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Climate_CRICES

From Data to decisions: how Piemonte is turning climate science into local action

A storytelling article about the Climate_CRICES Pilot Actions in the Piemonte region

Data alone doesn't trigger climate action, relevance does. During the Climate_CRICES Pilot Actions CSI Piemonte worked alongside regional planners, scientists, and local stakeholders to transform complex climate data into practical decision-making tools for local mountains and forests. By co-testing the Climate_CRICES Dashboard and developing integrated screening matrices, the project embedded actionable climate insights directly into key policies - such as the Regional Forest Plan - proving that effective adaptation relies on making scientific knowledge tangible, territorial, and directly usable for everyday governance.



For our team at CSI Piemonte, the answer became increasingly clear during the Climate_CRICES Pilot Action in Piedmont: data becomes useful when people can connect it to real territories, responsibilities and decisions. Piedmont's mountains and forests face multiple, closely connected pressures. Drought affects water resources, agriculture, ecosystems and tourism. Intense rainfall increases the risk of floods, erosion and landslides. Climate change is also altering habitats, species distribution and the services that ecosystems provide.

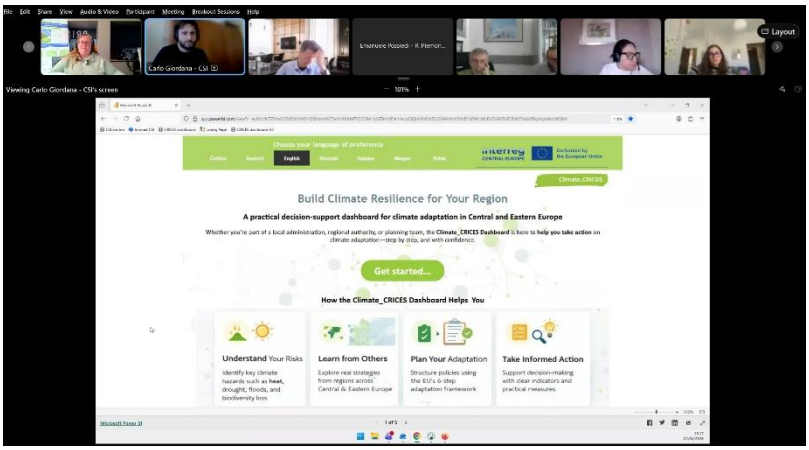


Our Pilot Action tested how the Climate_CRICES dashboard could help regional planners navigate this complexity.

During workshops and technical discussions, participants did not simply ask for more indicators. They asked practical questions:

- 📍 Can the information reflect differences between valleys and territories?
- 🌳 Can climate data be connected with soils, forests and biodiversity?
- 💧 Can drought and flooding be considered together?
- 📊 Which indicators can genuinely support a planning decision?

These questions guided our work.



CSI Pilot Action Kick-off Event online

Together with the Piedmont Region, ARPA Piemonte, Politecnico di Torino, scientific advisers and other stakeholders, we tested the dashboard, reviewed European practices and developed two screening matrices. The evidence was then translated into two integrated technical Addenda supporting the Regional Strategy for the Mountains of Piedmont and the Regional Forest Plan.

The most important result is not a new stand-alone plan. It is a more integrated way of using climate knowledge to strengthen existing policies.

For me, this Pilot Action is important because it helps bridge the gap between scientific information and the everyday work of regional planners. It shows that adaptation is not only about producing knowledge. It is about making that knowledge understandable, relevant and actionable.

The next step is to continue the dialogue with regional departments and explore how the proposed indicators and recommendations can support monitoring and future policy updates.

