

## FASTER Living Lab objective

**FASTER Living lab** focuses on **knowledge transfer** on adaptation to climate change strategies between **researchers** in the field of water, soil and forest management, and **practitioners** engaged in Farm Advisory System in Tunisia.

### The Living Lab approach

#### Why a living lab format?

Combining at the same time open innovation approaches, end-users involvement and co-creation, living labs are becoming a base for the development of sustainable innovation. The ecosystem of a Living Lab is broad and open, and it aims to maximize the diversity of stakeholders and to multiply and combine innovation projects, in order to (Cobeil and Guimont, 2016):

- Promote the retention, exploitation, replicability and transfer of acquired knowledge;
- Promote the emergence of specialists and new opportunities in the ecosystem;
- Consolidate synergy, trust and collaboration.

#### Why knowledge transfer?

Knowledge transfer can be a major tool for open innovation. The concept is widely used to describe the information flow between research organizations and other sectors, with the aim of creating a socio-economic impact through better use of research results (European Commission, 2014).

## FASTER Living Lab methodology

### Who is engaged?

FASTER Living Lab relies on a Multi-stakeholder Platform including 370 contacts (researchers, public administration, stakeholders and practitioners), from which potential participants to different activities are selected.

### How is it organised?



Faster Living Lab Committee



Thematic working groups



Innovation prone farmers

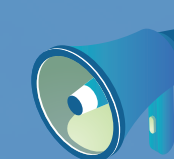
### What activities are developed?



Co-design and knowledge sharing



2 Spring school trainings



Communication and dissemination



Field visits

## Knowledge Transfer in FASTER Living Lab multistakeholder platform

### Researchers

Research results on adaptation to the impacts of climate change of water, soil and forest management.

- IRESA (Institution of Agricultural Research and Higher Education)
- INRGREF (National Research Institute of rural engineering, Water and Forests)
- CREAF
- Lund University



### Stakeholders

Experience-based knowledge on the impacts of climate change on the agricultural sector in North-West Tunisia.

- NGO's promoting rural development
- Innovation prone farmers
- Consultants
- Technicians
- Labor unions



### Public administration

Expertise on knowledge transfer by farm advisory system agents, agricultural schools trainers and agricultural engineers.

- AVFA (Agricultural Training and Extension Agency)



### Practitioners

Technical expertise in a particular area, subject or activity.

- Europe for Business (quality assurance and economic assessment)
- Vision Communication (communication and dissemination)



## LIVING LAB PROCESS - calendar and activities

**Step 1** Identification of Living Lab leaders and participants to be contacted and invited to the preparatory meeting.

October-December 2019

**Step 2** Preparatory meeting  
Lab participants are informed on what needs to be prepared.

February 2020

**Step 3** Co-design Workshop  
All lab participants organise in groups and co-design a set of factsheets.

March 2020

**Step 4** Factsheets finalisation  
Lab working groups coordinate to complete the factsheets.

April-May 2020

**Step 5** Factsheets validation  
Living Lab Committee validates factsheets.

June 2020

**Start again for 2021**