



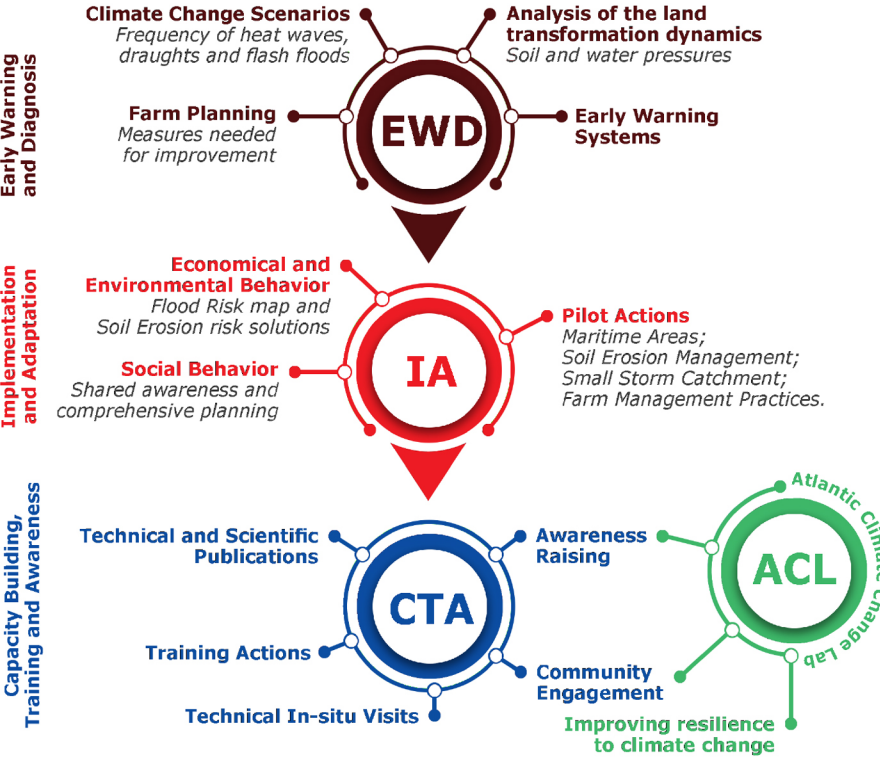
Project description

RiskAquaSoil aims to develop a comprehensive plan and joint initiative for an efficient risk management and an enhanced resilience of the Atlantic rural areas. Through transnational cooperation, the project partners will combat the adverse effects of the climate change, especially on agricultural lands. This integral plan will entail three stages linked to the three specific objectives:

- 1. Early warning & diagnosis:** testing new low-cost remote techniques to measure and forecast the local impact of different meteorological phenomena, resulting in a better early detection system in rural areas. Diagnosis activity will be enlarged with climate scenarios and forecasts and the improvement of climate information services to farmers.
- 2. Implementation & adaptation:** developing pilot actions in agricultural lands that will permit a better soil and water management taking in to account the risks associated to climate change.

3. Capacity building & dissemination: training and commitment of local communities and farmers for an increasing capacity building, information and cooperation in risk management and damage compensation systems.

In summary, the project will contribute to a better coordination for the detection, risk management and rehabilitation for rural territories, especially for agricultural purposes, mainly associated to climate change and natural hazards but also to human pressure.



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Meetings

Gijón, June, 20th 2017

The RAS kick-off meeting introduced the partners, their expectations in the project, previous work related to climate change and their commitment to the work plan.

Financial and administrative issues, as well as, general project information were discussed, and each partner presented the technical activities they would lead.

Galway, October, 10th 2017

The idea of the **survey measuring economic and environmental behaviour** was discussed.

The discussion on Farmers' role in climate change adaptation and mitigation pointed out financial incentives, increased resilience to climate change, reducing risk and exposure to financial or weather uncertainty, stewardship, and social status as positive motives for farmer's engagement. The main barriers that were identified include skills or equipment shortages, and a lack of understanding surrounding the relevance of climate change to farm activities.

It was agreed that the survey needs to strike a balance so that it captures the important factors that impact climate change in each locality without making it too burdensome on respondents' or too simplistic so that it is meaningless.

For the **Implementation and Adaptation** action **Economical and environmental behavior related to climate changes in rural areas**, a discrete choice experiment will be applied in Ireland, and smaller versions in the other countries. A training action will be organized on May 29th with focus on **choice experiments methodology**.

Bordeaux, December, 12nd 2017

Activities under development were presented, namely, the results already available from the **model for evaluation of a climatological parameter** based on a score system from climatological data. In addition an evaluation of **climate evolution of Dordogne** was also proposed.

Also presented was the planned work for the **pilot action in maritime areas**, which features a monitoring network, on an area with high acidic discharges. Under this work plan, the flash flood that occurred in 2017, in Coverack, Cornwall, where rainfall reached 103 mm in just 3 hours was discussed. Considering the wildfires that overwhelmed Portugal in 2017, it was presented the framework for a **water monitoring in Central Portugal**, since the region had a 30% of its area burnt.

In what could be considered a preview of the next meeting (Devon, May 2018), there was an introduction to **Discrete Choice Experiment methodology** which will be applied in the action in **Implementation and Adaptation**.



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