

NEW DATA SOURCES FOR CLOUDBURST RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

NYA DATAKÄLLOR FÖR BEDÖMNING OCH HANTERING AV SKYFALLSRISKER

Abstract

Introduction

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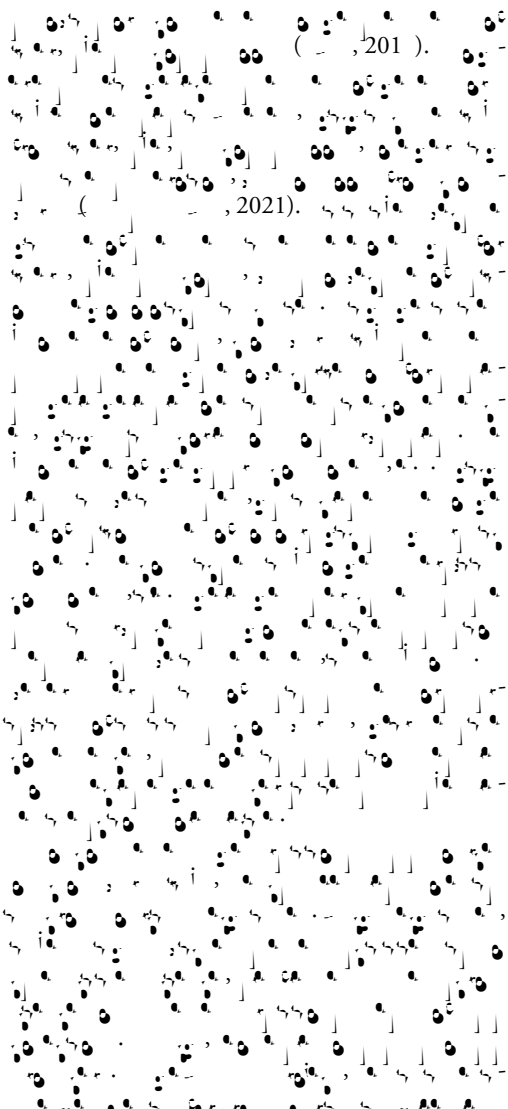
Introduction

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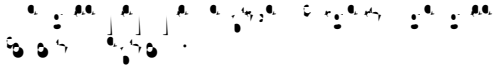
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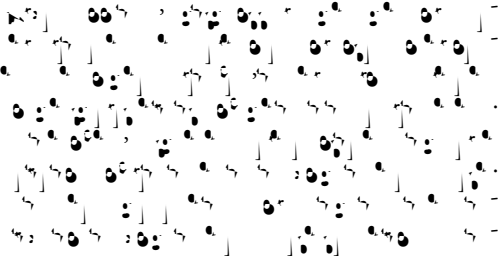
- Rainfall observation: The cores of high-intensity rain events are often not captured in national, or even municipal, gauge networks because of its local character and information from private weather stations as well as from social media could substantially increase the density of spatial information of rain events.
- Damage assessment: Damage data are heavily scattered between different actors and the EU directive GDPR makes it difficult to share sensitive data at property level. Voluntary sharing

of damage data by public and private actors, including a secure treatment of sensitive data, would increase the data amount and enable flood analyses at property level as well as aggregated assessments at local, regional and national levels.

- Local countermeasures: Adaptation measures at property/block level are needed to infiltrate and store stormwater to reduce damage from intense rainfall. The effects of such measures and the citizens' willingness to protect themselves and their neighbourhoods will be investigated with help of focus group discussions and network activities.



Data sources for intense, local and short-duration rain events





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The first part of the study (2018-2020) focused on the identification of key stakeholders and the development of a conceptual framework. This was followed by a series of focus group discussions and interviews with experts in the field of climate change adaptation. The second part of the study (2021-2022) involved the implementation of the adaptation measures and the monitoring and evaluation of their effectiveness. The final part of the study (2023) will focus on the dissemination of the findings and the development of policy recommendations.

Interesting development of adaptation measures

The study has identified several interesting developments in the field of adaptation measures. These include the increasing use of nature-based solutions, the growing emphasis on community-based approaches, and the increasing integration of climate change adaptation into other development sectors. The study also highlights the importance of stakeholder participation and the need for a multi-sectoral approach to adaptation.

(Smith et al., 2021).

The study also found that there is a need for more research on the effectiveness of different adaptation measures and the role of different stakeholders. This research will help to inform the development of more effective and sustainable adaptation strategies.

(Jones et al., 2022).

The study also found that there is a need for more research on the social and economic impacts of climate change adaptation. This research will help to understand the challenges and opportunities associated with adaptation and to develop more effective and sustainable adaptation strategies.

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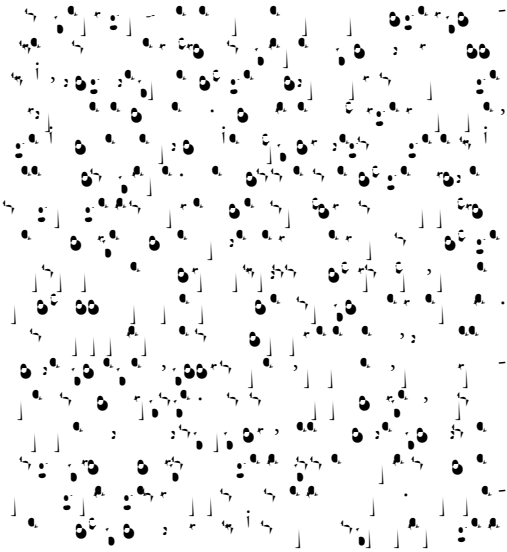
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Conclusions



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