

Building a shared climate sdaptation picture in the Neisse Tri-Border region

A storytelling article about the Climate_CRICES Pilot Actions in the Neisse Tri-Border region

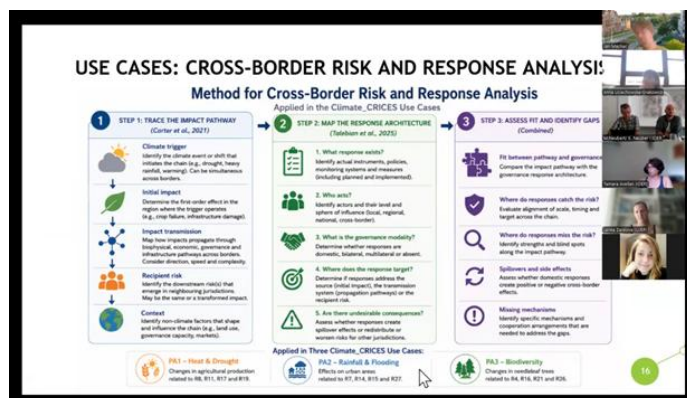
In the Neisse tri-border region, climate risks do not stop at national borders. Drought, heavy rainfall, flooding, forest stress and biodiversity loss affect communities in Germany, Poland and Czechia in connected ways. Yet before the pilot, much of the information needed to understand and manage these risks was still organised nationally or regionally. Policies, datasets, indicators and adaptation measures existed, but they were often difficult to compare across borders. For local and regional authorities, this made it harder to see where climate risks overlap, where responses are aligned, and where gaps remain.





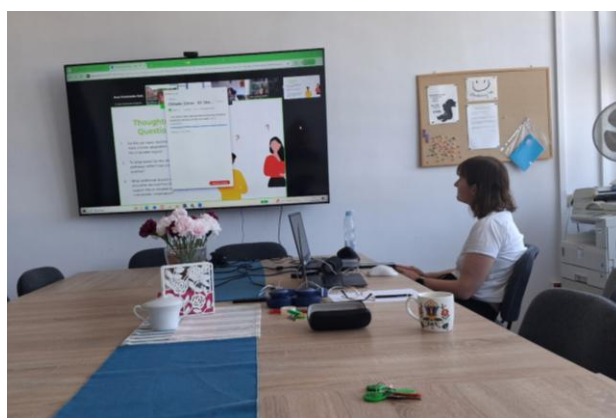
The tri-border pilot action set out to make this complexity more visible and usable. Partners from the German, Polish and Czech parts of the region worked together to compare climate adaptation policies, risk indicators, available datasets and response measures. A central output was the development of a dashboard that brings this information together in one place. The dashboard allows users to explore topics such as heat and drought, rainfall and flooding, and biodiversity, and to compare how these are addressed across countries and administrative levels.





As a representative from Euroregion Nisa put it after seeing the dashboard: "I appreciate your initiative, and I believe the dashboard will be useful not only for us but also for others. Its key added value lies in the integration of existing tools and the connections between them."

The pilot involved regional and local authorities, planning institutions, environmental agencies, water management actors and project partners from across the three countries. Through consultations, workshops, training events and stakeholder discussions, the pilot did not only collect information, but also tested whether the information was useful for those who work with climate adaptation in practice. One important moment came during the stakeholder exchange, when a municipal representative reflected: "We are aware that the decisions we make and the actions we take in our municipality can have an impact on other areas." This simple statement captured the core challenge of the pilot: adaptation decisions may be taken locally, but their effects can travel across administrative and national boundaries.



What has started to change is the ability to see the region as one connected climate risk landscape. The pilot showed that all three countries are dealing with similar concerns, especially around water management, drought, flooding, forests and biodiversity. It also highlighted practical differences: data are not always available at the same scale, indicators are calculated differently, and municipalities often lack the capacity to translate broad strategies into concrete local action. By making these similarities and differences visible, the dashboard can support more targeted dialogue and better coordination. As a partner from a Regional Development Agency put it, summing up the spirit behind this work: "We don't want to stay in our own little bubble."

The next step is to build on the pilot results by developing three addenda with practical recommendations and outputs for selected regional actors. These can help translate the findings into concrete improvements in planning, monitoring and cross-border cooperation. The pilot has not solved every challenge, but it has created a shared

starting point: a clearer picture of where the region stands, where cooperation is needed, and how climate adaptation can become more connected across borders.

