bringing policy-makers, practitioners and researchers together at the outset, the project team could present its plan to define and measure territorial resilience through a practical dashboard, verify if the plan matches real needs, and secure ongoing stakeholder involvement for data selection, prototype testing and case-study work. The session therefore served to present the actual progresses of the project, collect operational needs and establish a structured partnership with stakeholders that continue contributing data, feedback and policy insight throughout the phases of development.

At the beginning of the meeting the project team introduced the core ambition of the project to the participants. It was explained how places across Europe can continue to function and even improve when exposed to overlapping crises, economic shocks, climate hazards, demographic shifts or geopolitical tensions. The project proposed to translate this ambition into a clear analytical framework, a set of measurable indicators and a practical dashboard. Presenting this pathway in front of the people who will eventually use the dashboard ensured that the research agenda, from definitions to data sources, reflects operational realities instead of only relying on theoretical preference.

The meeting served two professional purposes. It validated the relevance of the research design by exposing it to immediate, practice-based feedback, and it built a stakeholder partnership that kept the project tied to user needs until the final dashboard is delivered. This way the final version of the dashboard will not only be methodologically sound but also directly useful to the communities it aims to support.

The Kick-off meeting proved to be a good opportunity, where stakeholders could describe the specific disturbances that worry them most, pointed to data gaps that regularly hinder decision-making and highlighted design features that would make a dashboard usable. Their written contributions were recorded live on a shared digital board, so this way notions could be collected on effective methods on how to prepare for multicrisis, what serves as useful tools for planning and monitoring resilience and what features of governance could strengthen resilience.

This early exchange converted stakeholder insight into technical specifications, giving the project a concrete user focus that would be difficult to achieve later. The following Table presents questions that were raised by the stakeholders during the meeting.

Table 1: Kick-off meeting – Stakeholder Q&A

Name	Question	Answers by Renata Anna Jaksa
Elias Giannakis	When measuring resilience, are social and environmental aspects considered in addition to the economic aspect?	Yes. There is an acknowledgment of the need for a robust theoretical model to support this broad approach, with ongoing efforts to fine-tune the model based on stakeholder needs and user feedback.

Name	Question	Answers by Renata Anna Jaksa
Betty-Ann Bryce	How the resilience dashboard accounts for the diverse characteristics of different areas within a region, specifically between urban and more rural or remote areas?	The dashboard is limited by available data and cannot differentiate deeply between urban and rural areas. The project focuses on addressing these complexities through case studies rather than extensive data from sources like Eurostat, aiming to understand and illustrate the varied impacts on resilience at different territorial levels.
Ann-Sofi Backgren	What information a user should expect to gain from the resilience dashboard, particularly how it differentiates for users in urban versus rural areas, and who the intended user of the dashboard is?	The dashboard aims to serve a broad range of users, including European and international stakeholders, with a focus on policymakers at various territorial levels. The main goals are to provide a clear understanding of territorial resilience, including its governance and multi-crisis management, and to offer practical tools and methodologies for policy evaluation and stakeholder engagement. There is an acknowledgment of the challenge in defining a specific user group and the need to refine the target audience to ensure the dashboard's effectiveness.
Michael Flood	What are the communication strategies for the resilience dashboard and how geopolitical and regional challenges are considered in the data, especially for regions facing multi-crisis scenarios?	The need to further define the final users of the dashboard and elaborated on workshops in regions like Budapest and Latvia. These workshops involved local policymakers, NGO representatives, and experts who tackled specific local challenges. She highlighted the complexity of addressing multi-crisis challenges and governance issues, aiming to provide better tools and insights through the dashboard to enhance resilience planning and response.

Name	Question	Answers by Renata Anna Jaksa
Lejla Sadiku	Will the project include countries outside of the EU Member States?	Yes, the project will include some countries outside the EU, specifically those covered by the Aspen initiative, which includes AFTA countries. However, there's a desire to expand further, especially to more Western Balkan countries and other crucially relevant nations from a development perspective. The current focus is limited due to data availability and the specific EU-related policies being evaluated.

Source: ESPON TERRES Stakeholder Kick-off meeting

3 Results of 1st stakeholder survey

3.1 Aims and method of Stakeholder Survey 1

Aim of the stakeholder-survey: to gather insights on the needs and perspectives of potential users of the TRD, and define and map the end-users of the TRD and understand their needs.

Our goal was to create a long-lasting dashboard that can provide real assistance to territorial planning in Europe, both in local or regional levels and for cohesion policy as well. However, there is little information about the range of users and their needs even in case of similar dashboards (JRC Resilience Dashboard, OECD Twin Transition Dashboard), or other web tools providing to reach data sources, maps and regional analysis in former ESPON projects. Furthermore, at stakeholder kick-off meeting (July 2024) it became clear that it is necessary to define exactly who TRD wants to target as users.

Target group of the survey: policy makers, practitioners and researchers interested in territorial resilience.

As a starting point, we sought to gauge the needs and opinions of around 70 organisations and individuals from the broad stakeholder list compiled at the beginning of the project in Stakeholder Engagement Plan's Annex. This list includes:

- practitioners: policymakers (represents of the governance or other public authority) and other institutions supporting and affecting directly the operation of development policy, first of all at EU level
- researchers (academicians, scientists having publication records in the field of resilience)

To refine the target group for the TRD, we split the survey into two parts and, in addition to finding out the needs of the respondents, we also asked for their views on who to target with which kind of content by the TRD.

Launching: the survey run in August-September 2024 via e-mail, with a response rate of nearly 20%.

Although the number of responses received is only 12, this feedback has been valuable in moving the project forward:

3.2 Profile and needs of survey respondents

The first part of the survey concentrates on the personal needs and insight of the survey respondents.

3.2.1 Characteristics of the respondents

Among the 12 people who completed the questionnaire are 7 researchers and 4 policy makers. Although researchers are often active in practice as well, practitioners supporting and affecting directly the operation of development policy at national or local-regional levels are missing, but European Council of Spatial Planners is reached. Local/regional level governance are represented by two persons (Elisa Caló from Puglia Region and Ann-Sofi Backgaren Finnish Rural CAP Network) and the Committee of Regions. (The responses are of course not representative for any territorial level or stakeholder type.) Needs assessment of experts and practitioners outside the government sector at local/regional level is still recommended.

Table 2: List and characteristics of the survey respondents

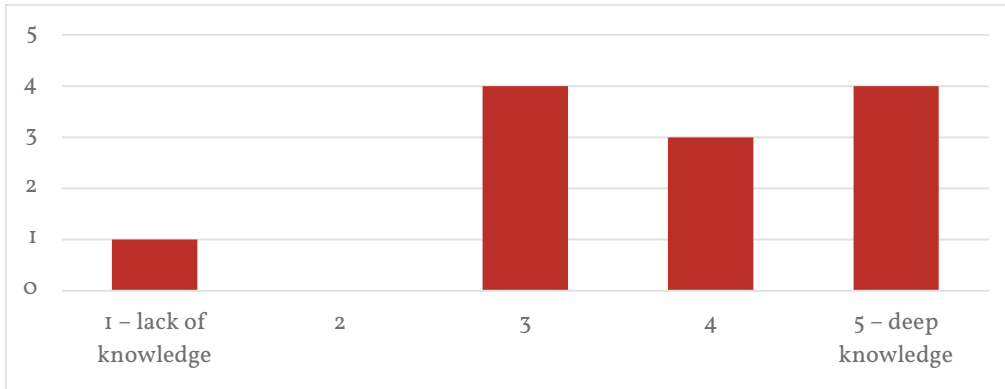
Name	Institution/Organisation	Character of activity	Territorial level of the activity
Elias Giannakis	Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development; Agricultural University of Athens	Researcher (academician, scientist)	Regional (any type of subnational territorial level, including cross-border areas)

Name	Institution/Organisation	Character of activity	Territorial level of the activity
Rachel Lancry Beaumont	European Committee of the Regions	Policymaker (represents of the governance or other public authority)	Regional (any type of subnational territorial level, including cross-border areas)
Elisabeth Joossens	Joint Research Centre - European Commission	Policymaker (represents of the governance or other public authority)	National
Andres Martolo Sanchez	Universidad Autonoma de Madrid (UAM)	Researcher (academician, scientist)	Supranational
Xavier Dutrenit	European Committee of the Regions	Policymaker (represents of the governance or other public authority)	Supranational
Tomasz Kormornicki	Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization, Polish Academy of Sciences	Researcher (academician, scientist)	National
Elisa Calò	IPRES; Istituto Pugliese di Ricerche Economiche e Sociali	Researcher (academician, scientist)	Regional (any type of subnational territorial level, including cross-border areas)
Anna Attademo	University Federico II of Naples - Department of Architecture	Researcher (academician, scientist)	Regional (any type of subnational territorial level, including cross-border areas)
Rosaria Iodice	Department of Architecture - University of Naples Federico II	Researcher (academician, scientist)	Local
Libera Amenta	University of Naples Federico II	Researcher (academician, scientist)	Regional (any type of subnational territorial level, including cross-border areas)
Hendrik van der Kamp	European Council of Spatial Planners	NGO representing professional planners at European level	Supranational
Ann-Sofi Backgren	The Finnish EU CAP NETWORK	Policymaker (represents of the governance or other public authority)	National

Source: ESPON TERRES Stakeholder survey 1, Q1-4

The level of their knowledge about resilience is middle to high.

Figure 1: What is your level of knowledge of resilience? Please rate your knowledge on a scale of 1 to 5. (1 – lack of knowledge; 5 – deep knowledge)

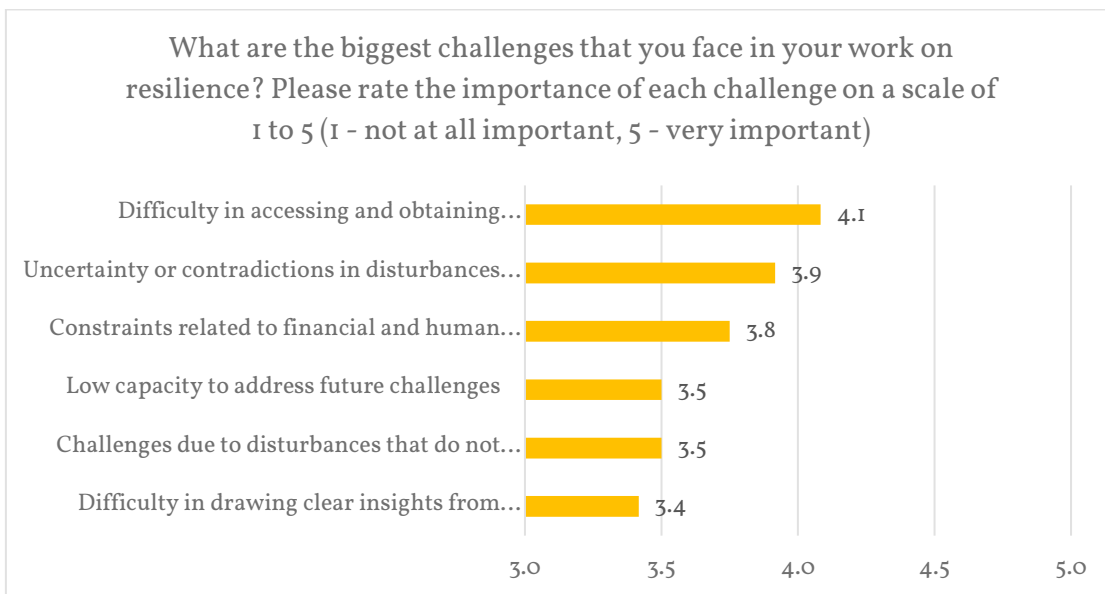


Source of data: ESPON TERRES Stakeholder Survey 1 Q5

3.2.2 Needs and pains of respondents

The respondents consider the biggest challenge in working resilience the difficulty in accessing and obtaining datasets. The need to access precise datasets and visual tools is highlighted (develop precise measurement tools, relevant data, maps and other visualisations). However, Thomas Komornicki (warns against releasing precise data to present as illustrating the resilience since it is not possible directly.

Figure 2: Challenges respondents face in their work on resilience



Source of data: ESPON TERRES Stakeholder Survey 1 Q6

Other challenges that respondents consider important:

- missing definition and the theoretical model of territorial resilience,
- lack awareness both at the regional level (institutions, governance) and community level
- poor involvement of local communities
- absence of coordination and cooperation among initiatives in multi-level governance
- (lack integration climate change impacts into planning practice)

Regarding datasets, Eurostat and national statistical offices are the primary sources. Accessing climate change data seems to be challenging or requires special attention.

Table 3: Further important challenges what respondents consider important in their work on resilience

Consideration	
	The absence of a theoretical model to offer a theoretically robust definition of resilience has led to numerous definitions of the concept, with no consensus. Thus, different metrics are used for the empirical measurement of the concept. (<i>Elias Giannakis</i>)
	a clearer definition of resilience. Everybody uses that word /concept at EU level without actually fully embracing what the concept means. Resilience is at least in my understanding, preparing the future (prospective dimension) and not trying to reach a status of the past, working on the basis of capacities AND vulnerabilities, strengths AND weaknesses (accepting that there will always be strengths and weakness) for a better quality of life (not meaning necessarily growth) (<i>Xavier DUTRENIT</i>)
	Data presented as illustrating the resilience of regions is not always a good reflection of this. Many studies use indirect measures (there are no others), but this can create a false picture of reality (<i>Tomasz Komornicki</i>)
	Lack of awareness and technical knowledge at the institutional level Lack of awareness at the community level Absence of coordination among initiatives in multi-level governance (<i>Anna Attademo</i>)
	Lack of access to advanced analytical tools to calculate resilience Poor involvement of local communities Inadequate cooperation between different sectors and levels of different institutions (<i>Rosaria Iodice</i>)
	Lack of public engagement and awareness at the regional level Lack of coordination and effective resource management in regional planning for resilience Need to update aging infrastructure in light of climate change (<i>Libera Amenta</i>)
	The challenges we face as planners are related to the resilience of urban areas to climate change in particular. (<i>Hendrik van der Kamp</i>)
	In Finland we have many second house homes. When they are "living" in the rural side or in the archipelago, they don't show up in the statistics because, you are only registered at one place. In the end many more people are living in ruler sides and archipelago than the statistics say. (<i>Ann-Sofi Backgren</i>)

Source: ESPON TERRES Stakeholder Survey I Q6

Table 4: Answers for the question Q7: (How do you currently access and use data related to territorial resilience? What databases or platforms do you use or are familiar with?)

Name	Consideration
Elias Giannakis	I primarily use Eurostat and national statistical databases to analyze territorial economic resilience. Currently, I am incorporating environmental aspects into my analysis, such as pollution and natural resources, using data from the European Environmental Agency and other sources.
Rachel Lancry Beaumont	Eurostat and, where relevant, national statistical offices European Commission sources, in particular Joint Resource Centre and DG REGIO.

Name	Consideration
Tomasz Komornicki	I use structural data mainly from Polish sources, including the Central Statistical Office and data from individual ministries. At European level I use ESPON and Eurostat databases.
Anna Attademo	Urban Atlas Eurostat / Istat Official national/regional cadastre Data provided by institutional actors (i.e. Municipality or Provincial/Metropolitan Authorities, as well as Prefecture), associations and citizens co-mapping activities.
Rosaria Iodice	Istat Copernicus. When available, I collect data from local authorities or municipal administrations for more specific and contextual analysis
Libera Amenta	I find relevant to collect data through co-creation activities in challenging and fragile territories such as Coastal and City-Port territories
Hendrik van der Kamp	Personally, no specific data sets, however, members of our member organisations may use such datasets. I don't have that knowledge.
Ann-Sofi Backgren	In my case only with registers with EU-funded project (some parts).

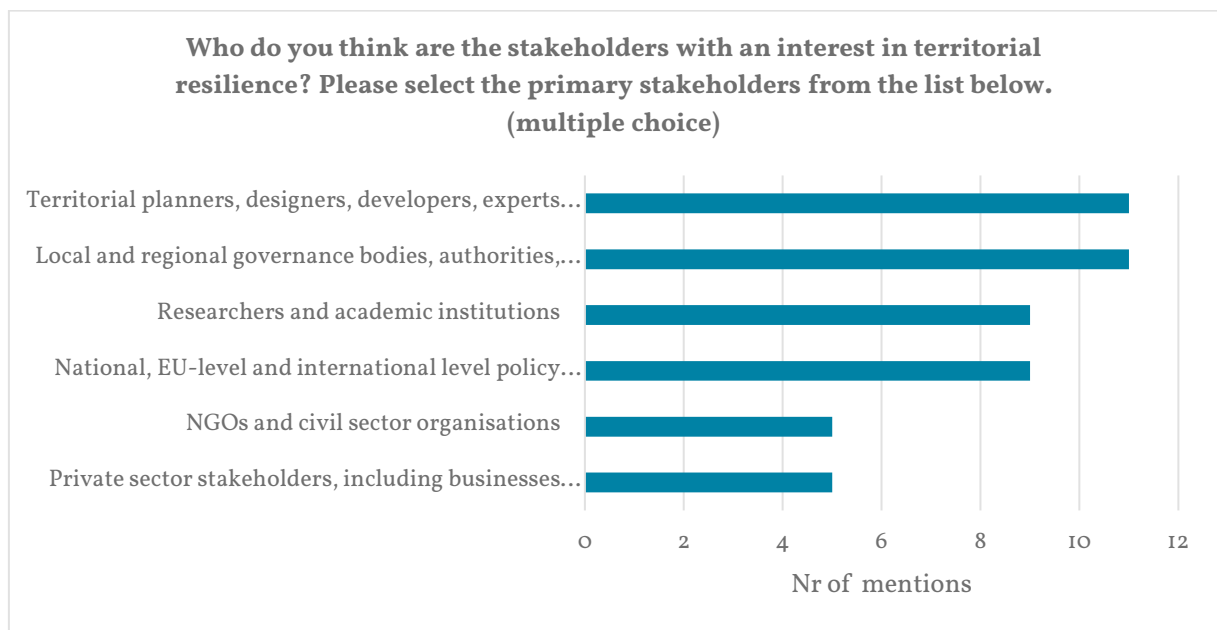
Source: ESPON TERRES Stakeholder Survey 1 Q7

3.3 Profile and needs of potential end-users of the TRD

3.3.1 Wished target group of the TRD

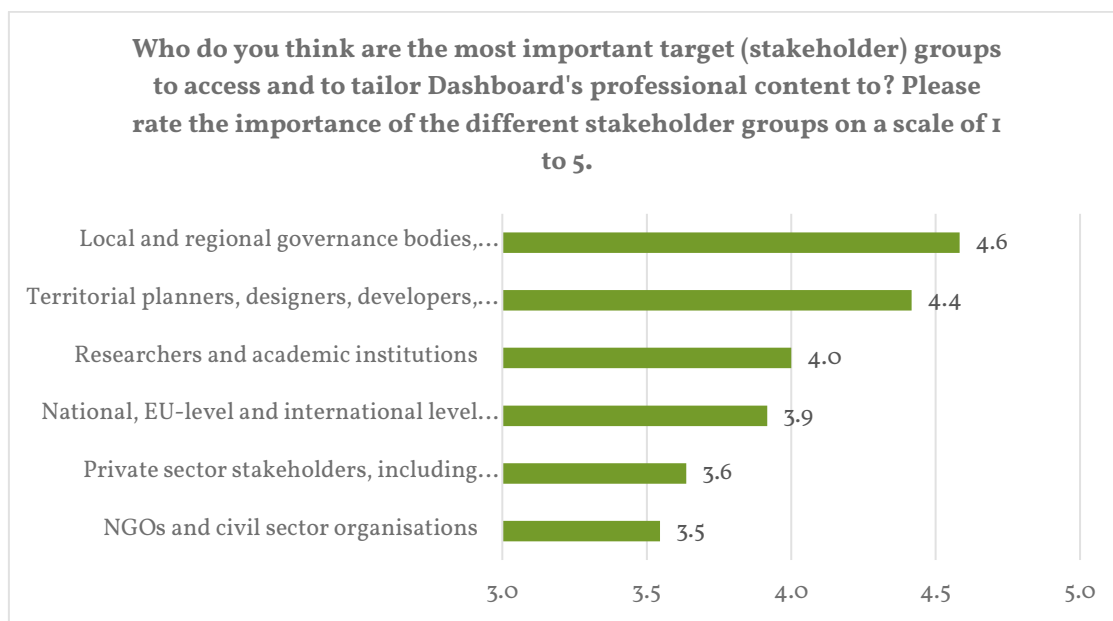
Survey respondents **suggest to target policy makers and their supporting practitioners affecting directly the operation of development policy in particular at local and regional levels.** Furthermore, policy makers at higher level, researcher and academic institution are considered an important target group, too. NGOs and private sector are considered moderately important to target.

Figure 3: Important stakeholders with an interest in territorial resilience



Source of data: ESPON TERRES Stakeholder Survey 1 Q8

Figure 4: The relevance of most important target groups to access and to tailor Dashboard's professional content to, according to survey respondents



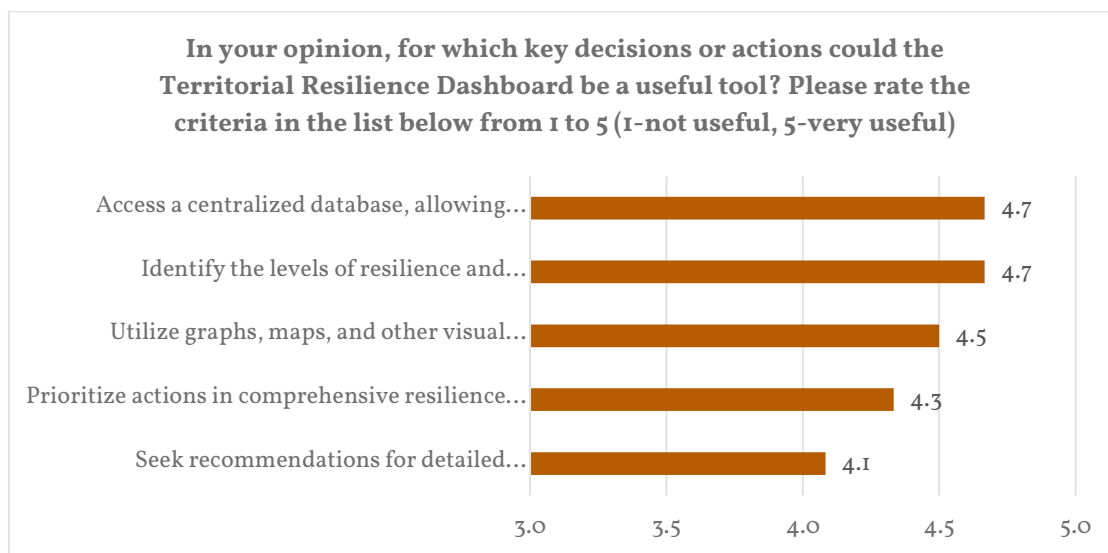
Source of data: ESPON TERRES Stakeholder Survey 1 Q9

Two researchers from Naples and Madrid Universities suggest to target the local and regional population/communities (who are affected).

3.3.2 Wished content of the TRD

According to respondents, all the actions or decisions offered by the TRD are useful for end-users, but **what users would need most is 'hard' information: access to centralised, structured and visualised datasets, and measures of resilience and vulnerability levels are the most desired actions.**

Figure 5: Evaluation the importance of decisions or actions the Dashboard are suggested to serve



Source of data: ESPON TERRES Stakeholder Survey 1 Q10

Respondents add further decision or action where the Dashboard could be an important tool for end-users at different levels:

- TRD could help EU-level policymakers in the discussion on the distribution of European Union funds under cohesion policy.
- TRD could be a decision support tool and could provide future scenario simulations (at local/regional level)
- TRD could help raise citizens' awareness and preparedness regarding resilience.

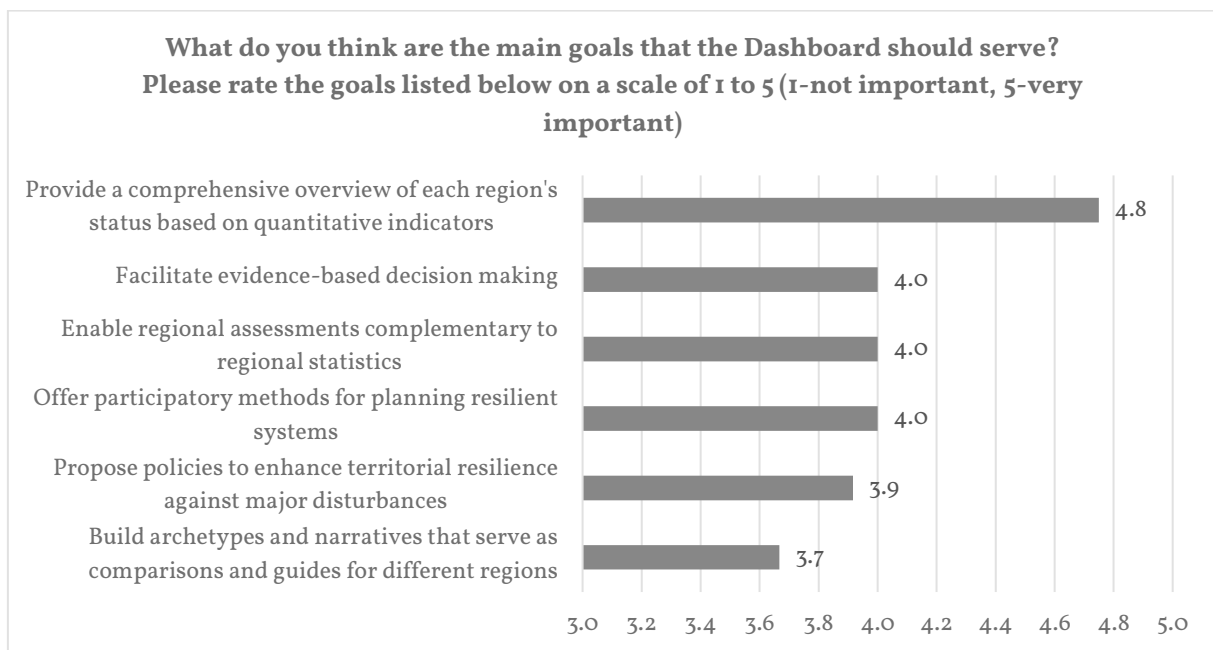
Table 5: Additional decision or action where the Dashboard could be an important tool according to survey respondents

Name	Reply
Tomasz Komornicki	Distribution of European Union funds under cohesion policy. Resilience is one of the measures pointed out in the discussion on the future of cohesion policy (2027+)
Anna Attademo	The description stated that the Regional Resilience Assessment module will provide a participatory toolkit too. This should be provided in the Dashboard in the more integrated way possible, not as a separate tool. The Dashboard itself could be a Decision Support System tool , to be fully operated by policy makers in multi-stakeholders, deeply inclusive activities.
Rosaria Iodice	Support for future scenario simulations: The dashboard could be used to run simulations and future scenarios, helping to plan preventive interventions.
Libera Amenta	The dashboard could help raise citizens' awareness and preparedness regarding resilience

Source: ESPON TERRES Stakeholder Survey I Q10

The Territorial Resilience Dashboard intends to facilitate data-driven territorial planning and resource allocation and enhance preparedness and response strategies at local/regional level. Regarding this intention, **respondents consider by far the most relevant goal to ‘provide a comprehensive overview of each region's status based on quantitative indicators’**. Project team have to prove that ‘building archetypes and narratives that serve a comparisons and guides’ is worthy for regional stakeholders.

Figure 6: Evaluation the importance of the main goals provided by project team that TRD should serve



Source of data: ESPON TERRES Stakeholder Survey 1 Q11

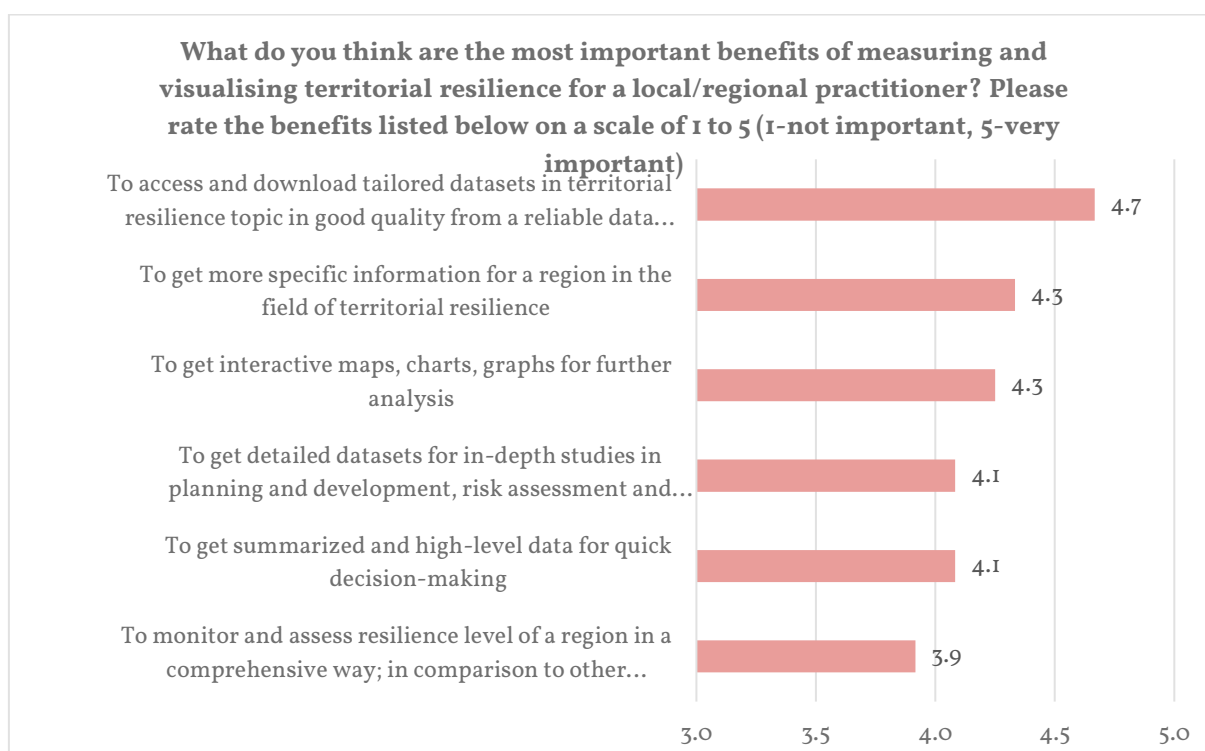
Table 6: Additional goals that TRD should serve according to survey respondents

Name	Consideration
Anna Attademo	The Dashboard could also integrate some data from qualitative research at local level , creating a connection with people competences/habits with regards to territorial resilience.
Rosaria Iodice	Post-event recovery measurement should include tools to assess a region's ability to recover from a disturbance or disaster .
Libera Amenta	Enable citizens to act timely in the case of major disturbances.

Source: ESPON TERRES Stakeholder Survey 1 Q11

One of the main sections/modules of the Dashboard will contain datasets and their visualisation measuring resilience in European NUTS 2 regions. According to the result, **all elements planned to offer in this module of the TRD are welcomed.**

Figure 7: Evaluation of benefits measuring and visualising resilience in European NUTS 2 regions for local/regional practitioners according to survey respondents



Source of data: ESPON TERRES Stakeholder Survey 1 Q12

Further thoughts that could help find the right emphasis in the content of TRD:

- Respondents would like to see **good practices**: e.g. ‘detailed recipes’ about technical and financial resources how to put in place resilience planning. The possibility to the **exchange of good practices would be promoting cooperation between regions**
- The **comparison tool** for regions is useful.
- **To facilitate evidence-based decision making is a priority. Identify and highlight areas and sectors requiring urgent or priority interventions for a region would be important, but on**

the other hand, quick decision-making should be avoided in favour of more tailored processes.

Table 7: Further benefits measuring and visualising resilience in European NUTS 2 regions recommended by survey respondents

Name	Consideration
Anna Attademo	A local/regional practitioner could benefit from the possibility to access to good practice , already developed in other countries at EU level, defined by " detailed recipes " about technical and financial resources to put in place.
Rosaria Iodice	Visualizing resilience facilitates comparison between regions, promoting cooperation and the exchange of good practices . Measuring and visualizing resilience allows us to identify areas and sectors that require urgent or priority interventions .
Libera Amenta	To provide continuously updated data and engage people in the discourse on resilience by offering accessible and understandable datasets in a single dashboard

Source: ESPON TERRES Stakeholder Survey 1 Q12

Table 8: Additional suggestions or concerns related to the Territorial Resilience Dashboard

Name	Consideration
Elias Giannakis	To provide a detailed explanation of the definition of territorial resilience and how it is quantified . It is important for the user to fully understand the concept and its dimensions.
Tomasz Kormornicki	The NUTS2 level is not accurate enough , especially for some countries. It may be appropriate in Germany, but not in France or Poland. Resilience, like many measures of economic development and quality of life, is increasingly differentiated locally. Differentiation is taking place within overlapping functional areas . The dashboard should allow identification of these overlapping problems, at least where the available data allows it, e.g. visualisations in addition to the NUTS2 division could show the extent of some risks. Assuming a NUTS2-only breakdown, the dashboard may be useful for comparison for regional authorities, but not for local practitioners.
Anna Attademo	The quick decision-making and/or the facilitated evidence-based decision making, should be avoided in favour of more tailored processes , able to include local resources (also in terms of technical and financial competences), supported by the said "archetypes and narratives that serve as comparisons and guides for different regions".
Rosaria Iodice	It is important that the dashboard is intuitive and accessible to all types of users, including those with limited technical skills . I suggest ensuring that data is updated regularly to maintain the accuracy of analyses and decisions based on them. It may be helpful to offer training sessions or how-to guides to help professionals make the most of the tool.
Libera Amenta	To gather feedback from citizens to obtain site-specific knowledge and address resilience effectively within a defined territorial context

Source: ESPON TERRES Stakeholder Survey 1 Q13

3.4 Summary of the 1st Stakeholder Survey

The aim of the stakeholder-survey was to gather insights on the needs and perspectives of potential users of the TRD, and define and map the end-users of the TRD and understand their needs. The survey is one of the activities undertaking user-profiling and user-testing of the TRD to ensure that the project remains focused on real-world needs, 'on the ground'.

Survey respondents would like to see an increased awareness at lower territorial levels of policymaking toward resilience and suggest to **target policy makers and their supporting practitioners affecting directly the operation of development policy in particular at local and regional levels.** Furthermore, policy makers at higher level, researcher and academic institution are considered an important target group, too. **Lot of the potential user groups seems to be at levels below NUTS 2, and respondents suggest that particular attention should be paid to them.**

Researcher and academic institution are considered as important (secondary) target group. **EU-level policymakers** may also find TRD interesting and useful in the discussion on the distribution of European Union funds under cohesion policy. **NGOs and private sector** are considered moderately important to target, furthermore TRD could help raise **citizens'** awareness and preparedness regarding resilience.

According to the result, the content offered by the TRD (goals, supported decisions and actions, benefits, tools, modules) are welcomed.

The need of 'hard' information: precise measurement tools, relevant data, maps and other visualisations is highlighted several times. The respondents consider the biggest challenge in working resilience the difficulty in **accessing and obtaining precise datasets, measurement methods and visual tools.** Furthermore, they consider by far the most relevant goal to 'provide a comprehensive overview of each region's status based on quantitative indicators'. However, **the TRD needs clearly communicate that comparative datasets are not the only and most ideal way to measure resilience, as that is such much complex phenomena and not possible directly.**

Additional challenges to which TRD could and should react:

- missing **definition and the theoretical model** of territorial resilience,
- lack of **integration of climate change impacts** into planning practice. **Accessing climate change data seems to be challenging or requires special attention.**

Additional challenges what the TRD can handle indirectly or with difficulty:

- lack of awareness both at the regional level (institutions, governance) and community level
- poor involvement of local communities
- absence of coordination and cooperation among initiatives in multi-level governance

Further thoughts that could help find the right emphasis in the content of TRD:

- Respondents would like to see good practices: e.g. 'detailed recipes' about technical and financial resources how to put in place resilience planning. The possibility to the exchange of good practices would be promoting cooperation between regions
- The comparison tool for regions is useful.
- To facilitate evidence-based decision making is a priority.
- Identify and highlight areas and sectors requiring urgent or priority interventions for a region would be important, but on the other hand, quick decision-making should be avoided in favour of more tailored processes. The territorial planning profession works with long term and strategic processes, therefore it is expected that many of the users will use the TRD in a longer planning process, for longer period of time. There should be a lower focus on supporting short term interventions.

Recommendation for interviewing

- Beyond policymakers (represents of the governance or other public authority), and researchers, consultants in policy supporting roles and other practitioners should be targeted as well. **Needs**

assessment of experts and practitioners without scientific activity outside the government sector is still recommended; they have not been reached yet. They would be consultancies, agencies, experts, regional planners and developers, think-thanks.

- It is recommended to continue to **focus on policy makers and practitioners at lower territorial levels, in particular those not operating at NUTS 2 level** (but especially below). It's important to know which of the content and tools TRD has at our disposal to help these actors.
- **So far, we have not dealt with policy fields to target, it would be worthy to specify them.**
- **Remaining issues to be clarified** how to make the dashboard user-friendly.

4 Stakeholder interviews

4.1 Aims, interviewees

In the frame of consultation with the Stakeholders' Group provided **inputs refining the requirements, user groups**, and mock-up of TRD. The elements of consultation was the survey, followed by an interview series in October-November 2024.

Goals to reach was to define and map the **end-users** of the TRD (user-profiling and testing) and gather **insights on the needs** and perspectives of potential users of the TRD.

The interview were conducted with the following purposes:

- Identify needs from the users that might have been overlooked.
- Further understand users' necessities and challenges.
- Find out what issues users encounter when conducting investigations or implementing policies.
- Validate the utility of the platform.
- Receive any suggestions that users may have to improve the platform.
- Find out what are the preferred methods employed by users to obtain outputs about regions (comparison matrixes, indicator maps, metrics...).
- Discover what indicators are users more interested in.
- Obtain feedback about the platform wireframes and its functionalities.

There are no (or not known) reliable examples on who could potential end-users of similar type dashboard; robust system for tracking the use of any relevant dashboard is missing, which limits the understanding of their use. Therefore, we have interviewed Dashboard Developer to learn about their experiences.

The NUTS 2 level (about TRD could provide information) is not always relevant for policymakers at subnational territorial levels. So, we have interviewed policymakers and experts active below NUTS 2 level.

Interviewees (15 +1 persons; 11+1 interviews)

- Dashboard developers (2+1) at international level:
 - JRC Resilience and Regional Resilience Dashboard; OECD Twin Transition Tracker
 - Indirectly: JRC Regional Innovation Scoreboard
- Applied researcher in the field of resilience (national, HU)
- Policymakers (4)
 - national level: Deputy State Secretary, Ministry of Public Administration and Regional Development, (HU)
 - subnational level: CoR member and rapporteur (FI), member of Development Council Os-trabothnien (FI),
 - International level: Committee of Regions (int)
- Experts, practitioners directly involved or with advisory role in policymaking at subnational level (4):
 - NUTS 2: Puglia (IT), Bucharesti metropolitan area (RO)
 - non-standard: Balaton Region (HU)
 - Mixed: Consultancy from private sphere (HU)

LIMITS: not a representative sample and targeted population is not determined.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 Target groups, end users

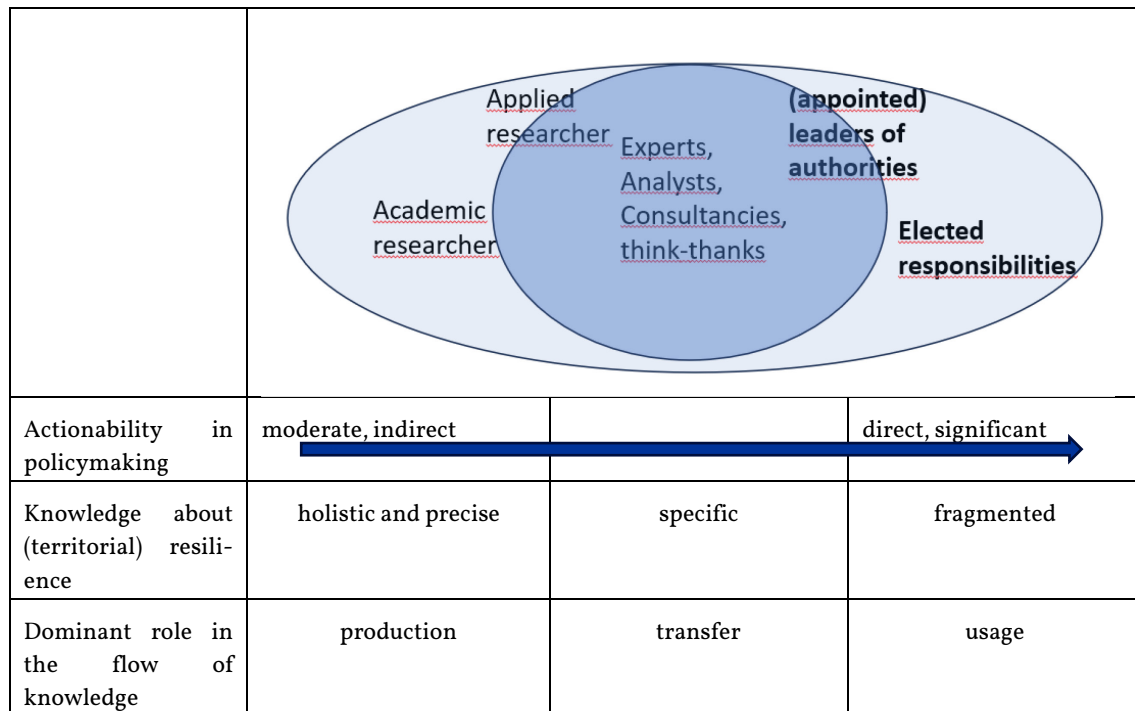
In D6.1 report there were two types of users identified and defined: policymakers and researchers, and it promised to complete and validate the user study through a survey and interviews. The first stakeholder workshop held in July 2024 asked for clarification on who the target users of the dashboard are.

The stakeholder survey reinforced the **significance of policymakers and their supporting experts in shaping and implementing development policies, particularly at local and regional levels**. While EU-level policymakers may also find the TRD useful for cohesion policy discussions, the primary focus remains on subnational governance actors. Researchers and academic institutions were identified as a secondary target group, while NGOs and private sector representatives were considered moderately relevant. Additionally, the TRD has potential for raising awareness and preparedness among citizens regarding resilience challenges.

Interviews with dashboard developers (JRC, OECD) **revealed a lack of robust user monitoring systems**, highlighting the absence of prior user profiling. This gap underscores the relevance of the TRD’s efforts to better understand its users and tailor functionalities accordingly.

Further refinement of the target user group with interviews revealed, that policymakers, experts, and researchers are overlapping user groups, but their specific needs and actions differ according to their actionability in policymaking, knowledge about territorial resilience and dominant role in knowledge flow.

Figure 8: Schematic segmentation of policymakers



Source: project team

High-level policymakers are not typical dashboard users but can be reached indirectly through their expert staff, background institutions, or private-sector consultancies. Elected responsibilities, politicians and high-level decision-makers in territorial governments and public authorities are hard to reach even for interviews, unless they are also experts or researchers in persona. The TRD’s narrative module is particularly suited for engaging this audience, offering aggregated indicators and clear, concise insights., they could be targeted

indirectly through their Expert staff in their office, in their background (research) institution or through consultancies from the private sphere.

TRD should focus on **Experts** to ensure knowledge transfer and facilitate policy action. Experts require detailed information, precise measurement tools, methods, and comprehensive visualizations to support policy action. By ensuring effective knowledge transfer, **the TRD can serve as a valuable tool for practitioners, analysts, and applied researchers, equipping them with the necessary data and methodologies to influence resilient policymaking.**

Stakeholders emphasized the importance of **targeting policymakers and practitioners at local and regional levels, particularly below the NUTS 2 level.** Many potential user groups operate at these levels, making them the primary audience for the TRD. Interviews highlighted that policymakers and their experts at lower territorial levels often rely on national databases or compare their region within their country rather than using international benchmarks. Consequently, **central government institutions and their affiliated research bodies should also be engaged through the TRD to provide methodological guidance on territorial policy formulation.**

4.2.2 Recommendations for refining general conceptualisation of TRD

According to the result of survey and interviews, **the content offered by the TRD (goals, supported decisions and actions, benefits, tools, modules) are welcomed;** the creation of a long-term dashboard to support spatial planning in Europe is appreciated. However, depending on the type of interviewee, different advices have been emphasised; requests are diverse, including both comprehensive data pulls, visualisations and specific comparative analyses.

Important and relevant goals:

- **Providing definition and the theoretical model** of territorial resilience to enhance understanding among policymakers and experts. Not just regional policymakers but experts have vague or specific knowledge about territorial resilience; it should be improved. Economic and environmental approach is common; comprehensive and transformative approach is not evident or organic at lower territorial levels. The two answers to the question of how to strengthen territorial resilience shed light on the difference of views:

„three relevant tool: money, money and money“

„social networks and good governance is crucial“

- **Facilitating data-driven decision-making and policy framing** has priority. **Not only reporting but also interpreting the data and delivering interpretative insights is useful.** While the OECD focuses only on providing data, the JRC is aware that it uses the results directly for policy-making. According to interviewees, dashboard developers need to be aware that the goal is to incorporate results into policy making.
- Relevant goal would be to provide a comprehensive overview of each region's status based on **quantitative indicators.** There are strong expectations for ranking regions with aggregate numbers and creating transformative resilience indicator. On the other hands, interviewee and respondents with deeper knowledge about resilience warn end-users that resilience is a complex phenomenon and measurement is not even possible directly. The TRD needs **clearly communicate that comparative datasets are not the only and most ideal way to measure resilience, as that is such much complex phenomena and not possible directly.**
- Target the Policymaker with **expressive content** (infographics, stories), and help along with this advisory board of subnational level policy actors with **detailed datasets and methods.**
- Identify and highlight areas and sectors requiring urgent or priority interventions for a region would be important, but on the other hand, quick decision-making should be avoided in favour of more tailored processes. The territorial planning profession works with long term and strategic processes, therefore **it is expected that many of the users will use the TRD in a longer planning process, for longer period of time.** There is no point in focusing too much on supporting short-term interventions.

- **Keep the TRD as clean/simple/user-friendly as possible, but warn that Policymakers might misinterpret or undervalue the data if it is presented without sufficient guidance.** Give detailed knowledge and methodology how to use (both for Experts and Decisionmakers) Note, that the dashboards would be "just another set of numbers" without clear instructions on interpretation, but avoid long theoretical and methodological descriptions.

All in all, TERRES project's strength lies in interpreting and contextualizing the data to make it actionable.

4.2.3 Use of data and specific needs - indicators

4.2.3.1 Datasets

Stakeholders emphasized the **importance of accessing well-selected, relevant datasets from reliable source through a single platform. Wished indicators and topics:**

- Datasets beyond Eurostat are welcomed.
- Integrating additional **environmental data**—particularly climate risk and vulnerability indicators—is essential. Climate change data accessibility poses a challenge, requiring careful attention to ensure its integration into planning practices.
- **Datasets regarding social cohesion and governance are missing.** The strength of social networks are currently underrepresented in existing datasets, since it is hard to measure.

To enhance the dashboard's effectiveness, stakeholders highlighted several key priorities:

- Tailored indicator sets should be provided to account for **differences between urban and rural areas.**
- **Complex, aggregated indicators** are necessary to meet policymakers' demand for simplified yet comprehensive resilience assessments. Although there's a preference against composite indicators from the side of dashboard providers, in the experience of the JRC the demand for synthetic indicators from policymakers became overwhelming; OECD stressed that local and regional governments or institutions often require a straightforward summary to interpret their position. **The TRD reaches many people in the decision-making process and gets publicity and media coverage if territorial resilience has a simple aggregate metric for ranking.**

Finally, while quantitative data remains crucial, several experts stressed **the need for qualitative insights to complement numerical indicators.** Not all resilience factors can be captured through hard data alone, making a mixed-methods approach essential. By balancing quantitative and qualitative analysis, the TRD can provide a more nuanced, actionable tool for policymakers and researchers alike.

4.2.3.2 Highlighted comparative analysis tools

Comparative must allow subnational entities to benchmark themselves against:

- **First of all, national averages and other regions within their country.**
- International frameworks such as the **EU average. International comparisons are more likely to be used by metropolitan areas or cross-border areas.**
- **Regions facing similar challenges**, such as geopolitical stress or depopulation, to foster collaboration and knowledge-sharing.

4.2.3.3 Territorial levels

Given the **demand for more granular data, stakeholders expressed the need for datasets below the NUTS 2 level.** While incorporating such data presents practical challenges, it remains crucial for accurately reflecting territorial resilience at finer scales. It's important to know which of the content and tools TRD has at our disposal to help these actors. The relevance of NUTS 2 data for local actors includes:

- Allowing them to assess whether their territorial area aligns with resilience patterns at the NUTS 2 level.
- If perceived to be less resilient: identifying broader capacities and capabilities that may support weaker areas.
- If perceived to be more resilient than the NUTS 2 region that includes: recognizing potential vulnerabilities in neighbouring regions that could impact local resilience.
- Facilitating knowledge-sharing between regions facing similar socio-economic and environmental challenges.

Moreover, decision-makers working below the NUTS 2 level can benefit from the TRD by gaining insights into **territorial resilience frameworks, methodologies, and best practices for strengthening local resilience**. Ensuring that the TRD supports these users with appropriate tools and contextual information will enhance its effectiveness and applicability at multiple governance levels.

4.2.4 Structure (modules) of the TRD

Presented main modules of the TRD wireframe (Statistics, Narratives and Assessment) seems to be relevant and no missing module was identified.

4.2.4.1 Statistics Module

The **Statistics module** consists of three submodules: Comparison Matrix, Indicator Map, and Region Metrics.

Among these, the **Indicator Map** submodule emerged as the most favoured visualization tool, warranting its **placement as the primary feature on the dashboard's homepage**. Stakeholders suggested integrating interactive elements, such as displaying key regional data upon hovering and allowing direct access to the Region Metrics module with a single click.

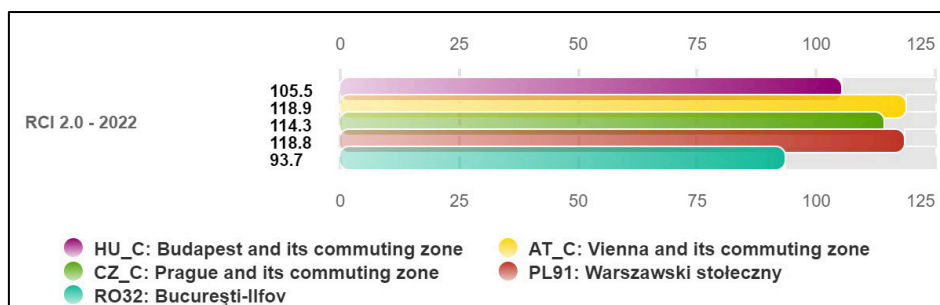
The **Comparison Matrix submodule** remains an essential tool, and stakeholders recommended:

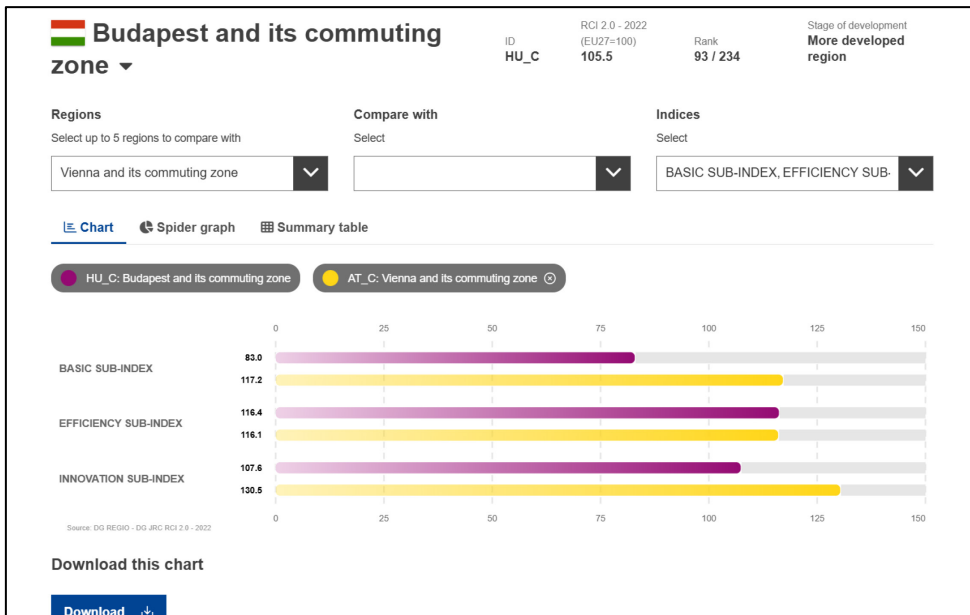
- Enabling users to save territorial selections for future reference, (*'so that you do not have to select regions for each indicator'*).
- Stakeholders are afraid of too difficult form of comparison matrix in case of more than 250+ regions and 60 indicators; simplifying the large-scale overviews would be welcomed.

The **Region Metrics submodule** should allow for comparisons beyond EU and national averages, expanding to include multiple (4-5) regions for more nuanced analyses. Existing comparative frameworks such as the OECD Twin Transition Tracker, the Regional Innovation Scoreboard, and the EC Regional Competitiveness Index serve as useful reference models for enhancing this feature.

OECD Twin-transition Tracker, Regional Innovation Scoreboard, [EC Regional Competitiveness Index](#) offer good solutions for comparison which could serve as model for the TRD:

Figure 9: Comparative figure of Regional Innovation Scoreboard and Twin-Transition tracker





Source: [DG REGIO – DG JRC Regional Competitiveness Index 2.0 - 2022](#)

Figure 10: Twin Transition Tracker: Assessing Regional Resilience





Source: OECD (2024), [Twin Transition Tracker](#): Assessing Regional Resilience

Figure 11: Regional Innovation Scoreboard



Source: [Regional Innovation Scoreboard](#)

4.2.4.2 Narrative module

Stakeholders highlighted the importance of written summaries and narratives in making the dashboard accessible. Many users lack the time or expertise to interpret raw data, underscoring the need for concise yet impactful policy briefs. The JRC’s four-page policy briefs were cited as an effective format, providing key findings and relevant analyses without overwhelming users with excessive data. Narratives structured around mega-trends or thematic areas would further enhance usability, offering contextually rich insights.

Stakeholders would like to see good practices: e.g. ‘detailed recipes’ about technical and financial resources how to put in place resilience planning. The possibility to the exchange of good practices would be promoting cooperation between regions

4.2.4.3 Assessment module

The Assessment module generated significant interest, though stakeholders expressed uncertainty about active participation. While decision-makers and experts may not commit to filling out assessments themselves, they found the interpretability of assessment prompts valuable. This module has the potential to be an

innovative feature of the TRD, supporting structured self-evaluation and decision-making processes at various territorial levels.

4.2.5 User-friendly dashboard

Ensuring a user-friendly interface is a key priority for the TRD. Stakeholders highlighted several important design considerations to enhance accessibility and usability:

- **Simple definitions:** The tool's design for ease of use, with indicators explained in simple language to make it accessible to both experts and general citizens interested in learning about their regions.
- **Hover-over text:** The interface should remain simple, with additional information accessible via hover-over texts to avoid overwhelming users. However, this feature should be complemented with other guidance since it may not be prominently noticed by all users.
- **Supplementary resources:** More detailed explanations should be provided on the accompanying website or in supplementary documents to ensure clarity without cluttering the main interface.
- **Built-in definitions:** Key concepts and methodologies should be embedded within the main modules to enhance user understanding without requiring external references.
- **Limited indicator sets:** A carefully selected set of key indicators will provide comprehensive insights without overburdening users. OECD's Twin Transition Tracker, for example, operates effectively with only ten indicators. The JRC's Regional Resilience Dashboard (RRD) was designed with a limited set of indicators providing comprehensive insights in regional resilience.
- **AI-friendly translation:** Given that English proficiency varies across regions, AI-assisted translations should be implemented to improve accessibility for users at lower regional levels.

By incorporating these elements, the TRD will offer an intuitive and effective platform that meets the diverse needs of its users while maintaining clarity and ease of use.

4.3 Dashboard developers' experiences and opinions

Regarding territorial resilience, two relevant dashboard developers were identified and interviewed, and in addition, a public discussion about a third dashboard was also channelled.

- Joint Research Centre has developed a [Resilience Dashboard](#) providing a holistic assessment of resilience in the EU and its Member States and plans to develop further for regional (NUTS 2) level.
- Also OECD has relevant expertise in building dashboards at regional level based on the datasets collected at regional levels and released in [Regions and Cities Atlas](#); among them the [Twin Transition Tracker](#) has been released in July 2024. Although the latter is embedded apparently into the regional resilience concept, their experiences about user needs seems to be valuable.
- In addition, the knowledge of the [Regional Innovation Scoreboard](#) (RIS) dashboard developers at DG Research and Innovation was also channelled, using the content of a panel discussion¹ on the dashboard.

The purpose of these interviews was twofold: on the one hand, to gather information about other dashboards, their target groups and user habits, the underlying concept and the methods used. Special interest emerged to gain insights into the JRC's approach extending their national resilience dashboard to the regional level, as ESPON TERRES project should avoid unnecessary competition and find the way to build complementary objectives and content. Another set of interview questions aim to get feedback on the draft TRD platform under development by ESPON TERRES project.

¹ The panel discussion was held in the framework of the Week of Innovative Regions in Europe Conference – Dynamics of innovation gaps and role of regions in fostering innovation; 14 November 2024., 09.15 – 10.30

4.3.1 Background and purpose of the dashboards

The **Twin Transition Tracker (TTT)** is part of a larger project funded by JP Morgan focusing on twin transitions, aiming to inform policymakers to assess and compare the effectiveness of different regional strategies and initiatives related to economic development, environmental sustainability, and digital transformation. It is primarily an instrument for knowledge sharing to build understanding of what contributes to better outcomes. It consists of four pillars:

The first pillar assesses the general economic health, essentially a baseline state of the economies. The second pillar measures exposure to the twin transitions (digital and green), and the third and fourth pillars evaluate how regions have adapted or are capable of adapting to these challenges. This adaptation is measured in terms of labour market responses and broader adaptive capacities.

The **JRC's Regional Resilience Dashboard (RRD)** was designed with a limited set of indicators providing comprehensive insights in regional resilience. The team acknowledged that geopolitical and sustainability-focused areas might fall outside regional competences and could be excluded related to the national level Resilience Dashboard, but the team also considered to enrich the analysis with them. The goal was to prepare a technical report or policy paper by January or February 2025 to present the findings, including regional snapshots and potential time evolution, although limited historical data restricted the depth of such analysis focuses on socio-economic data

4.3.2 Targeting users and policies

There are different approaches of targeting users:

OECD usually focuses on providing data and doesn't target special users or usage. Developers' intention is to reach a broader audience, including both experts and general citizens interested in learning about their regions. TTT does not directly inform specific policies, but the broad perspective allows to serve a diverse group of stakeholders in comparing their region to others in terms of twin transition.

Some interest from international entities like the Asian Development Bank are considering similar initiatives. The tool also garners interest from different teams within OECD, who consult them for data applicability in various domains. Internally, it has been used to address multiple data requests and highlight the indicators already available, making it useful within OECD organizational contexts similar to the one described.

As JRC is supporting directly EU policies and EU level decisionmakers, inclusion of their Resilience Dashboards and database behind in recent policy documents indicates strong relevance. The developers were aware that results would be heavily integrated into European Semester country reports, ensuring their application in EU-level policymaking. The regional level dashboard would gather interest from local policymakers, especially in the Committee of Regions, where there seemed to be a strong focus on regional data usage for policymaking. The CoR expressed interest in using the regional comparisons to inform policymaking, and the team noted the importance of linking the dashboards to Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) fund impacts. JRC team recognized that the current period presents an opportunity to analyze historical data and assess how these funds have influenced resilience outcomes over time.

Regional Innovation Scoreboard conducts discussions about policy integration.

4.3.3 Mapping user needs, approach to present information

Neither JRC nor OECD still do not have a robust system for monitoring dashboard usage, which limits their understanding of their needs. No prior user profiling has been carried out. **The TERRES project's efforts to identify the actual users and their needs are a missing link.**

OECD: the dashboard was designed with accessibility in mind, intending to be user-friendly and understandable keep as clean and simple as possible keep as simple as possible'. The tool's design for ease of use, with indicators explained in simple language to make it accessible to both experts and general citizens interested in learning about their regions.

JRC warns that legal or administrative stakeholders might misinterpret or undervalue the data if it is presented without sufficient guidance. Lawyers or administrators, for example, might dismiss the dashboards as "just another set of numbers" without clear instructions on interpretation. This reinforced the importance of

providing narratives and summaries to guide users through the data. **The TERRES project's strength lies in interpreting and contextualizing the data to make it actionable.**

It can reach a wider audience – including decision-makers and the general public – and gain media attention if it is simple and includes a **complex or aggregated indicator that allows for ranking**, similar to the RIS or JRC's RRD

Elisabeth Joossens from JRC highlighted the difficulty of conveying nuanced data to lower territorial levels, as **local and regional governments or institutions often require a straightforward summary to interpret their position**. When the team initially resisted including synthetic indicators in past projects, **the demand for summaries and synthetic indicators from policymakers became overwhelming**. As a compromise, JRC team created synthetic indicators but also emphasized the importance of explaining the underlying drivers. For example, in the national dashboards, the team created tools to identify the top five indicators driving a region's or country's overall ranking. A similar approach was suggested for the TERRES project. The team cited the JRC tourism dashboard as an example of how synthetic indicators can help policymakers quickly grasp a region's standing while identifying specific areas needing attention.

At OECD, there's a preference against composite indicators that simplify data into a single score because it can obscure underlying details and variations between different indicators. Avoiding rankings or simplistic scores helps prevent stigmatization of regions and acknowledges the varied strengths and weaknesses across different indicators. [TTT provides only 10 indicators, no complex index/sub-index.]

Specific themes, topics: OECD: Lack of specific tracking on data requests. However, those requests are diverse, including both comprehensive data pulls and specific comparative analyses.

4.3.4 Feedback on TRD wireframe

JRC: **Written summaries and narratives were identified as critical** for making the dashboard practical for stakeholders. The team noted that not all users have the expertise or time to interpret raw data, emphasizing the importance of pre-digested insights. JRC policy briefs (tend to be **4 page documents**) **were cited as a model for concise, impactful narratives** highlighting key findings and providing relevant analysis. These briefs serve as a practical reference for decision-makers, demonstrating how synthesized insights can effectively inform policy without overwhelming users with data. **Narratives based on mega-trends or overarching themes could provide a meaningful way to contextualize findings** while maintaining focus and relevance.

OECD: TTT put stress on **comparing regions**, their solution could serve as model for TRD.

5 The 2nd stakeholder survey

Terms and conditions: In the coming two weeks, we will be launching a survey aimed at gathering feedback and conducting preliminary testing of the Territorial Resilience Dashboard (TRD). Please note that access to the dashboard currently requires logging in with a user account. For security reasons, accounts may be suspended at any time if suspicious activity is detected. **The survey will only be launched once its security can be fully guaranteed and stable access is ensured.**

Purposes: The survey focuses on one of its key outputs: the Territorial Resilience Dashboard. This tool is designed to support stakeholders involved in territorial policy development, spatial planning, evaluation, and related scientific or professional research. The dashboard integrates both theoretical and practical elements into a single platform, with a strong emphasis on usability for actors operating at subnational levels.

Aims of the Survey:

- Assess the usability, structure, content, and effectiveness of the Dashboard
- Identify which parts of the Dashboard are most useful or engaging, which need further development, and how they could be improved.

Target Audience

We are inviting feedback and participation from the following groups:

- External experts
- JRC and OECD Dashboard Developers
- ESPON Seminar participants who have confirmed their intention to participate
- Stakeholders who attended the kick-off meeting, responded to the first survey, or participated in interviews
- Stakeholders who were interviewed during the development of the Case Studies (CS) or who participated in the Future Workshops (FWs)

[Survey](#) is ready for launch

References

There are no sources in the current document.

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