

PCP WISE Info Day

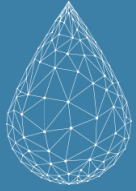
Webinar

28 May 2025 – 10:00-12:00



Funded by
the European Union

This project has received funding from the Horizon Europe Framework Programme (HORIZON) under grant agreement N° 101182917



Welcome & Opening remarks







Joost Buntsma, het Waterschapshuis, PCP Lead procurer



Housekeeping rules

Welcome to the PCP WISE Info Day Webinar!

Here's how to make the most of the session:

-  **Stay Muted** – Please keep your mic off unless invited to speak.
-  **Use the Chat** – Questions? Thoughts? Drop them in the chat anytime!
-  **Raise Your Hand** – Want to speak? Use the raise hand 🙋 feature.
-  **This session is recorded** – So we can share the magic with others later!
-  **Cameras Optional** – Feel free to keep your camera on if you'd like—we love seeing your faces!
-  **Be Respectful** – We're an inclusive, global community—let's keep it kind and constructive.



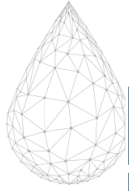
PCP WISE ID Card

PCP WISE is a forward-looking European project developing smart, sustainable solutions to improve **water management** and **climate resilience**. Using **space technology** and **environmental data**, it focuses on tackling major challenges like floods, wildfires, and infrastructure risks in both **urban and rural areas**.

Through a **Pre-Commercial Procurement** process, public buyers, researchers, and innovators are working together **to create a new solution** that will help Europe better prepare for and respond to the impacts of climate change.

- Builds on the **PROTECT CSA** project
- 12 Public Buyers and 14 support organizations
- **Lead procurer:** hetWaterschapshuis
- **Project coordination:** Barrabés
- **Duration:** 36 months
- **Overall budget:** €12M for suppliers





Agenda

10:00 – 10:05	Welcome & Opening remarks Joost Buntsma, het Waterschapshuis
10:05 – 11:15	PCP WISE project explained 1. What is the rationality behind PCP WISE? (Hans van Leeuwen, STOWA) <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Soil-Water-Vegetation system as indicator for drought, flooding, wildfires, soil subsidence in rural and urban areas. (15 min) 2. 5 Pitches explaining the use cases (5 Public buyers) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Use case 1: Urban drought (Northern Europe) Meri Vainio, Forum Virium Helsinki, FinlandUse case 2: Urban Flood (North-Central Europe) Martin Tuchyna, Slovak Environmental AgencyUse case 3: Rural drought (Northwest-Central Europe) Klaas Pauly, BENEGO, BelgiumUse case 4: Rural drought and Flooding (Southern Europe) Estefania Blanch, Institute of Space Studies of CataloniaUse case 5: Rural drought and flooding (Northern Europe) Pernille Weiland, Klimatorium, Denmark (35 minutes) 3. PCP WISE: From use case to European application (Hans van Leeuwen, STOWA) <ul style="list-style-type: none">From tailor made to European scale and operability (20 min)
11:15 – 11:45	The PCP WISE process 1. PCP process and the OMC-document (Ana Lucia Jaramillo Villacis, Corvers) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Technological competition in phases, timeline, budget, matchmaking and consortia skills, eligibility, IPR, OMC-document (25 min) 2. Request for information (Arnoud Gringhuis, hWh) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Which information do we need (5 min)
11.45 – 12:00	Open discussion and Q&A session , moderated by Joost Buntsma, het Waterschapshuis



1. PCP WISE project explained

Multiple public buyers from PCP WISE consortium

10:05 – 11:15



1.1. What is the rationale behind PCP WISE?

Hans van Leeuwen, STOWA (Lead buyer), Netherlands

10:05 – 10:20

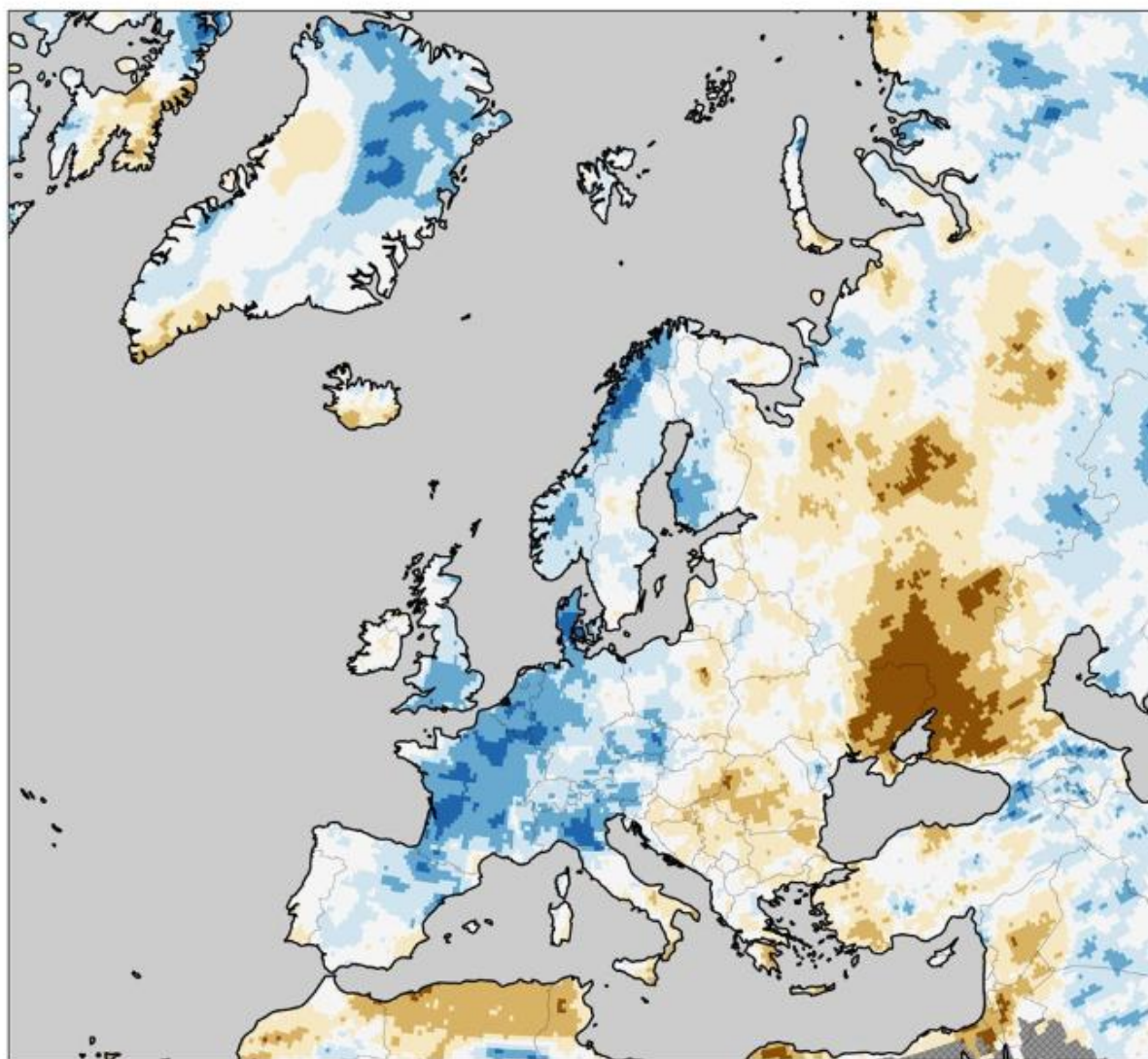


Climate Change on Water Resilience

- Climate Change in the last decades has a huge impact on our daily lives and forces us to **be better prepared** or resilient for extreme events as a result of this.
- Climate resilience could be defined as the **ability to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to hazardous events**, trends, or disturbances related to climate.
- A relevant portion of hazards in Europe is **water related**. To be more precise they are related to non regular water availability & spatial water distribution.
- In this presentation the **WISE programme is positioned to support local actors** to build and work on climate change related water resilience

Anomalies and extremes in annual precipitation in 2024

Data: ERA5 (1979–2024) • Reference period: 1991–2020 • Credit: C3S/ECMWF



PROGRAMME OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION

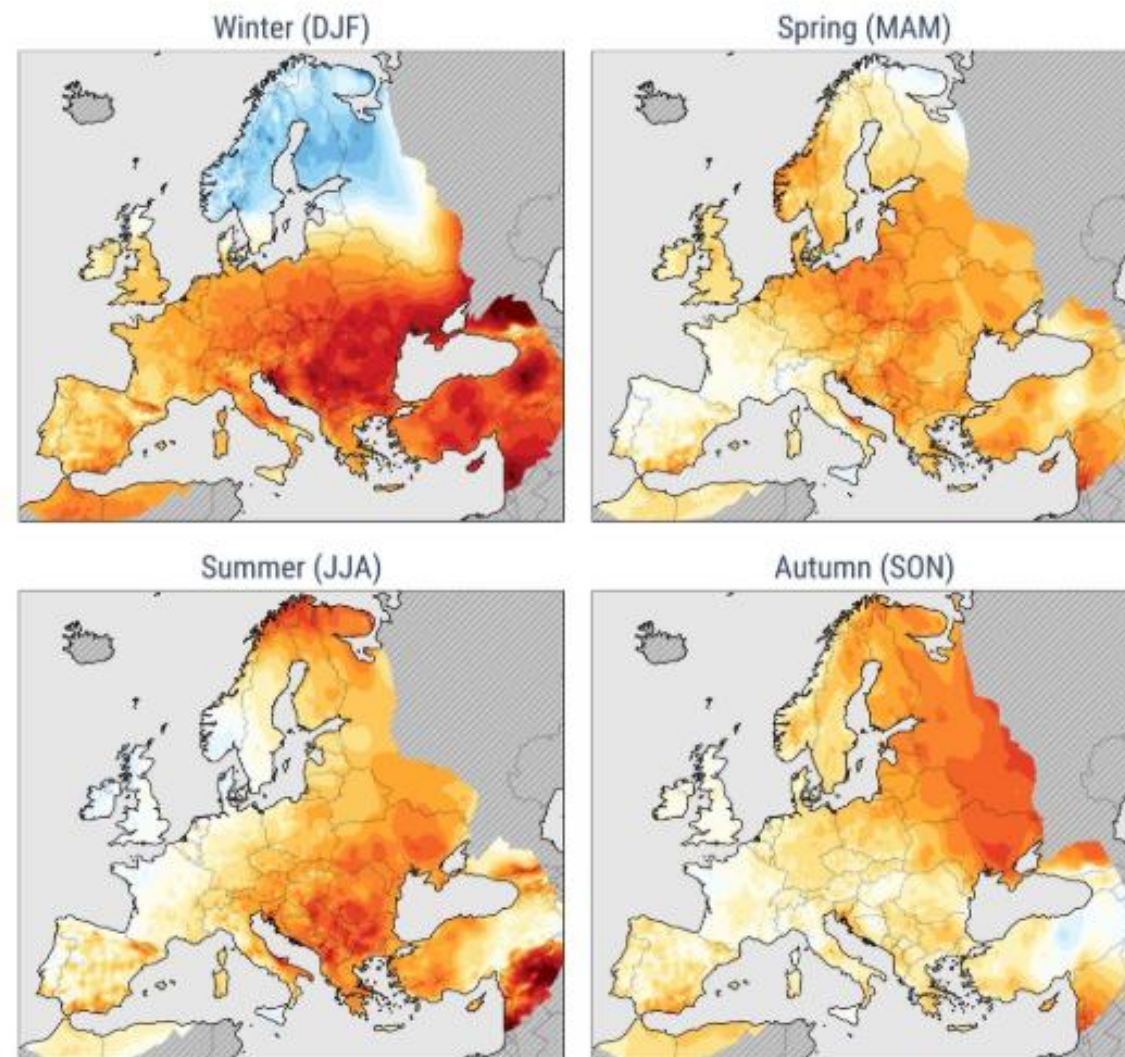


IMPLEMENTED BY



Anomalies in seasonal average surface air temperature in 2024

Data: E-OBS • Reference period: 1991–2020 • Credit: C3S/ECMWF/KNMI



PROGRAMME OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION



IMPLEMENTED BY





Climate Risk from Policy level to Acting Level

Policy level:

The EEA has published the first ever European Climate Risk Assessment (EUCRA) to help identify policy priorities for climate change adaptation and for climate-sensitive sectors

Acting Level:

Member States have their own climate (adaptation & mitigation) strategies based on their own national risk assessment.

In this national framework local (management) authorities have been set to work (to different extends) to implement short, (and with somewhat less priority) middle and long term measures to reduce impacts of climate (extremes)



WISE programme focus on Local Acting level !

The water distribution in European River basins is of transnational importance in this era of dynamic climate change.

On top of that there is a huge pressure on the water availability by numerous sectors (industry, agriculture, nature, consumption, etc).

The consequences of local shortage or abundance of water in our soils (groundwater and aquifer systems) and surface waters are increasing and result in extreme situations to flooding, wildfires, water quality, productivity, etc problems.

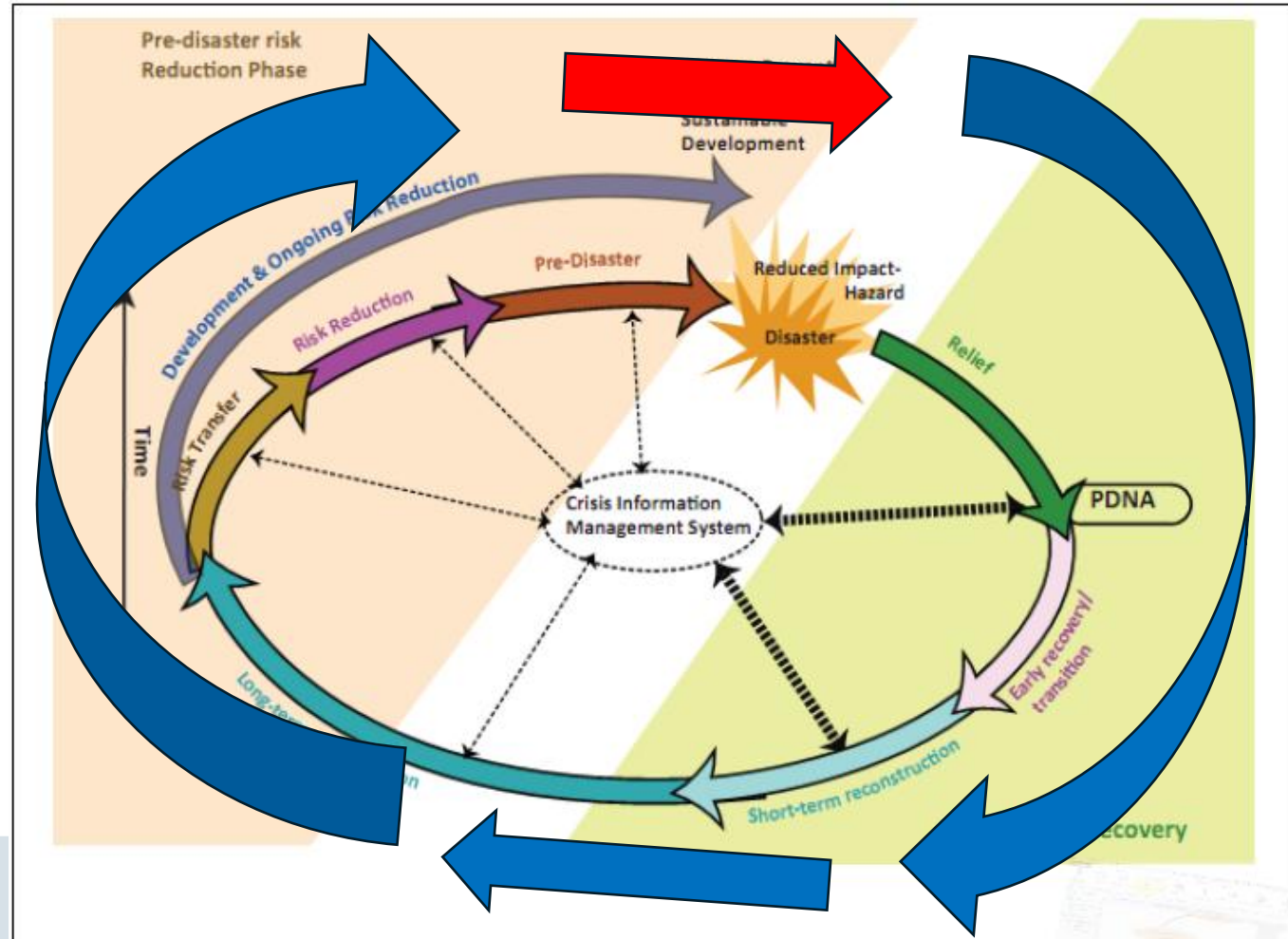
The current European climate tools available give relevant insight in the large scale tendencies on these water related issues, but are too generic (but serve as relevant boundary conditions) for local and operational management.

With WISE we can complement these existing services and support local operational measures in the context of national and European frameworks of adaptation and mitigation



WATER AS common denominator in cross border and mutual riverbasin conditions/regions

Water Management (regular = blue) supported by space based unique water/climate information/intelligence for climate related crisis challenges (red) for different sectors in rural/urban areas (Floods, droughts/Fires, Infrastructure risk assessment & impact)





Climate challenges & Hydrology



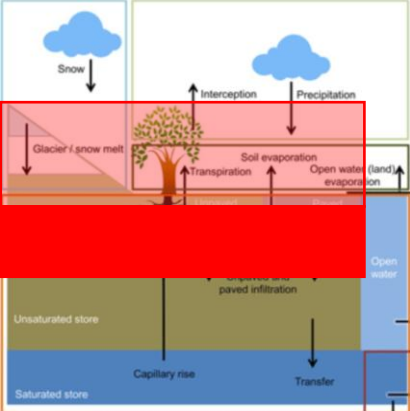
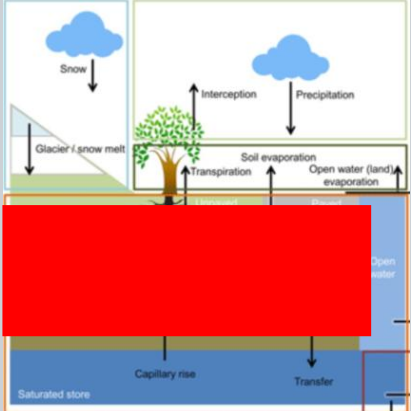
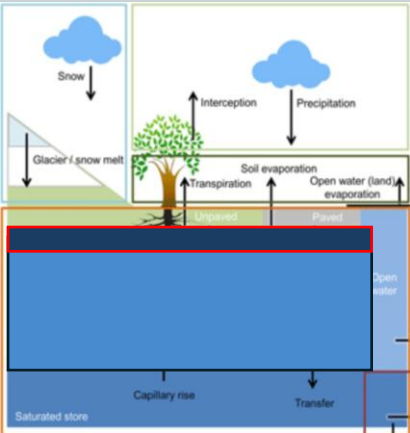
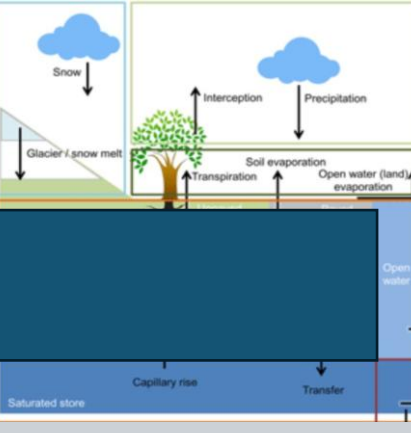
The overarching challenge is to control & manage our

'soil-water-vegetation'
system

to prevent extremes &
improve water distribution



Soil-moisture-vegetation conditions are central !!

	Fast Onset	Slow Onset
Too Dry	 <p>Dry (top) Soil & vegetation biomass</p>	 <p>Structural dry soil matrix</p>
Impact	Wildfires (Dry Veg), Heat Islands	Subsidence infra/rural(Peat, Clay), agric/nature losses
Too Wet	 <p>Top soil or whole matrix saturated</p>	 <p>Structural wet soil matrix</p>
Impact	Runoff/flooding/erosion/etc	LT inundation/Crop/Veg/infra damage



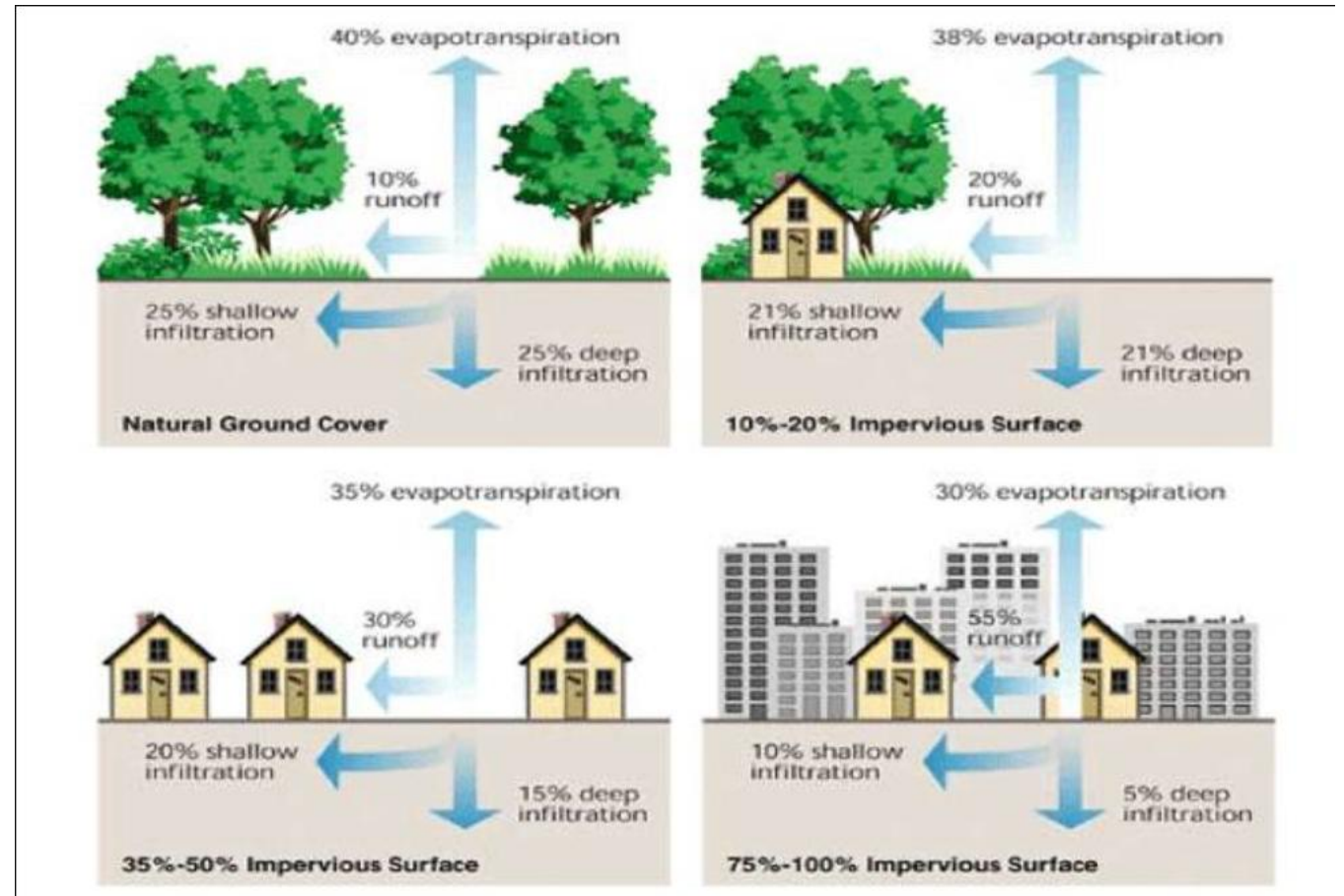
Urban water management vs Rural

To show the difference in urban area with natural area (*):

- Infiltration (shallow/deep)
- Evapotranspiration
- Runoff component

(*) Impervious surface (also in Copernicus) definition:

Impervious surfaces are mainly artificial structures—such as **pavements** (roads, sidewalks, driveways and parking lots, as well as industrial areas such as airports, ports and logistics and distribution centres, all of which use considerable paved areas) that are covered by **water-resistant** materials such as **asphalt, concrete, brick, stone**—and **rooftops**. **Soils compacted** by urban **development** are also highly impervious.





Urban Drought (N Europe)



Climate change

- Accelerated sea level rise
- Extreme weather events

Socio-economic development

- Urbanization and population growth
- Increased water demand

Sea level rise
3 - 10 mm/year



Subsidence
6 - 100 mm/year

Impacts

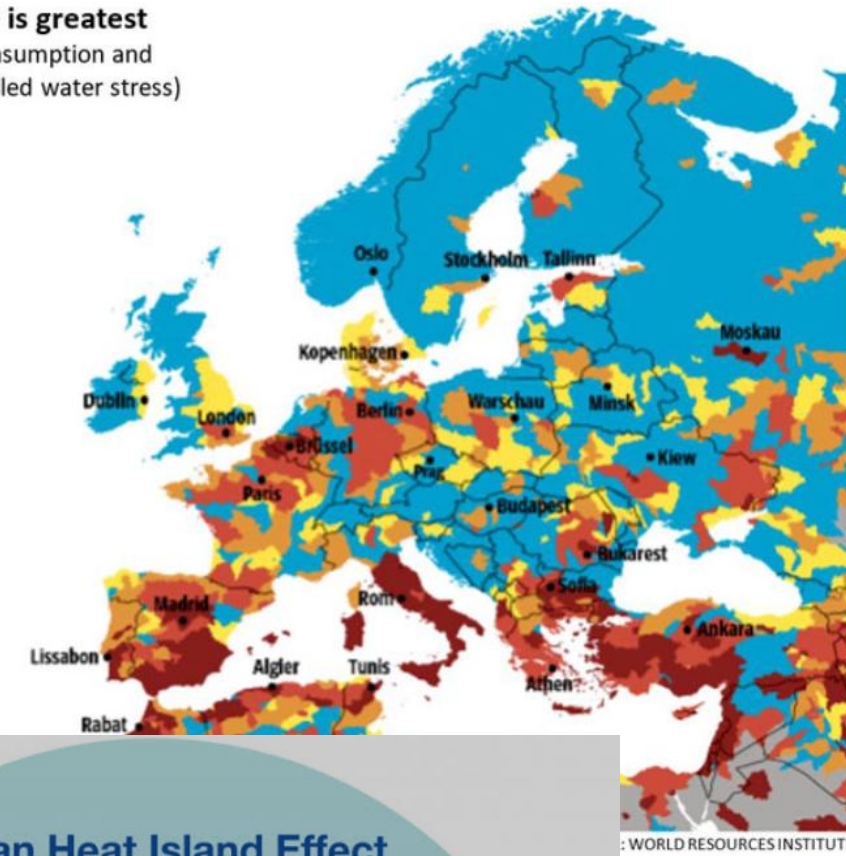
- Increased flood risk
- Damage to buildings, infrastructure
- Disruption of water management

Causes

- Groundwater extraction
- Oil, gas, coal mining
- Tectonics

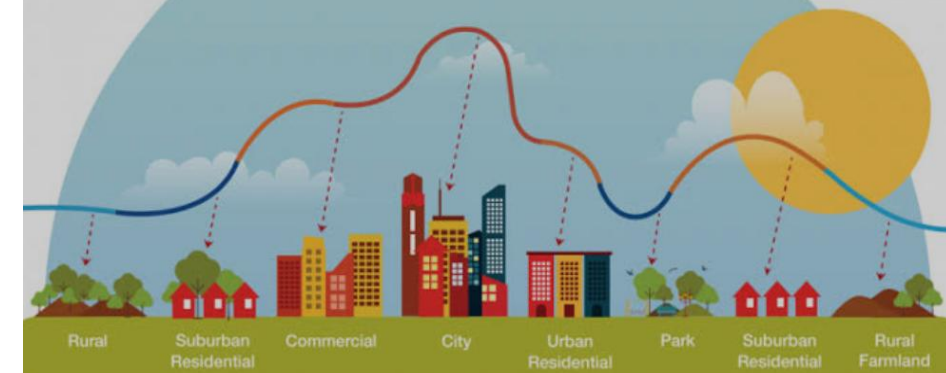
Where the shortage is greatest
Ratio between water consumption and
existing resources (so-called water stress)

- Low stress level
less than 10%
- Low to average
10 to 20%
- Average to high
20 to 40%
- Very high
40 to 80%
- Extremely high
more than 80%
- Water-scarce areas, low water
consumption or no data

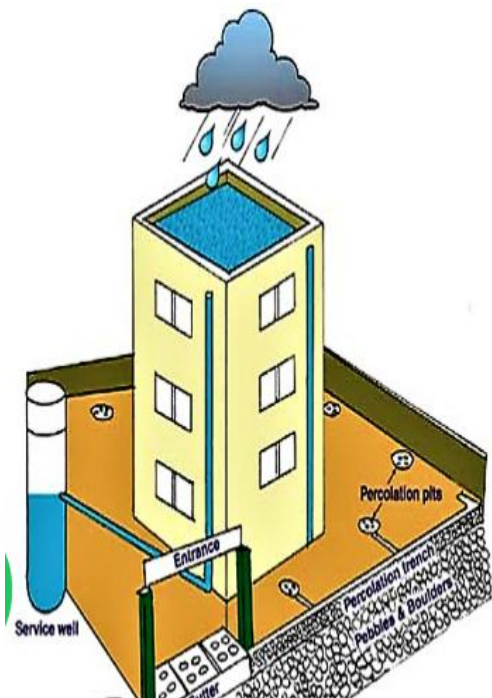


: WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

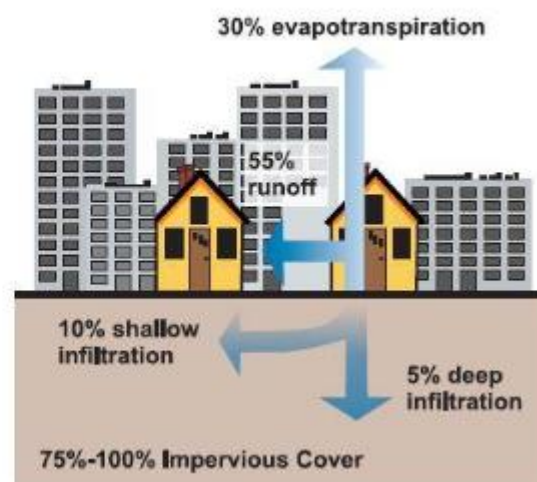
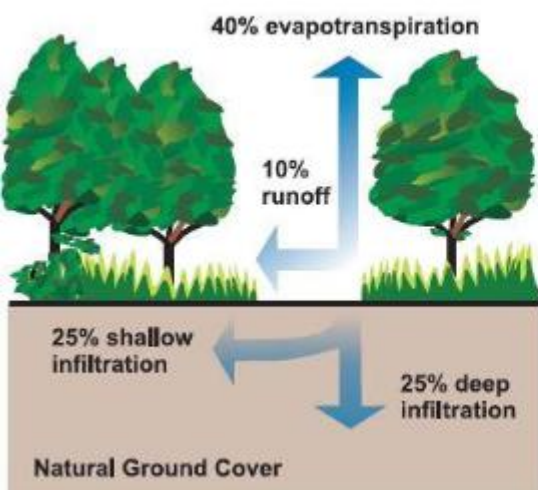
Urban Heat Island Effect



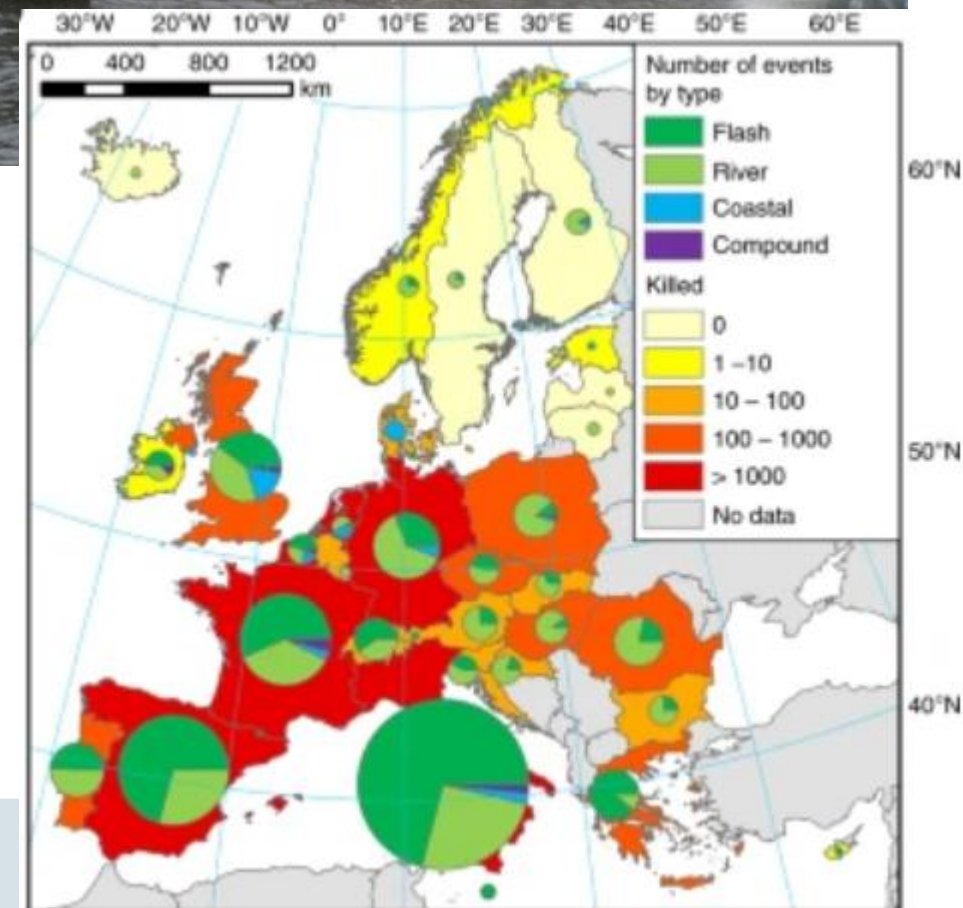
Drivers, processes and impacts of land subsidence in coastal cities. Land subsidence can exceed global absolute sea-level rise (SLR) with a factor 10.



Urban Flooding NE Europe



Total number of flood events and fatalities (unadjusted, reported values) between 1870 and 2016, by country. Source of data: HANZE database

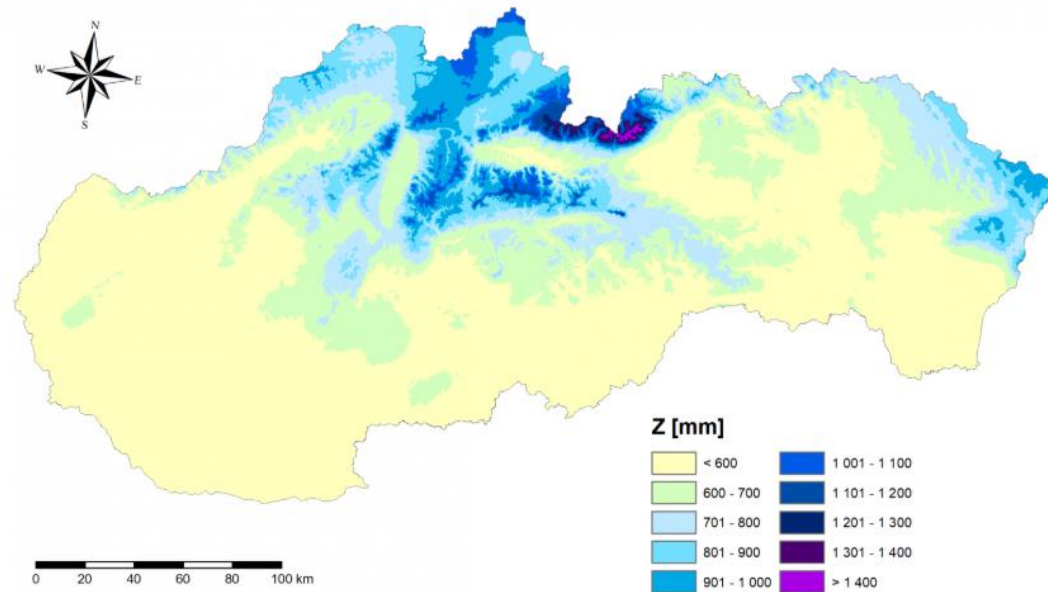




Rural Drought (Center of Europe)



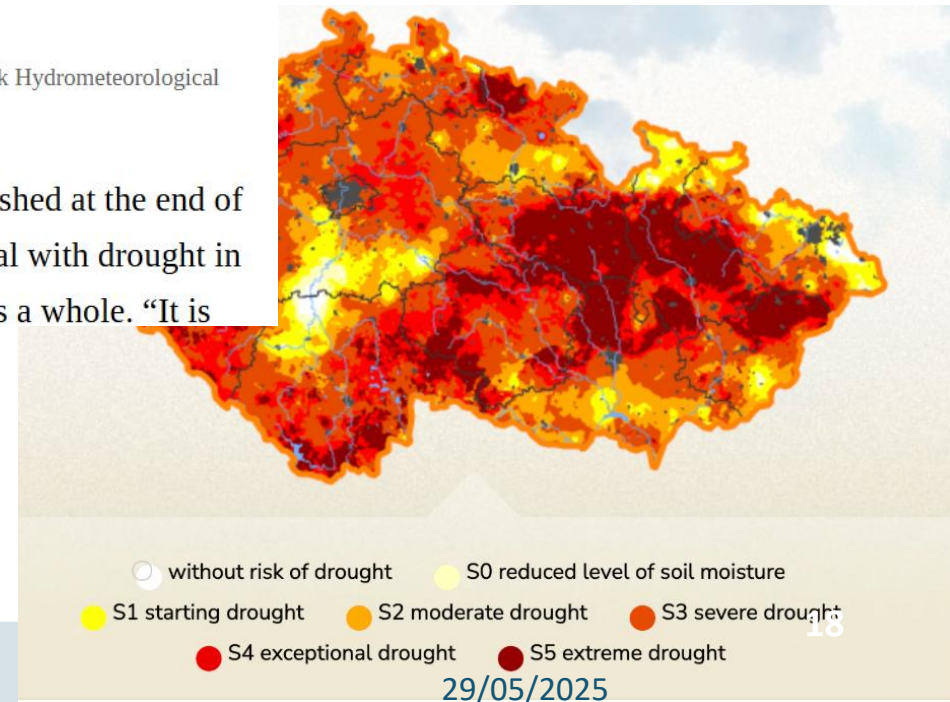
KalmthoutseHeide (B)



Annual total atmospheric precipitation [mm] in Slovakia in 2022. Source: Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute (SHMÚ)

In spite of this, a [report](#) by the Supreme Audit Office published at the end of 2021 found that Slovakia is not sufficiently prepared to deal with drought in order to eliminate threats to the environment and society as a whole. “It is

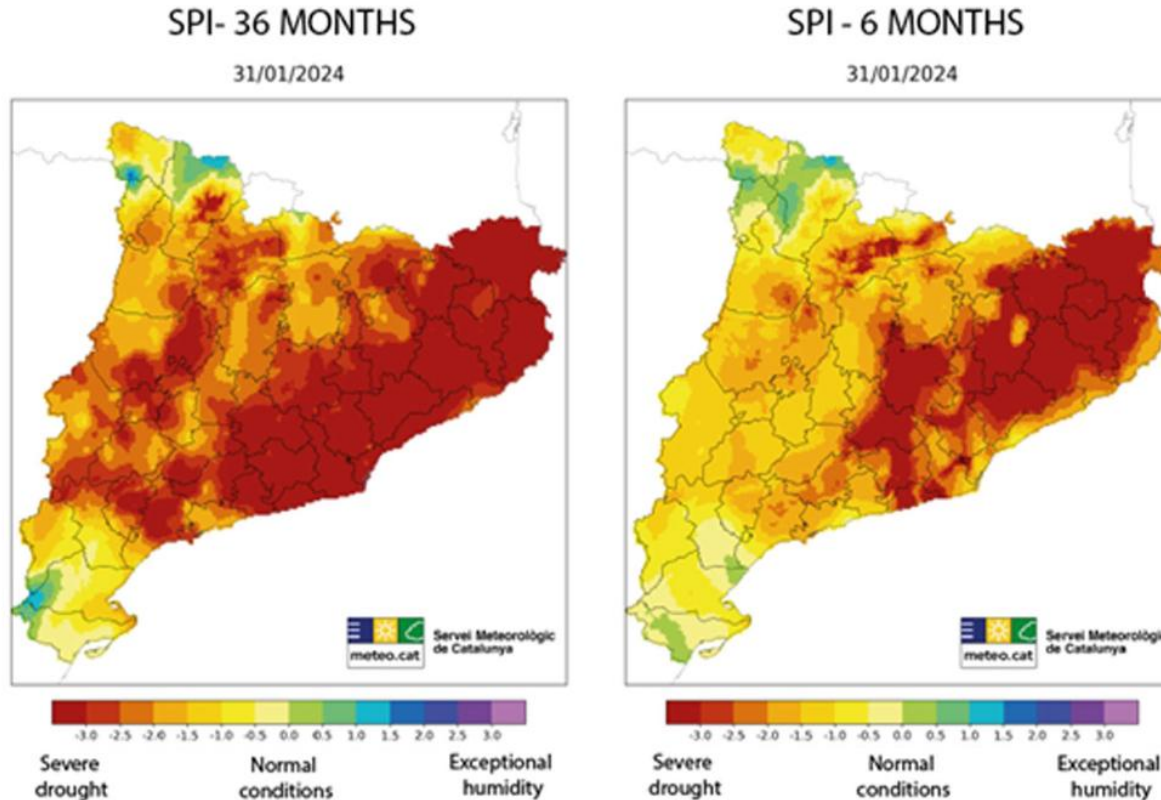
Water
distribution
problems



All degrees of drought strength and their spatial representation within the Czech Republic during week 28 of 2022. Graph: Intersucho



Rural Drought in South Europe



The map on the right illustrates the SPI over a 6-month interval for Catalonia up to January 31, highlighting the low soil moisture levels attributed to drought conditions.

On the left, the SPI is depicted over a 36-month period (three years), offering insights into the diminished water levels in aquifers, reservoirs, and rivers due to decreased rainfall.

Source: [Meteorological Service of Catalonia](#)

The SPI indicator shows the anomalies (deviations from the long-term mean) of the observed total precipitation, for any given location and accumulation period of interest. The magnitude of the anomaly is a measure of the severity of a wet (positive anomaly) or dry (negative anomaly) event.



Monitoring climate challenges in Europe by developing Earth observation based 'Soil-Water' information services enabling better local urban & rural hydrological management

European examples of climate soil-water issues addressed

to prepare a unique 'soil-water' message !

Funnel the use cases by analysis of needs of the Buyer/User community

Spectrum of requirements are analyzed from organization functions (regular & crisis processes) into information needs towards technical specs as input to the procurement process

Interaction BUYERS & USERS





Functional Requirements analysis (General)

- **Urban Regular:** Management/measures: water, infra, green, heat, energy, etc
- **Urban Crisis:** Risk reduction/measures, Risk priorities/crisishandling
- **Urban Climate:** Evaluation/measures (LT), adjustment/hindsight, scenario/forecast

- **Rural Regular:** Management/measures: water-soil, nature, agriculture, etc
- **Rural Crisis:** Risk reduction/measures, Risk priorities/crisishandling
- **Rural Climate:** Evaluation/measures (LT), adjustment/hindsight, scenario/forecast



Urban and Rural usecases (Flood & Drought) 5 groups

Urban		Rural	
G1: Helsinki (F)	D & F	G3: Kalmthout (B/NL)	D
Rotterdam (NL)	D & F	Danube Bratislava Area (Sk)	D & F
Haarlem (NL)	D & F	G4: Catalunya (Sp)	D
G2: SK:Bratislava Slovakia (SK)	F	Central Macedonia (G)	D & F
Helsinki (F)	F & D	G5: Lemvig living Lab (Dk)	D
Lemvig, (Dk)	F	HDSR-Utrecht (NL)	D
Lower Saxony (G)	F	Lower Saxony (G)	D



1.2. Explaining the 5 use cases

Five Public buyers

10:20 – 10:55



Use case 1

Urban drought

Northern Europe

Meri Vainio, Forum Virium Helsinki
City of Helsinki, Finland



Forum Virium Helsinki

- Non-profit innovation agency owned by the City of Helsinki
- Aims to build Helsinki into the most functional smart city in the world
- Close collaboration with companies and residents. Enable testing of innovations in real-life conditions: city as a testbed!
- Main topics: smart mobility, Digital Twins, data, smart city, green city, health, climate change resilience, energy, AI, citizen engagement
- Funded by the City and different local & EU projects for 8M€ a year
- Staff of around 60



FORUM VIRIUM HELSINKI





Urban Drought Challenges

Helsinki
Rotterdam
Haarlem

- Drought impacting on soil moisture, groundwater levels, and urban infrastructure
- Prolonged drought leads to subsidence and heat island effects, endangering the city's green spaces and infrastructure.
- A combination of extreme rainfall and heat island effects exacerbates the challenges in a complex neighborhood with old housing and limited green space.



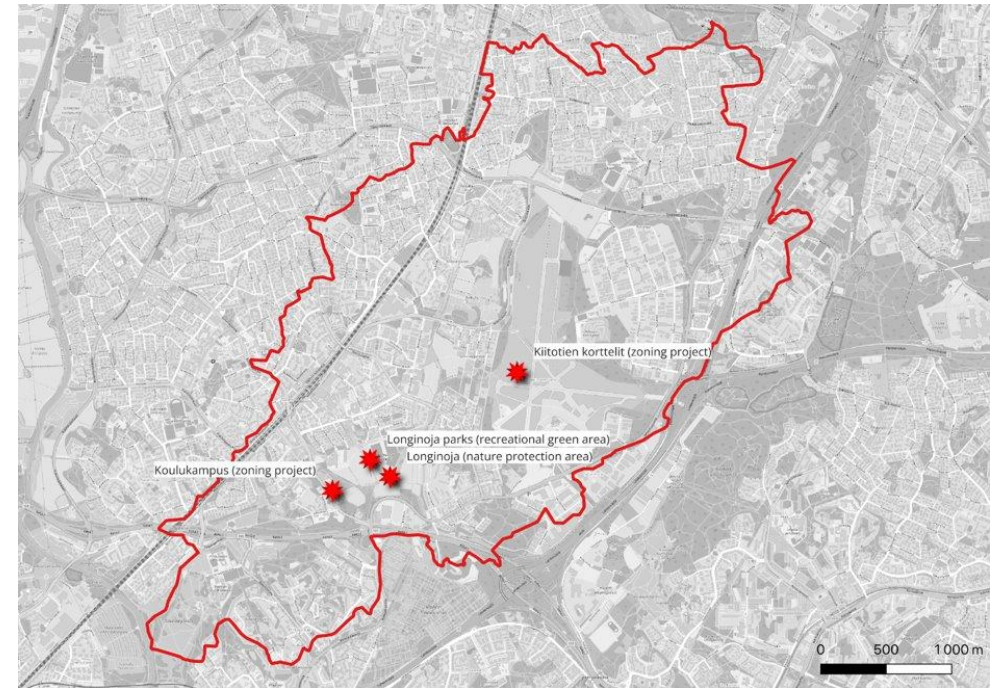
Why

- Multiple reasons to maintain the sufficient groundwater heights
 - Buildings on wooden piles – *also potential carbon capture method*
 - Sulphide clay areas – *oxygen-free environment to prevent emissions*
- Stormwater management
 - Changes in land cover due to urban development – *connected to infiltration and eventually groundwater*
 - Management of stormwater during construction – *especially near natural features*
- Currently, most water management activities in Helsinki oriented around monitoring
 - Scenarios and simulations / modelling to support urban development
 - Better understanding of stormwater-groundwater coupling



Test sites

- Helsinki, Finland
 - Longinoja Creek:
 - Natural creek with urban trout population, surrounded by large park & recreational areas. Protected natural feature.
 - Site of the former Malmi airport, now due to major redevelopment as a residential area. Currently undergoing zoning.
 - Old school buildings' campus also undergoing redevelopment
 - Existing Malmi suburbs defined as urban regeneration area by the city.
- Rotterdam, Netherlands
 - Test site TBD.





- [illegible]



User examples

Urban Water Management Planner

Identifying and address groundwater-related issues in urban planning and construction projects, aiming to minimize negative impacts and promote sustainable water management.

Needs:

- Improved access to and utilization of groundwater data for better-informed decision-making.
- Reduced reliance on external consultants, leading to cost savings and increased efficiency.
- A user-friendly tool for scenario planning and impact assessment, enabling proactive problem-solving.
- Potential for increased use of sustainable solutions like wooden piles, contributing to carbon neutrality goals.
- Better understanding and management of groundwater-related risks, such as land subsidence and waterlogging.

Urban Climate Specialist

Adaptation scenario work in respect to climate risks to support decision making.

Needs:

- To estimate the mitigation impacts of green structures.
- Monitoring the true state of urban green infra, esp. on private land, after the construction.
- Monitoring the capacity and state of NBS water management solutions
- Detailed understanding of urban greenery & their impacts on water and heat on a detailed planning.
- Capability to integrate different climate scenarios and historical data.
- Improved understanding of urban water dynamics under various climate scenarios.



Use case 2

Urban flood

Northern-Central Europe

Martin Tuchyna, Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic



Use case 2: Urban Flood „when water rises“ (North-Central Europe)

- **Outline:**
 - Motivation (Why?)
 - Scope (What?)
 - Requirements (How?)



Motivation (Why)



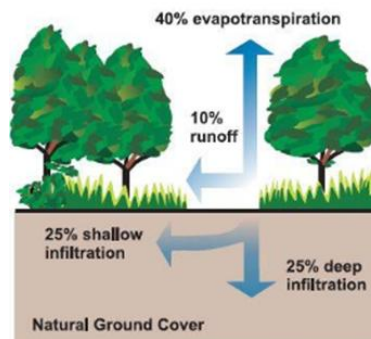
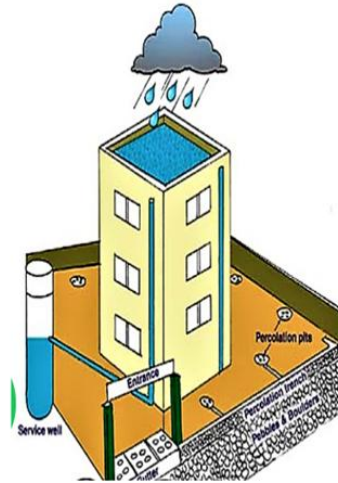
When the water rise

Urban floods are increasing due to:

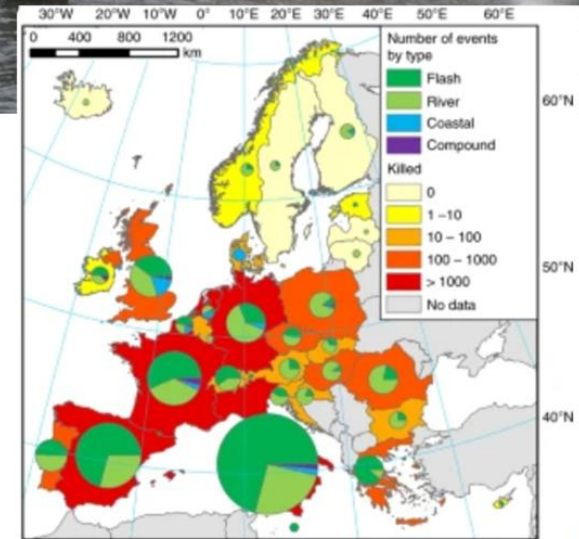
- Rising river levels
- Seepage and sea level rise
- Climate change and more intense rainfall
- Urbanisation, land subsidence, loss of green space and poor drainage systems

Impacts:

- Homes/buildings
- Transport
- Public Utilities & Services
- Human health and lives



Urban Flooding

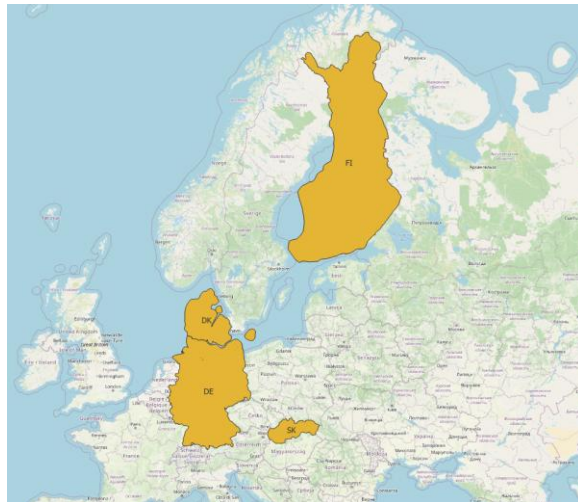


Total number of flood events and fatalities (unadjusted, reported values) between 1870 and 2016, by country. Source of data: HANZE database



Motivation

Urban floods represents one of the 5 use case clusters addressing climate risks related with water excess in Central and North European cities (FI, DK, DE and SK), with test site located in Bratislava.



Context and Challenge

Cities like Bratislava are facing growing climate challenges. The city needs high-quality and reliable information to make better decisions in water management and climate resilience.





The story of Bratislava

Bratislava faces flood risks from both river and rainfall (river floods and flash floods).

Key vulnerabilities:

- Public utilities (water, gas, electricity infrastructure, etc.)
- Public services (transport, health, social services, education)

Stakeholders are with limited capabilities and data to assess and manage risks and increase resilience.

Expectations:

- Better data access & utilisation
- Improved visualisation & communication

Photograph: TASR
Source: [SME](#)



 SLOVENSKÁ AGENTÚRA
ŽIVOTNÉHO PROSTREDIA
SLOVAK ENVIRONMENT
AGENCY



Photograph: Tomáš Benedikovič/AFP/Getty Images
Source: [The Guardian](#)

 MINISTRY
OF INTERIOR
OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC



The story of Bratislava

When did the Danube in Bratislava rise to its highest levels?



* According the predictions from Slovak hydrometeorological institute

Source Pravda 2024



The story of Bratislava

Floods 09/2024

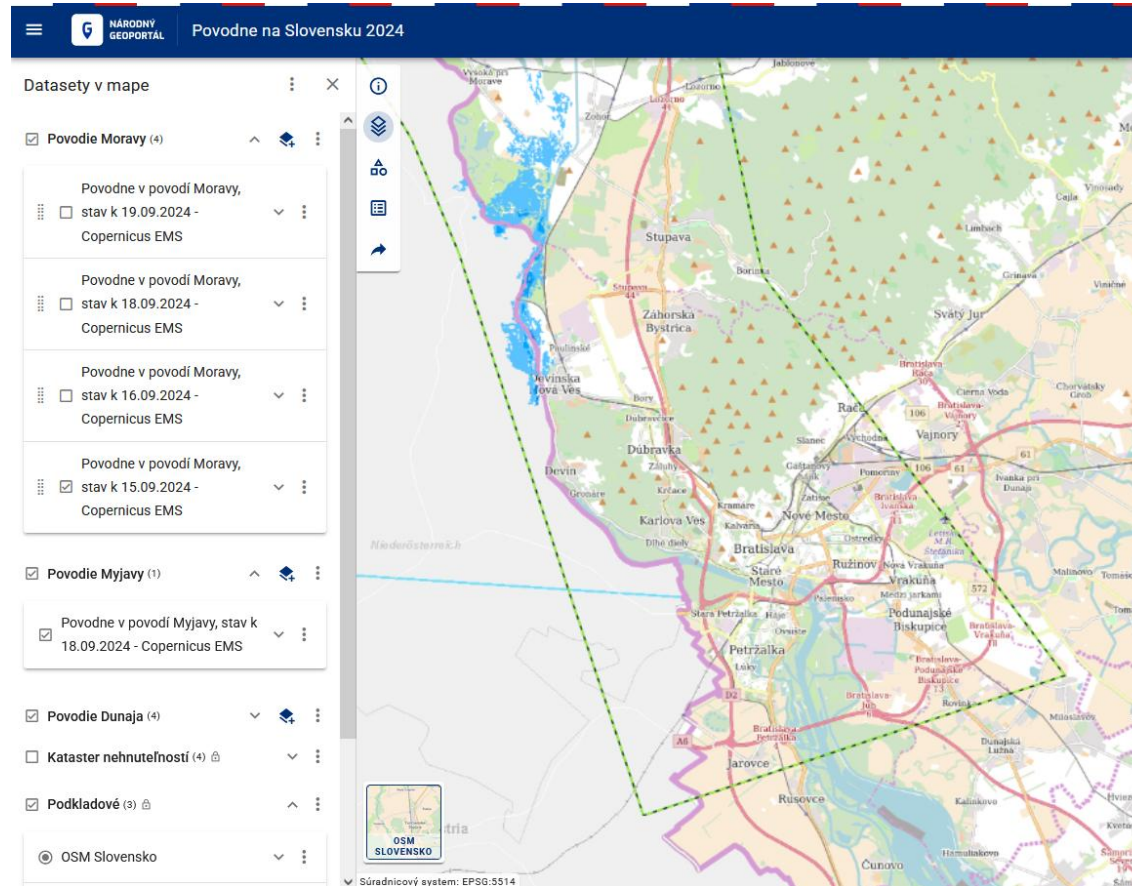


Source: [National Geoportal](#)



The story of Bratislava

Floods 09/2024
15.09.2024

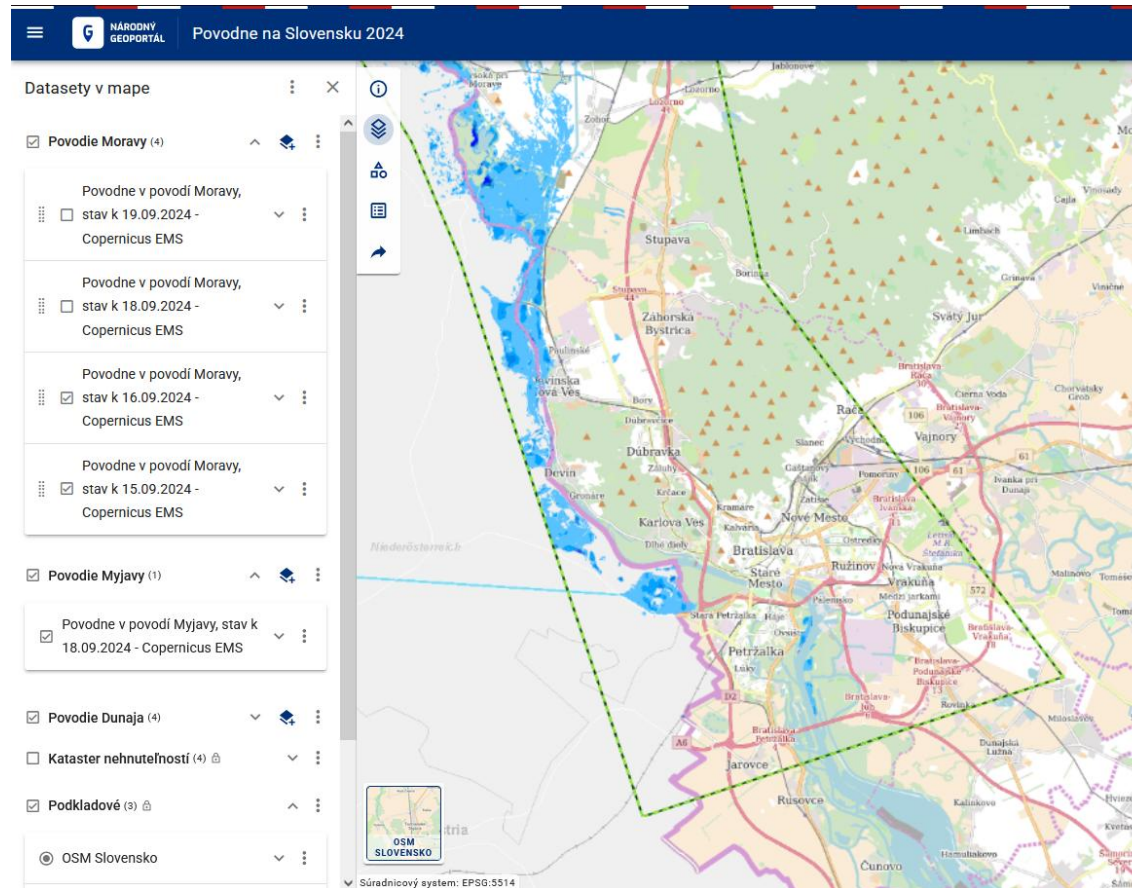


Source: [National Geoportal map app using Copernicus Emergency management service](#)



The story of Bratislava

Floods 09/2024
16.09.2024

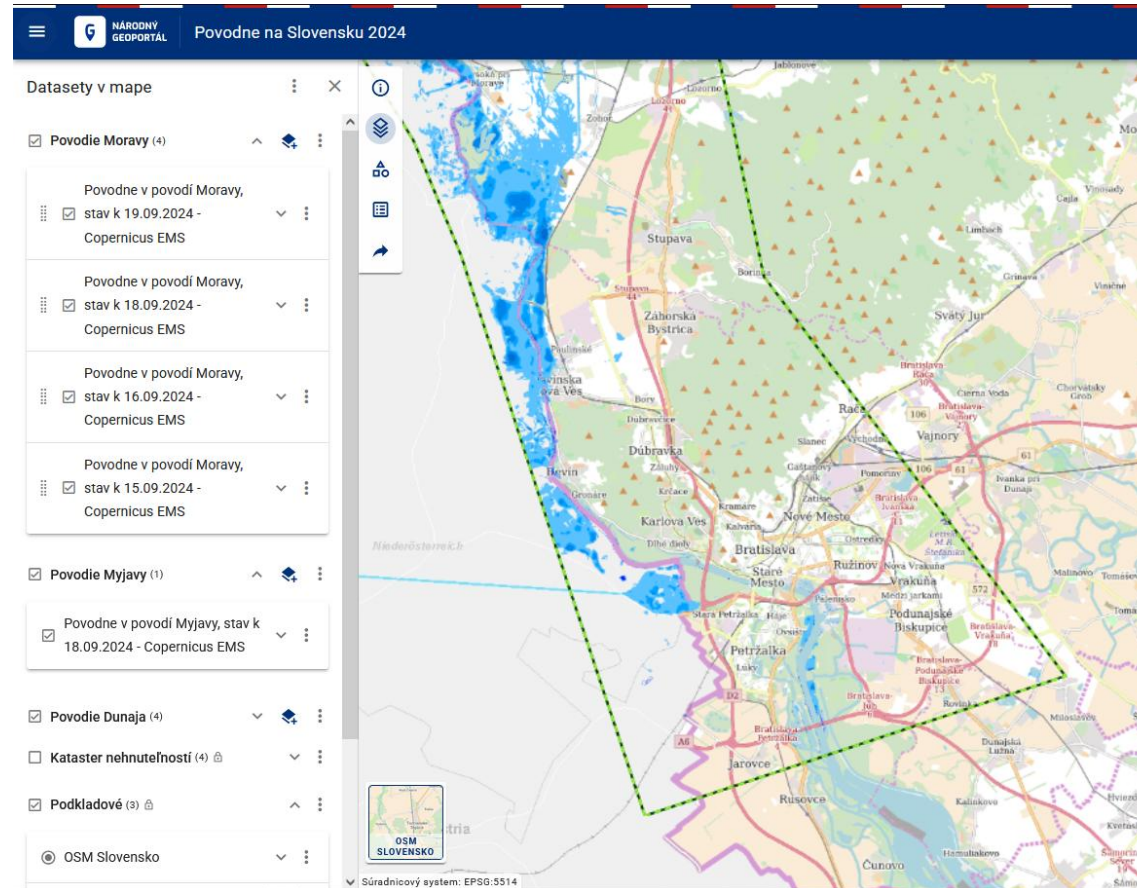


Source: [National Geoportal map app using Copernicus Emergency management service](#)



The story of Bratislava

Floods 09/2024
19.09.2024



Source: [National Geoportal map app using Copernicus Emergency management service](#)



Scope (What?)



Use cases & stakeholders



Initial use cases

I. Slovakia

- Floods in cities and regions

II. Finland (Forum Virium Helsinki)

- Buildings risks / urban planning
- Flooding from rapid snow melting

III. Denmark (Klimatorium)

- Infrastructure management and planning
- Emergency services

IV. Germany (THW)

- Improved water management
- Advanced crisis response

Target stakeholders

I. Public sector

- Public authorities (e.g. environment, investments planning)
- Local governments (e.g. urban planning, crisis and emergency management)

II. Private sector

- Water management companies
- Waste water utilities

III. Citizens



Requirements (How?)



Requirements

Functional requirements

- Content (data) requirements
 - Input
 - Output
 - Timeseries
- System requirements
 - Data collection / maintenance
 - Analytical support
 - Visualisation & communication
- User management
 - Based on target groups and functionalities

Non functional requirements

- Interfaces
 - Machine readable (APIs)
 - Human readable (GUIs)
- Architecture
 - Cloud based
 - Modular
 - Scalable
 - Interoperable
- Usability
 - UX, CX
- Security
- Reliability



What we are looking for

Main outcomes

- New reliable data resources accessible for stakeholders
- User friendly services supporting analytics and communication

Main benefits

- Data driven decision making
 - Drive more efficient management and sustainable development of cities and districts.
 - Deliver a comprehensive overview of flood risks to improve decision-making and urban planning.
- Lowering damages and life losses
 - Enable early identification of high-risk areas and prediction of potential water-related events.
 - Equip cities with real-time flood overviews for faster and more effective crisis responses.
- Improved resilience for sea & wetlands areas
 - Provide actionable insights on where drainage is needed, where water can be stored, and how soil moisture evolves with flood and sea-level risks.
 - Improve understanding of shallow groundwater availability, efficient drainage locations, and impacts on wetlands and biodiversity.
- Increasing overall awareness and preparedness
 - Ensure equal access to information for all stakeholders, fostering coordinated actions.
 - Minimize the impacts of floods on infrastructure and communities
- Increased urban climate resilience
 - Support for climate change resilience and adaptation measures.
 - Improved climate water management and adaptation planning.



Use case 3

Rural drought (Northwest-Central Europe)

Klaas Pauly, BENEGO, Belgium



Grenspark Kalmthoutse Heide

- Grenspark: border park consisting of 60 km² nature reserve in Belgium and The Netherlands, most famous for its heathland
- National park on Dutch side
- Organization: public utility foundation based on cross-border governance model
- Collaboration platform encompassing all stakeholders:
 - Terrain managing organizations
 - Municipalities
 - Private landowners
 - Drinking water extraction companies
 - Agriculture/forestry
 - Provinces
 - Environmental agencies
- Park office (Staff of 6) coordinates larger research and terrain management projects, monitoring campaigns, communication,...
- Masterplan 2024-2048: management priorities and area expansion to > 100 km²





Rural Drought Challenges

BE/NL border region (sand)

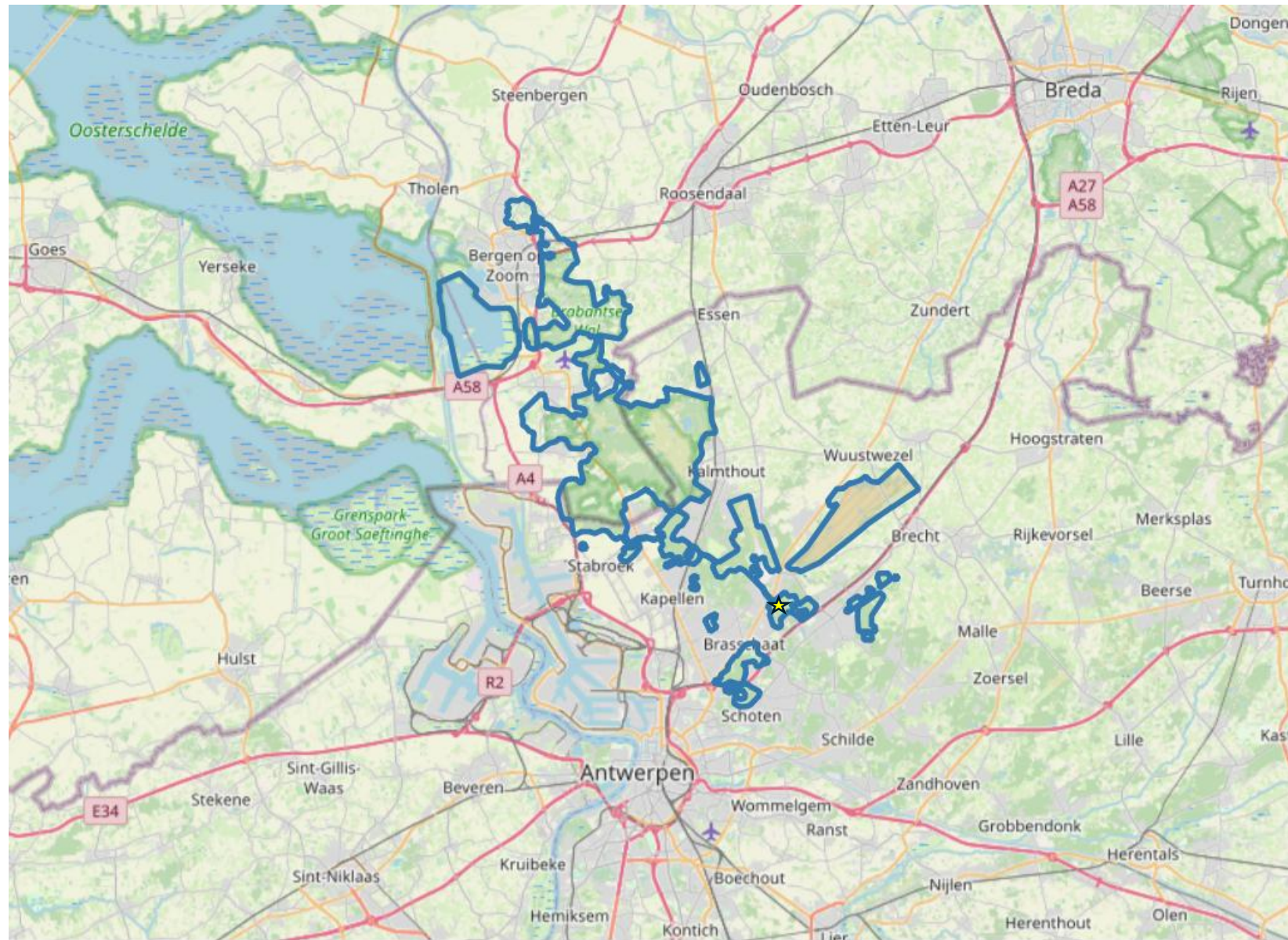
Slowakia

- Climate change leading to extreme variations with blocked patterns resulting in **prolonged periods of drought and intense rainfall**. There is no structural water scarcity, but water distribution is uneven, and regions are historically not prepared for uneven water distribution.
- Climate extremes affect seasonal natural and agricultural processes, threatening biodiversity and leading to increased wildfire occurrence and crop yield loss.
- **Support in water management** is required to enhance resilience and anticipate risks.



Test site

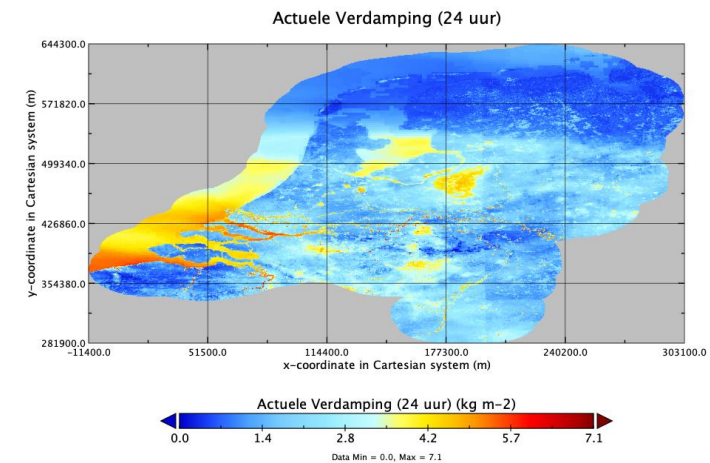
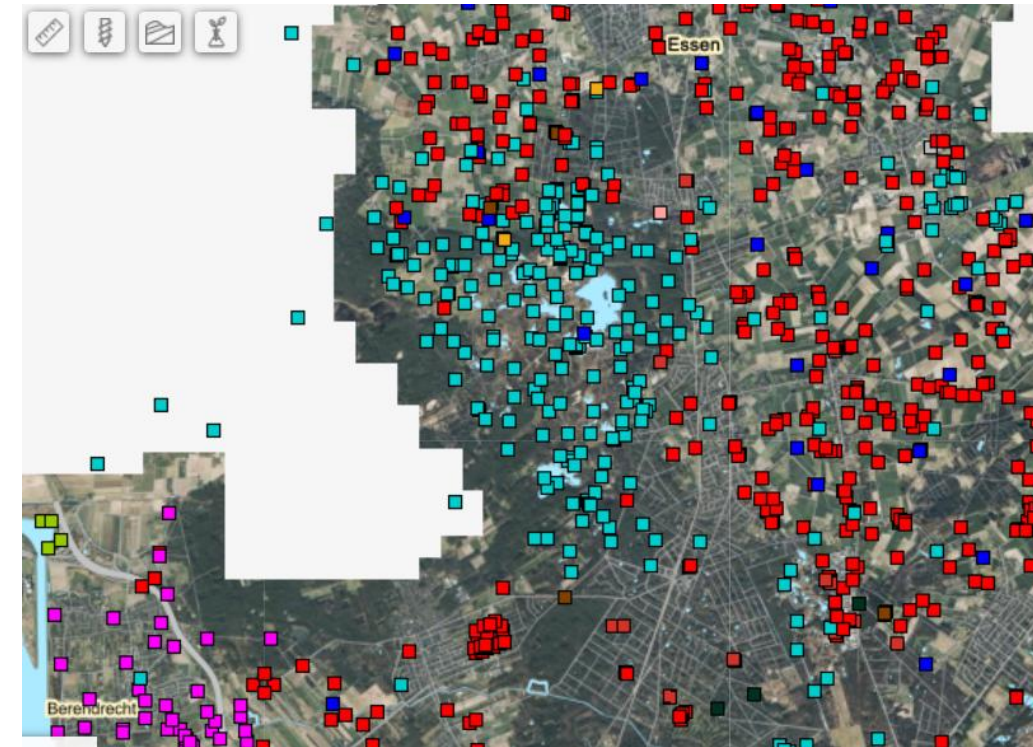
- Grenspark Kalmthoutse Heide – Masterplan area
- Heathland, land dunes, forests, fens, wetland
- Infiltration area
- Cross border and river basins
- Surrounded by agriculture, forested residential areas
- Other test sites in Slovakia TBD





Data

- Flanders: WATINA (Water In Nature), DOV (Digital Underground of Flanders)
 - In situ measurements
 - Groundwater time series
 - Soil moisture
 - ...
- Climate: Flanders Climate Portal
- Netherlands: precipitation (1 km), soil moisture (100 m) near surface and root zone, evaporation and deficit (100 m) – SATDATA 3.0
- ...
- STEMMUS-SCOPE reference site





Users

Example User: Terrain Managing Organizations

Mission: Preserve and restore ecosystems under increasing stress, thereby optimizing landscape-level water retention and buffering capacity

- **Pain Points:**

- Lack of timely, high-resolution surface and root-zone soil moisture and evapotranspiration data
- Unclear correlations between drought parameters, habitat vulnerability, and wildfire occurrence
- Limited ability to prioritize restoration and management decisions based on real-time ecosystem conditions
- Current tools rely on sporadic field observations and expert intuition rather than data-driven dashboards

- **Benefits of a New Solution:**

- Reduced ecosystem degradation through informed water management
- Early detection of critical drought conditions and vegetation stress
- Proactive risk planning
- A user-friendly tool for scenario planning and impact assessment, enabling proactive problem-solving

Other users:

agricultural producers, drinking water extraction companies, municipalities, emergency services, environmental agencies

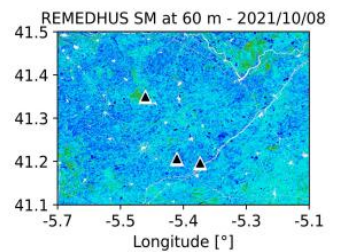


Use case 4

Rural drought and flooding

Southern Europe

Estefania Blanch, Institute of Space Studies of Catalonia (IEEC), Catalunya



Institute of Space Studies of Catalonia

IEEC^R

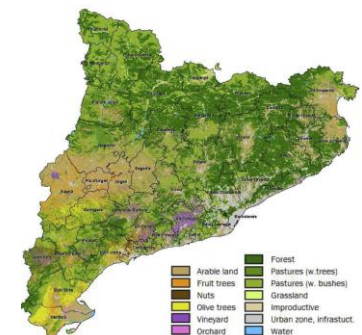
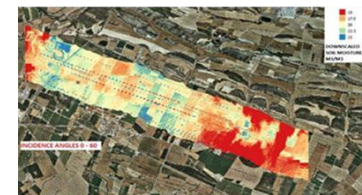
Institut d'Estudis
Espacials de Catalunya

- **Non-profit public foundation** established in 1996 to develop activities related to **space** in Catalonia in the fields of research, innovation and training.
- Facilitate the knowledge transfer and space technologies to achieve the maximum benefit for society.
- Area for the Promotion of the Catalan Space Sector.
- Main topics: Space Technology, Earth Observation and Navigation, Promotion of the New Space sector in Catalonia, Commercialisation and transference, ...
- Total members 270

Cartographic and Geological Institute of Catalonia

ICGC
Institut
Cartogràfic i Geològic
de Catalunya

- **Public agency** established in 2014 after the fusion of the Cartographic Institute and the Geological Institute of Catalonia.
- Competences of geodesy and cartography and about the spatial data infrastructure of Catalonia.
- Competences of promoting and carrying out the actions related to the awareness, survey and information about the soil and subsoil
- Main tasks:
 - Geoinformation Governance Centre
 - Territorial Geoinformation
 - Risk Prevention, Emergency Response and Support
 - Knowledge and Support for Sustainable Land Management
- Total members 274





Rural Drought and Floods Challenges

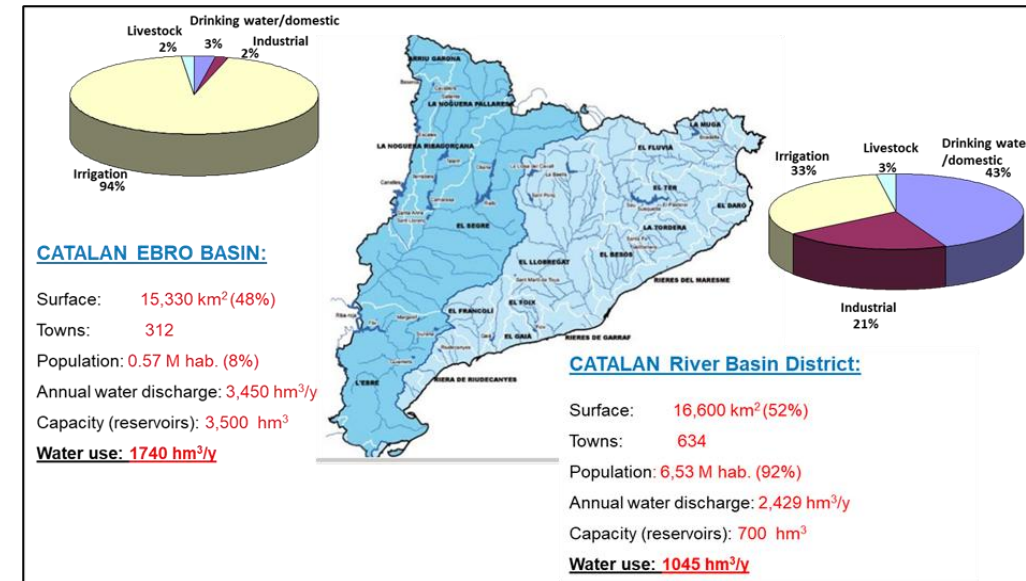
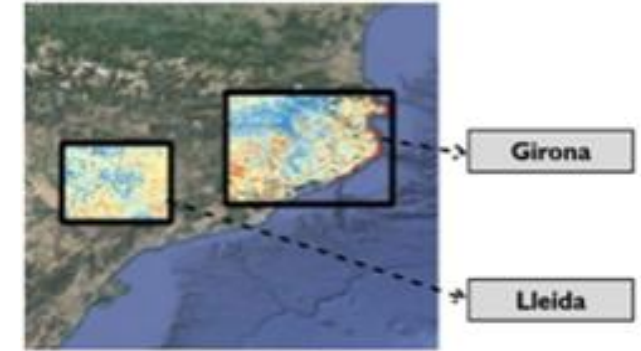
Catalonia Region of Central Macedonia

- Prolonged **drought periods** in Southern European regions impact seasonal agricultural processes, causing production losses or even complete crop failure.
- Reduced soil moisture and forest degradation further accelerate **wildfire** spread and make ecosystem recovery—such as addressing soil degradation and erosion—more difficult.
- **Extreme rainfall** events are becoming more unpredictable, heightening flood risks in densely populated coastal areas and river basins with limited capacity to manage sudden water surges.



Test sites

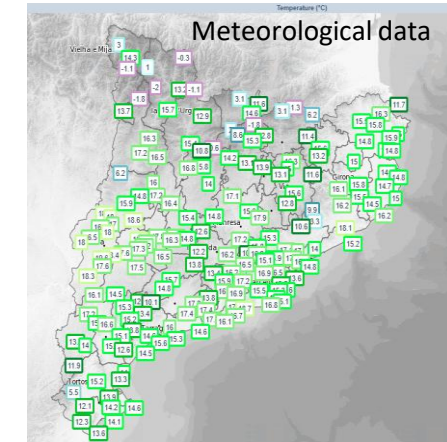
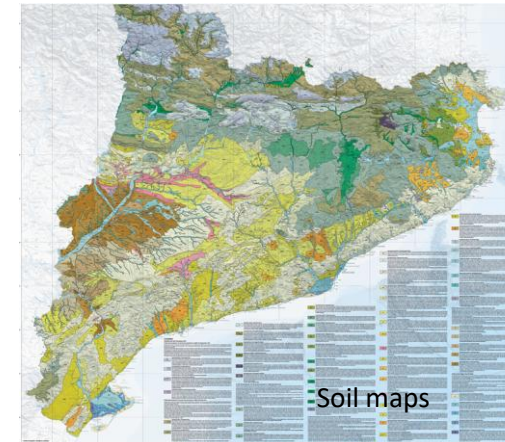
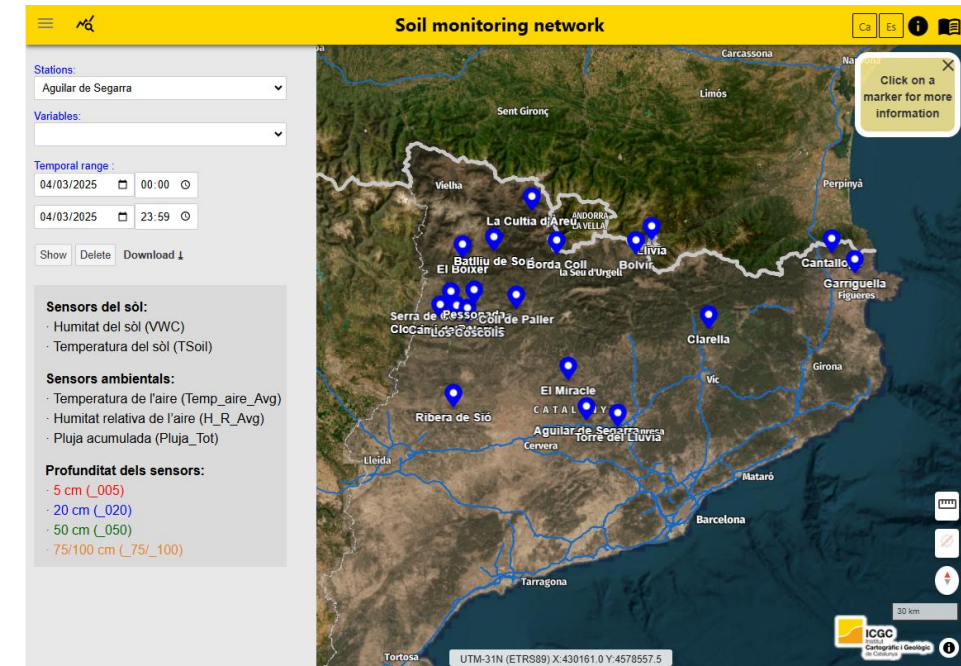
- Catalonia, Spain (testing site)
 - Irrigated and rainfed agricultural areas in Catalonia
 - Girona. Catalan River Basin, managed by the Catalan Water Agency (ACA), provides almost half (44%) of the total water consumption but is the most affected for the drought episodes serving the 92% of the population.
 - Lleida. Catalan Ebro Basin, managed by the Ebro Hydrographic Confederation, Spain.
- Region of Central Macedonia, Greece
 - Test site TBD.





Data

- **In-situ soil moisture** from the ICGC soil measurement station network (XMS-CAT)
 - Temperature and soil moisture at 4 different depth: 5, 20, 50 and 100 cm
 - Air temperature, humidity and precipitation
 - Data recordings are every 30 minutes.
 - Data availability from August 2016
- **Geospatial information** to modelling water cycle interactions such as:
 - Soil maps
 - Land cover maps
- **Meteorological data** from the automatic weather station network of the Meteorological Service of Catalonia
 - Air temperature, humidity and precipitation data every 30 minutes.





Users

Example User: Environmental and agriculture government agencies

Mission: To anticipate drought impact on crop production

- **Pain Points:**

- Lack of timely, high-resolution surface and root-zone soil moisture and evapotranspiration data
- Crop/yield declarations once per year
- Difficulty to estimate drought impact on the agricultural production

- **Benefits of a New Solution:**

- Early anticipation of drought effects
- Support water allocation decisions during drought
- Reduction of the economics losses
- A user-friendly tool for scenario planning and impact assessment, enabling proactive problem-solving.
- It will support design and implementation of new scenarios such as change of the crop typology

Other users:

Drought: agricultural producers, water management authorities, environmental and agriculture government agencies, insurance agencies

Floods: water and shipping management authorities, local authorities, civil protection agencies, local water management authorities



Use case 5

Rural drought

Northwestern-Central Europe

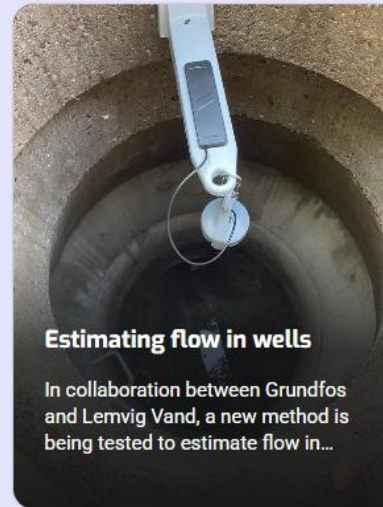
Pernille Weiland, Klimatorium, Denmark



Klimatorium

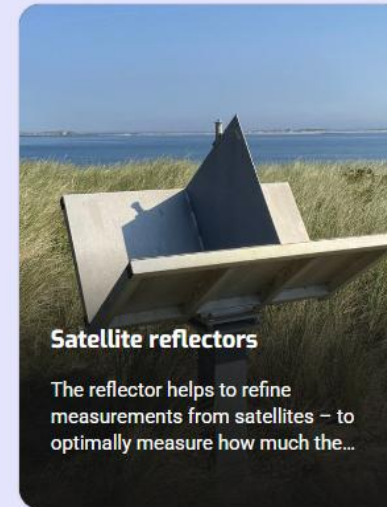
- build bridges between research and practice and ensure that ideas and visions become concrete climate solutions. Klimatorium is for everyone who is involved in climate, water, nature and the environment
- Has a Living Lab that covers the entire municipality of Lemvig and functions as a living laboratory that helps small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) develop and test innovative and sustainable technologies. We offer access to advanced testing facilities, technical expertise and business sparring that support companies in the development and marketing of new products and processes within water technology and other sustainable solutions.
- Main topics: CLimate adaptation and mitigation research, utility sector interest
- Klimatorium has been selected as the Danish National Adaptation Hub in the EU, working to support climate adaptation and help meet the EU's green transition
- Staff of around 20

Klimatorium



Estimating flow in wells

In collaboration between Grundfos and Lemvig Vand, a new method is being tested to estimate flow in...



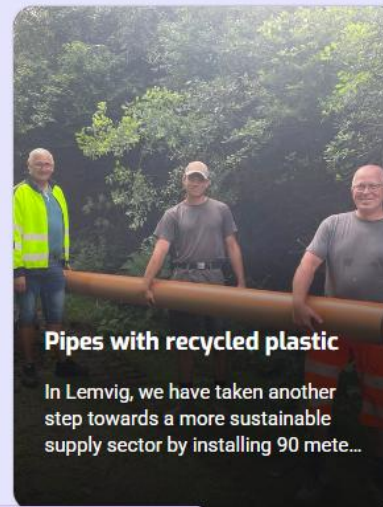
Satellite reflectors

The reflector helps to refine measurements from satellites – to optimally measure how much the...



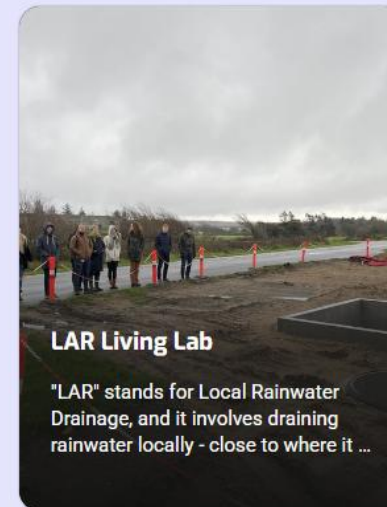
Pyrolysis plant testing

The pyrolysis project in Harboøre is now complete and has the potential to revolutionize the treatment of...



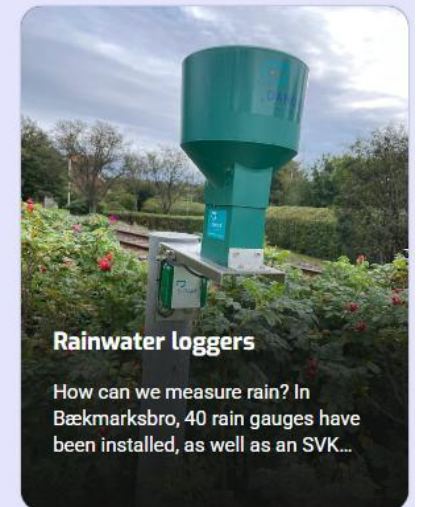
Pipes with recycled plastic

In Lemvig, we have taken another step towards a more sustainable supply sector by installing 90 mete...



LAR Living Lab

"LAR" stands for Local Rainwater Drainage, and it involves draining rainwater locally - close to where it ...



Rainwater loggers

How can we measure rain? In Bækmarksbro, 40 rain gauges have been installed, as well as an SVK...



Rural Drought Challenges

Lemvig (Dk)

HDSR (NL)

THW (Lower Saxony, G)

- Drought impacting on soil moisture, groundwater & landlevels, in rural and urban infrastructure in clay and peat areas
- A prolonged drought leads to subsidence endangering the infrastructure of utility sector and water quality
- Drought Impact on groundwater levels and subsidence in relation to agriculture, local communities and utilities infrastructure
- Drought impact on (peat) fire



Test sites

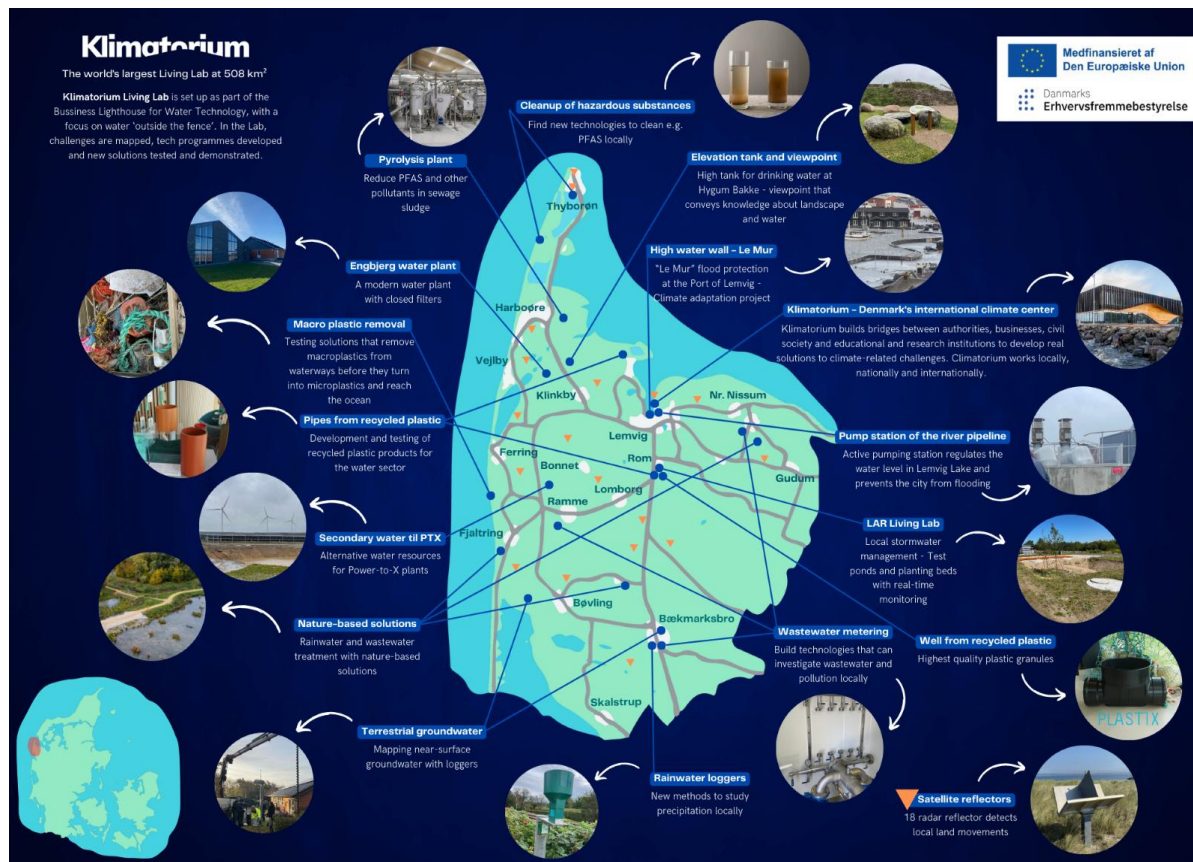
- Lemvig Living Lab, Denmark

Lemvig area:

- Here we create the framework for the development of new technologies within water, climate adaptation, the environment and resource recycling with a focus on strengthening the interaction between nature and society.
- There is a lot of data collection, research and testing of new technologies. The area is 508 km². It is located on the north-west coast of Jutland – the mainland of Denmark. It has both a coastline to the North Sea, and is located by a fjord (Limfjorden). The geology is in some areas mostly sand, peat and others clay. It is a relatively low and flat area, with approximately 1000 mm rain per year – increasing and mainly in winter months. Even though precipitation is increasing due to climate change, droughts are also experienced in both spring and summer. The area is mostly drained farmland, with some pine-tree plantations and small towns scattered across the area. The municipality has 20,000 inhabitants. The largest town is “Lemvig” with 7,000 inhabitants. The test area has both urban areas and rural agricultural areas.

- HDSR, Utrecht (central Netherland)

- Test site (Zegveld, Spengen), with peatland grasslands and a long history (45 years) of subsidence field measurements soil and hydrology modeling & monitoring also with the latest INSAR and field measurement techniques, measuring subsidence, evapotranspiration, profile soil moisture, etc



Data HDSR:

Internal: HDSR (HDSR Database setup for height data).

- External: AHN (contact GeoDelta for AHN corrections).
- SATWATER data: SATDATA – evapotranspiration & LIBV – soil moisture
- WIWB- Rainfall, spatial map based on radar and in-situ measurements (IRC)
- GLG – long year average of summer ground water level (is linked to subsidence), spatial map
- In situ data on groundwater levels, soil moisture, land subsidence & surface water levels in a specific part of our rural peat area: polder Zegveld (a ‘famous’ polder in the Netherlands). Biomass_production



Data Lemvig

- **Groundwater level**
- Loggers located in 3 areas that measures and logs the ground water level every 10 min.
- National database for ground water measurements
- **Geological data:**
- There is a geological model for the area (called “Geo-atlas” and covers all of Denmark)
- National database (Jupiter) that logs all soil-samples–for water or otherwise
- a grid of satellite radar reflectors for subsidence continuously (every 6 days for 7 years)
- Vertical hydraulic conductivity, Residual water content, Saturated water content and Porosity data are available through the national center for geological research in Denmark and Greenland (GEUS). Soil moisture and Evapotranspiration are available as output from the DK-Model, created by GEUS.
- **Meteorological data**
- Local precipitation measurements from the last 2 years are available (SVK) & National meteorological institute have data available for the area for the last decades
- **Water management data:**
- Data on water and wastewater infrastructure
- Data on transport of rainwater, climate water, wastewater and drinking water through the surveillance system used by the local water and wastewater utility.
- **Sea-level data**
- Sea level measurements over the past 80 years. Data is managed and measured by the national coastal authority « Kystdirektoratet ».
- **Modeling:**
- By use of MIKE Urban or 3DI, we have hydrological models in urban areas only.
- A hydrological model for a 20 km² big area rural of shallow groundwater (MIKE SHE).
- We have model for subsidence in Thyborøn that was made in 2010 and again in 2018
- **Related projects:**
- We were a part of the Copernicus project in 2016 where the first satellite radar reflectors were developed and put into use. The model of subsidence in Thyborøn was subsequently possible.



Users

Example User: Utility Sector

Mission: To ensure customers clean drinking water in sufficient quantities now and in the future. Treat wastewater in an environmentally responsible way, and manage technical and climate water

Pain Points:

- Excess financial expenditures on waterpipe network maintenance related to subsidence. Often subsidence is not taken into consideration during construction.

Benefits of a New Solution:

- **Stronger decision-making foundation** for new projects as well as for maintenance and renovation strategies.
- **Support for justification** of increased financial budgets for infrastructure projects.
- **More robust pipeline systems** designed with long-term **subsidence** in mind.
- **Improved supply security** through better planning and risk mitigation.
- **Increased visibility of challenges** related to **subsidence** and ground stability.



1.3. From use cases to European application

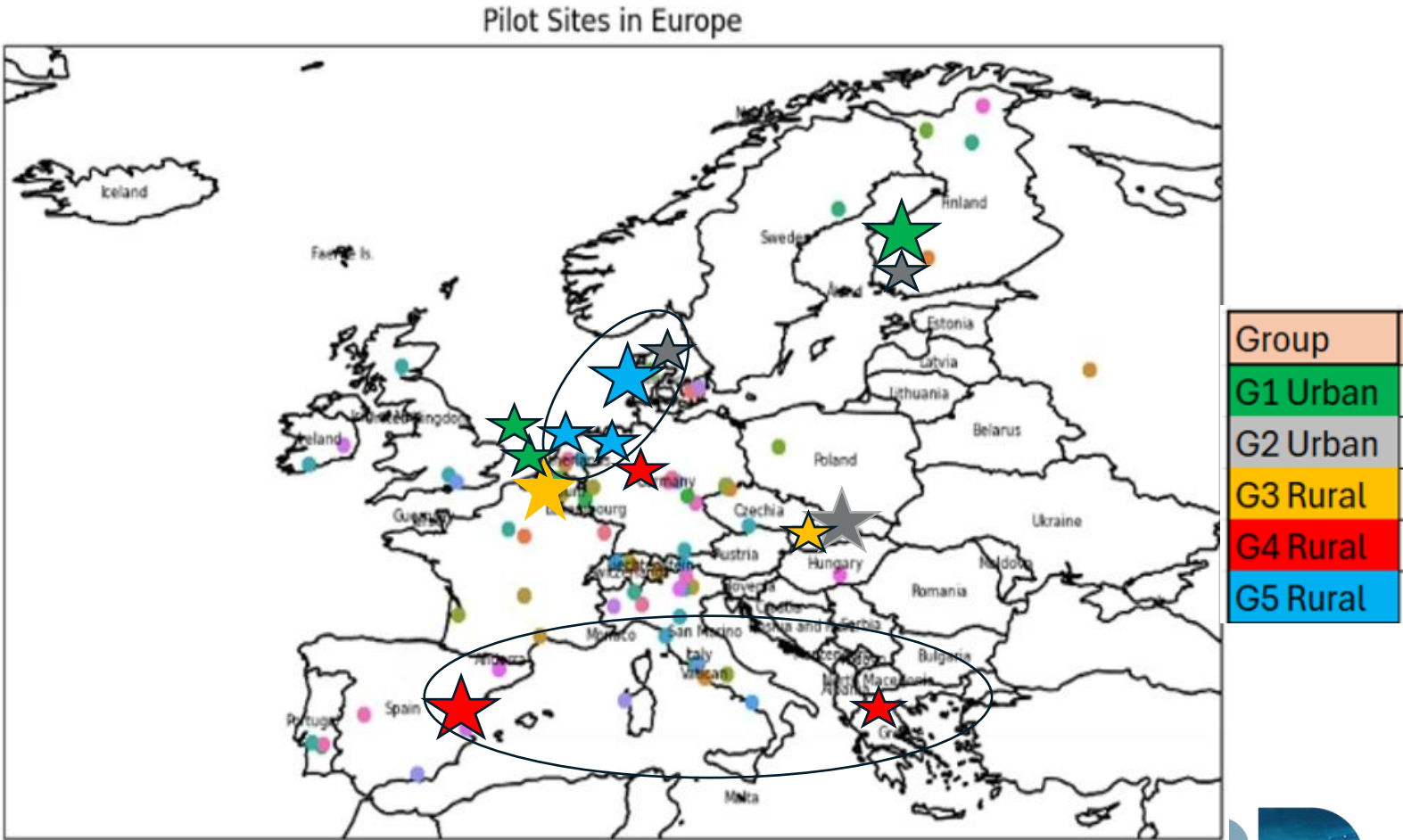
Hans van Leeuwen, STOWA, Netherlands

10:55 – 11:15

BUYER/user sites & European Groups & WISE coverage



Group-Lead site: Local & Regional scale (red) Insitu (buyers, international)
Group Partners site (Green): No validation but extended area monitoring by market service





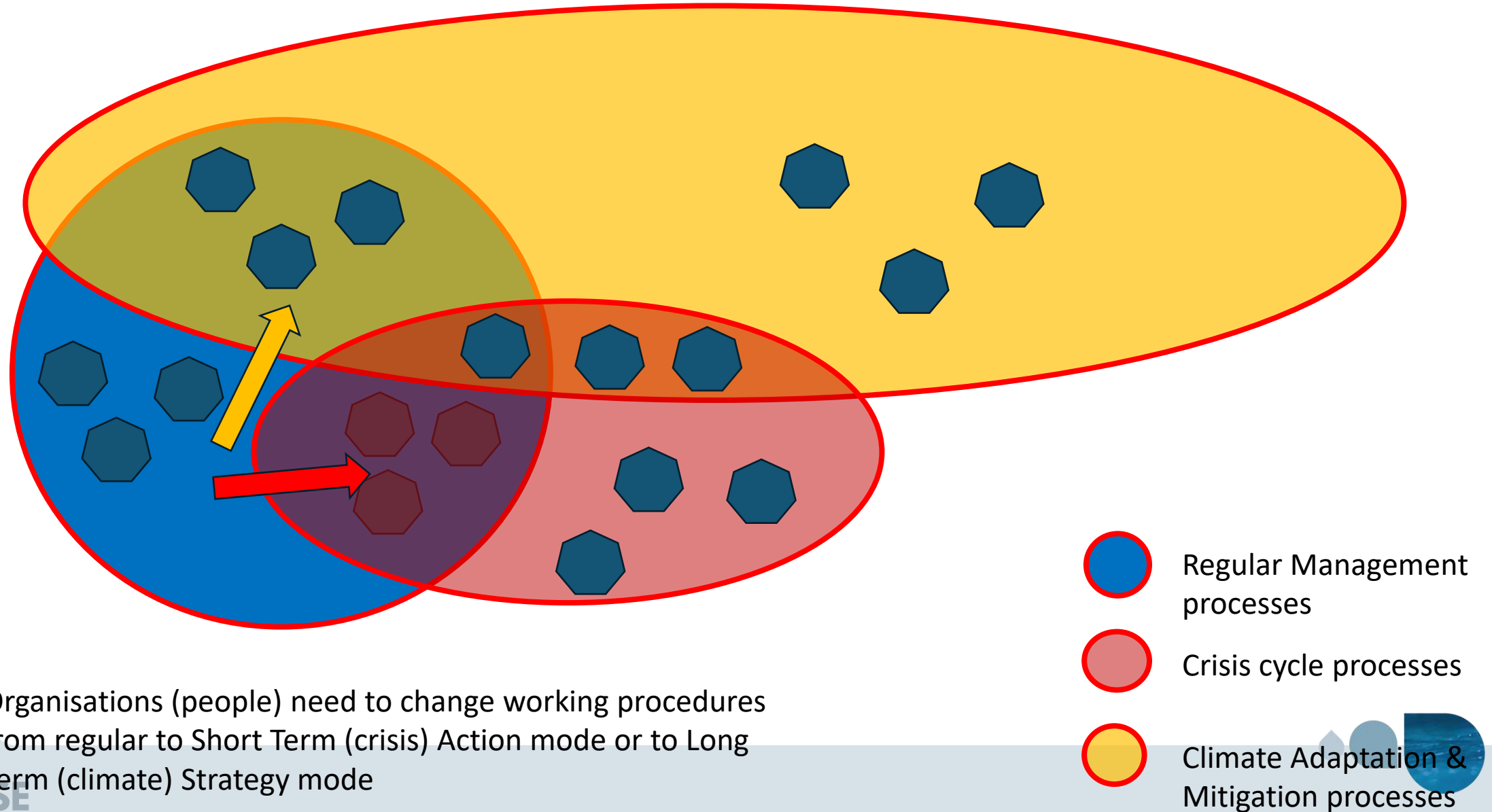
Functional Requirements analysis (General)

- **Urban Regular:** Management/measures: water, infra, green, heat, energy, etc
- **Urban Crisis:** Risk reduction/measures, Risk priorities/crisishandling
- **Urban Climate:** Evaluation/measures (LT), adjustment/hindsight, scenario/forecast

- **Rural Regular:** Management/measures: water-soil, nature, agriculture, etc
- **Rural Crisis:** Risk reduction/measures, Risk priorities/crisishandling
- **Rural Climate:** Evaluation/measures (LT), adjustment/hindsight, scenario/forecast



Sensemaking (Modii Operandi) PCP-WISE Users



Organisations (people) need to change working procedures from regular to Short Term (crisis) Action mode or to Long Term (climate) Strategy mode



Information Requirements analysis (General)

- **Urban Regular:** Soil matrix/groundwater conditions (monitor), short term forecast, specific apps on subsidence, heat islands (evapotranspiration), park/green monitor, waterstorage
- **Urban Crisis:** spatial (weighted) riskmapping (sector limits)
- **Urban Climate:** Historical Trends, input to long term forecast/scenarios
- **Rural Regular:** Soil matrix/groundwater conditions (monitor), short term forecast, specific apps on agriculture, nature
- **Rural Crisis:** spatial (weighted) riskmapping (sector limits)
- **Rural Climate:** Historical Trends, modelbased inputs to long term forecast/scenarios



PCP-WISE information service for user support

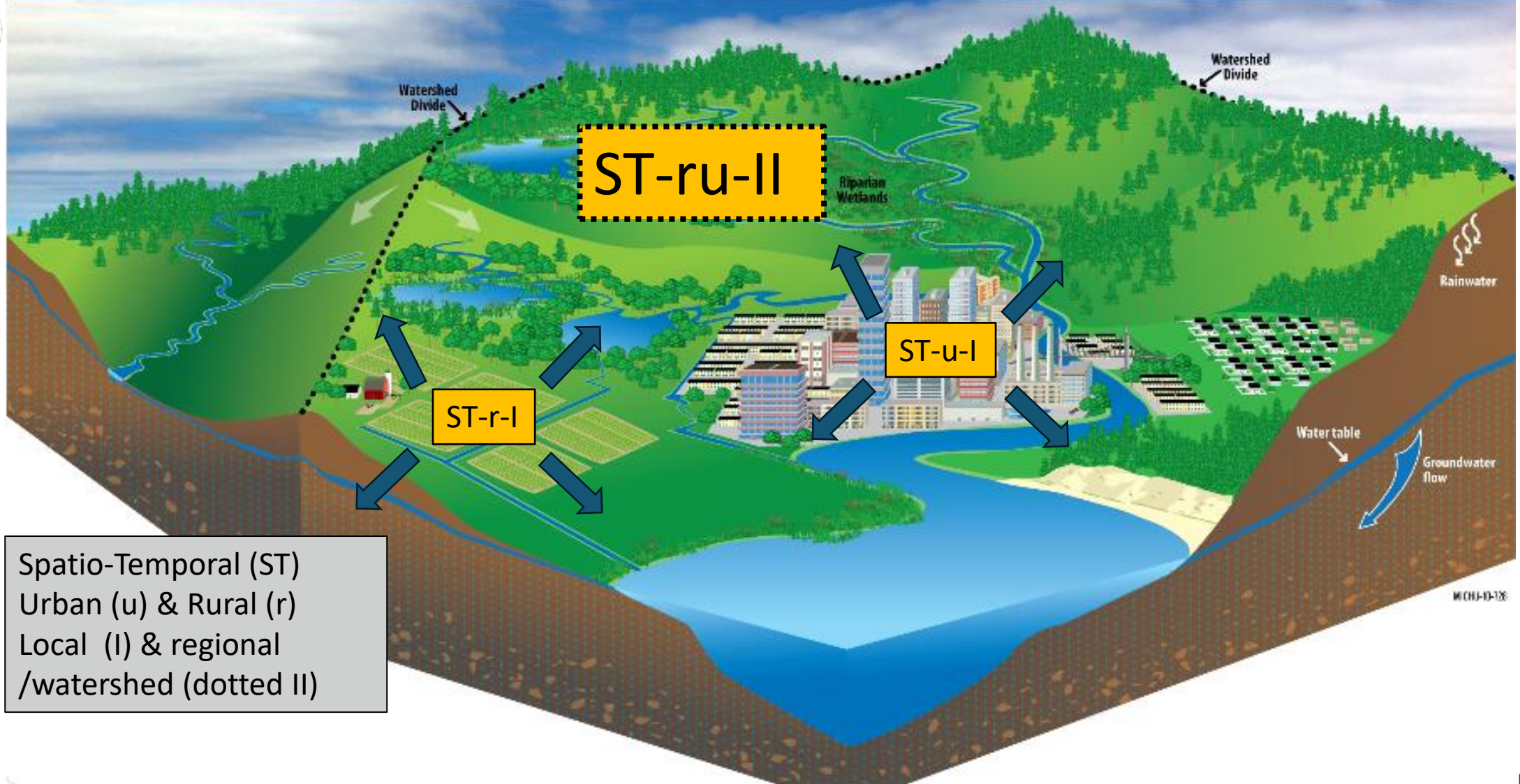
The user requirements have led to a definition of WISE services in order to:

- Develop **actual local insights** in the soil-water-vegetation system conditions for managers (water, city, nature, agriculture, defense, etc)
- Develop a **European wide standard approach** to be applied in various regions and (climate) conditions
- Develop therefore an **interoperable** service for mutual insight between different sectors, regions (cross admin/country border)
- Develop a day-to-day monitoring system of these local SWV conditions, which is a basis for **anticipation to the impacts** of extreme situations (too dry/wet) and with that to develop risk reduction indicators per sector
- As for fast onset crisis management also slow onset climate induced problems on the long term can be tackled building an archive for developing **(decadal) hindsight and forecast** services (based on the current defined climate scenarios)
- Starting by developing the service for **ALL 5 representative groups** with different problems



HOW WATERSHEDS WORK

Spatio-temporal scales of sites to be tested and demonstrated



Spatio-Temporal (ST)
Urban (u) & Rural (r)
Local (I) & regional
/watershed (dotted II)



After general requirement analysis: Problem (spatio-temporal) scales in groups to be **demonstrated by WISE Services**

Spatial Scale:

- **Lead testsite** representing the problem area/issues per group (**local scale = Scale I detail 1m to 10m or best available detail**)
- Context of the **Lead testsite** with (in)direct impact on the problem area (watershed/regional scale = **Scale II, detail 100m**)
- **Groups/all partners** with their problem area in watershed region (**Scale II, detail 100m**) non-validated

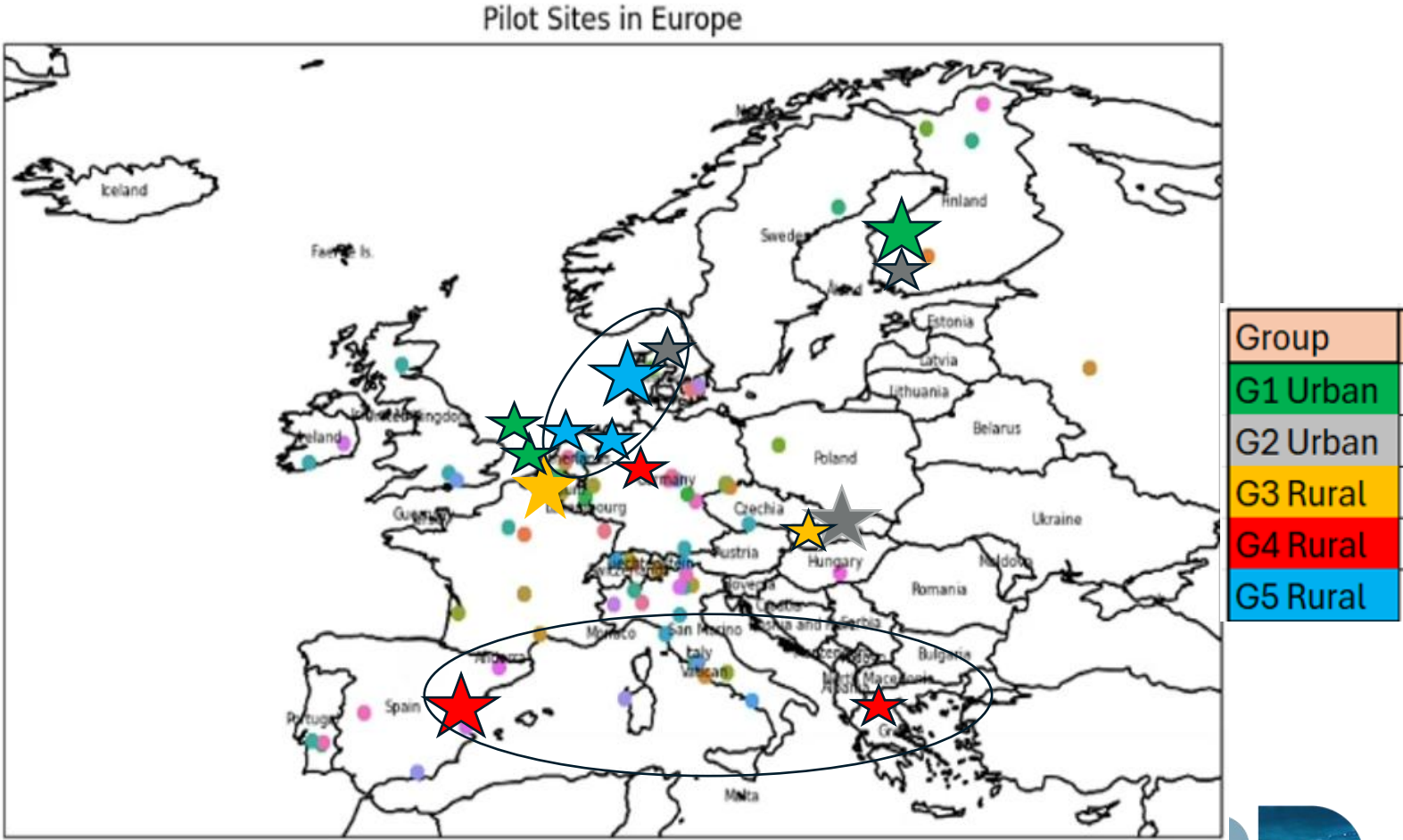
Temporal Scale:

- **Lead testsite** (scale I): **Within season** process (daily) monitoring of water balance (ST- period and 3 day forecast)
- **Lead testsite** (scale II): **Historical trend** (20 years, daily) and **climate scenario based forecast** for next 20 years (LT – period)
- **Groups/all partner testsite** (scale II): **Within season** process (daily) monitoring of water balance (ST- period and 3 day forecast), non-validated (LT-period).

BUYER/user sites & European Groups & WISE coverage (incp



Group-Lead site: Local & Regional scale (red) Insitu (buyers, international)
Group Partners site (Green): No validation but extended area monitoring by market service





Hydrological Interoperability in PCP-WISE

Market solutions & User Reception

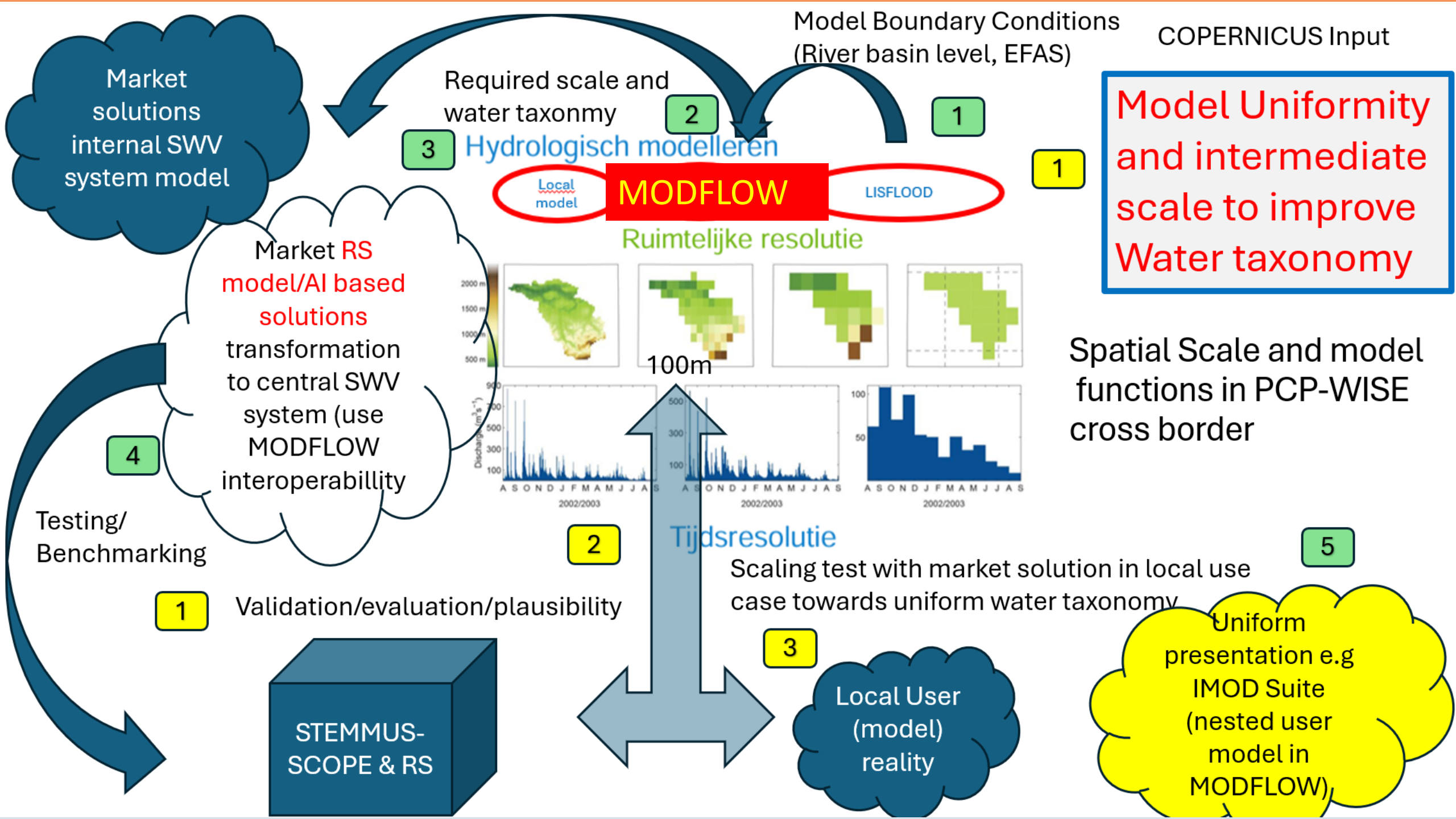
1. Interoperable between suppliers & users within the Project PCP-WISE:

In order to create a bridge between the supply & demand we need to have an intermediate hydrological representation and representative generalisation of the soil-water-vegetation conditions of our local region/management area

2. Interoperability in the validation process, where local hydrological insights (of sites of users) can be compared to market solutions (WISE)

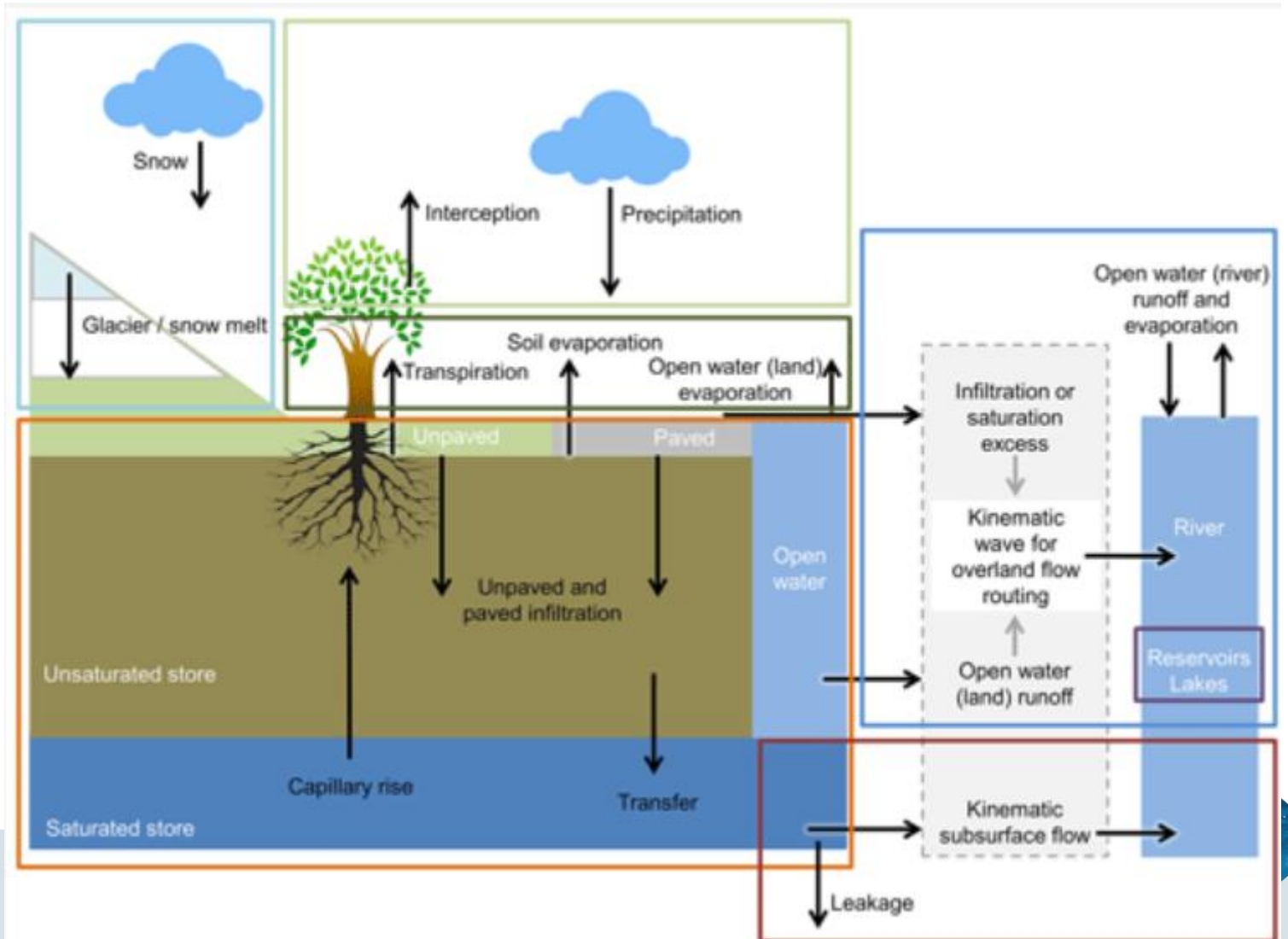
3. Interoperability between users & stakeholders (in challenges) within the PCP-WISE project within the same riverbasin or across (admin management or country) borders

4. Creating/developing a common future water taxonomy on European scale, linking to Copernicus (e.g. EU-HYDRO)



WFLOW_SBM enables MODFLOW hydr modeling

- <https://gmd.copernicus.org/articles/17/3199/2024/>
- <https://www.deltares.nl/en/software-and-data/products/wflow-catchment-hydrology>





• wflow - Catchment Hydrology

Water managers need insight into the available water resources within their catchments in both the short and long-term, especially in the face of climate change. Whilst at the same time struggling with a lack of reliable data, wflow enables users to simulate all catchment hydrological processes even in data scarce environments. Thus empowering them with the information and knowledge about their water resources and climate risks, and leading to smarter planning.

wflow was developed to address several challenges that hydrological modellers face. This includes the need for complete source-to-sea hydrological analysis using gridded topography, soil, land use and climate data, to calculate all hydrological fluxes at any given point in the model at a given time step. As well as the need for easier model building by maximizing the use of open earth observation data.

wflow is also specifically designed to support the modelling of complex systems and problems by coupling it with other software such as:

- [Delft-FEWS](#) for flood forecasting
- [D-Flow FM](#) of the [Delft3D FM Suite](#) for river, sediment and flood modelling
- [D-Emissions \(DELWAQ\)](#) of the Delft3D FM Suite for emissions modelling
- MODFLOW 6 of the [iMOD Suite](#) for groundwater modelling
- [RIBASIM](#) for water allocation modelling





MODFLOW Functions essential for PCP-WISE

MODFLOW for PCP-WISE has the following functions:

1. MODFLOW as **interoperability tool** between suppliers and customers (BUYERS/USERS) for describing groundwater and hydrology (soil-water) conditions)
2. MODFLOW as (obliged tender demand) wrapping paper for **'wrapping' the solutions** of the providers (consortia) from their own technical modeling/AI/processing environment
3. MODFLOW (IMOD-suite) as **comparison/analysis tool** between LOCAL hydrology models and soil-water conditions (at USER test/measurement site) and solutions from suppliers
4. MODFLOW as **presentation tool** (dashboard)
5. MODFLOW as **exchange tool** between validation team and suppliers for evaluation with the STEMMUS-SCOPE.



Why MODFLOW for PCP-WISE?

The reason we choose for MODFLOW is because

1. it is a **commonly/globally used hydrological model** and recommended by Deltares (world renowned institute on Hydrology)
2. it is an established **open source** software package.
3. It is **practical and operational** and relatively easy to use
4. There is currently (to our knowledge) **no suitable alternative** or central accepted comparable hydrology tool available in Europe (we have national individual tools at memberstate level)
5. There is a **Help Desk function**, where we need to make an internal proposition (for making internal budget available)



The WISE basic Solution Direction (TRL8):

- Regular (daily) **Monitoring Soil-Water-Vegetation conditions** in general (core product)
- Production (daily) intelligence **on Risks** (as a consequence of too wet/dry) per **sector**

On top of that specific RS apps:

- Problem Specific user/sector problems with RS – based solutions
- Smart Processing and presentation of results (proces/model/AI related)

PCP-WISE general output?

- Operational Blue print (European) Procurement model
- Blue print new standardized info solutions for (local) watermanagement in Europe
- Cross border cooperation model (in riverbasins) with memberstate water management colleagues



PCP-WISE services

- For **all 5 groups** with different problems by **regular** monitoring the SWV conditions and **anticipation** of ST and LT (climate induced) extreme conditions.
- Important to build in different skills and knowledge into the solution by a **multi-disciplinary team** dealing with **rural and urban** issues.
- **90%** of the required WISE service will be focused on the **monitoring of the SWV** and the sector related **risk assessment**
- 10% is dealing with **some specific issues** in urban and rural which are occurring in many regions, like subsidence in delta's of riverbasins, heat stress in cities, etc.
- **Quality, standardisation, interoperability** of service is tested by the WISE team
- The **use of existing European** (standard and monitoring) information is required to be used as prior knowledge or serving as boundary conditions for your local information & service validity

What can PCPWISE do for you?

Instruments for enhanced climate resilience

The Challenge

Water-related crises fueled by climate change (flooding, wildfires, droughts, degraded water quality, soil subsidence) are calling for urgent governments' response.

The Levers

Pre-Commercial Procurement Environmental Observation data Climate adaptation policies and strategies

The Solution

A smart, versatile and cross-border soil-water-vegetation intelligence warning, management and monitoring systems for both rural and urban areas tailored to end-users' needs.

Northwest & Central Europe

Rural Drought

These regions are dealing with rural problems related to extremes in local climate variations (intensive rainfall) and enduring drought periods having impact on seasonal processes in agriculture/nature and excesses like wildfires and production losses or even failure. Here as opposed to South of Europe it is in general not structural lack of water availability but more a distribution problem of water

Northern Europe

Rural Drought & Flooding

Dealing with rural problems due to extremes in low and high (or so-called shallow) groundwater conditions resulting in all kinds of problems for the land use, city council infrastructures, utility sector. A common issue is that due to subsidence and uprise of the soil surface during the season (high fluctuations in height difference, hysteresis) and over the years/decades (structural lowering of soil surface). These (extreme) soil moisture conditions in particularly peat (combined with clay/sand) profiles can cause organic oxidation processes and even underground peat fires!

Southern Europe

Rural Drought & Flooding

Dealing with rural problems related to **extremes in local climate variations** (intensive rainfall) and enduring (structural/over the years) drought periods in the Southern European regions having impact on seasonal processes in agriculture/nature and excesses like wildfires and production losses or even failure

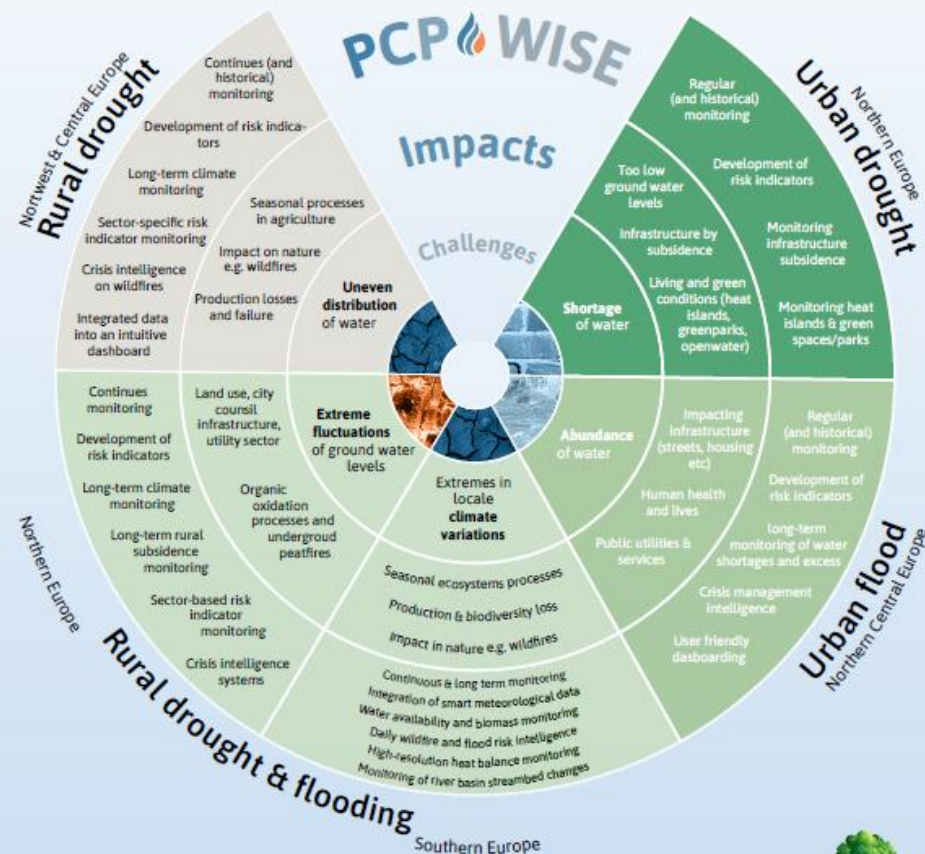
Urban

Rural

Floods

Fires

Enduring droughts





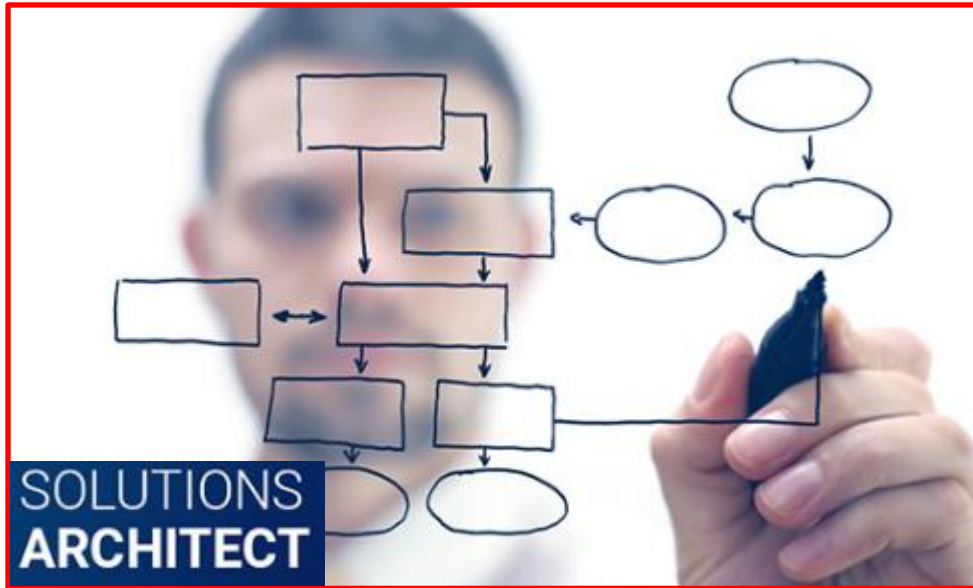
WISE consortia usecase experience to Scale



Hydrologist



Remote Sensing
value-adder



CIVIL ENGINEER





2. PCP WISE process and OMC document

Corvers and het Waterschapshuis

11:15 – 11:45



2.1. PCP WISE process & OMC-document

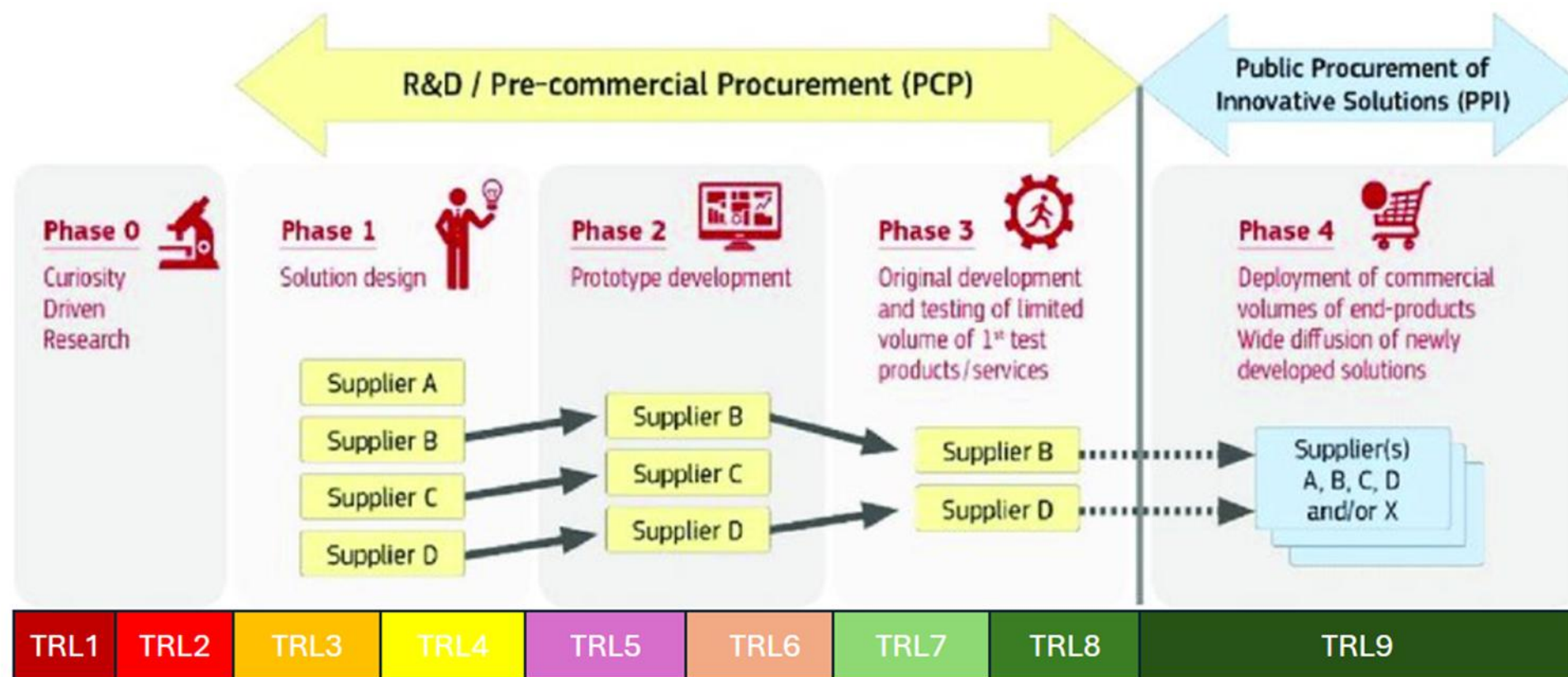
Ana Lucia Jaramillo Villacis

11:15 – 11:40



Innovation Procurement

Innovation Procurement happens when **public buyers** acquire the **development or deployment of pioneering innovative solutions** to address specific mid-to-long-term public sector needs.





Legal framework for PCP

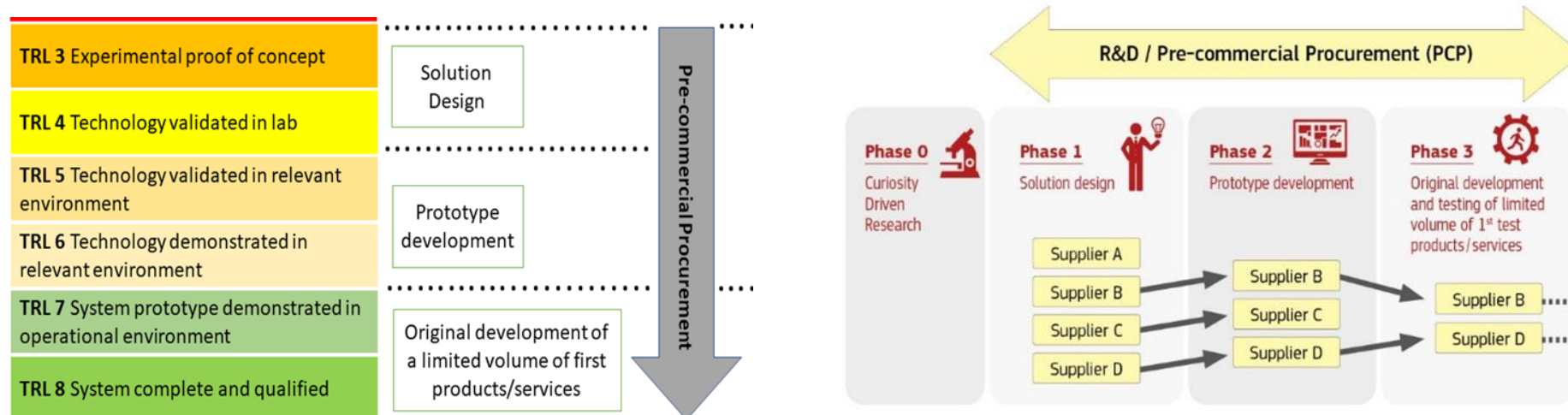
- **PCP falls outside the scope of the European Public Procurement Directives**

- Article 14 D. 2014/24/EU, Article 32 D. 2014/25/EU and Article 25 D. 2014/23/EU
- “this Directive shall only apply to public service contracts for research and development services [...] provided that both of the following conditions are fulfilled: (i) the benefits accrue exclusively to the contracting authority for its use in the conduct of its own affairs, and (ii) the service provided is wholly remunerated by the contracting authority”.

- The **general principles of the TFEU** are applicable.
- Communication from the Commission, **“Pre-commercial procurement: driving innovation to ensure sustainable high quality public services in Europe”**, COM(2007) 799 final, 14.12.2007
- Commission Staff Working Document, Example of a possible approach for procuring R&D services SEC(2007) 1668
- **2012 Framework for state aid for R&D&I**



Pre-Commercial Procurement (PCP)

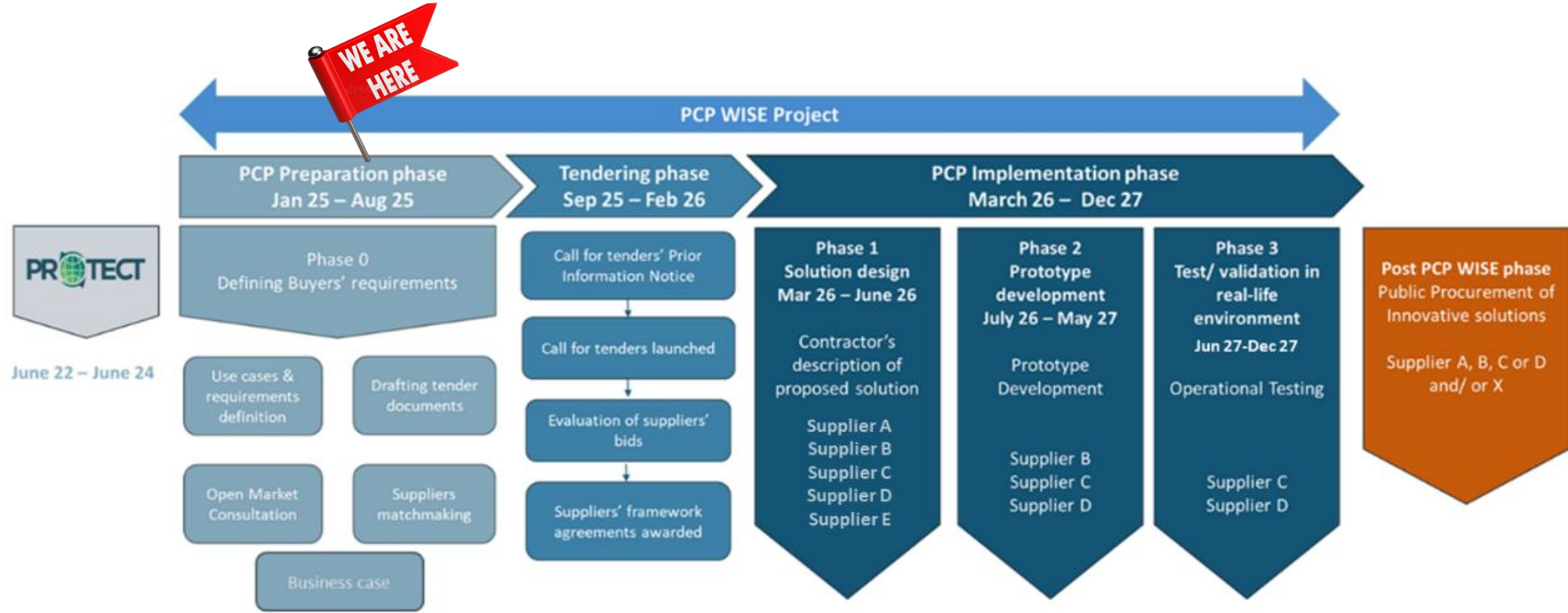


PCP is a public procurement of Research and Development (**R&D**) **services** characterized by:

- ✓ **competitive** development in **phases**
- ✓ **risk-benefit sharing** under market conditions → Public procurer does not pay the full cost of the R&D performed under the contract
- ✓ a clear **separation** between the procurement of the R&D from the deployment of **commercial volumes of end-products**



PCP WISE process



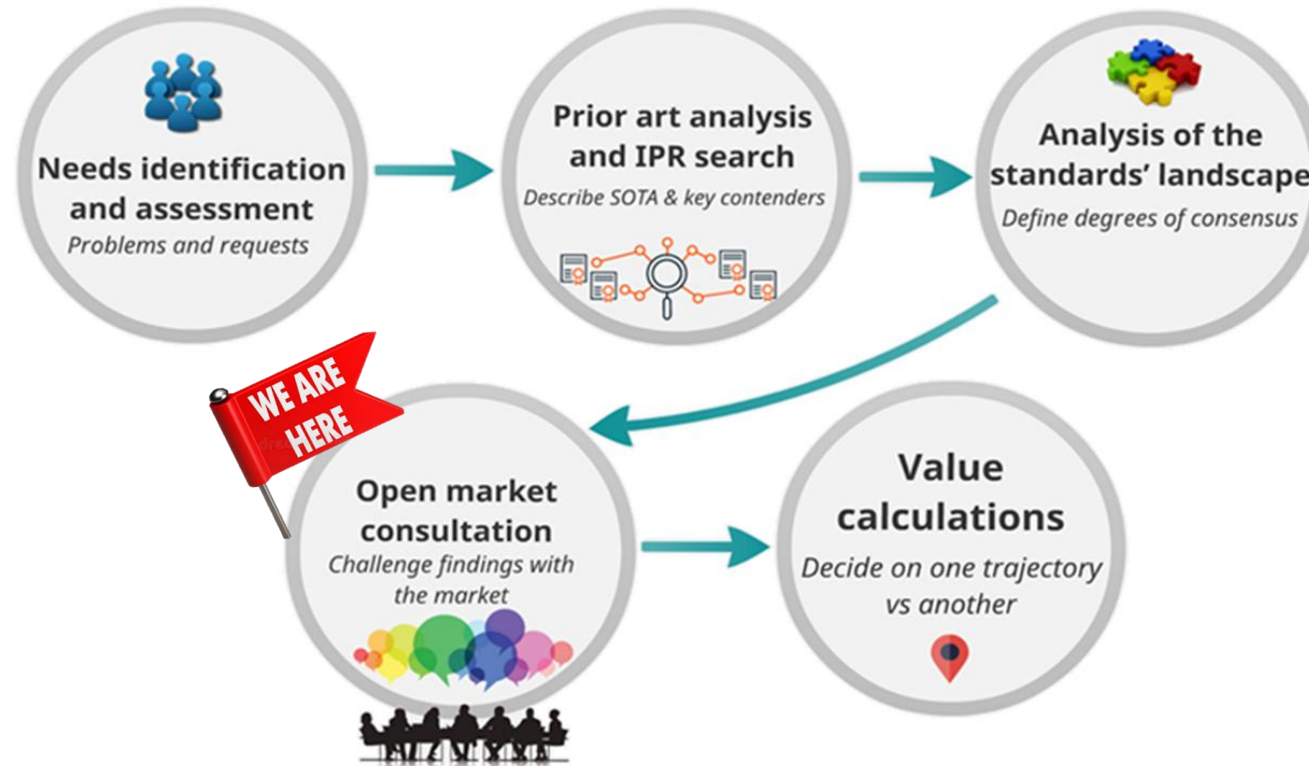


PCP phases: number of contractors, duration and budget

PCP Phase	Contractors	Duration	Budget per contractor	Total Budget
Phase 1	5	4 months	300.000,00 €	1.500.000,00 €
Phase 2	3	11 months	2.400.000,00 €	7.200.000,00 €
Phase 3	2	6 months	1.532.669,40 €	3.065.338,80 €
			Total	11.765.338,80 €



PCP WISE preparatory phase





Objectives of the OMC



- Present the **Public Buyers' needs** to the market.
- Validate the findings of the **State-Of-The-Art (SOTA) analysis** and the viability of the set of technical and financial provisions.



- Obtain information on **existing** (or to be developed) **technologies**.
- Raise **awareness of the industry** and relevant stakeholders (including users) to finetune the tender specifications.



- Facilitate the **buildings of consortia** to participate in the PCP.
- Provide information on innovation procurements procedures, including topics related to **intellectual property rights (IPR)**.

The PCP WISE OMC is performed under the law of the Lead Procurer (hWh), which is Dutch law



PCP WISE - OMC target

The OMC aims to understand the **technology providers' capabilities to satisfy the public buyers' needs** and to gather their **input on the feasibility** of the procurement plans and conditions ([see OMC document & Annexes](#)).

Target technology providers and end users working in the fields of:

Civil engineering and management, including upscaling

Hydrology (models, skills, services)

Crisis risk/impact assessment

Remote sensing value-added services

ICT for operational information production (upscaling, back/front-end processing)

'Solutian architect' with skills to connect the different data silos.

Legal and contracting (EU standards, AI, IPR, etc.)

All interested parties are invited to take part in the OMC.

However, please note that technology providers established in countries not eligible to participate in Horizon Europe Innovation Actions in any capacity cannot participate in the upcoming tender of the PCP procedure.



OMC

- Voluntary and non-binding

- Not a condition to submit a tender, does not lead to any rights or privileges.

- Not part of a pre-qualification or selection process.



OMC document

Parties interested in participating in the OMC activities are requested to register to the [e-Procurement platform](#).

After processing and analysing the answers, the PCP WISE consortium will disseminate the results to the widest possible audience in an OMC Report. **All answers provided by market parties will be anonymised and treated as confidential.**

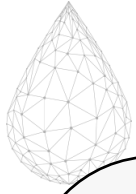
Only the **general findings and a summary of the answers will be provided.** The results of this OMC will be published on the [e-Procurement platform](#) and the [PCP-WISE website](#) to ensure wide dissemination.

In case the information provided in this document and annexes needs further clarification, **market operators may ask questions during the events, or via the questions module in the [e-Procurement platform](#).**



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Pre Commercial Procurement Benefits



For contracting authorities

An **unmet need** is identified, for which no market ready products exist.

Improves the **quality and efficiency of the public services**.

Helps to achieve the desired degree of interoperability from the beginning and **reduce the risk of vendor lock-in**.

Allows obtaining **better quality products at lower prices**.

Reduces risk of failure in follow-up PPI procurements.

License-free usage for procurers



For suppliers

Accelerates the process of bringing scientific results to market.

Shortens time-to-market for innovative products and services.

Facilitates the **access of new innovative players** (e.g., start-ups, SMEs) to the public procurement market.

Stimulates **company growth** and attracts **private investment**.

Retain the ownership of the generated Intellectual Property Rights that they generate during the PCP contract.



For the society

Better use of taxpayers' money, to buy **innovative products**.

Helps tackle **environmental and social challenges** through new and innovative practices.

Creates high-added-value jobs in Europe and contributes to sustainable economic growth.





OMC activities timeline

2 April 2025	Publication of the Prior Information Notice (PIN) on Tenders Electronic Daily .
3 April 2025	Open RFI questionnaire (via the EU Survey tool)
4 April 2025	Publication of the Open Market Consultation Document on the PCP-WISE website and e-Procurement platform .
4 April 2025	Open module on the e-Procurement platform to ask questions about the PCP-WISE OMC.



28 May 2025	Infoday (online event)
30 May 2025	Deadline to submit questions about the PCP-WISE OMC through questions module of e-Procurement platform.
3 June 2025	OMC main event 1 – Webinar (online event)
12 June 2025	OMC main event 2 – EXPANDEO in Brussels (Belgium) (Hybrid event)
13 June 2025	Publication of answers to questions about the PCP-WISE OMC through e-Procurement platform .
15 June 2025 – 23:59 (CET)	Deadline for submission of the RFI (EU-Survey tool)
15 July 2025	Publication of the OMC Report- End of the OMC period



2.2 Request for Information

Arnoud Gringhuis, het Waterschapshuis

11:40 – 11:45



Request for Information (RFI)

- Goals of the RFI:
 - Validate our findings
 - Collect market insights
 - Refine our tender documents
- Consists of 25 questions, covering topics including the following:
 - The PCP WISE challenge
 - Functional and technical requirements
 - The SOTA
 - The market needs and capabilities
 - Your suggestions and remarks



Request for Information

EUSurvey platform.

Deadline for submission: **15 June 2025 – 23:59 (CET)**

All information provided will be treated confidentially.

The findings of the RFI will be summarized, anonymized and published online through our website

You can find the RFI here:
[EUSurvey PCP WISE](#)

The screenshot shows the EUSurvey platform interface. At the top, there's a dark blue header with the EUSurvey logo and navigation links: Login, Help, and Language. Below the header, a checkbox is checked: "Save a backup on your local computer (disable if you are using a public/shared computer)". The main title of the survey is "PCP WISE - Request for Information (RFI) Questionnaire in the context of the Open Market Consultation for the future Pre-Commercial Procurement of R&D services on the climate adaptation domain". A yellow box contains the text: "Fields marked with * are mandatory." Below this is a disclaimer box with the text: "Disclaimer: The European Commission is not responsible for the content of questionnaires created using the EUSurvey service - it remains the sole responsibility of the form creator and manager. The use of EUSurvey service does not imply a recommendation or endorsement, by the European Commission, of the views expressed within them." The PCP WISE logo is prominently displayed in the center. Below the logo, the section "PCP WISE in a nutshell" is highlighted with an orange underline. The text below this section states: "This survey is part of the Open Market Consultation (OMC) of the PCP WISE project. It should provide the PCP WISE Consortium with feedback from the market about the main challenge concerning the development of innovative, beyond state-of-the-art solutions (up to TRL8) to enhance water management. The focus areas include agriculture, nature, urban climate resilience and planning, climate risk management, and resilience to water-related natural disasters. The goal is to provide intelligence and information on rural...". On the right side of the interface, there are sections for "Views" (Standard, Accessibility Mode), "Languages" (English dropdown), "Contact" (Contact Form), a "Save as Draft" button, and a "Report abuse" link.



Request for Information

Do you have any questions for us?

- PCP WISE [e-Procurement Portal](#)
- PCP WISE [Community](#)
- PCP WISE website <https://pcp-wise.eu> (Newsletter, FAQ)
- Email: info-PCP-WISE@group-gac.com



3. Questions & Answers

11:45 – 12:00