

Set of selection criteria for Climate-ADAPT Case Studies

Eleven criteria have been identified for selecting Case Studies for Climate-ADAPT, with the first three being considered as inclusion/exclusion criteria:

1. **Clear identification of the case in the field of Climate Change Adaptation** - This means that the case study must be designed in ways that reduce vulnerability to climate change and deal with impacts or opportunities of climate change (considering also cases where climate change adaptation is not the main goal but the results lead to it). A classification of cases could consider some 3 levels defining how much the case developed specifically within a CCA policy or in other related policies, e.g. (i) case developed and implemented as a CCA measure; (ii) case developed and implemented and partially funded as a CCA measure; (iii) case mainly developed and implemented because of other policy objectives, but with significant consideration of CCA aspects. As a consequence, cases related to vulnerability and risk management should only be considered, if CCA aspects had been an important consideration.
2. **Actual implementation** - The cases have to be either implemented or be in a phase in which implementation has started.
3. **Accessibility and possibility for assessment and evaluation** - The cases should be accessible and (re)assessment feasible with preference to the establishment of direct relationships with one or more reference person(s) directly involved in the case implementation. Focus should be in particular on cases in which an assessment or evaluation procedure has been already conducted (e.g. cost-effectiveness analysis). Preferably, they should have been evaluated by an external organization (meaning another organization than the one implementing the actions).

Moreover:

4. **Implementation in local to regional scales** - These are the scales of specific interest for the database, and so regional and local authorities, and cities in particular are the main intended end users of the information provided by the Platform. Transboundary actions (at the regional or local scale) should be considered, too, but it should be specified that the Case Studies must be located in EEA member countries;
5. **Detailed description in English, but in coordination with on-going national initiatives** - This can be obtained from already existing documentation, but also by translation from other languages (where needed) by ETC and other experts, thus contributing also to the purpose of limiting to the maximum the risk of duplication efforts already carried out at national levels, while instead providing national initiatives with the value added of EU resonance and relevance.
6. **Balanced coverage of adaptation sectors and options** - Cases selection should ensure that all adaptation sectors considered in Climate-ADAPT are properly covered. A clear link between cases and the respective adaptation measures/options is therefore to be considered in the selection of case as foreseen in the compilation procedures.

7. **Multi-sector (including ecosystem-based) approaches** - Case Studies can focus on a specific sector or adopt a multi-sector approach¹. These multi-sector (including ecosystem-based) cases should be considered with particular interest, since the adoption of such approaches enables to:
 - identify adaptation measures that are beneficial for a number of different sectors;
 - capitalise any synergy between adaptation measures addressing specific sectors;
 - avoid the implementation of measures that can be beneficial for one sector and negative (maladaptive) for another one;
 - focus on priorities;
 - as a consequence of above points, reduce the demand for natural and economic resources needed to implement the adaptation measures and optimise realisation time.
 8. **Geographical coverage** - Case selection should attempt to ensure that all EEA member countries are well represented; this implies a good coverage of European macro-regions, as well; attempts to expand to neighbouring countries should also be considered;
 9. **Good practice cases** - At least in a first phase only Case Studies that can be considered good practices should be considered, leaving out cases of maladaptation, which could possibly be considered elsewhere. Requisites for good cases are properly assessed good cost-benefit and/or good cost-effectiveness ratios, stakeholders' participation, and a clear identification of the reference scenario(s) considered and of the legal and institutional frameworks which have originated them;
 10. **EU funding sources** - Case Studies should include relevant cases either partially supported by EU funding or from an EU (DG CLIMA, DG ENV) funded project, because such projects usually have the resources to perform analyses of Case Studies based on transparent criteria, at least in a first phase². But in a subsequent phase the issue of national cases should be carefully considered in order to value national initiatives and facilitate their dissemination and valorisation, while avoiding the risk of the Platform to be considered as a duplication of efforts;
 11. **Lifetime/timing** - Only recent cases should be considered, and periodic assessments of the Platform should lead to update or substitute old cases with new ones.
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