Parallel session 1

Group 1.B: Methodological aspects of CCIV assessments

Introduction

- Briefly introduce findings from report, list questions, open floor for interaction
- 3 questions Approx. 20 minutes per question for discussion
- Q1 Round table 2 aspects (post-it notes)
 - A. Share experience
 - B. Ask a question



Report findings

- Large variety of approaches and methods used for national CCIV assessments.
 - Reviews of existing literature, summaries of research programmes, model-based studies, stakeholder consultations.
 - Diversity reflects the specific national circumstances e.g. purpose of assessment, & availability information & institutional context.
 - All used quantitative climate information
 - Almost 2/3 used non-climate scenarios and considered adaptive capacity
 - More than half used metrics to present their results
 - Most identified priority sectors or impacts
 - More than half communicated uncertainties in results



Report findings 2

Common challenges included:

- Lack of data or, gaps in data,
- integration of quantitative and qualitative information,
- comparison of diverse climatic risks across sectors.

Future assessments would benefit from including:

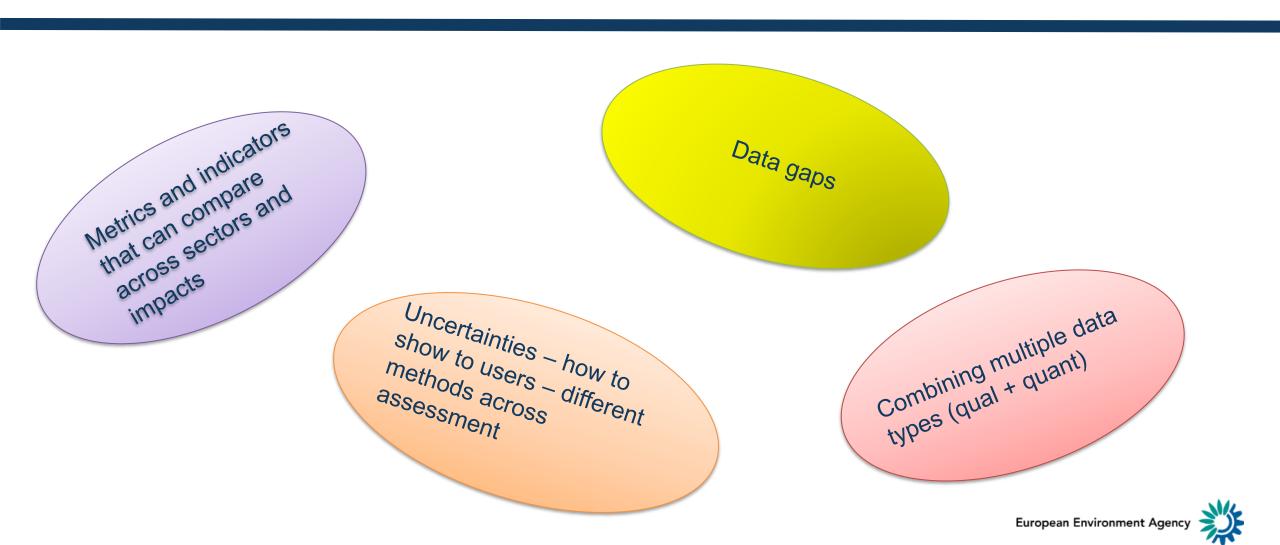
- Non-climatic factors including adaptive capacity
- Cross-sectoral and cross-border impacts
- Assessing impacts over time under different scenarios
- Harmonised indicators and metrics for impacts and vulnerability
- Assessing and communicating uncertainties
- Communicating findings to different audiences



Questions for discussion

- 1. Which assessment approaches and methods worked well/not so well?
- 2. How were the assessment results being used for defining sectoral or regional adaptation priorities, or further assessment needs?
- 3. Did you use any European level information/ support tools? Were they helpful?

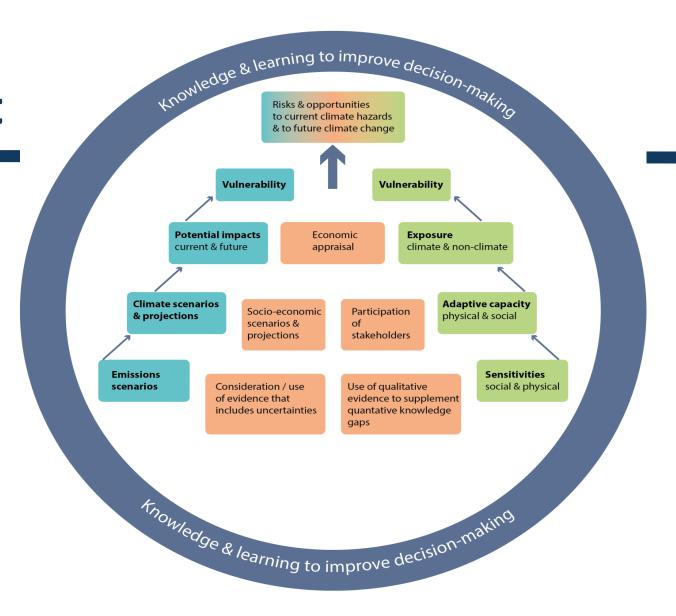
Q1: common methodological aspects



Elements of a National vulnerability assessment

Elements drawn from EU Strategy Guidance, enhanced with evidence from DG Clima service project.

Recommendation- elements in the framework diagram should form part of a national vulnerability assessment.



Source: Downing 2017

EU data and funding sources

Country	Type of funding from EU
Croatia	Used data from ENSEMBLES
Bulgaria	Used data from PESETA I & II, ESPON, CLAVIER and CECILIA
Estonia	Funding for NAS
Cyprus	Funding for NAS, Used data from ENSEMBLES
Finland	Funding for research projects
Greece	Used data from ENSEMBLES and PRUDENCE
Hungary	Funding from ESPON for cross-border work
Ireland	Funding for research (Contributed to CMIP5)
Italy	Funding for research projects (Contributed to CMIP5)
Latvia	Funding for NAS, (European Economic Area) Used data from BALTADAPT
Netherlands	Funding for research projects
Portugal	Used data from PESETA II
Slovakia	Funding for research projects (CC-TAME participant)
Slovenia	Used data from EU CLISP and ENSEMBLES

Source: Downing 2017

European Environment Agency