



## CC-WaterS: tasks and schedule.

Most activities are not just a sequence of national activities, but show a genuine transnational character, since many common methodologies are jointly developed. CC-WaterS makes information applicable for concrete solutions, develops tools and instruments for public water supply and implements safeguarding measures. An accessory dissemination strategy ensures that CC-WaterS' durable results are transferred to the relevant users.

### work package „Climate Change“

Development of transnational climate database and climate scenarios

- merge data sets of the chosen test areas in a transnational climate data base
- select climate change scenarios which will be subsequently applied in the project

Development, calibration and validation of an internal downscaling methodology

- assess uncertainties in existing models
- adjust a commonly selected model to catchment scale

Generation of future climate data and estimation of associated uncertainties

- simulate the climate in the test areas at catchment scale
- stakeholders and end users will profit from these climate change data and uncertainty estimations

### work package „Water Resources Availability“

Establishment of transnational hydrological and water management database

- integrate data of past 50-60 years, with daily time series of meteorological and hydrological parameters
- estimate uncertainties of hydrological parameters

Present groundwater resources availability

- develop common water balance method on the basis of existing model, considering the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive

Future water resources availability with regard to climate change

- assess the sensitivity of south-east European sub-regions to climate change

### work package „Land Uses and Water Safety“

Production of an inventory of existing land uses and their impact on water quality at a catchment scale

- urbanisation, traffic, industry are mostly triggered by regional development and are not explicitly connected to climate change; agriculture, forestry, tourism and recreation are directly connected to climatic conditions

- make an inventory of existing land uses and their impact on water quality at a catchment scale

Evaluation of climate change-induced land use changes

- develop common methodology for estimation of climate change-induced land use changes

Evaluation of impact of future land use changes on water resources

- estimate future land use according to climate change scenarios, which is of crucial importance for public water supply strategies to adapt to climate change

## work package „Socio-economic Evaluation“

Estimation of economic consequences of future water availability and safety for public water supply

- merge demographic prospective data about water demand with future water availability for water supply and estimate emerging consequences and costs

Estimation of economic consequences of future water availability and safety for public water supply

- assess economic losses or benefits due to water availability and safety changes

Estimation of emerging imbalances between different demands

- assess competing sectors and demands for safe water resources

Environmental aspects of water prices

- provide economic analysis of water management and land use changes for different scenarios to water managers

## work package „Water Supply Management Measures“

Proposal of strategy change in spatial planning

- find strategies for managing the risks associated with future climate change impacts (cross-sectoral approach)

Promotion of (new) legislative rules and guidelines

- prepare legislative basis to mitigate possible negative effects of climate and land use changes on water supply management

Adaptation of water supply management system

- develop appropriate technical and organisational measures
- serve to solve conflicts between competing sectors and demands

Feedback cycle

- compare the resulting system with the project objectives

