

Marks of flooding water on a building in Passau (Germany). The city is situated directly at the confluence of rivers Inn, Danube and Ilz River and therefore flood-prone. [5]

Project Coordination:
 Prof. Dr. Géza Jolánkai
 VITUKI
 H-1095 Budapest
 Kvassay J ut 1.
 Hungary
 jolankai@vituki.hu

www.climatewater.org

Project endurance: Nov. 2008 – Nov. 2011
 Picture Credits: 1: wikicommons Olgierdr, 2: VAHAVA
 Project, Hungary 3: Brigitte Schmidt, 4: wikicommons Solaris2006, 5: Eva Lanz
 Layout: Eva Lanz, Vienna, Austria

Partners of the project...

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| VITUKI | Budapest, Hungary |  |
| University of Debrecen | Debrecen, Hungary |  |
| CNR-IRSA | Bari, Italy |  |
| University of Osnabrück | Germany, Osnabrück |  |
| GeoEcoMar | Constanta, Romania |  |
| Geonardo | Budapest, Hungary |  |
| University of Vienna | Vienna, Austria |  |
| University of Leicester | Leicester, UK |  |
| SHMU | Bratislava, Slovakia |  |
| SOGREAH | Echirolles, France |  |
| MRA | Marsa, Malta |  |

Climate ≈ water



**Bridging the gap between adaptation
 strategies of climate change impacts
 and European water policies**

Bridging the gap...

Main Objectives

Climate-Water is a EU-FP7 funded project which aims at the analysis and synthesis of data and information on the expected water related impacts of climate change. Special regard is given to the risks of these impacts for nature and mankind.

Further steps are: defining of research needs and the devel-

opment of adaptation strategies and the finding of the gaps in water related EU policies in supporting adaptation strategies. To fulfil the aims following objectives were defined:

Analysis and synthesis of water related impacts...

...on the hydrological cycle and on water resources, giving where applicable the probabilities encountered, along with their risk for all users of the water resources. This task is split up into:



Flooded streets in Wrocław, Poland (June 2010) [1]

1. direct impacts

floods, water supply, water quality, excess water, drought, water scarcity, aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems

2. indirect impacts

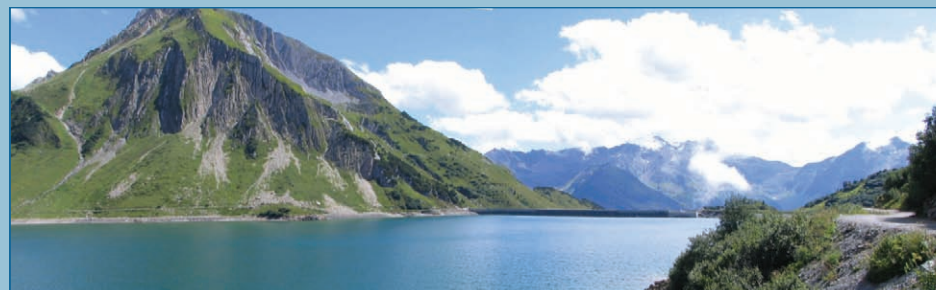
water management, navigation, hydropower, agriculture and food production, land use and planning, energy and industrial production, tourism.



Water scarcity in the Hungarian Puszta [2]

Analysis and synthesis of methodologies of adaptation measures...

...will identify and integrate into a single framework of best adaptation strategies that were developed in Europe and also globally for handling (preventing, eliminating, combating, mitigating) the impacts of global climate changes on water resources and aquatic ecosystems, including all other water related issues of society and nature.



Storage lake in the Alps (Lech, Austria) [3]

Identification of research needs...

...to find science-policy gaps and novel science fields that enable the bridging of these gaps in the field of climate change and water management.

Identifying and bridging gaps in water related European policies...

...by reviewing all European water related policies, broken down to tasks and topics according to main policy fields. Strong emphasis is taken on identifying their compliance with

the need of adaptation and damage mitigation. All measures and strategies are identified. International conventions, regulations and policies (beyond and including Europe)

will also be considered.



Cargo Ship on the Neckar (Germany) [4]