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Italy - Croatia CBC Programme  
Call for proposal 2017 Standard+

## **iDEAL - DEcision support for Adaptation pLan**

**Priority Axis: Safety and resilience**

**Specific objective: 2.1 - Improve the climate change monitoring and planning of adaptation measures tackling specific effects, in the cooperation area**

**WP4 SETTING UP OF A DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM AS  
SUPPORT TO CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLANNING  
Activity 4.1 CONSTRUCTION OF THE COMMON AND SHARED  
EVALUATION FRAMEWORK**

# **A report on questionnaires and interviews**

**FINAL Version  
December 2018**

**Coordinator:**

PP2 - IUAV UNIVERSITY OF VENICE

**Partners involved:**

LP - IRENA – Istrian Regional Energy Agency

PP1 - MUNICIPALITY OF PESARO

PP3 - MUNICIPALITY OF MISANO ADRIATICO

PP4 - CITY OF DUBROVNIK DEVELOPMENT AGENCY DURA

PP5 - REGIONAL NATURAL PARK “COASTAL DUNES FROM TORRE  
CANNE TO TORRE SAN LEONARDO”

*DISCLAIMER: A report on questionnaires and interviews reflects the project iDEAL views; the IT-HR Programme authorities are not liable for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.*

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## 1. Introduction

In this document, it will be shown the questionnaires and interviews results collected by the iDeal Project Partner from the network of their respective stakeholders and decision makers. The document is organized as follow. In the first section, it will be quickly explained the definitions used in the assessment. It has been recognized as important due to ensure that all the PP and the interviewed shares the same conceptual framework. In the second section, the methodology of the assessment is presented and the main tools used to map the governance system and the questionnaire filled out by the interviewees are discussed. In the third part, it is presented the purpose of this assessment. To produce the general cognitive frame that will lead each administration to a tailored DSS, it resulted as necessary to implement the datasheets of WP 3 with a functional interview system. Within this method, is synthesized the general perception of Climate Change for each area. Inside the fourth part, there are the results of the governance mapping analysis, the general part of the questionnaire regarding the consciousness to the Climate Change and the perception of its impacts. This section has been divided for each typology of interviewed sample per each Project Partner: stakeholder and decisionmakers. The aim of this document is to support PPs in understanding their stakeholders and decision-makers frame of reference. In that way, it is possible to prevent and conduct possible conflicts and at the same time to foster synergies and coalitions. Moreover, through the picture emerged we can understand national and transnational similarities and diversity in order to better direct common guidelines and common suggestions.

## **2. Definitions**

The language and the concepts used inside this document belongs to a specific technical field, therefore a brief description is presented inside this first part. The aim of this section is to share a common knowledge background with the PP and with the reader of this document. It's intended also as dissemination and educational process.

### **2.1. Decision Makers**

In this context the decision-maker are all the subjects that can take or affect a decision. It means that we consider as decision-makers not only the major of the Municipality but also al the people that can drop or hinder the final decision or its implementation. The decision-makers change with every decision. Thus, could be considered as decision-maker: the major, municipal council, regions, provinces, other specific authorities, etc.

### **2.2. Stakeholders**

In our context, the stakeholders are all the subjects or group of people that can influence in some way the decision or that can condition/press the decision-makers. It means that we consider as stakeholders all those who directly or indirectly can be affected by the decision itself, all those who have relevant information and all those who have some interest in the decision (whether it is taken, or rejected). The stakeholders change with every decision.

### **2.3. Impacts**

In this report, the term "impact" is used primarily to refer to the effects on natural and human systems of extreme weather and climate events and of climate change. Impacts generally refer to effects on lives, livelihoods, health, ecosystems, economies, societies, cultures, services, and infrastructure due to the interaction of climate changes or hazardous climate events occurring within a specific time period and the vulnerability of an exposed society or system. Impacts are also referred to as consequences and outcomes. The impacts of climate change on geophysical systems, including floods, droughts, and sea level rise, are a subset of impacts called physical impacts.

## **2.4. Hazard**

The potential occurrence of a natural or human-induced physical event or trend or physical impact that may cause loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, as well as damage and loss to property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision, ecosystems, and environmental resources. In this report, the term hazard usually refers to climate-related physical events or trends or their physical impacts.

## **2.5. Indicator**

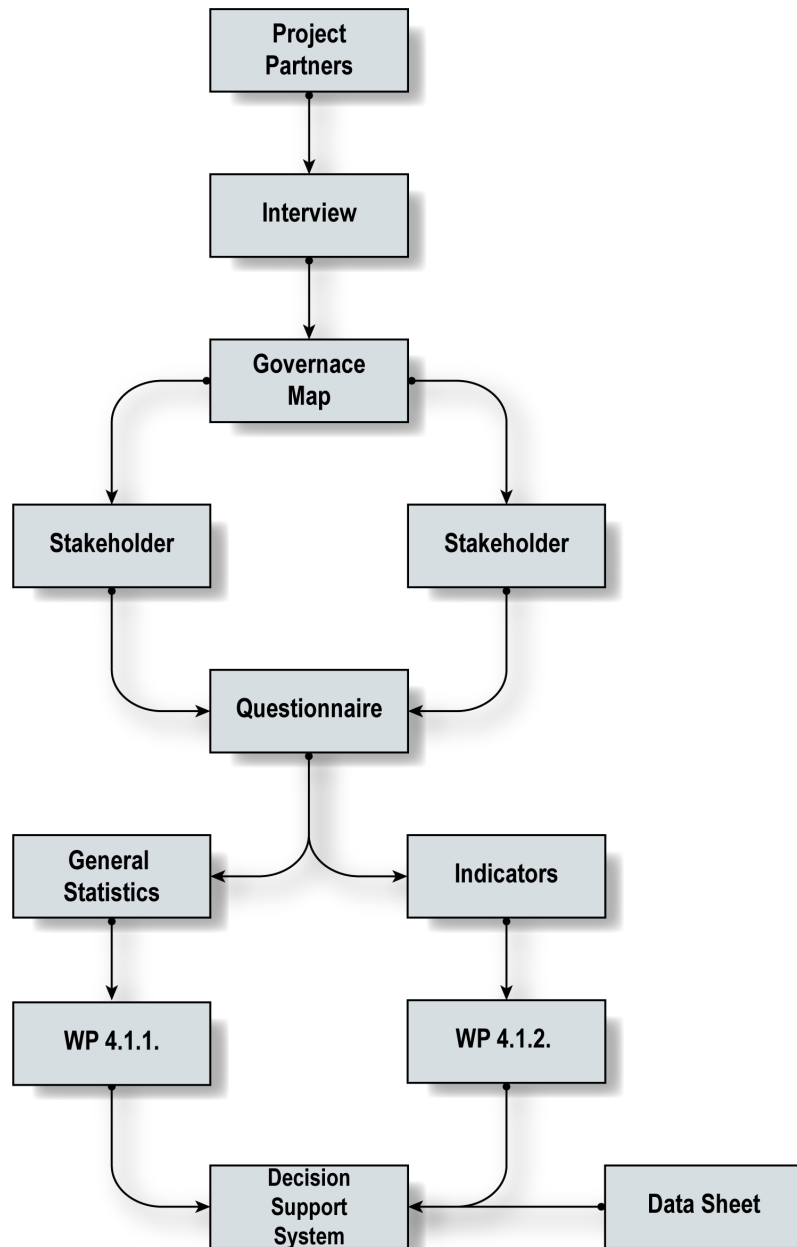
An indicator is a variable that expresses - in a specific unit of measurement - a certain characteristic of the given scenario. In this case, it is used to assess alternative actions or plans under the point of four macro-criteria, namely:

## **2.6. Decision Support System (DSS)**

DSS is a system that can support decision-making activities. It is an interactive system able to analyze through different filters a set of information and support an administration in the governance process. It is based in the datasheets and on a set of parameters.

### 3. Assessment Methodology

The process of this assessment has been developed with the purpose of obtaining three different documents, namely: a governance map, the frame of local consciousness about the Climate Change, the perception of the importance of the impacts and of the indicators.





### 3.1 The interview – Fac Simile

In order to have a clear vision of what is the governance system for each project area, it has been proposed an interview module that each PP spread through its network. In the Fac-Simile reported below there are the main questions posed to the interview. The document has been divided into two parts, the one dedicated to the stakeholders and the other to the decision makers. The differences between the questions posed to the one category and the other are related to the need of identifying the field of interest of each subject and in which way it is linked to the others. Moreover, the interviewees were asked to describe also their inner resources and the main hazard/impact that they consider to be related to their activity. The output of the process is the maps reported below, where are proposed the different hierarchy of governance. The governance map is used to describe the hierarchy of the governance system of each territory, and it is used inside this assessment to identify the decisionmakers and the stakeholders who have been asked to answer the questionnaires.

<b>STAKEHOLDERS</b>	
<b>Now considering the hazard and the impact selected before who are the possible stakeholders?</b>	
Name/Organization	
Interests	
Relations with others	
Resource description	-
Hazard/impact	
<b>DECISION-MAKERS</b>	
<b>Now considering the hazard and the impact selected before who are the possible decision-makers?</b>	
First Name	
Last Name	
Office/Authority	
Position/role	
Power description	
Resource description	-
Hazard/impact	

### 3.2 The questionnaire structure – Fac-Simile

The questionnaires filled out by the stakeholders and the decision makers are divided into two parts. The first part - whose results are reported in this document - is dedicated to a general survey about the awareness about the Climate Change and the perception about the possible

impact on the working activity of each subject. The second part presents some questions about specific impacts and indicators. Each project partner has selected, with the collaboration of luav, four tailored impacts and the responders have been asked to prioritize them in order to give a general indication about the local risk perception. After that follows an evaluation of the four impacts macro category and the relative sets of sub-indicators. In this last phase, the stakeholders and the decisionmakers have been asked to select three impacts and to put them in order of importance. The output of this part of the survey will be reported in the document "4.1.2. A report on selected indicators". At the end of this document, inside the Appendix, a Fac-Simile of the questionnaire filled out by the interviewed is reported as an example.

#### 4. Objectives – Purpose of the Assessment

iDeal project aims to support local public administrations to take appropriate decisions related to climate adaptation measures and to develop coherent and tailored climate adaptation plans for both Croatian and Italian territories. This overall objective will be achieved through a shared process of knowledge and through the implementation of a common DSS. This phase of the project contains and compares the information about the perception and the needs of the local stakeholder and decisionmakers. The objective of this survey is to understand the stakeholders perceptions about climate change impacts on their territory, if and how they are involved in adaptation measures and policies, and if they are available to support or develop a new adaptation plan.

## 5. Results - General overview

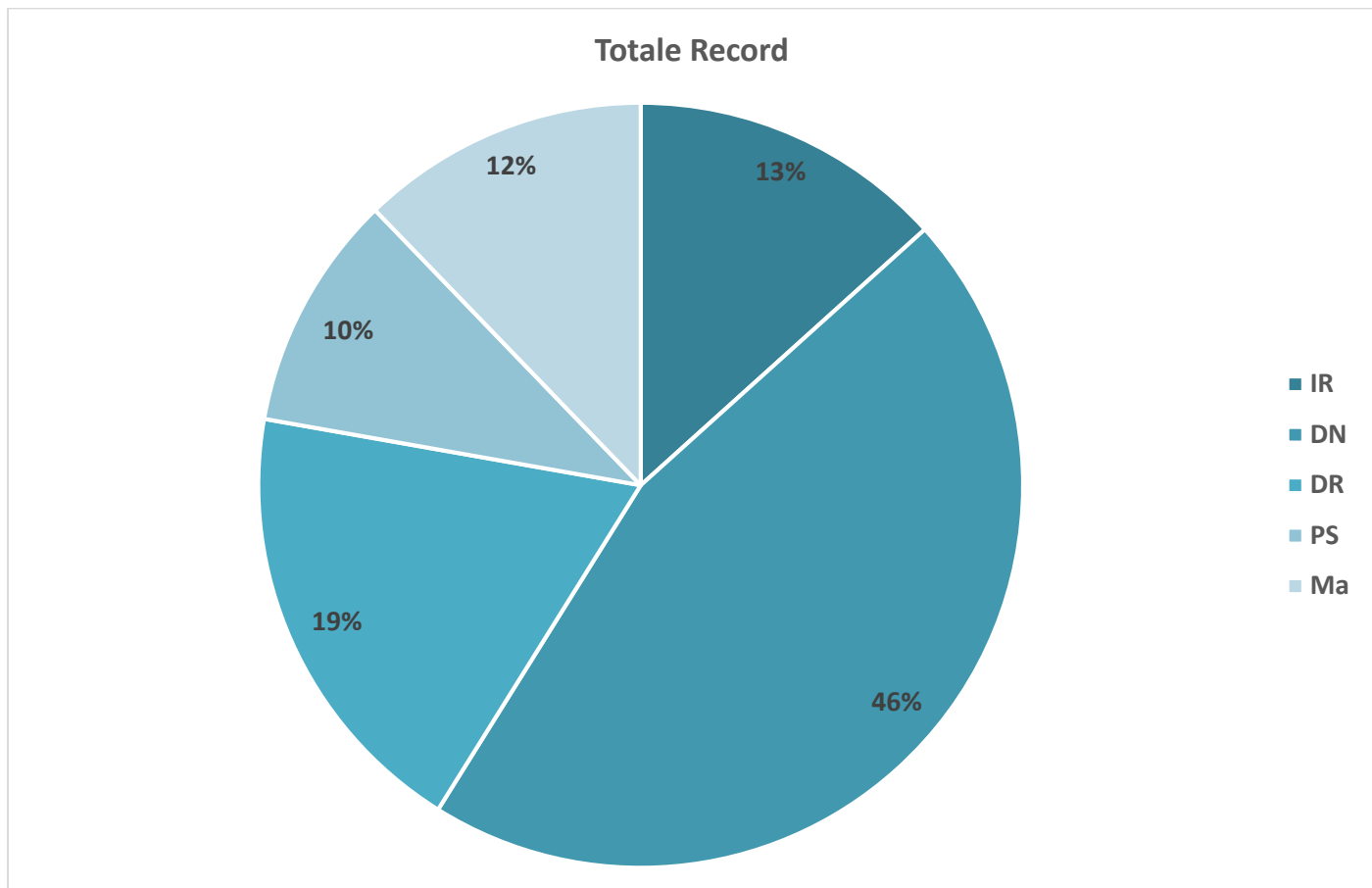


Figure 1

Parco Dune Costiere has the biggest number of answers (41), then follows Dubrovnik (17), Irena (12), Misano Adriatico (11) and, at last, Pesaro (9).

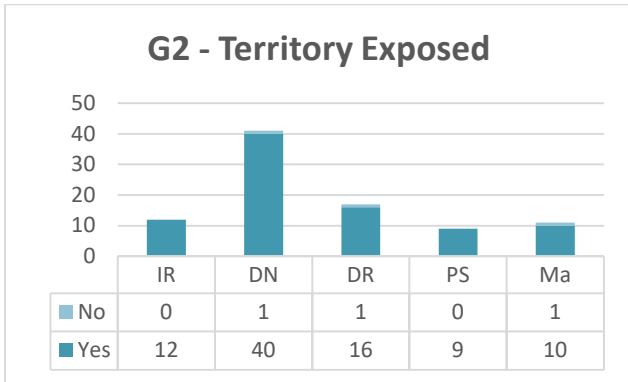


Figure 2

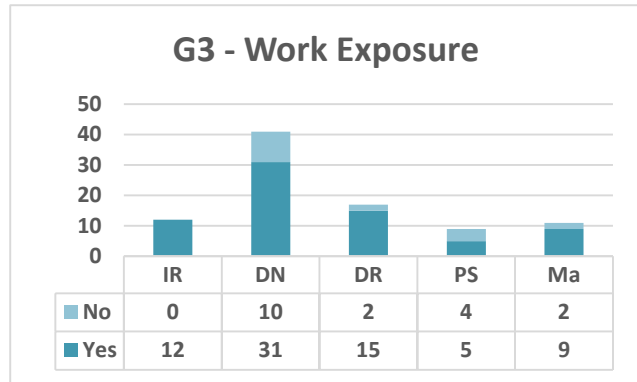


Figure 3

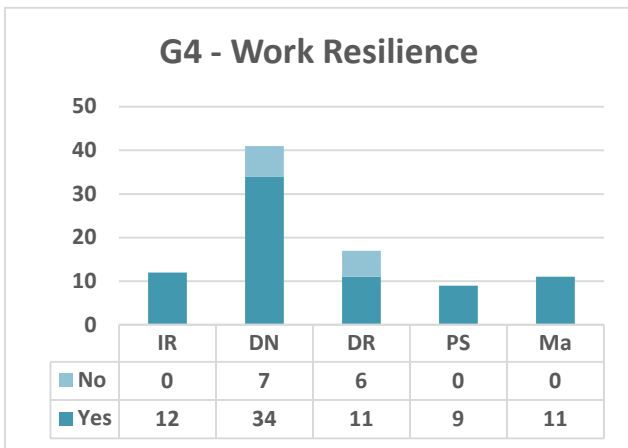


Figure 4

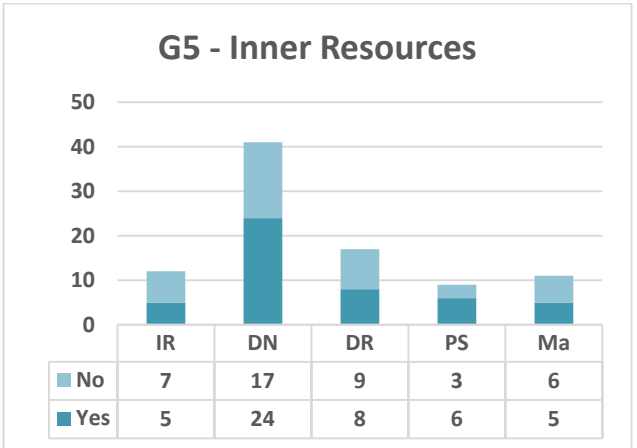


Figure 5

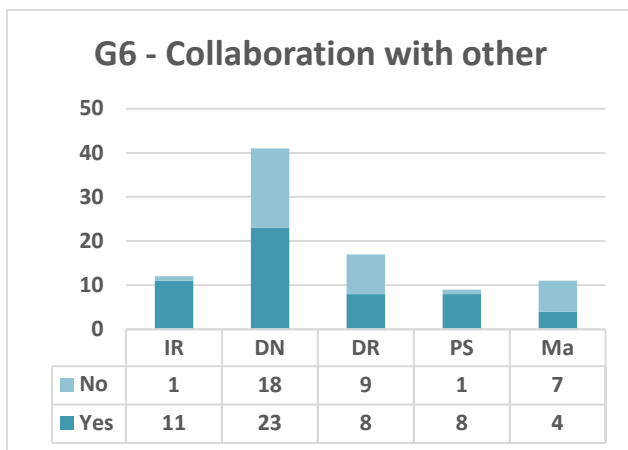


Figure 6

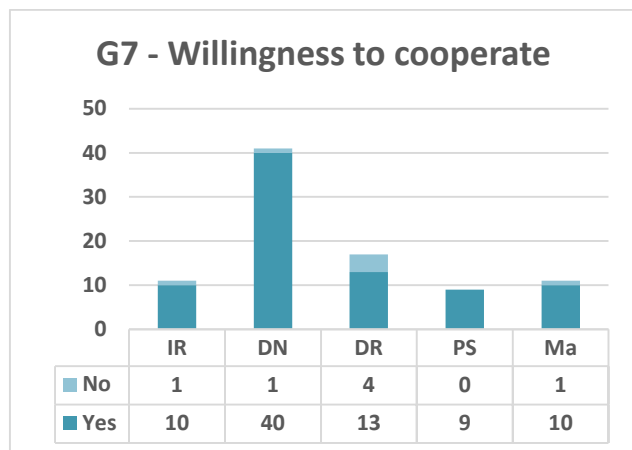


Figure 7

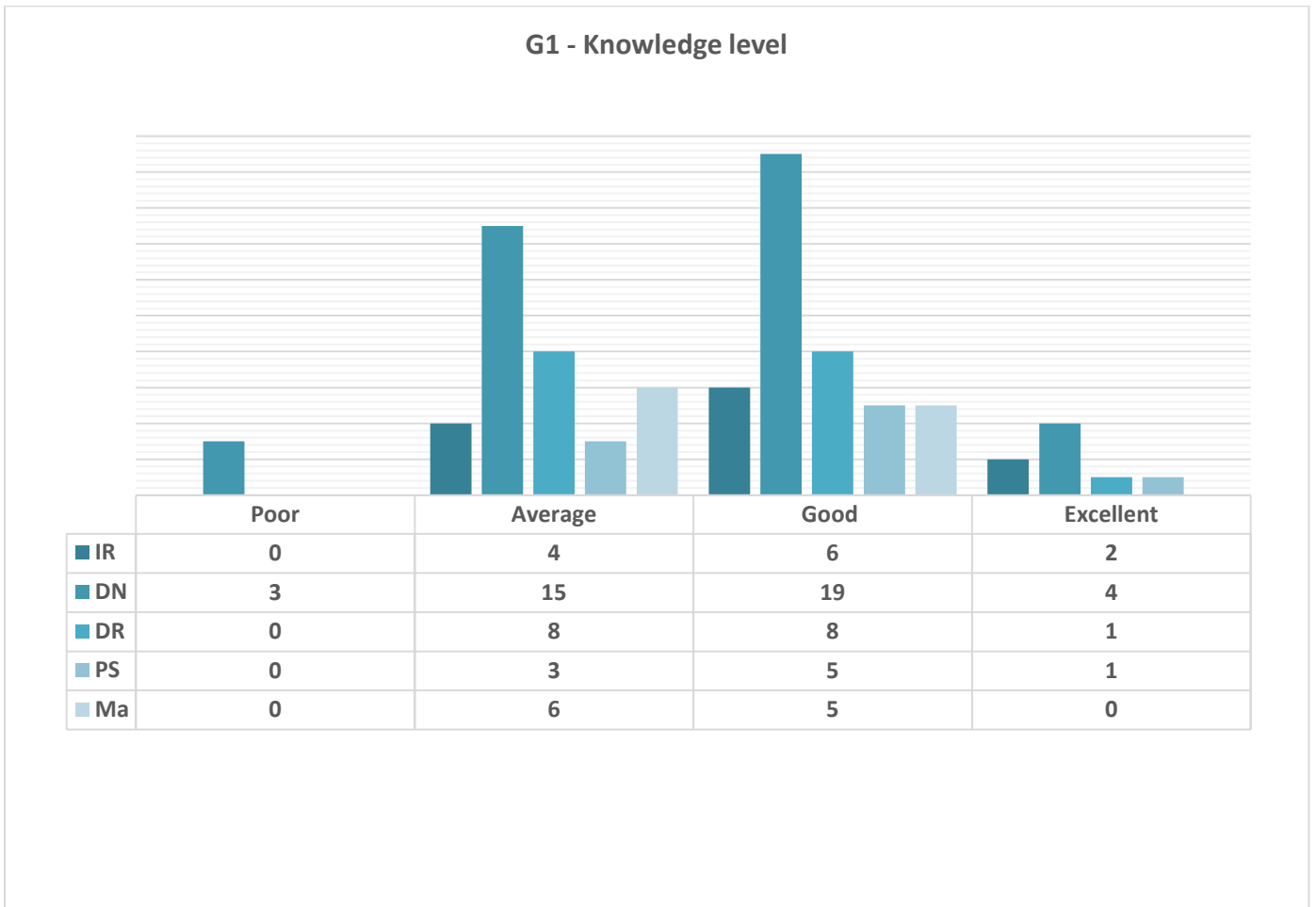


Figure 8

We observe a general medium-high knowledge level of the phenomena. Dubrovnik has the most distributed knowledge as it is the only one also with poor knowledge. Usually every city reaches its top in good knowledge, then average knowledge and finally excellent knowledge except for Misano Adriatico which has more average knowledge than good knowledge. In Dubrovnik we observe a high good level (19), then average level (15) and excellent level (4). Dura has equal results for average level and good level (8) and lastly excellent level (4). In Pesaro we identify good level (5), then average level (3) and then excellent level (1). At last, Misano Adriatico, has a peak on average knowledge (6), then similarly good knowledge (5) and nor poor neither excellent knowledge as said before.

### 5.1. Results – Decisionmaker overview

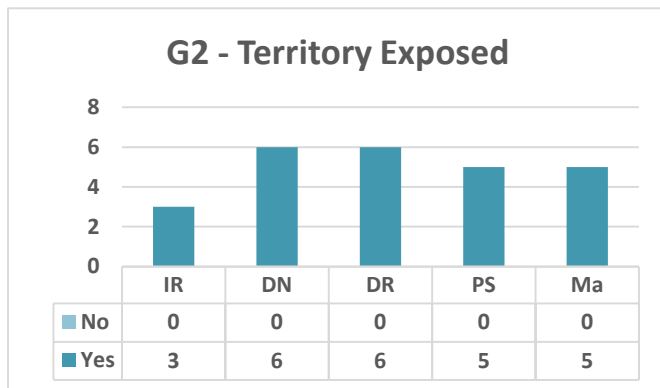


Figure 9

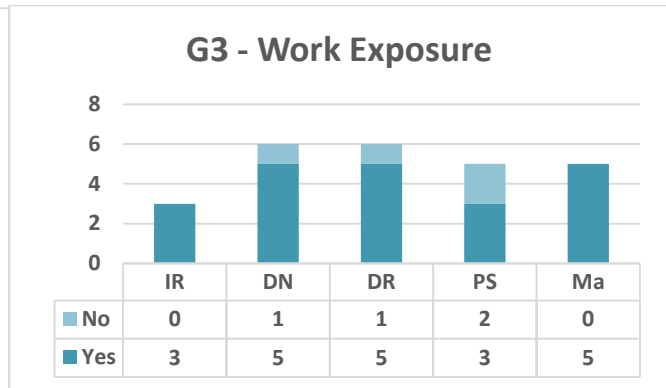


Figure 10

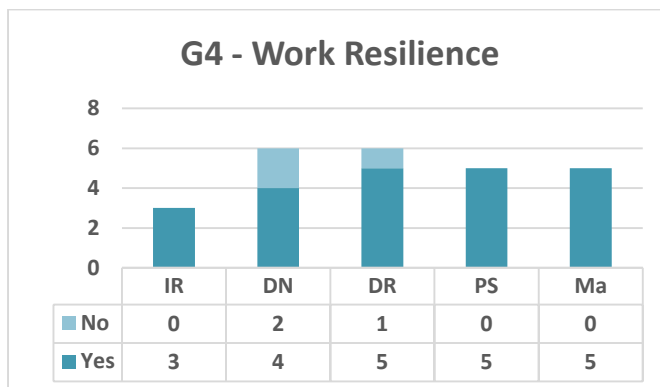


Figure 11

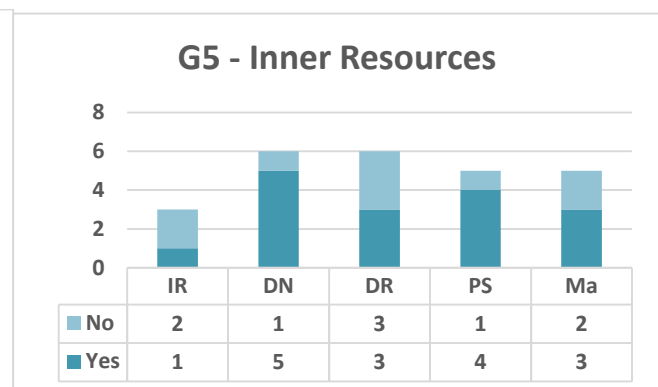


Figure 12

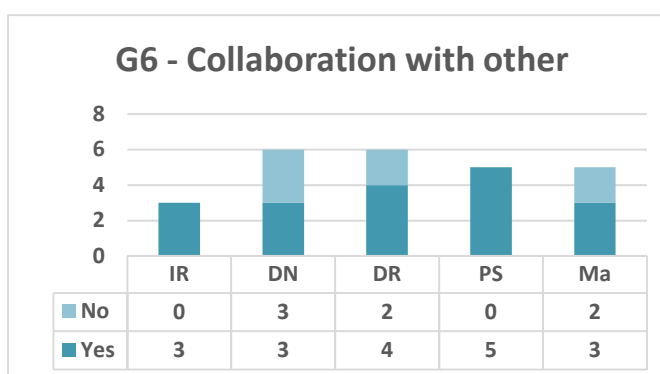


Figure 13

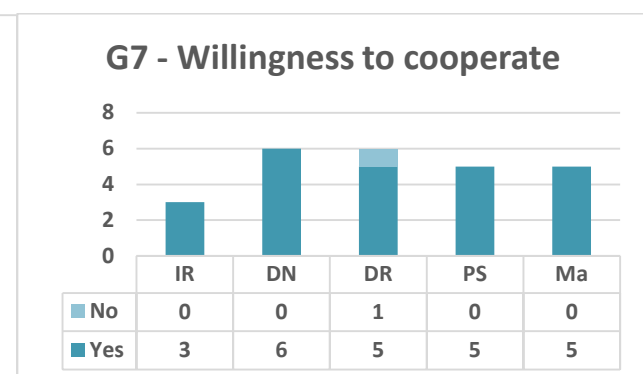


Figure 14

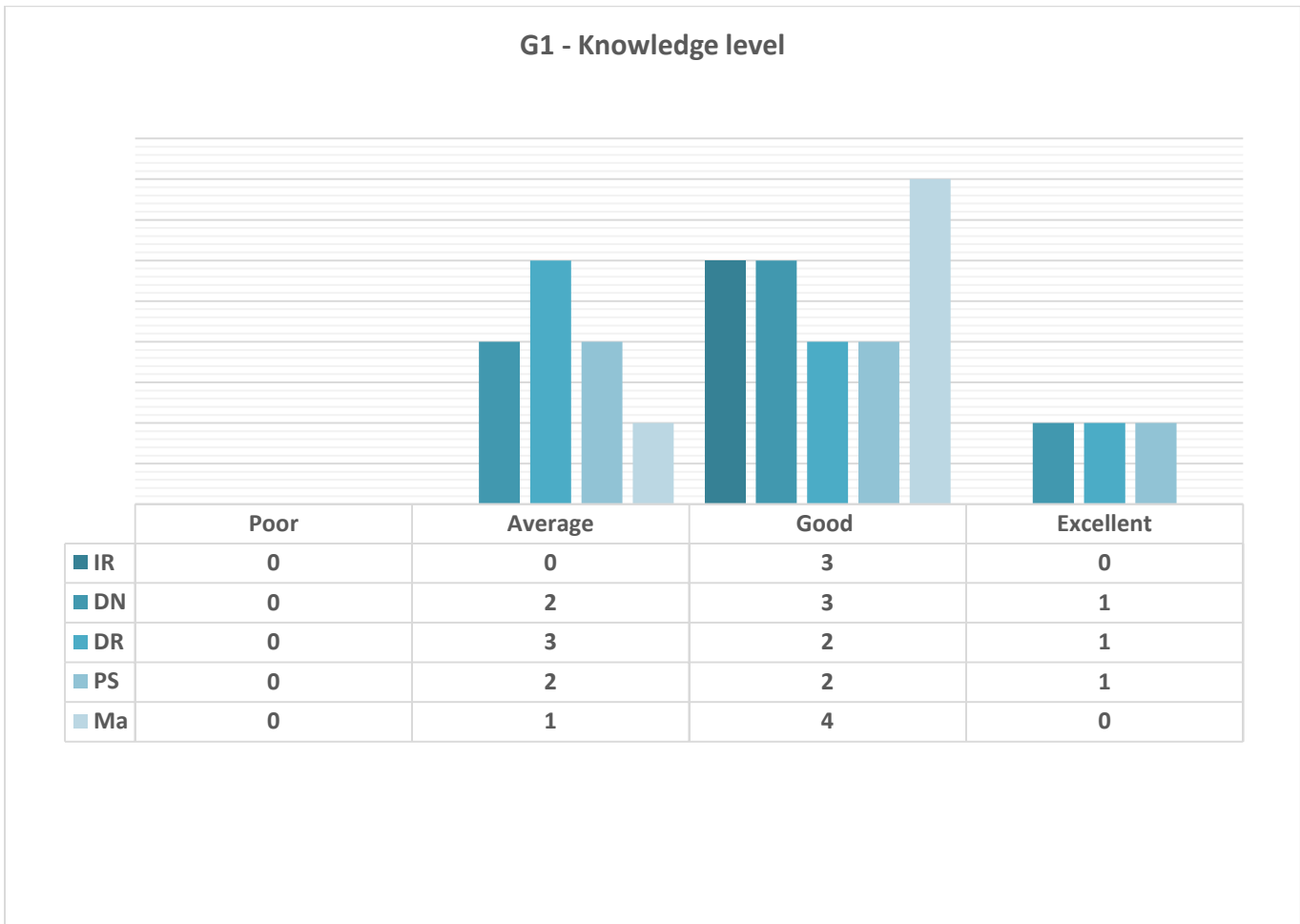


Figura 15

We observe a general medium-high knowledge level of the phenomena without any poor knowledge level. Usually every city reaches its top in good knowledge, then average knowledge and finally excellent knowledge except for Dura which has more average knowledge than good knowledge. In Irena we observe only good knowledge (3). In Dubrovnik we observe a high good level (3), then average level (2) and excellent level (1). Dura's higher knowledge is at average level (3), then there is good level (2) and lastly excellent level (1). In Pesaro we identify equally good and average level (2) and then excellent level (1). Misano Adriatico, has a peak on average knowledge (4), then equally average and excellent level (1).



## 5.2. Results – Stakeholder overview

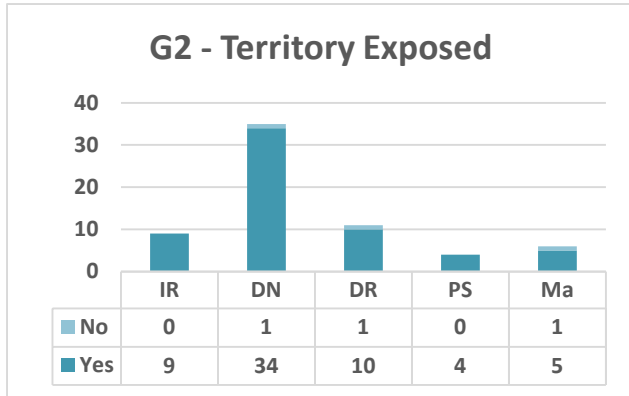


Figure 16

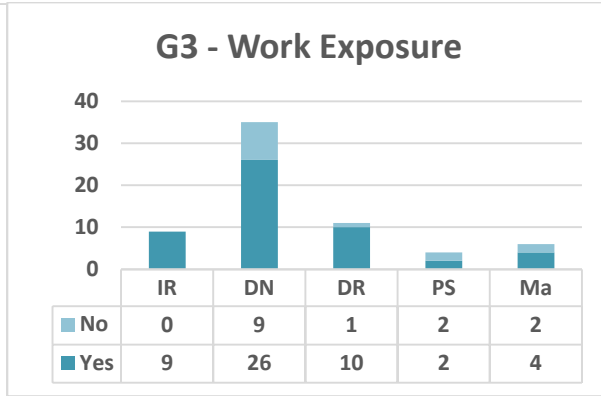


Figure 17

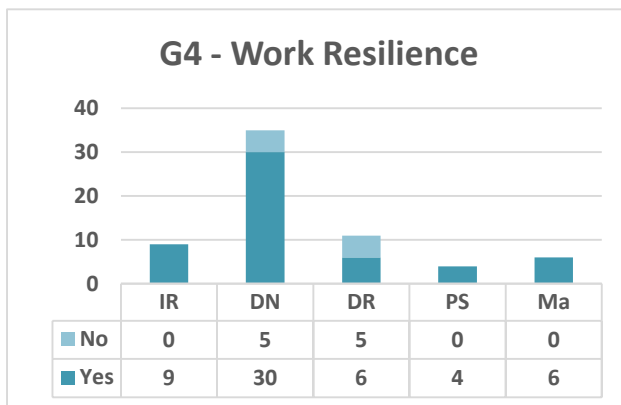


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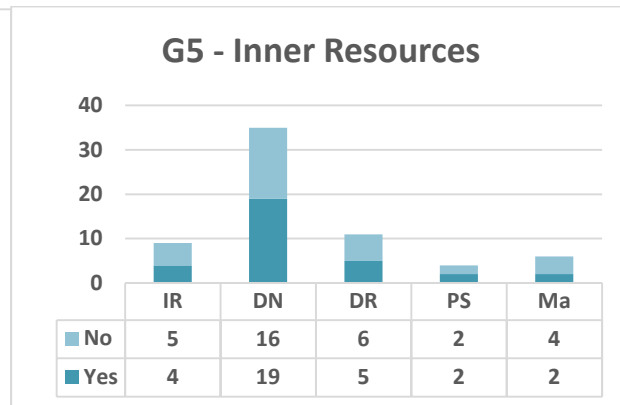


Figure 9

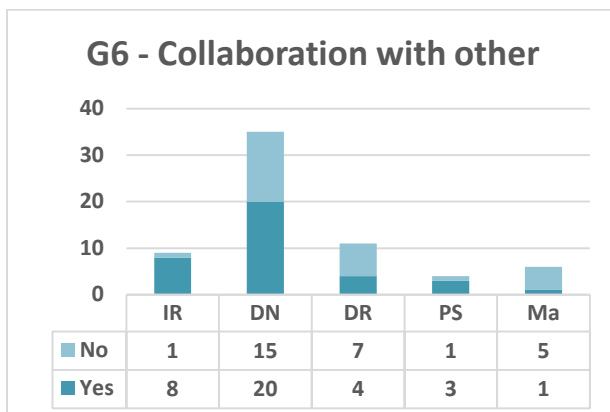


Figure 10

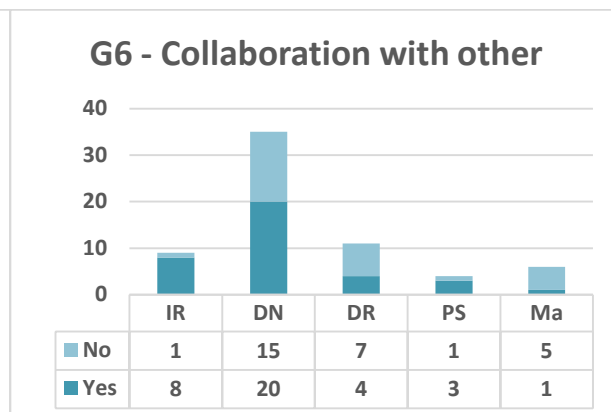


Figure 21

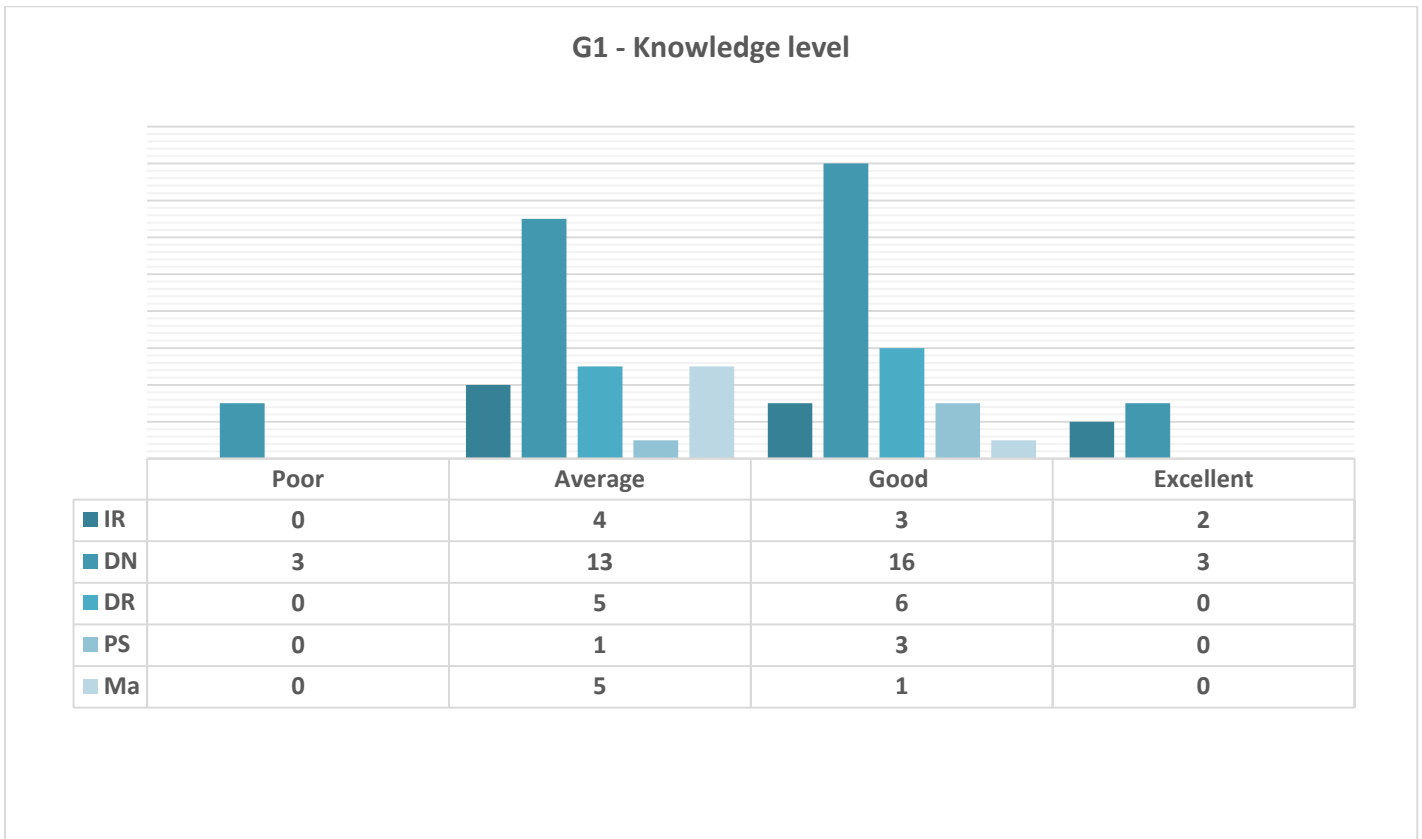


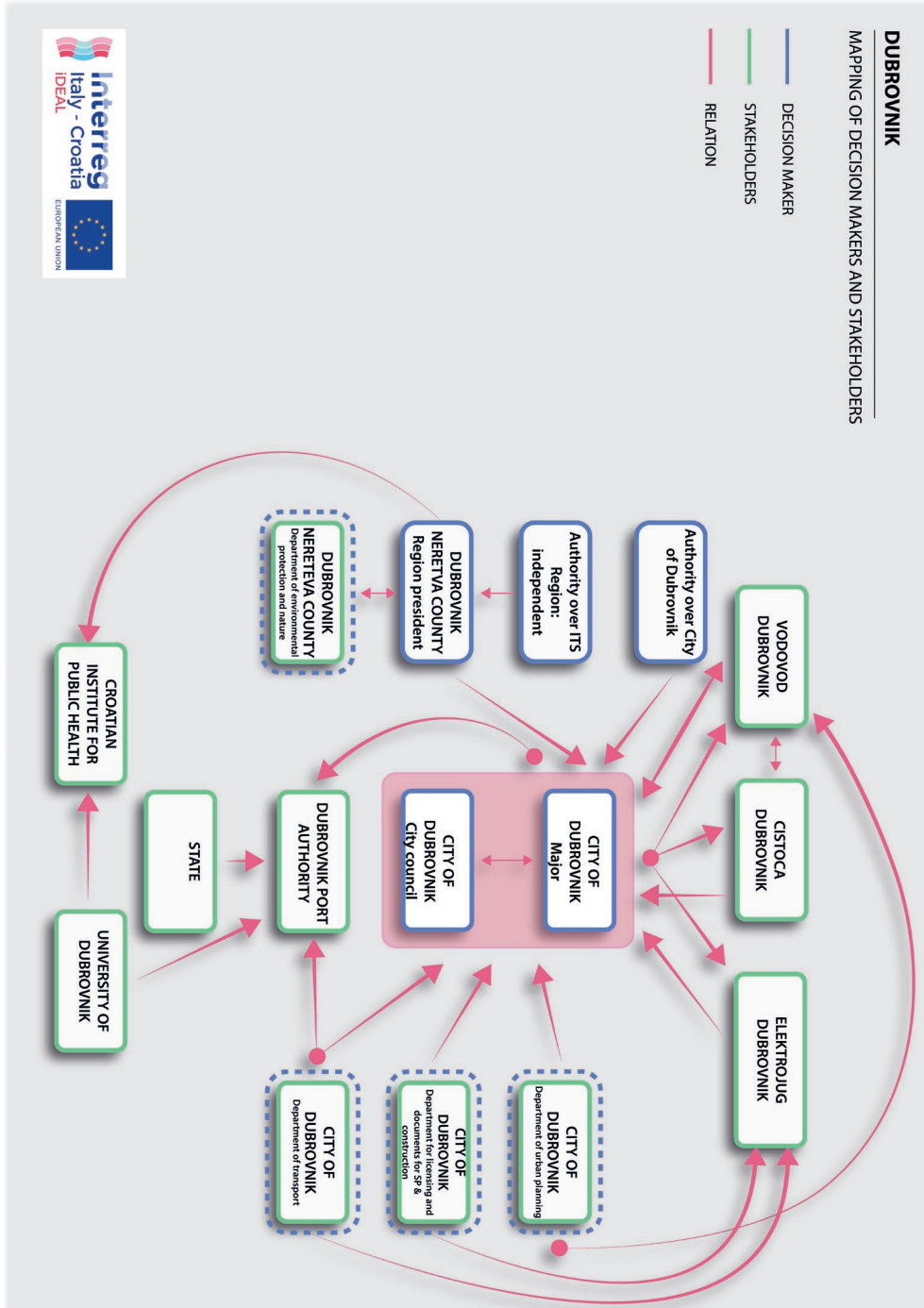
Figure 22

Also for stakeholders there is a medium-high knowledge level. In Irena we observe a predominant average knowledge (4), then good knowledge (3) and finally excellent knowledge (2). In Dubrovnik we observe a high good level (16) and also average level (13), then excellent level (3). Dura's higher knowledge is at good level (3), then there is good level (5). In Pesaro we identify good level (3) and then average level (1). Misano Adriatico, has a peak on average knowledge (5), then only good level (1).

Differently from Decisionmakers' knowledge we can observe a less homogeneous number of responses, most of all in Dubrovnik (a higher number) and Pesaro (a smaller number). In both cases – decisionmakers and stakeholders –, knowledge is concentrated in average and good level, but here we can observe a less excellent knowledge and also a percentage of poor knowledge.

## 5.1. Dubrovnik

### 5.1.1 Governance Map



### 5.1.2. Interview Results

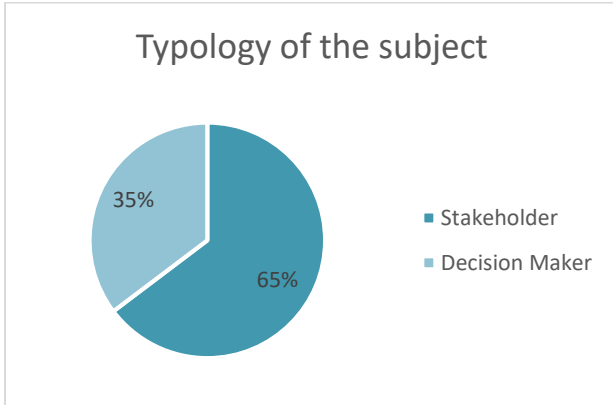


Figura 23

Dubrovnik’s answers come from Stakeholders for the 65% (25 answers) and from Decisionmakers for the 35% (6 answers).

We will observe that decisionmakers and stakeholders will answer, with minimal differences of percentage and quantity, mostly in the same way, except for “Collaboration with others”, where “yes” is inverted with “no”, and Knowledge level (D have, in discontent order average, good and excellent level) and S have in crescent order average and good level).

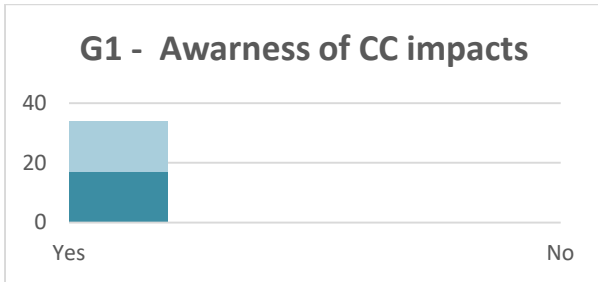


Figura 24

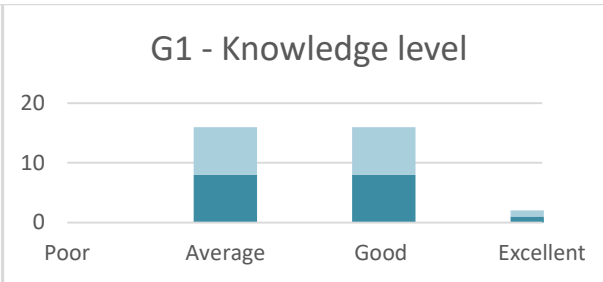


Figura 25

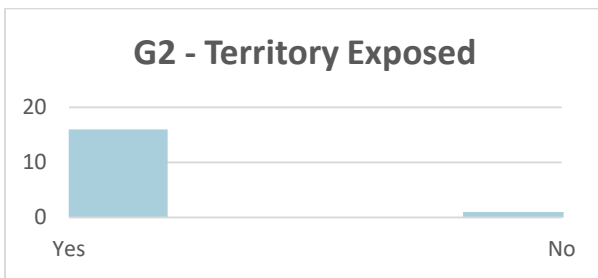


Figura 26

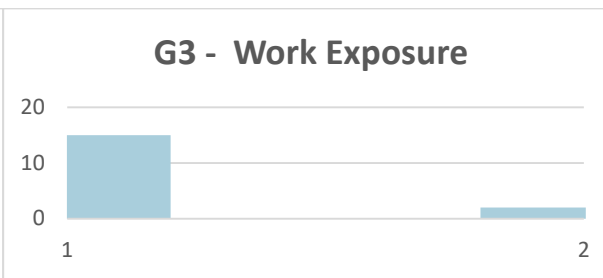


Figura 27

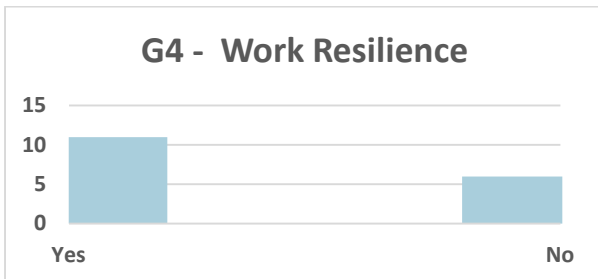


Figura 28

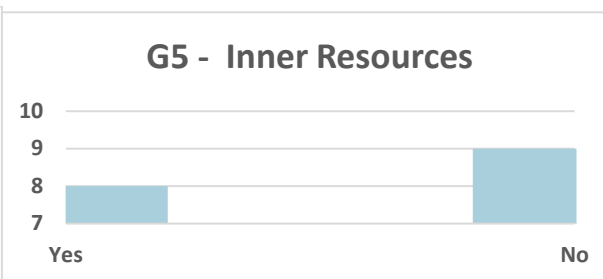


Figura 29

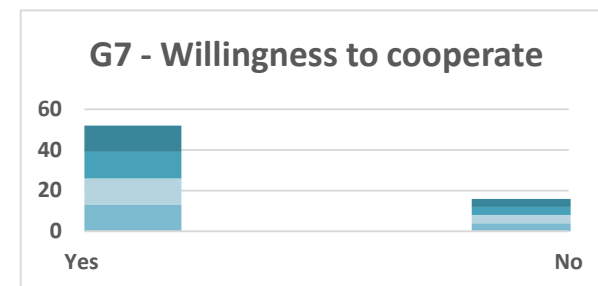


Figura 30

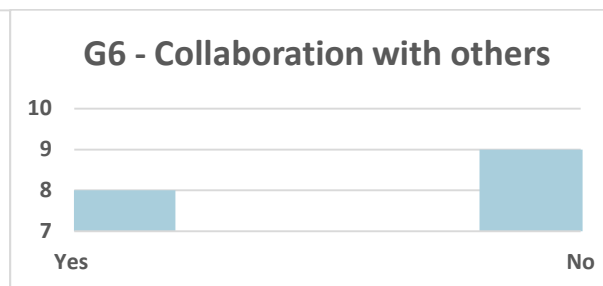


Figura 31

### 5.1.2.1. Decisionmaker

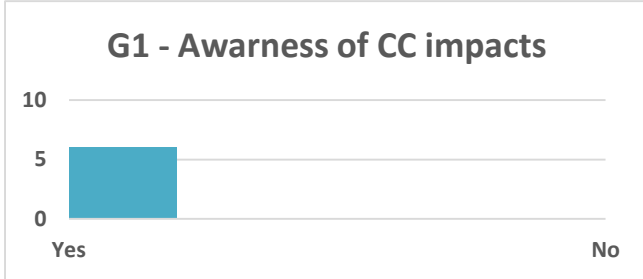


Figure 32

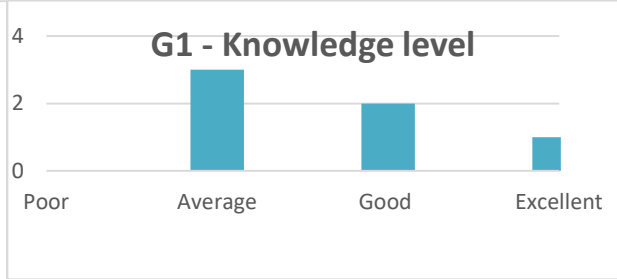


Figure 33



Figure 34

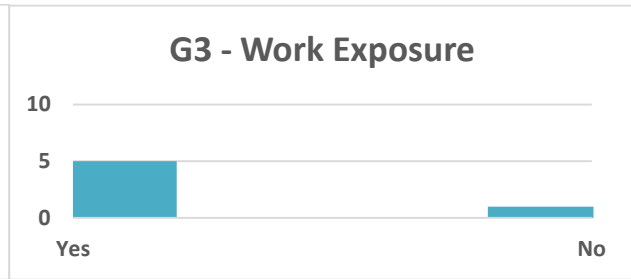


Figure 35

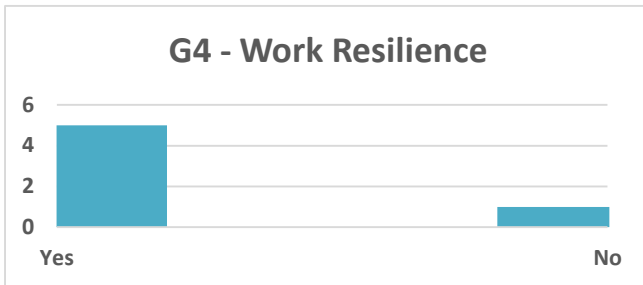


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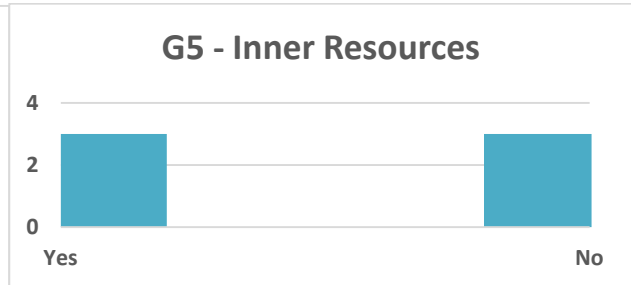


Figure 37

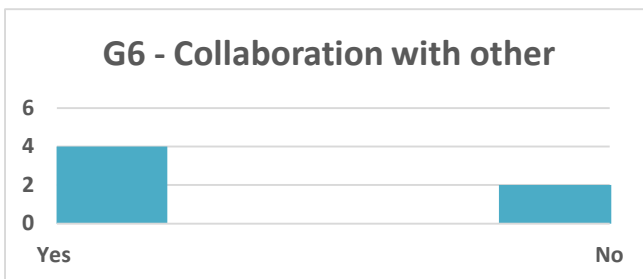


Figure 38



Figure 39

### 5.1.2.2. Stakeholder

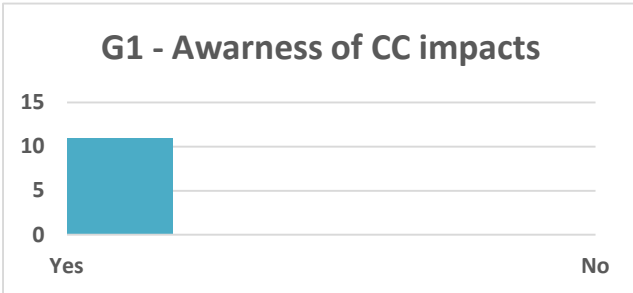


Figure 40

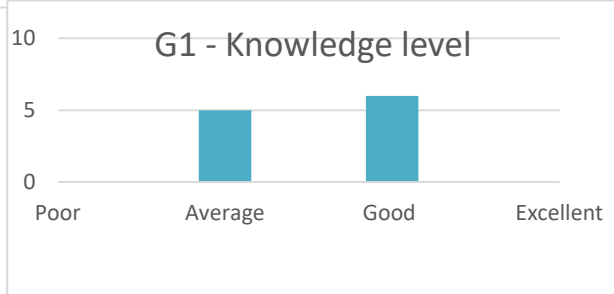


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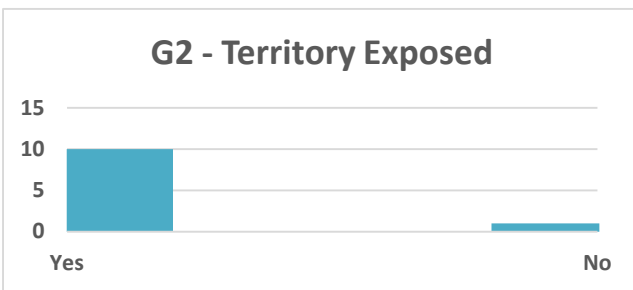


Figure 42

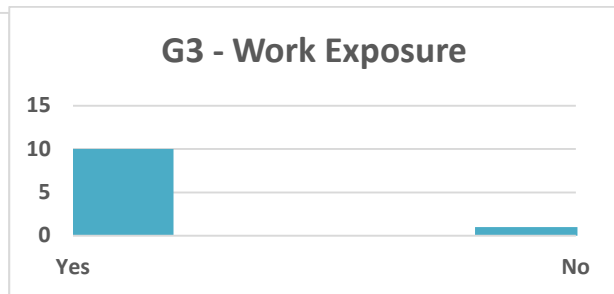


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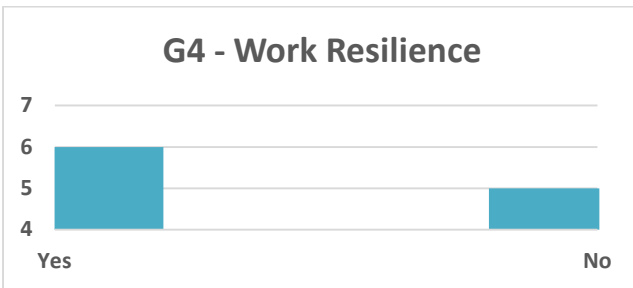


Figure 44

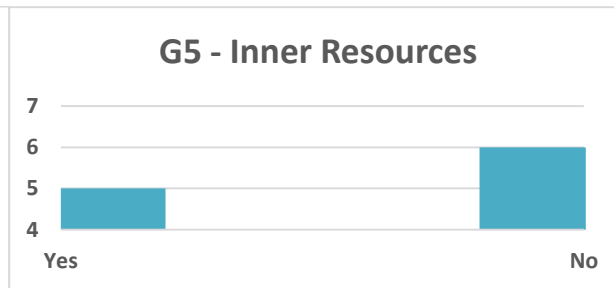


Figure 45

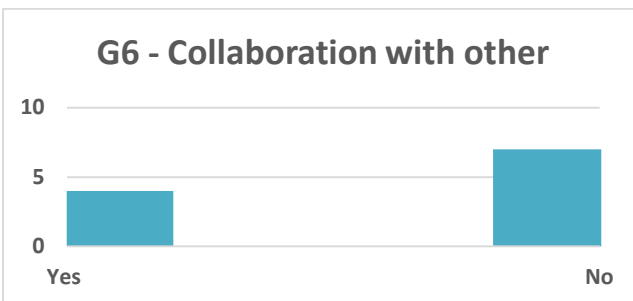


Figure 46

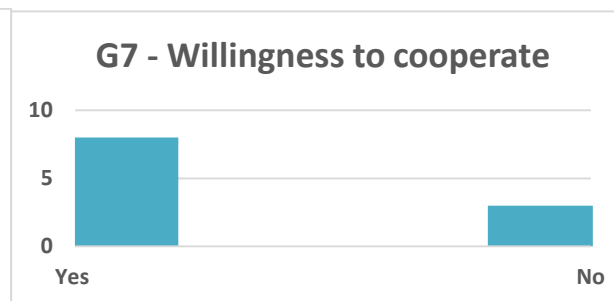
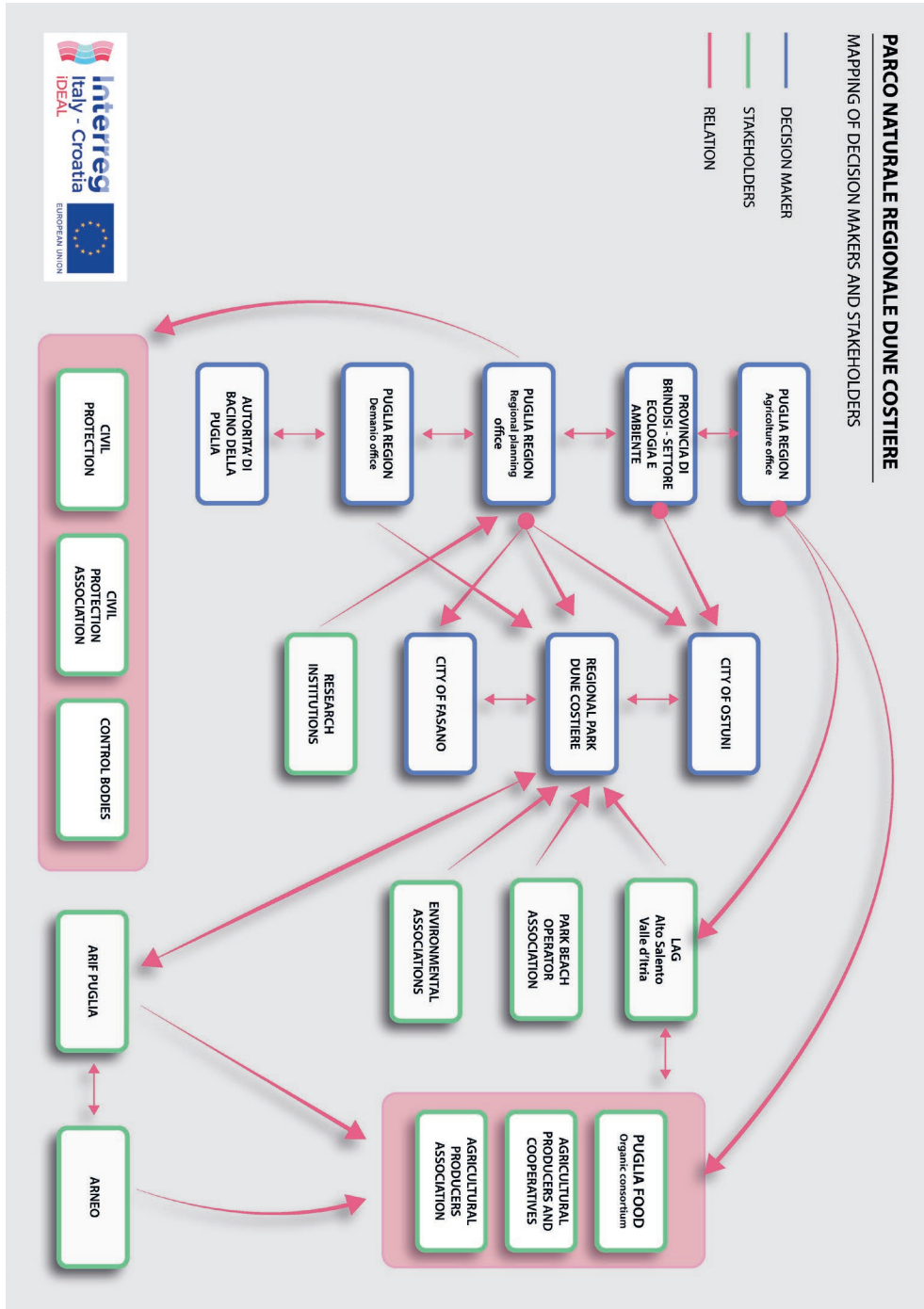


Figure 47

## 5.2. Parco Dune Costiere – Ostuni

### 5.2.1 Governance Map





### 5.2.2. Interview Results

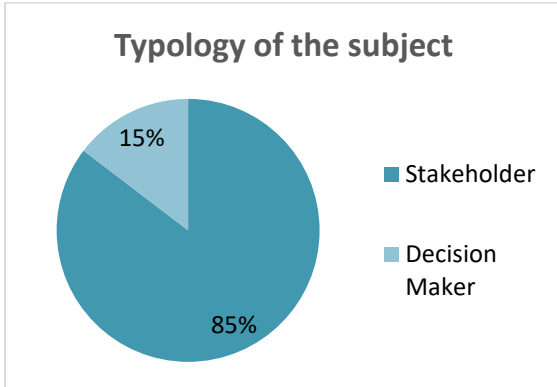


Figura 48

Dune's answers come from Stakeholders for the 85% (35 answers) and from Decisionmakers for the 15% (6 answers)

It is the city with the most uneven rapport between decisionmakers and stakeholders.

We will see that decisionmakers and stakeholders will answer, with minimal differences of percentage and quantity, mostly in the same way.

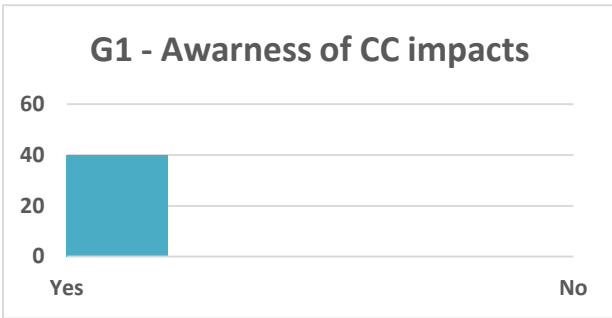


Figure 49

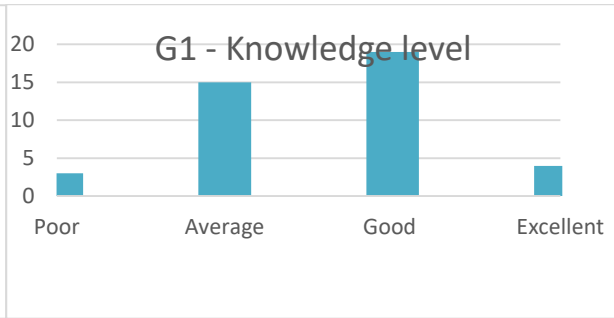


Figure 50

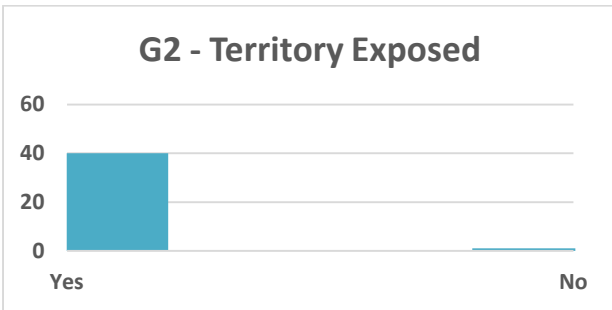


Figure 51

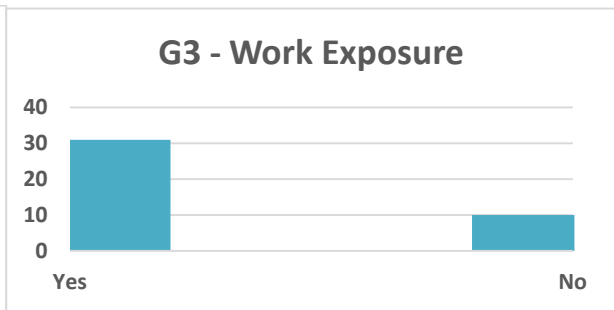


Figure 52

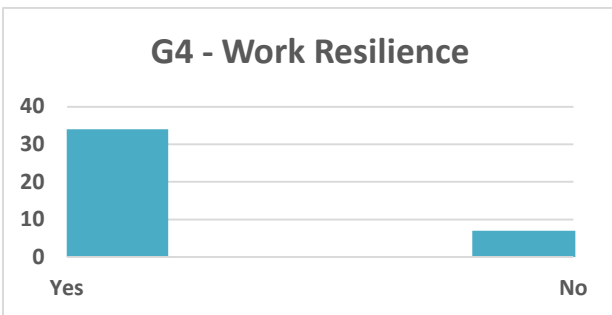


Figure 53

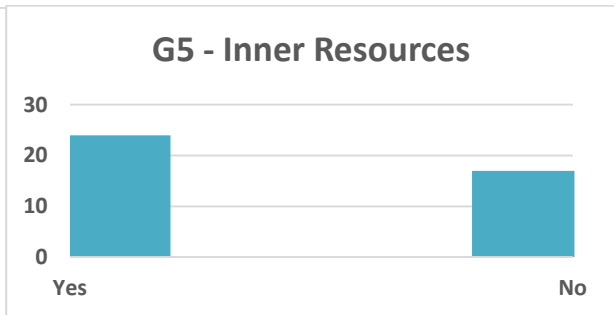


Figure 54

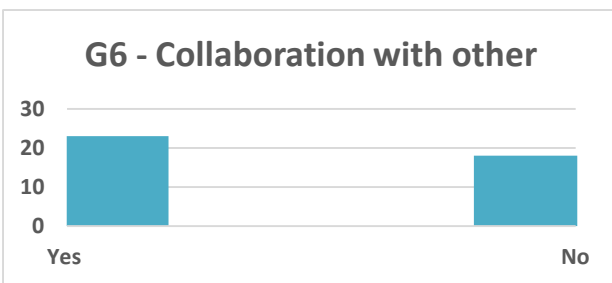


Figure 55

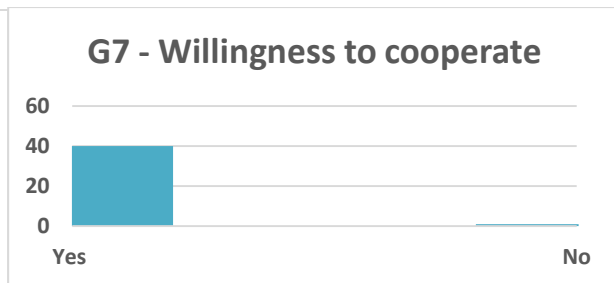


Figure 56

### 5.2.2.1. Decisionmaker

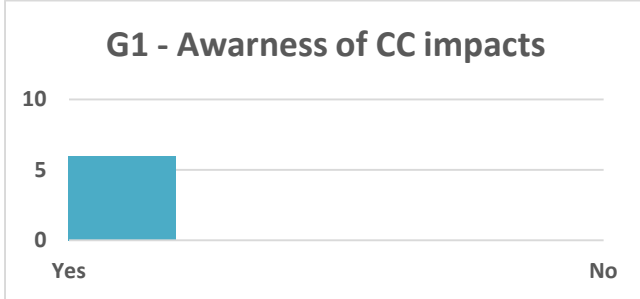


Figure 57

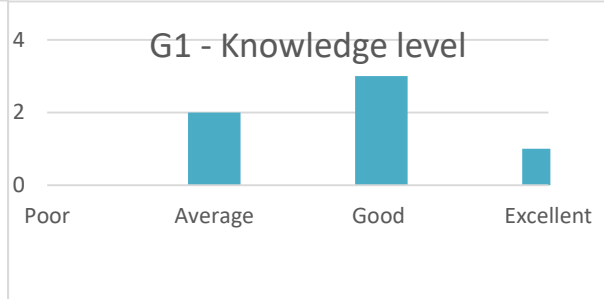


Figure 11

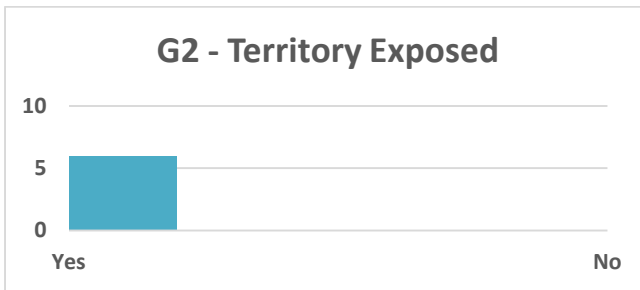


Figure 59

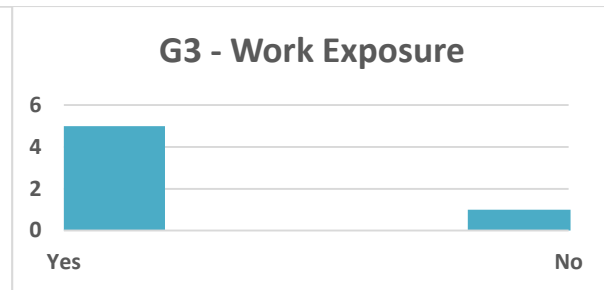


Figure 60

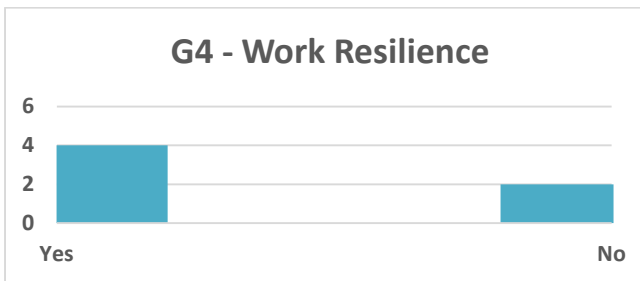


Figure 61

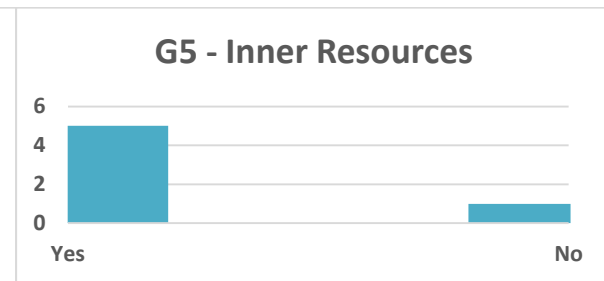


Figure 62

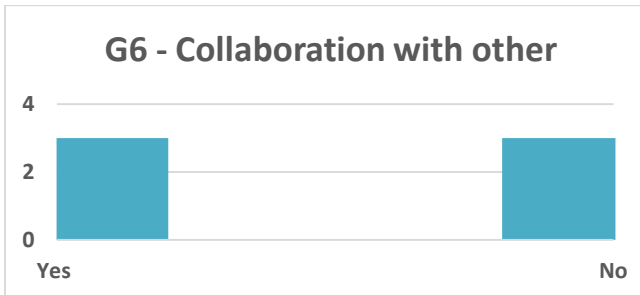


Figure 63

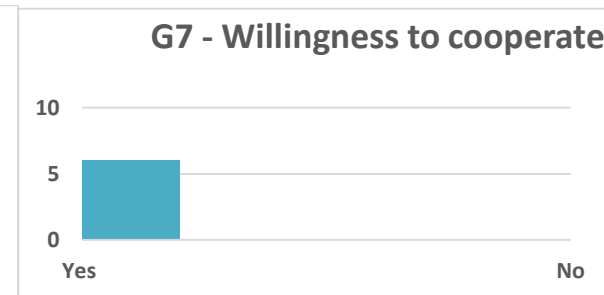


Figure 64

### 5.2.2.2. Stakeholder

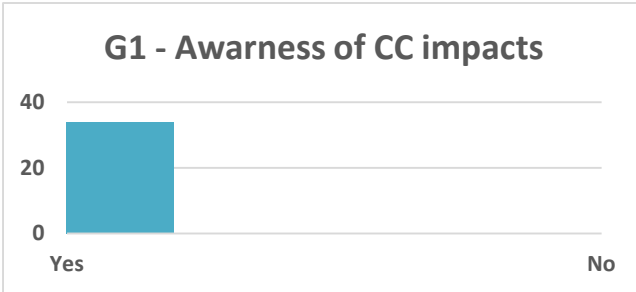


Figure 65

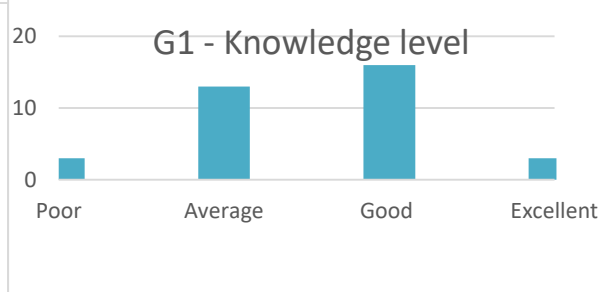


Figure 66

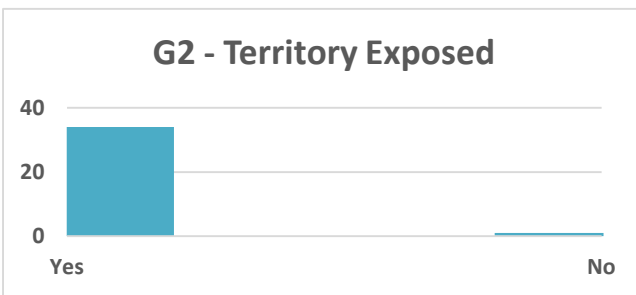


Figure 67

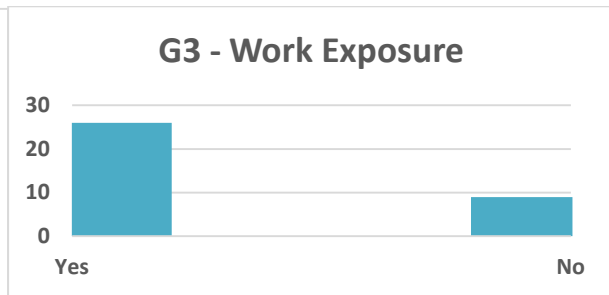


Figure 12

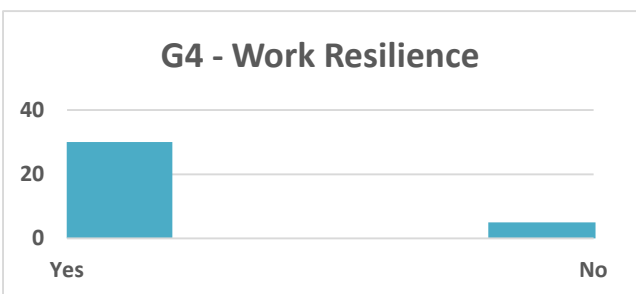


Figure 69

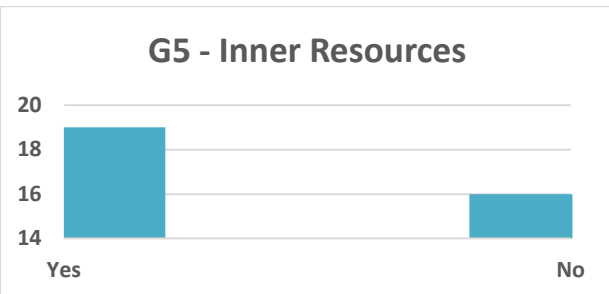


Figure 70

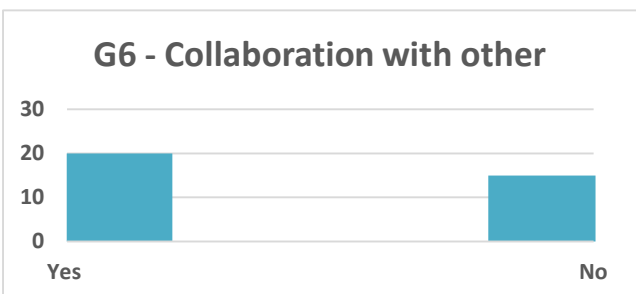


Figure 71

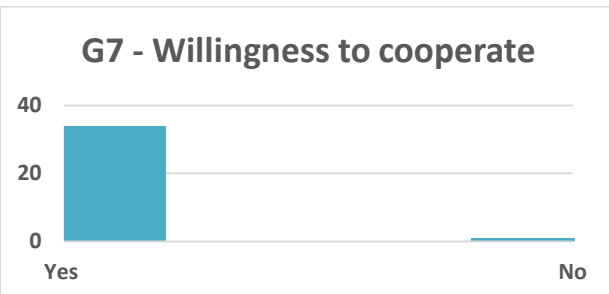
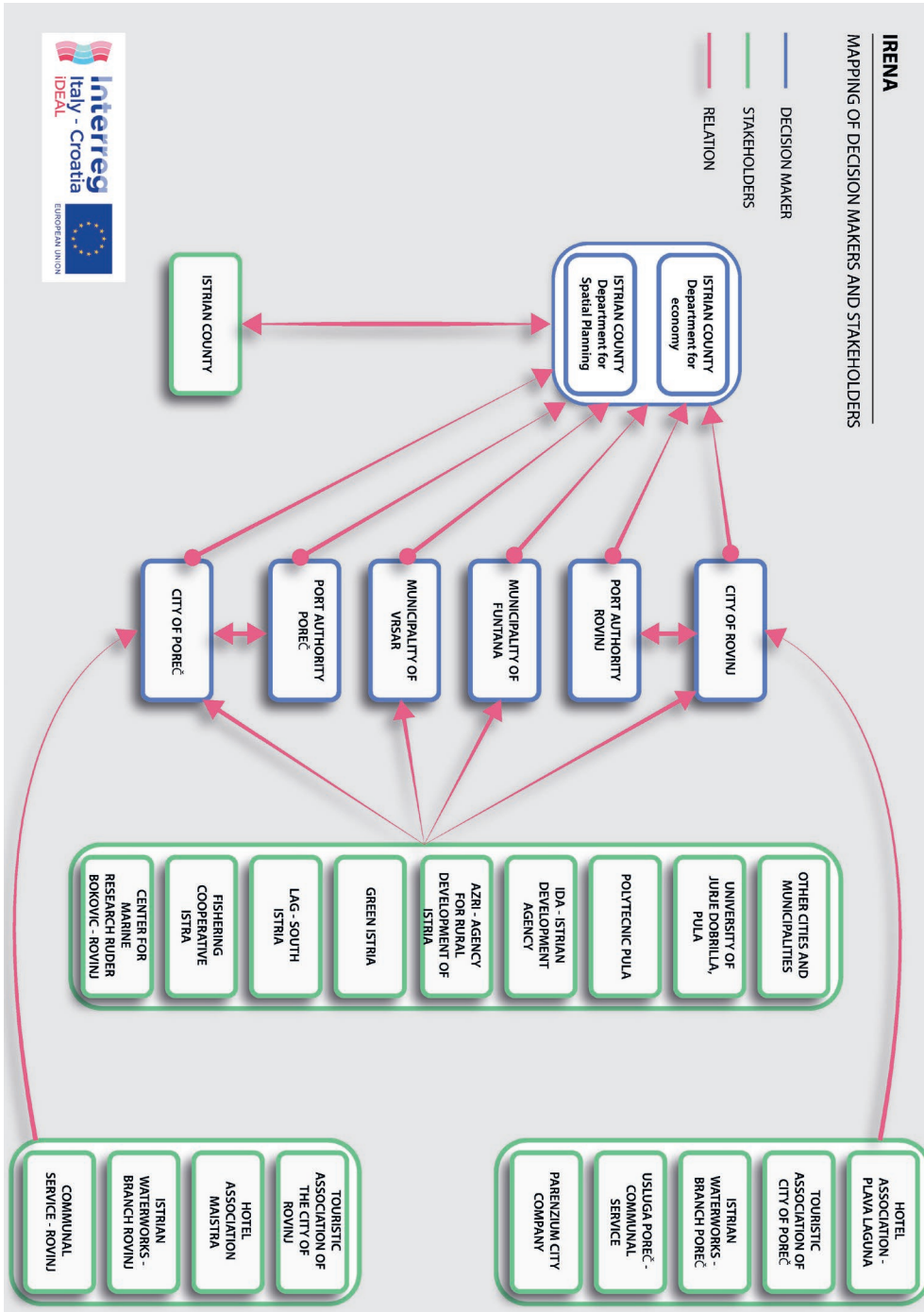


Figure 72

### 5.3. Irena

#### 5.3.1 Governance Map



### 5.3.2. Interview Results

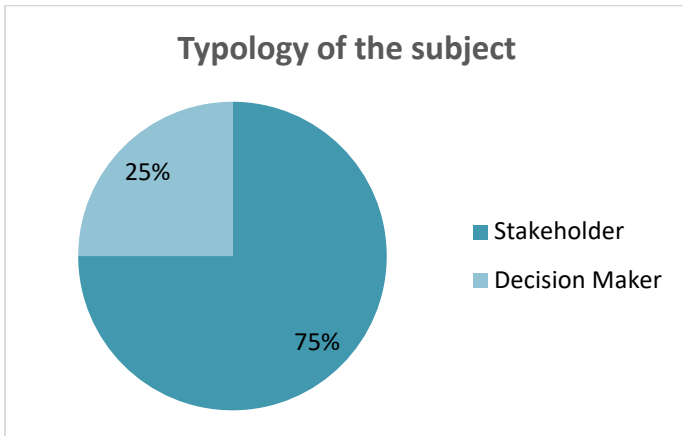


Figura 73

Irena’s answers come from Stakeholders for the 75% (9 answers) and from Decisionmakers for the 25% (2 answers).

We will see that decisionmakers and stakeholders will answer, with minimal differences of percentage and quantity, mostly in the same way, except for the “Knowledge level” (D only good, S average, good and excellent), “Collaboration with others” and “Willingness to cooperate” (in both cases D never answer “no”, S have a minimum answer of “no”)

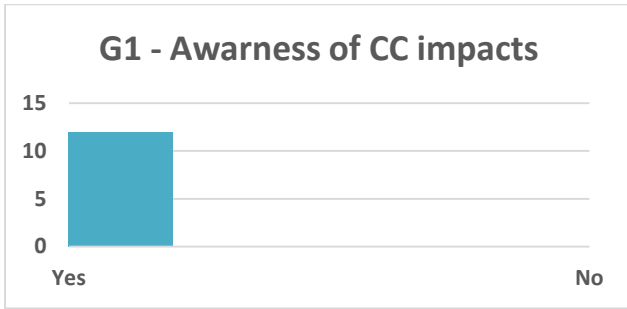


Figure 74

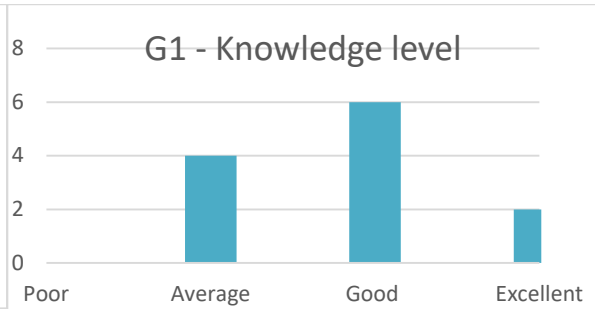


Figure 75

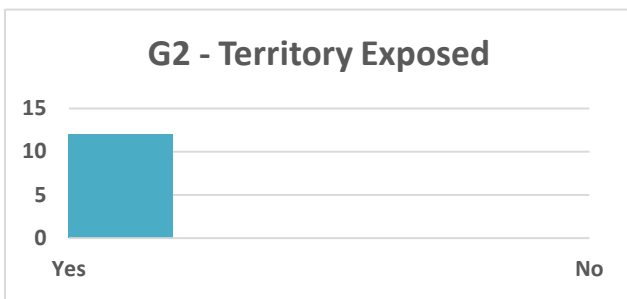


Figure 76

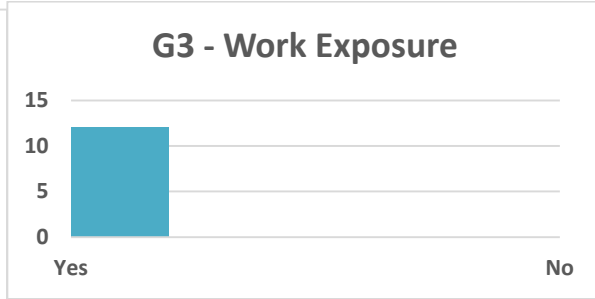


Figure 77

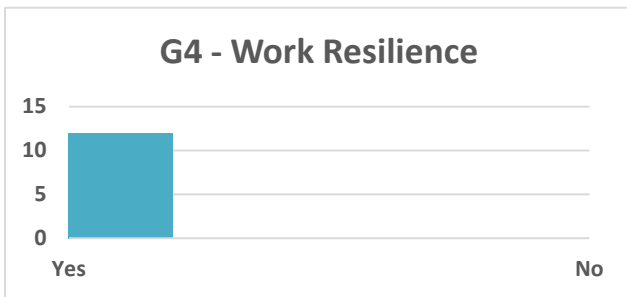


Figura 78

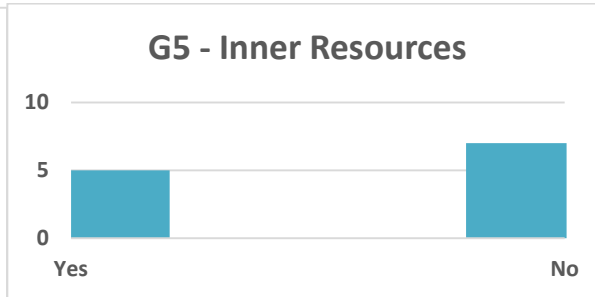


Figura 79

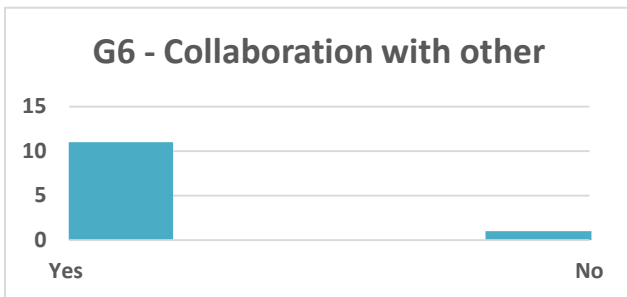


Figura 80

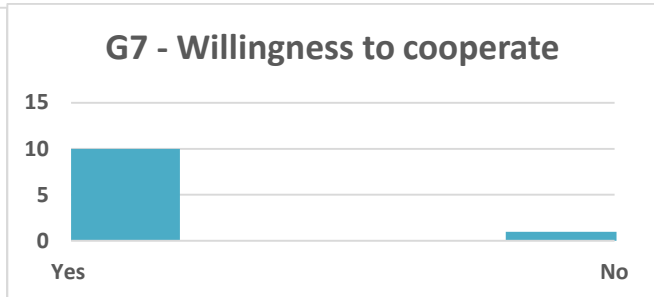


Figura 81

### 5.3.2.1. Decisionmaker

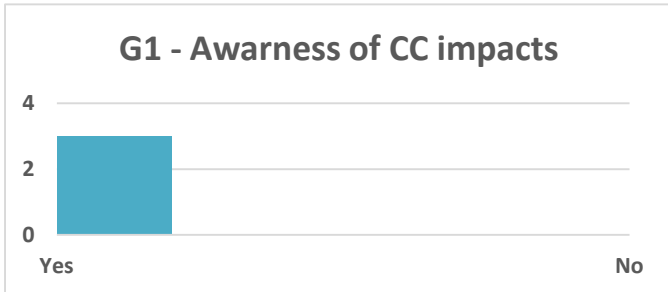


Figure 82

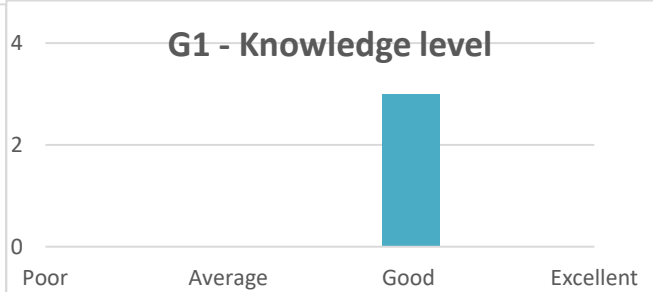


Figure 13

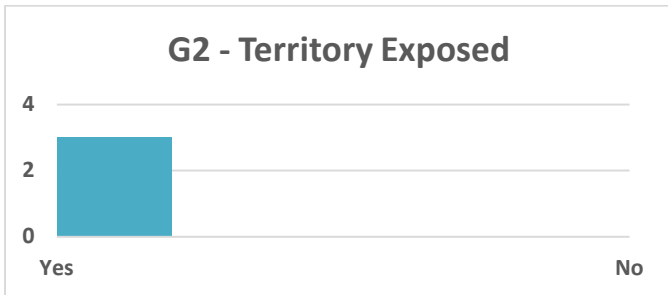


Figure 84



Figure 85

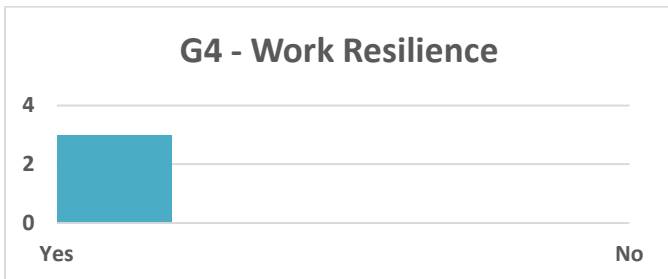


Figure 86

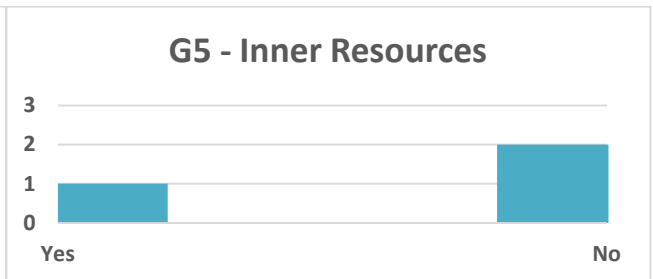


Figure 87

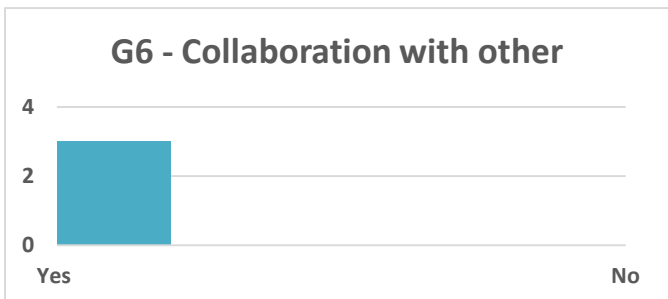


Figure 88



Figure 89



### 5.3.2.2. Stakeholder

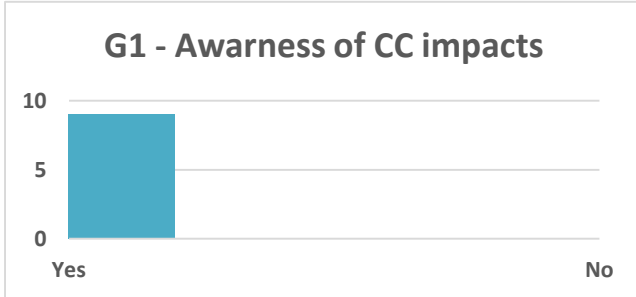


Figure 14

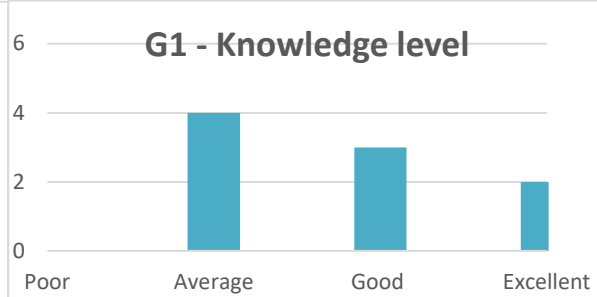


Figure 15

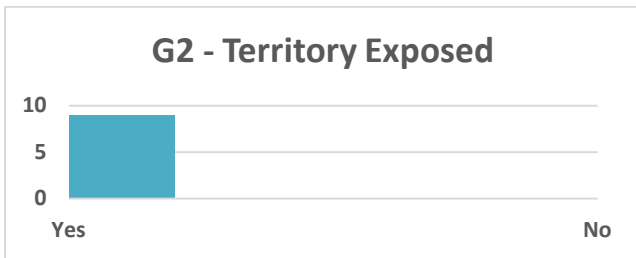


Figure 16



Figure 17

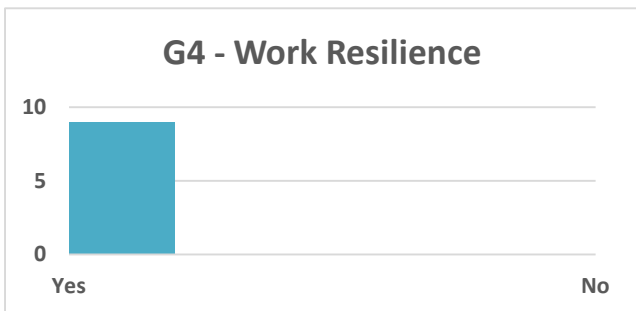


Figure 18

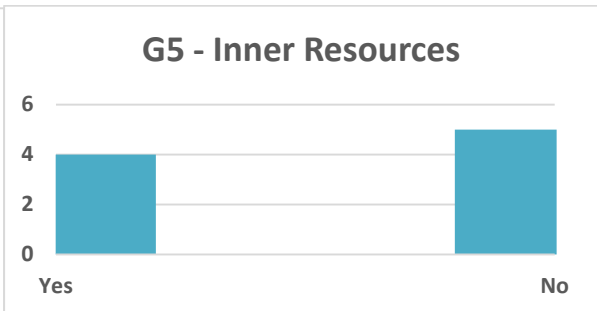


Figure 19

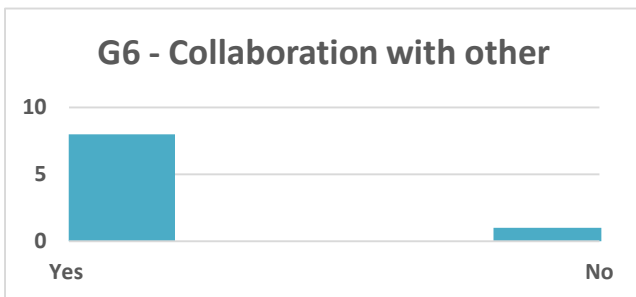


Figure 20

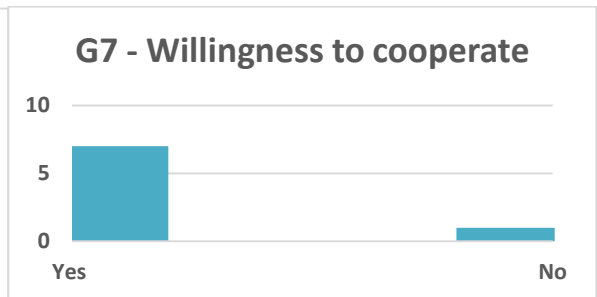
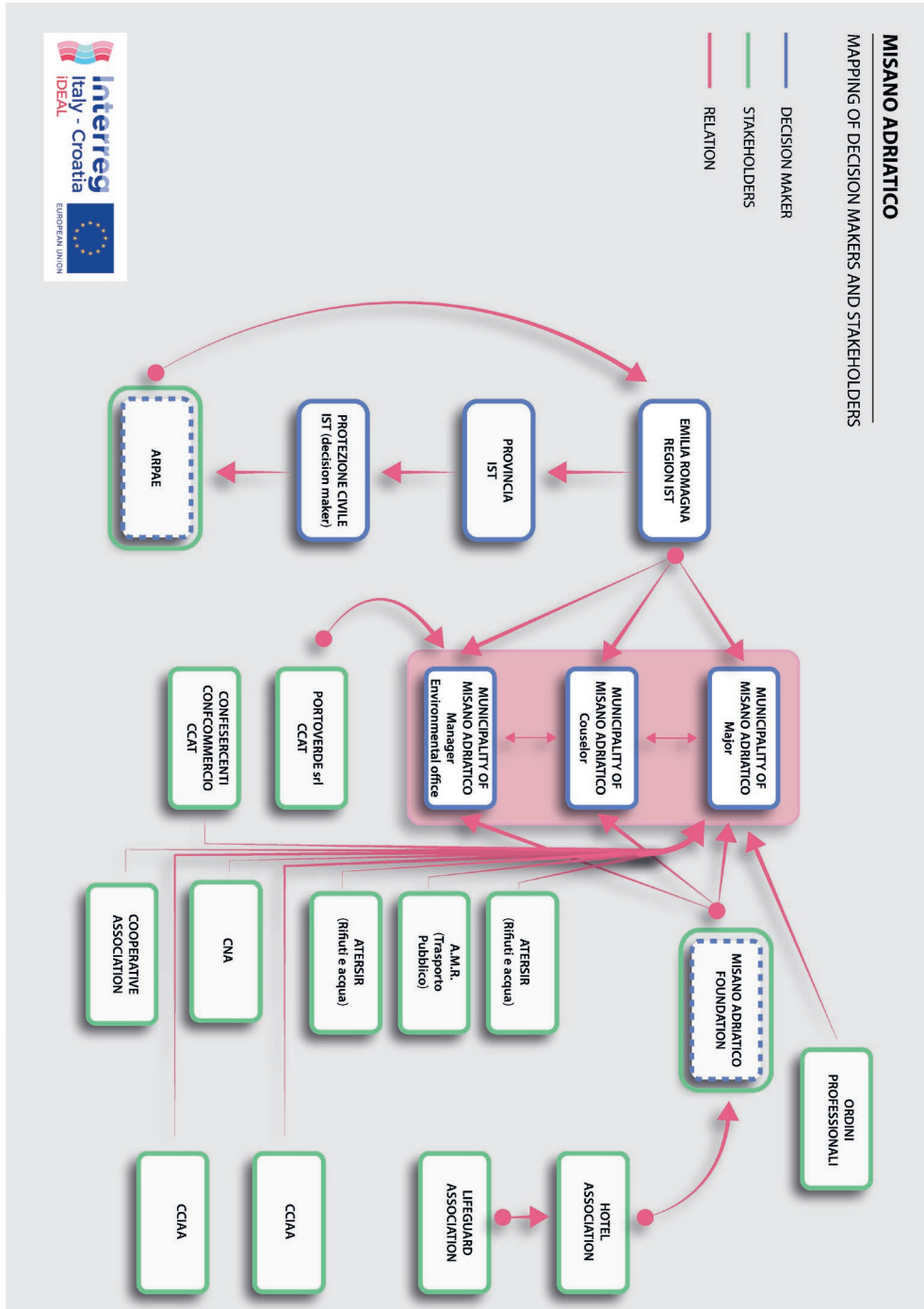


Figure 21

## 5.4. Misano Adriatico

### 5.4.1 Governance Map



### 5.4.2. Interview Results

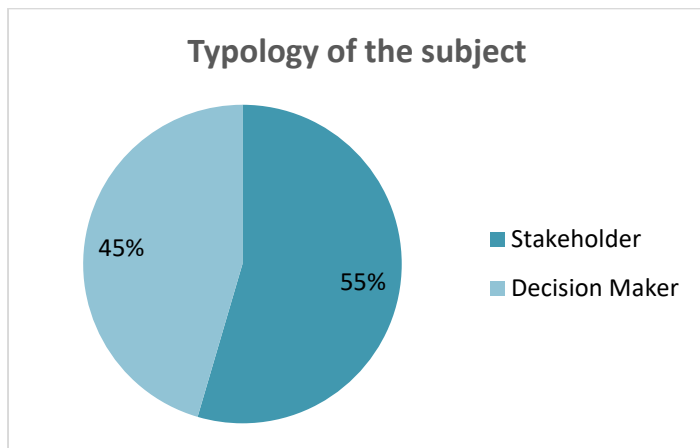


Figure 22

Misano Adriatico's answers come from Stakeholders for the 55% (6 answers) and from Decisionmakers for the 45% (5 answers).

It is the city with the most equal rapport between decisionmakers and stakeholders.

We will see that decisionmakers and stakeholders will answer, with minimal differences of percentage and quantity, mostly in the same way, except for the knowledge level (D have more good knowledge than average knowledge while S have more average than good one), "Territory Exposed", "Work experience" and "Willingness to cooperate" (where D never answer "no", S have a minimum answer of "no") but also "Inner resources" and "Collaboration with others" (where we see predominance of "yes" inverted with "no").

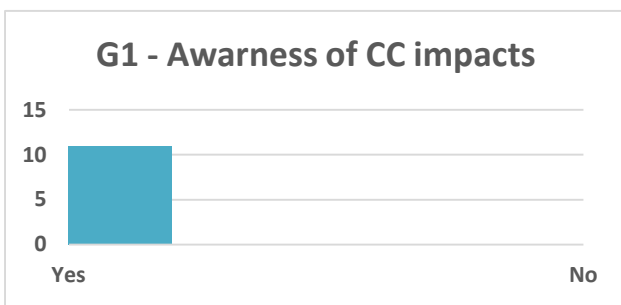


Figure 23

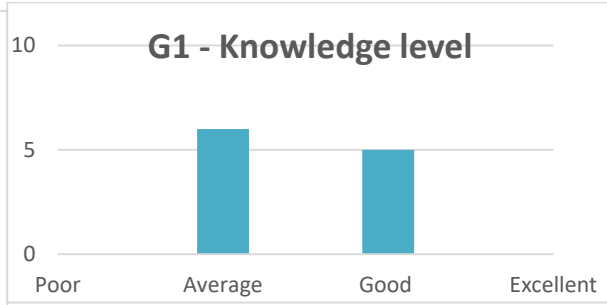


Figure 24

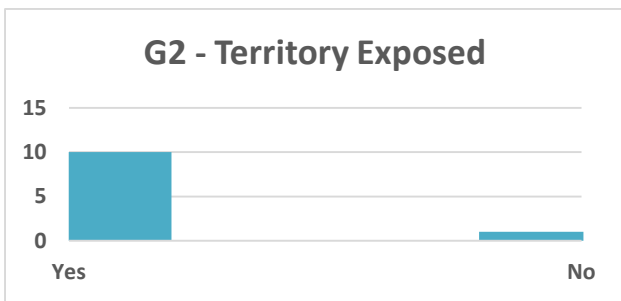


Figure 25

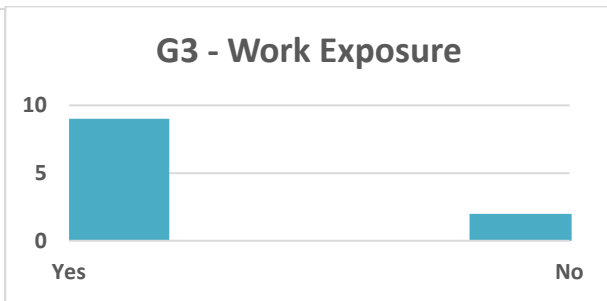


Figure 26

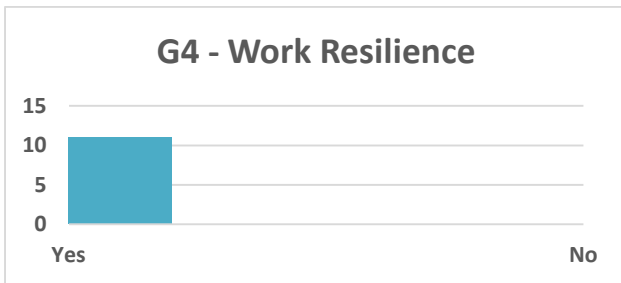


Figure 27

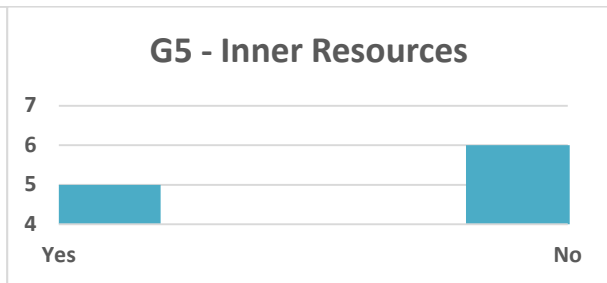


Figure 28

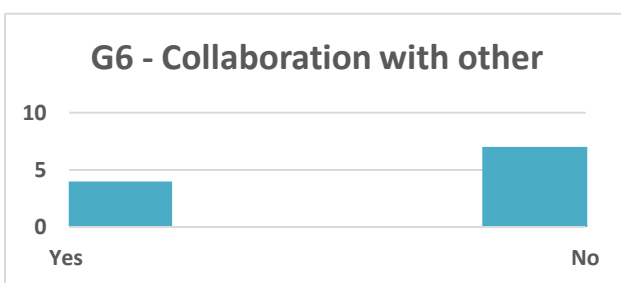


Figure 29

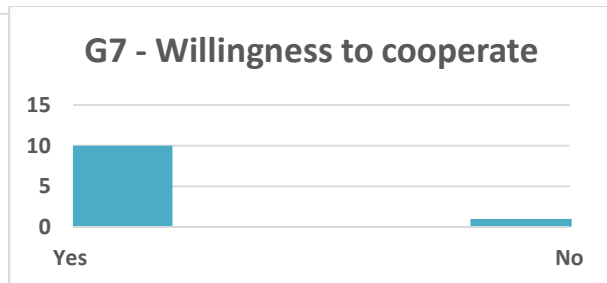


Figure 30

### 5.4.2.1. Decisionmaker

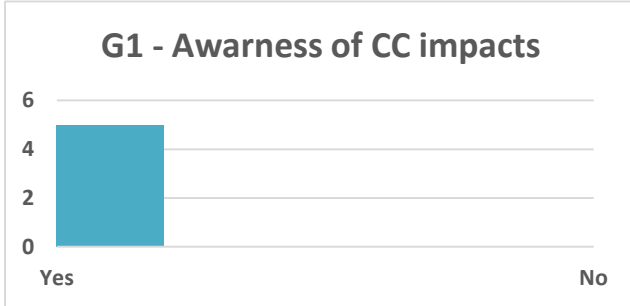


Figure 31

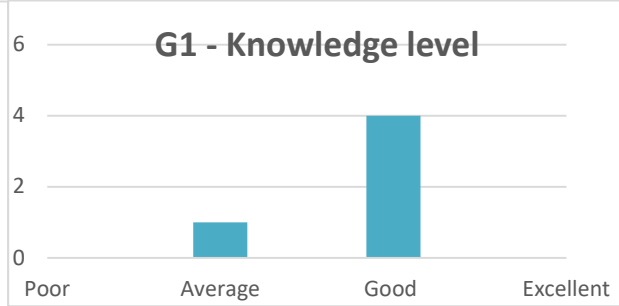


Figure 32



Figure 33

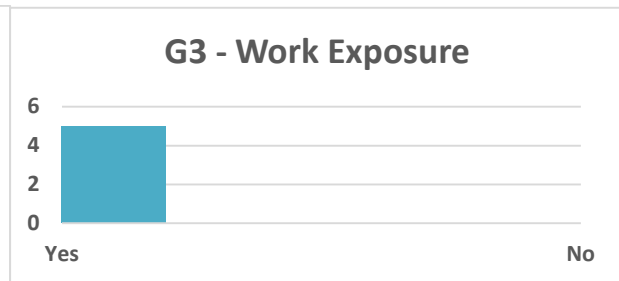


Figure 34

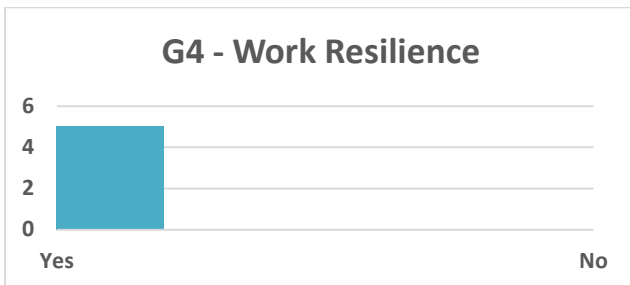


Figure 35

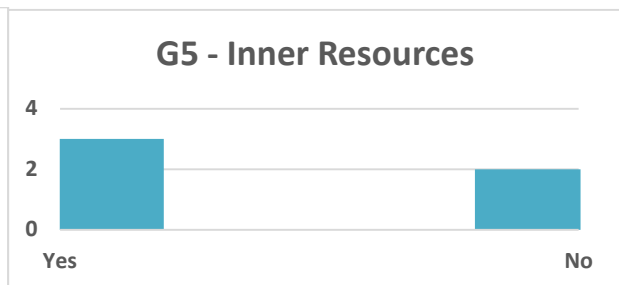


Figure 36

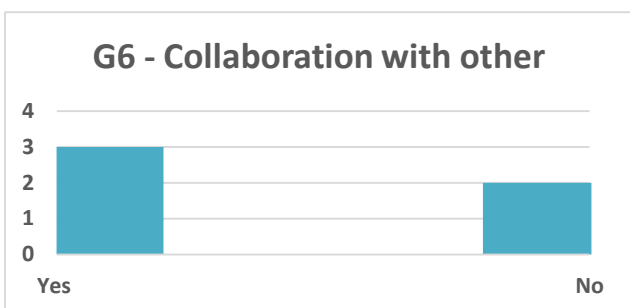


Figure 37

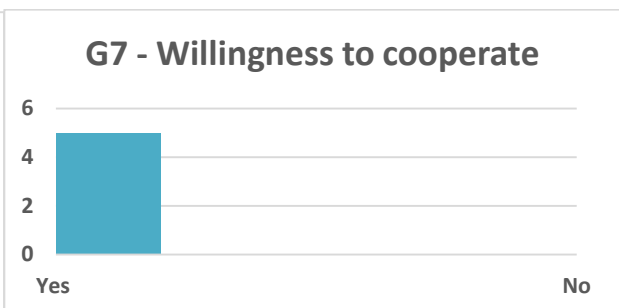


Figure 38

### 5.4.2.2. Stakeholder

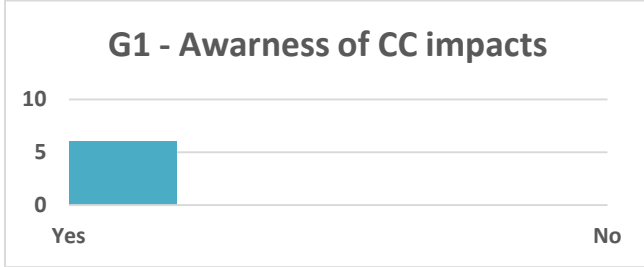


Figure 39

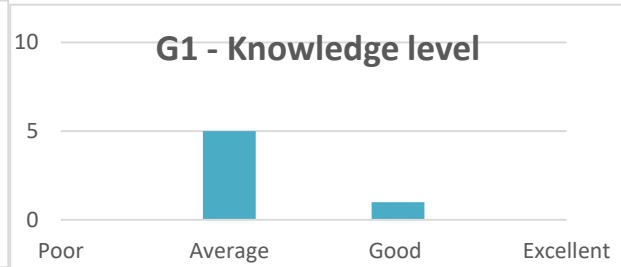


Figure 116



Figure 40

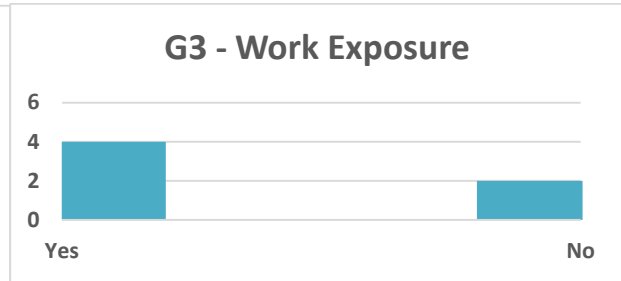


Figure 41

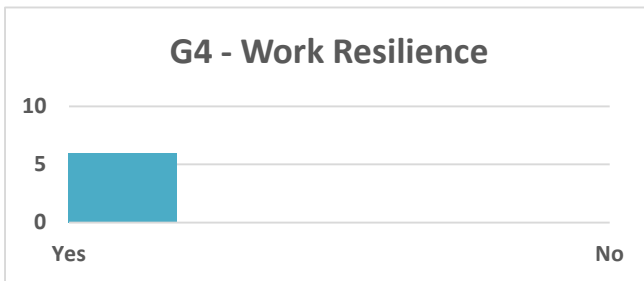


Figure 42

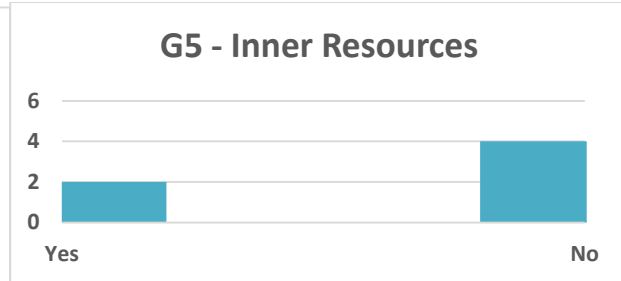


Figure 43

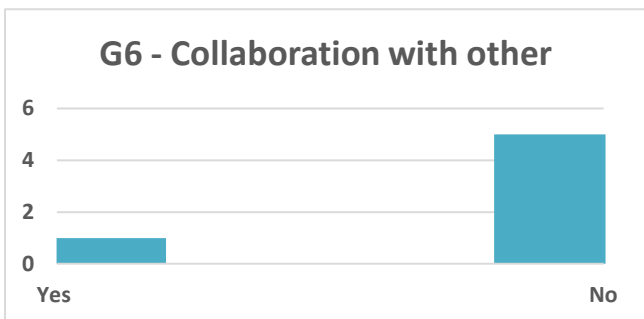


Figure 44

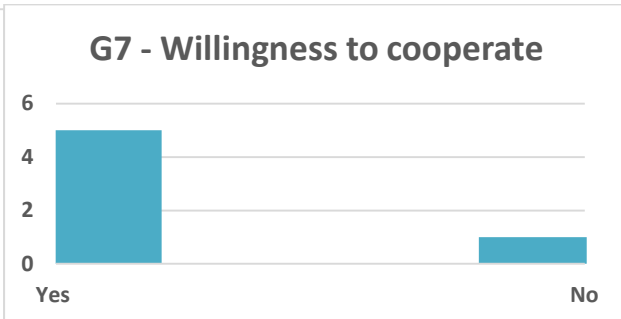
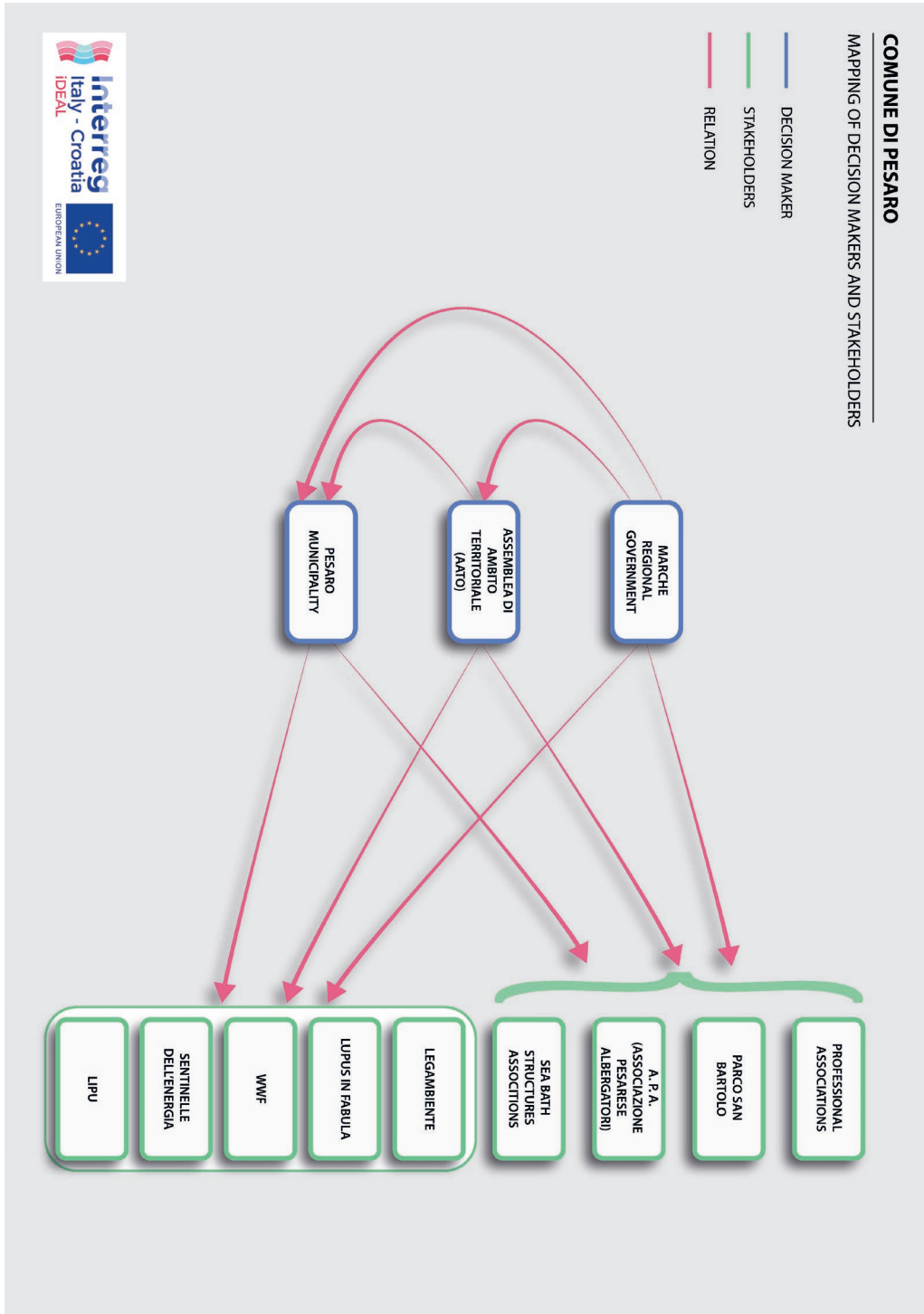


Figure 45

**5.5. Pesaro**  
**5.5.1 Governance Map**



### 5.5.2. Interview Results

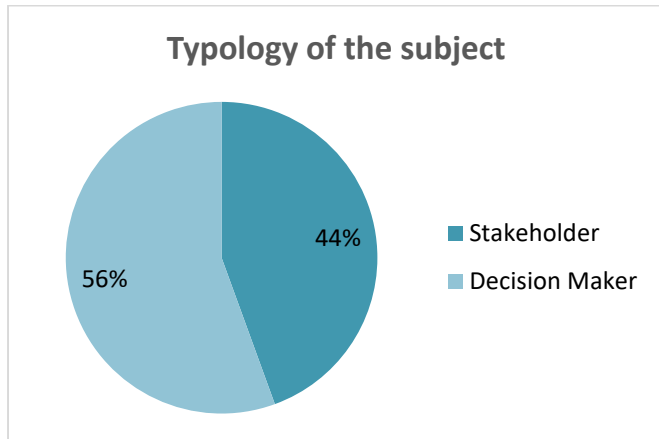


Figura 123

Pesaro’s answers come from Stakeholders for the 44% (4 answers) and from Decisionmakers for the 56% (5 answers).

In Pesaro we will see that decisionmakers and stakeholders will answer, with minimal differences of percentage and quantity, mostly in the same way, except for the knowledge level (S have more good knowledge and some average one, while D have, in ascending order excellent, average and good level); also, for Stakeholders, “Work exposure” and “Inner resource” have a more equal comparison.



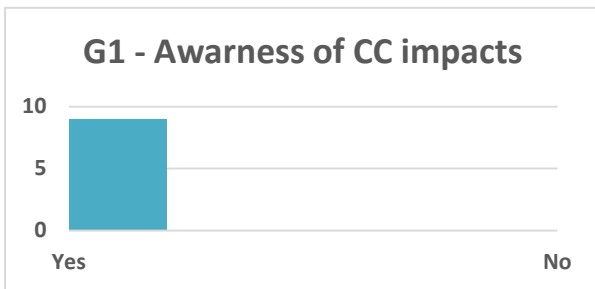


Figure 46

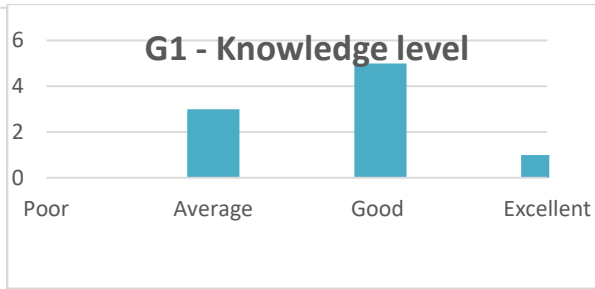


Figure 47

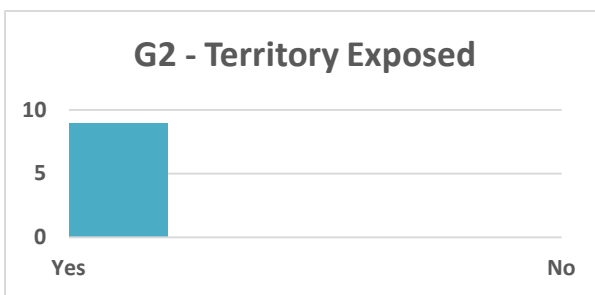


Figure 48

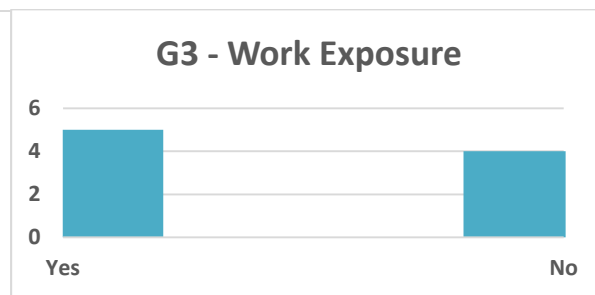


Figure 49

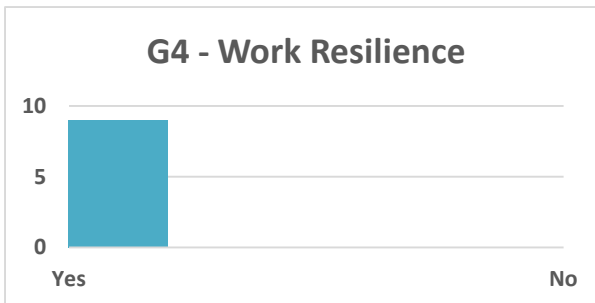


Figure 50

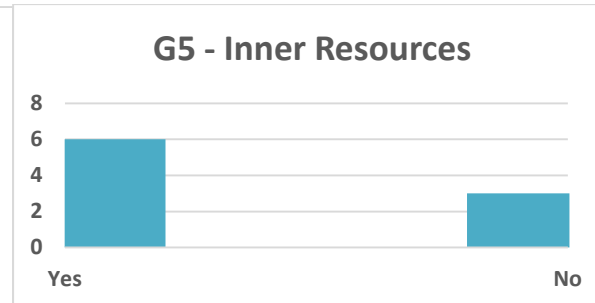


Figure 51

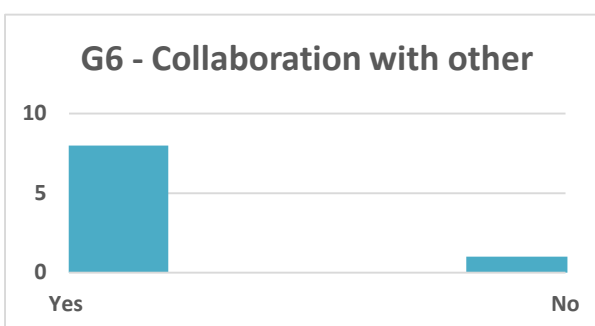


Figure 52

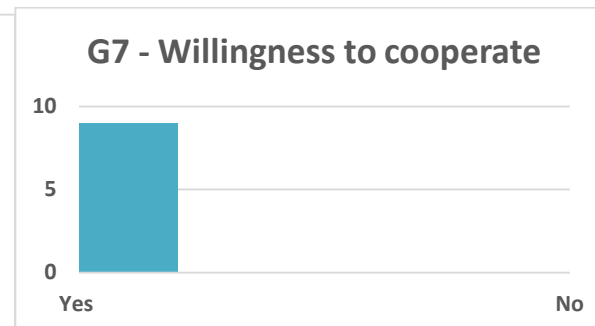


Figure 131

### 5.5.2.1. Decisionmaker

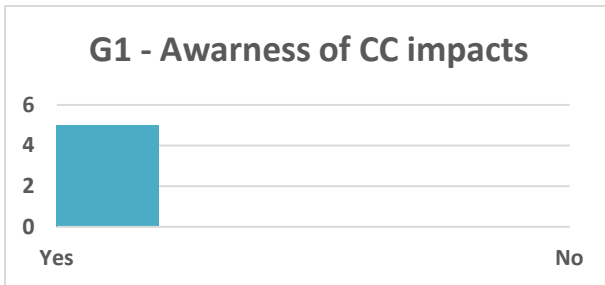


Figure 132

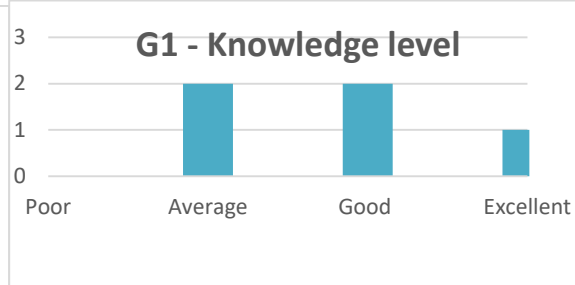


Figure 133

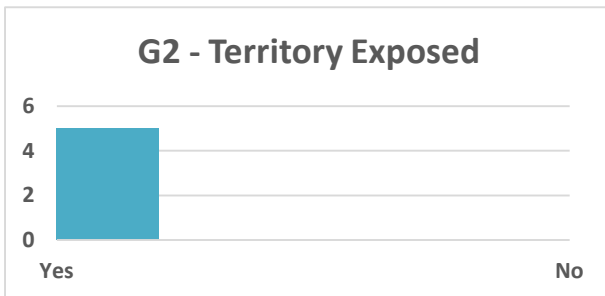


Figure 134

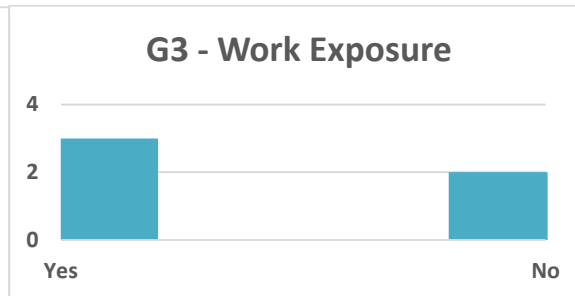


Figure 53

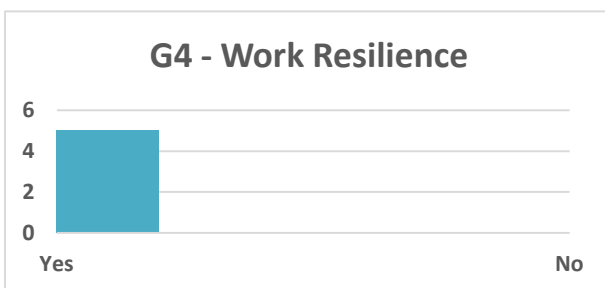


Figure 136

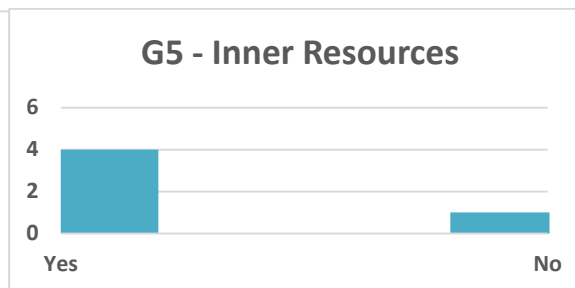


Figure 54

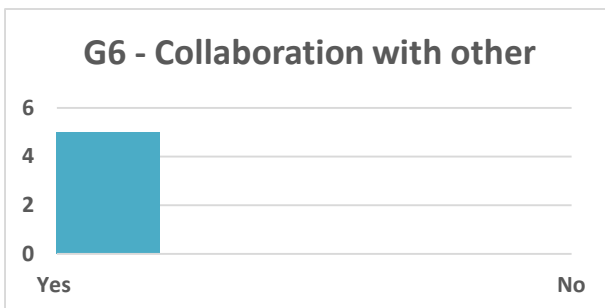


Figure 55

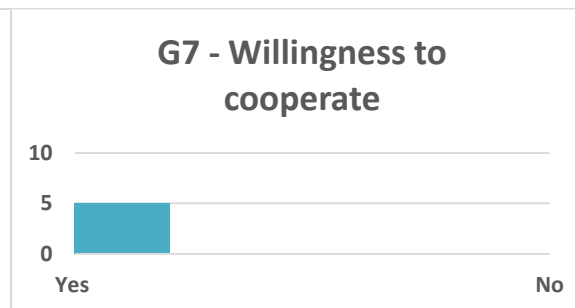


Figure 56

### 5.5.2.2. Stakeholder



Figure 57

Figure 58

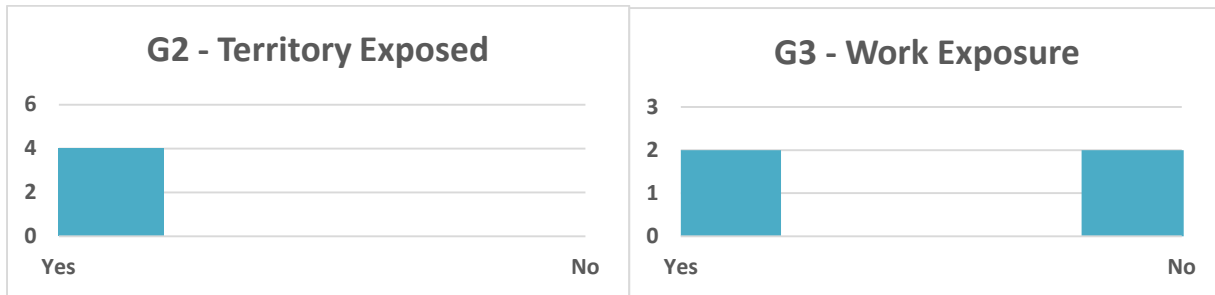


Figure 59

Figure 60

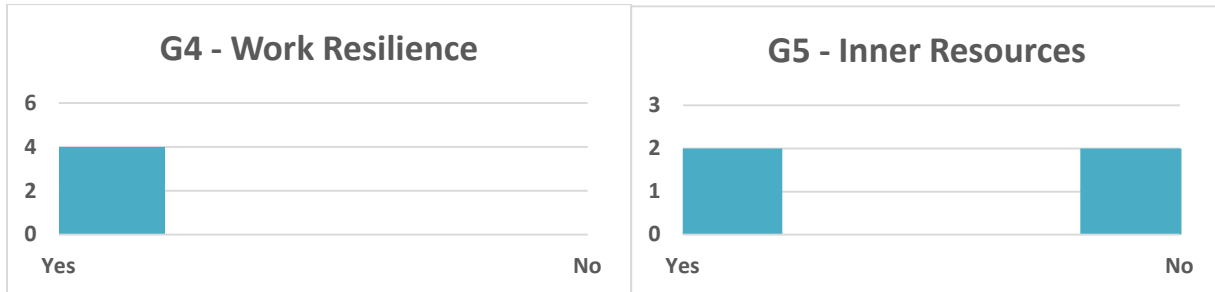


Figure 61

Figure 62

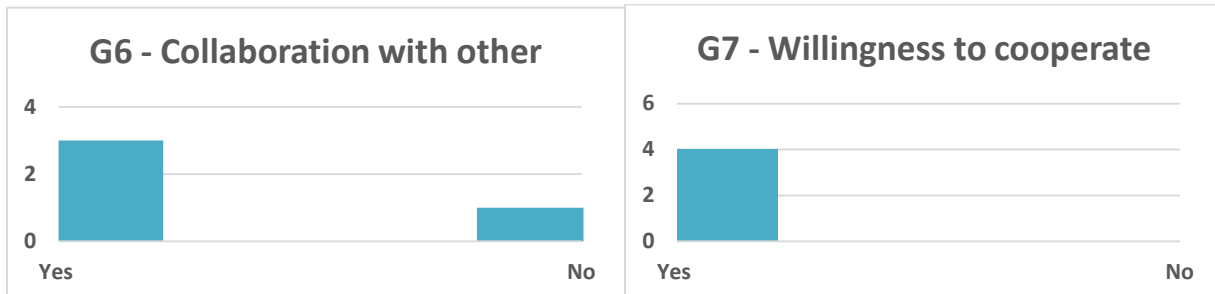


Figure 63

Figure 64

## 6. Summary analysis questionnaires and interviews

Through the questionnaires and the interviews, 90 suggestions were collected. This allows giving a summary perceptions of the risks of each territory. The survey regards both decision-makers and stakeholders in order to define the general frame of awareness about territory exposure to Climate Change Impacts.

Generally, it can be noticed a medium-high level of awareness of Climate Change impacts and a related exposure of the territory. A poor knowledge level is rare, except for Parco Dune where some of the records report that on one hand there is a low consciousness of the theme, and on the other, there is a strong will to participate and get informed. Excellent knowledge is always present in low percentages.

Excepting for the City of Pesaro, in every City, the stakeholder group answered more than the decision-maker one. This is a natural trend related to the fact that stakeholders are generally considered in a higher number in this typology of survey.

Globally, stakeholders and decisionmakers have a similar “Awareness of CC impacts”, “Territory exposure” and “Work exposure”, “Work resilience”, “Inner resources”, “Collaboration with other” and “Willingness to cooperate”, answering in the same way. In figures 2 to 7, it can be noticed that “Inner resources” has more “No” answers than “Yes” for every partner except for Pesaro; also “Collaboration with others” has more “No” answers than “Yes” in every city except for Pesaro again and also Irena. “Territory exposed”, “Willingness to cooperate”, and also “Work resilience” and “Work exposure” to a lesser extent, have practically only “Yes” answers, meaning these themes are well known.

This summary analysis of questionnaires and interviews will help partners in the definition of actions to be undertaken to cope with the impacts, not only considering territorial vulnerabilities but also priority and perceptions.

## 7. Appendix

# STAKEHOLDER SURVEY FAC - SIMILE

## Informed consent form

Dear Sir, dear Madam,

You have been selected as a relevant stakeholder within the Interreg Italy-Croatia project iDEAL, meaning that your opinions, competences and expectations are of great importance to us!

Please fill in the personal data at the end of this introduction section and tick the box that you read and agree with the information from this section before continuing with the filling in of the survey.

### **WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT?**

iDEAL project aims to support local public administrations to take appropriate decisions related to climate adaptation measures and to develop coherent and appropriate climate adaptation plans for both Croatian and Italian territories. This overall objective will be achieved through a shared process of knowledge construction and through the implementation of a common DSS-Decision Support System. In fact the prevention, or at least reduction, of most diffuse effects of climate change affecting Italy-Croatia regions (overall extreme weather events, intensification of fires, drought, flooding, landslides) should be supported by a public sector better organized in the field of data and information available and their integrated elaboration. Climate change adaptation, together with mitigation, is a long term effort that require alternative-makers with a Decision Support System enabling informed and knowledge based decisions. Thus, into iDEAL a more informed decisions, based on data storage linked to geographical location, evaluation of different alternatives and scenarios as well as their different socioeconomic impacts, will be allowed by the envisaged DSS.

### **WHAT DOES YOUR PARTICIPATION INVOLVE?**

The objective of this survey is to understand the stakeholders perceptions about climate change impacts on their territory, if and how they are involved in adaptation measures and policies, and if they are available to support or develop a new adaptation plan . At the end of the process and always under your permission, information provided will be part of a report outlining a specific stakeholders perception and possible involvement. In this way the comparative study on Italy – Croatia stakeholders will give us important information on future awareness, formative and informative campaigns.

In fact, iDEAL, nevertheless has not a strong participatory approach, aims to consider in its decision process all the instances and point of view, because only in that way the decisions will be shared and legitimate. Therefore, gaining a better insight on what your role as organization is, what your interest and what commitment you have to improve adaptation, is of crucial importance for understanding where is the starting point for setting common visions and objectives that can inspire the change for the whole area.

### **HOW WILL THE RESULTS BE USED?**

The data from this survey will be analysed and used for project reports and presentations and potentially in academic publications. In this sense, we ask your permission to contact you at a later stage in order to invite your organization to take part to the project activities if necessary.

Without your express permission neither your name, the name of your institution nor any other personal and organizational identifying information will appear in any reports, papers or presentations resulting from this survey. Anonymous data may be made available to the project partners to assist them in assessing and improving the project.

Thank you for your assistance and participation in this iDEAL survey!

## Agreement to Participate

I understand that:

- My participation is entirely voluntary.
- I am completely free to refuse to answer questions / provide personal data at any time.
- I may be asked for clarification of some points, but I am not obliged to clarify or participate further.
- I can decide not to participate at this point and that I can withdraw my participation at any time. If I decide to do so, any material regarding my participation will be deleted or destroyed.
- If I have any questions regarding this activity or would like any additional information, I can contact the iDEAL partners
- That all individual results will be treated confidentially.
- That the anonymised research data will be kept safely in a secure location only accessible to the researchers.
- My name, email address, availability and information provided via the sign-up form will only be accessible to the iDEAL partners. The project coordinator, IRENA, will store these data 5 years after the finalization of the project (until 2025).

Name:

Surname:

Position:

Email address:

Organization:

Telephone (optional):

**I declare that I have read and understood this form, that I have been able to ask questions, and that I consent to participate in this iDEAL activity.**

Yes

No

## Survey

### General information

**1. Are you and your organization aware of the impacts of climate change on your territory?**

- YES
- NO

**If YES which knowledge do you have?**

- POOR
- AVERAGE
- GOOD
- EXCELLENT

**2. Do you think that your territory and/or your work are or will be affected by the climate change?**

- YES
- NO

**If YES in which way?**

.....

.....

.....

.....

**If NO why?**

.....

.....

.....

.....

### Climate change

**1. Do you think that the impacts of climate change can have an impact on your work?**

- YES
- NO

**If YES, please explain which kind of impact and its intensity:**

.....

.....

.....

.....

**2. Do you think your work can somehow mitigate/adapt to climate change?**



- YES
- NO

**If YES, please explain in which way or through which activity:**

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Specific impacts**

**1. Please, order the following impacts from the most (1) to the least important (5):**

- INCREASED EROSION
- INCREASED ENERGY DEMAND FOR COOLING
- IMPACT ON TOURISM SECTOR
- IMPACT ON TRASPORTANTION NETWORK

**Why?**

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Indicators**

**1. Which kind of indicator do you think more relevant to understand if the climate change adaptation actions implemented are useful ?**

- ENVIRONMENTAL
- SOCIAL
- ECONOMIC
- LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND PERCEPTIONAL

**Please, explain better your answer:**

.....

.....

.....

.....

**2. Please, select 3 indicator for each category and order them from the most (1) to the least important (3):**

ENVIRONMENTAL

- SOIL COASTAL EROSION (m<sup>2</sup>)
- SOIL DROUGHT (m<sup>2</sup>)

- IMPERMEABILITY RATIO (m<sup>2</sup>)
- FLOODING AREA (m<sup>2</sup>)
- COLLECTED RAIN WATER (m<sup>3</sup>/year)
- REUSED WATER (m<sup>3</sup>/year)
- WATER CONSUMPTION
- HABITAT MAINTENANCE (m<sup>2</sup>)
- UHI REDUCTION (C°)
- ENERGY USE REDUCTION (%)

#### SOCIAL

- PEOPLE WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM THE ACTIONS n. of people)
- MOST VULNERABLE PEOPLE WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM THE ACTIONS (n. of people)
- NEW JOB CREATED BY THE ACTIONS (n. of job)
- km - UPGRADED INFRASTRUCTURE (km)
- NEW INFRASTRUCTURE (km)

#### ECONOMIC

- IMPLEMENTATION COST (€)
- MANAGEMENT COST (€)
- REVENUES (€)
- REVENUES DISTRIBUTION (n. of actors)
- ENTERPRISES SUPPORTED (n. of enterprises)
- NEW ENTERPRISES (n. of enterprises)
- TRADITIONAL CROPS (ton/year)

#### LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND PERCEPTIONAL

- LEGAL FEASIBILITY (low-medium-high)
- REQUIRED PERMITS (n. of permits)
- PROCEDURAL TIME (days)
- LIFE TIME (days)
- PEOPLE ACCEPTABILITY (low-medium-high)
- POLITICAL ACCEPTABILITY (low-medium-high)

