

Third Climate-ADAPT Webinar

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Topic 3: 2017 Climate-ADAPT Evaluation

Valentina Giannini (CMCC, Venice)

Tiago Capela Lourenço (FFCUL, Lisbon)

Kati Mattern (EEA)

Country information

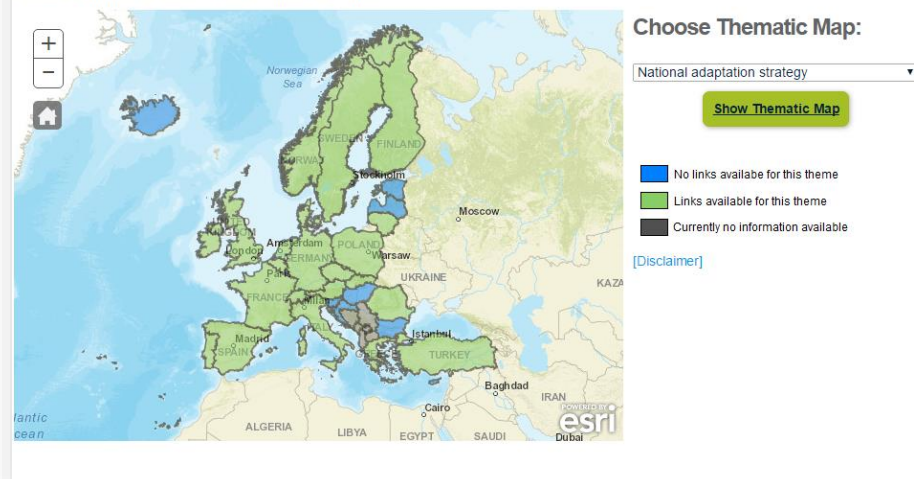
EEA Member countries are at different stages of preparing, developing and implementing national [adaptation](#) strategies and plans.

See in the map below the information provided by each Member State of the European Union under the European mechanism for monitoring and reporting information relevant to climate change (Regulation (EU) No 525/2013).

For other EEA Member countries, the information provided is based on voluntary submissions to EEA.

Filter by any of the topics in the drop-down list ('Choose Thematic Map') and the map will indicate if links on the topic are available for each country. To navigate to the information just scroll over to one country on the map and a pop-up window will show the existing link(s) and allow clicking on them.

Select a country to go to country's page:



(1) Main approach of the Climate-ADAPT Platform

- Informing the evaluation of the EU Adaptation Strategy (2017/2018)
- Evaluate by using the current Climate-ADAPT MRE procedures plus additional internal MRE tools
- Supported by external user/information provider survey
- Results to be published in a 2017 EEA Report
- Promotional activities starting with the ECCA 2017



(2) Core elements of the evaluation

- **Evaluation will focus on the core objectives of Climate-ADAPT:**
 1. Facilitate and share up-to-date adaptation information;
 2. Enable easy uptake of information and provide robust knowledge base;
 3. Assist and contribute to a better cooperation across adaptation activities
- Consider **both user and provider's perspective**
- **Look back:**
 - Reflect on the evolution of user/provider needs over time since platform launch
- **Outlook:**
 - Include lessons learned and reflections from user/provider needs assessment
- **Evaluation results to be published in a 2017 EEA report**
- Use the EEA Report to further promote Climate-ADAPT including illustrative cases of how the platform is being used



(3) Approach - additional tools for the evaluation

1) Facilitate and share up-to-date adaptation information

Was the right content selected? Examples of additional tools:

- Analysis of ad-hoc feedback
- Analysis of the use of case studies (via survey with case study contacts)

2) Enable easy uptake of information:

Was the content presented in a useful way? Examples of additional tools:

- In-depth analysis of use statistics (Google Analytics)
- User/provider survey
- Illustrative use cases

3) Assist and contribute to better cooperation across sectors/levels:

Is the information presented complementary to the partners? Examples of additional tools:

- Check the links from Climate-ADAPT to partners and vice versa



(4) Structure of the 2017 EEA Report

- **Executive summary / Guidance on the use of the report** (chapter 1)
- **Block A (Introduction)**
 - Mandate, target audience, providers and identification of needs (chapters 2 and 3)
- **Block B (Description):**
 - Current design and dissemination of the platform (chapter 4 and 5)
 - Governance structures and complementary work with partners (chapter 6)
- **Block C (Stock-taking):**
 - Self-assessment (capturing content, improving functionalities, dissemination) in accordance to identified users/providers' needs (chapter 7) and the use of the platform (web statistics and example cases) (chapter 8)
- **Block D (Evaluation and outlook):**
 - Reflections on the fulfilment (or lack) of the platform mandate (chapter 9)
 - Lessons learned and conclusions for future work and developments (chapter 10)



(5) User-Information provider survey

Goal of the survey:

Understand whether Climate-ADAPT is achieving its aim to support decision-makers in Europe

Interviewees:

decision makers and institutions preparing decisions on adaptation at EU, transnational, national, and city level, boundary and research institutions;
i.e. informed people who will share useful opinions (perhaps not a statistically representative sample)

Answers will feed into:

- achievements of the platform and the possible need to improve the platforms' content and functionalities
- the 2017 EEA Report on "Climate-ADAPT Self-Assessment"
- pilot for other user-surveys for EEA thematic websites (BISE, WISE, and WISE Marine)

Schedule:

between February and April 2017



(6) User-Information provider survey

The structure of the questionnaire may be the following:

Block 1: personal data of **users** and **information providers**

Block 2: assess needs

Block 3: identify best format and presentation

Block 4: understand support to climate change adaptation of Climate-ADAPT

Block 5: understand provision of information to Climate-ADAPT

Block 6: dissemination of Climate-ADAPT

Block 7: governance of Climate-ADAPT

Block 8: Newsletter: frequency, content, user friendliness



(7) Schedule of the report

Step	Time	Delivery Date
Final Scoping paper		End January 2017
User/Information provider survey		February/March 2017
Present Interim Results ECCA		3 June 2017
Final Draft		25 June 2017
Eionet Consultation	3 weeks	30 June to 21 July
Publication		15 November 2017



(8) Feedback to the documents appreciated

We would like to ask for feedback on

- the approach of the evaluation (slides 2 and 3)
- the structure of the report (slide 4)
- the consideration of the information providers' perspective (slide 4 and background paper)
- the user/information provider survey (slides 6 and 7)
- the consideration of links from Climate-ADAPT to/from countries, transnational regions and cities



(9) Illustrative use stories - Practical use of Climate-ADAPT

CAMBIAMENTI CLIMATICI
CONFERENZA NAZIONALE 2007

WORKSHOP

- Alghero, 21-22 giugno**
Le variazioni climatiche e i processi di desertificazione: nuovi piani di monitoraggio e strategie di riduzione della vulnerabilità e di adattamento
- Palermo, 27-28 giugno**
Cambiamenti climatici e ambiente marino-costiero: scenari futuri per un programma nazionale di adattamento
- Saint-Vincent, 2-3 luglio**
Cambiamenti climatici e ambiente nivoglaciale: scenari e prospettive di adattamento
- Napoli, 9-10 luglio**
Cambiamenti climatici e dissesto idrogeologico: scenari futuri per un programma nazionale di adattamento
- Parma, 16 luglio**
Effetti dei cambiamenti climatici sul bacino del Po

CONVEGNI

- Roma, 25 giugno**
Cambiamenti climatici e salute
- Brescia, 29 luglio**
Inventari emissioni gas serra in Italia 1990-2005

SINTESI DEI LAVORI

Urban climate research



Climate-ADAPT: Sharing adaptation information across Europe
European Climate Adaptation Platform

About Database EU policy Countries, regions, cities Knowledge Network Help

You are here: Home / Database / Adaptation options / Water restrictions and consumption cuts

Adaptation option

Water restrictions and consumption cuts (2016)

Water restriction limit certain uses of water for example irrigation of farms, car washing, filling swimming pools, or hosing down pavement areas. Restrictions can limit the availability of water in terms of volume and/or the time when it can be used and its purpose. Water rationing include usually temporary suspension of water supply, or reduction of pressure below that required for adequate supply under normal conditions. Rationing is associated with equitable distribution of critically limited water supplies in a way that ensure sufficient water is delivered to preserve public health and safety. Water restrictions and, to a lesser extent, rationing are frequently used especially in situations of temporary water scarcity (e.g. due to drought episodes). Both rationing and restriction that may be of temporal or permanent character, they allow local or even regional or national administration to cope with water crises, by reducing consumptions without substantial changes in the demand and supply ratio. Whenever those temporary low-cost coping measures are removed, water demand and use are expected to raise again return to previous levels. In case of persistent or recurrent scarcity other measures should be preferred to be implemented and maintained in the long-term: water saving measures to reduce water demand and/or more traditional strategies to increase water supplies, such as rain water harvesting, grey-water recycling, desalination.

Keywords
Consumptions, water availability, water rationing, water restriction, water savings

Sectors
Agriculture and Forest, Urban, Water management

Climate impacts
Droughts, Water Scarcity

Geographic characterisation
Global

Additional Details

- Category
- Stakeholder participation
- Success and Limiting Factors
- Costs and Benefits
- Legal Aspects
- Implementation Time
- Life Time

Reference information

- Websites
- Source

adaptation options → Irish NAS

AST

PLANNING FOR ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE
GUIDELINES FOR MUNICIPALITIES

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

(10) Support of the evaluation appreciated

We would appreciate very much if you

- forwarded the survey to important relevant contacts in your area
- participated in the survey
- send us your Climate-ADAPT use cases

