Review of the use of evidence and decision support tools in the context of high-end climate change scenarios

Deliverable D1.3

August 2018

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IMPRESSIONS – Impacts and Risks from High-End Scenarios: Strategies for Innovative Solutions (www.impressions-project.eu)

Prepared under contract from the European Commission

Contract n° 603416
Collaborative project
FP7 Environment

Project acronym:	**IMPRESSIONS**
Project full title:	**Impacts and Risks from High-end Scenarios: Strategies for Innovative Solutions**
Start of the project:	01 November 2013
Duration:	60 months
Project coordinator:	NERC Centre for Ecology & Hydrology
Project website	www.impressions-project.eu

Deliverable title:	Review of the use of evidence and decision support tools in the context of high-end scenarios
Deliverable n°:	D1.3
Nature of the deliverable:	Report
Dissemination level:	Public
WP responsible:	WP1
Lead beneficiary:	FC.ID
Citation:	Capela Lourenço T, Marreiros S, Dias L, Carlsen H, Dzebo A & Harrison PA (2018). *Review of the use of evidence and decision support tools in the context of high-end scenarios*. EU FP7 IMPRESSIONS Project Deliverable D1.3, *http://impressions-project.eu/*.
Due date of deliverable:	Month 57 (July 2018)
Actual submission date:	Month 58 (August 2018)

Deliverable status:

Version	Status	Date	Author(s)
1.0	Draft	20 June 2018	Tiago Capela Lourenço, Susana Marreiros, Luis Dias, Henrik Carlsen, Adis Dzebo
2.0	Final draft	21 August 2018	Tiago Capela Lourenço, Susana Marreiros, Luis Dias, Henrik Carlsen, Adis Dzebo
3.0	Final	30 August 2018	Tiago Capela Lourenço, Susana Marreiros, Luis Dias, Henrik Carlsen, Adis Dzebo, Paula Harrison

Table of contents

Preface

This deliverable has been developed as part of work package 1 (WP1) on “Innovative and effective decision-making under uncertainty”. It addresses Task 1.4 by reporting the findings of a review of currently available decision support tools to assess how well they equip decision-makers to deal with high-end climate change scenarios. Following the discussion held in the IMPRESSIONS 5th General Assembly meeting in Naples in January 2018, the title of this deliverable was changed from "Evaluation of the use of evidence and decision support tools in the context of high-end scenarios" to "Review of the use of evidence and decision support tools in the context of high-end scenarios". At the time it was agreed that the use of the word "review" would be more appropriate, since the purpose of the study was not to rank decision support tools or pass judgments on their quality as the word "evaluation" could imply.

Summary

A review of currently available decision support tools at various scales was undertaken to assess how well they equip decision-makers to deal with the level and types of uncertainty implied by high-end climate change (HECC) scenarios. Insights from this work were used to inform how the outcomes of IMPRESSIONS are presented in the project’s Information Hub and how to potentially integrate them within Climate-ADAPT. Over the past two decades, a proliferation of decision-making methods and tools directed at supporting adaptation planning, including impacts, vulnerability, adaptation and risk assessment approaches has emerged. These decision support methods and tools have been mostly designed for online and/or participatory application at transnational, national and subnational levels.

A stepwise methodology was developed in IMPRESSIONS to assist in the review of web-based decision support platforms and tools and their potential use for supporting decision-making under HECC scenarios. The initial scan for web-based adaptation platforms yielded a total of 75 platforms, later reduced to 45 platforms after a preliminary eligibility check. All 45 platforms listed for review were screened for the presence of HECC content. Results from this screening showed that only 24 of the 45 platforms under review included information that could be considered to be related to HECC.

The current and growing demand for more online information will continue to push forward the development of new platforms and associated decision support tools. However, there is no evidence that supports the idea that HECC will gain additional prominence in the share of information that is communicated through these platforms, nor that it will lead to additional levels of HECC related adaptation decision-making. Platform developers are not investing in a clear distinction between HECC and other climate change scenarios, in line with previous IMPRESSIONS findings that pointed out that HECC scenarios are not commonly perceived as having higher likelihood, and thus, not routinely included in decision-making processes and frameworks (see IMPRESSIONS Deliverable D1.2 - Dzebo et al. 2015; Capela Lourenço et al. 2018). With these limitations in mind IMPRESSIONS is currently finalising its Information Hub, a HECC dedicated online platform where the knowledge developed in the project will be presented with the objective of raising the profile and enhancing the potential use of HECC information for adaptation.

1. Introduction

The aim of WP1 is to identify the critical needs and capacities of European decision-makers acting at global to local scales for considering high-end climate change (HECC) scenarios and their associated uncertainties, in the development of adaptation policy and practice within the five IMPRESSIONS case studies (Europe, Scotland, Iberia, Hungary and Central Asia (known as EU external)).

In particular, one of the key objectives of this work was to review freely available web-based decision support platforms and tools at various scales, and to assess how well they equip decision-makers involved in climate adaptation, to deal with the level and types of uncertainty implied by high-end climate change scenarios.

Insights from this work were used to inform how the outcomes of IMPRESSIONS are presented in the project's Information Hub and how to potentially integrate them within Climate-ADAPT[1].

1.1. Development and use of adaptation platforms and decision support tools

It has long been acknowledged that despite the growing availability of scientific information, a persistent gap between knowledge production and its use to inform decisions still remains (Kirchhoff et al. 2013) and that there is still a need for clear information and skill development for decision-makers (Patt et al. 2012; Webb and Beh 2013). These gaps may arise from traditional forms of one-way communication or from lack of understanding/mediation between experts and decision-makers, affecting the effectiveness of the transmission and use of information (Cash et al. 2003).

Partially as a response to these problems there has been, over the past two decades, a proliferation of decision-making methods and tools directed at supporting adaptation planning, including impacts, vulnerability, adaptation and risk assessment approaches (e.g. Willows and Connell 2003; BalticClimate 2012; VCCCAR 2012; PROVIA 2013; Climate-ADAPT Adaptation Support Tool; see UNFCCC for further examples). Also monitoring and evaluation framings and approaches have started to be put forward in this area (see Bours et al. 2013 for examples). These decision-making support methods and tools have been mostly designed for online and/or participatory application at transnational, national and subnational levels. This proliferation is often more directed at making the results of research available (supply-driven) than at addressing a specific need for decision-support (demand-driven) (Capela Lourenço et al. 2016).

This increase in the number of such tools has also led to confusion and frustration being expressed by the very people that they are intending to support (e.g. Climate UK 2012). Questions such as "Can I use an existing tool to support or inform my specific decision?" or "Which tool (or tools) should I be using, why, where and when, and which should I not be using?" have surfaced over time.

Additionally, confusion persists around expressions or concepts such as decision-making support 'methods', 'tools', 'frameworks' and 'platforms', often used interchangeably. According to Randall et al. (2012) decision-making frameworks commonly combine a conceptual framework that implements a particular approach to decision-making and a procedural framework that provides a step-by-step guide to implementation – this procedural component is often referred to as a decision tool.

[1] https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/

The UNFCCC Adaptation Knowledge Portal[2] uses the term 'methods and tools' to refer to a wide range of resources, including the UKCIP Adaptation Wizard (UKCIP), the UKCIP Risk, Uncertainty and Decision making framework (Willows and Connell 2003), and the UNDP Adaptation Policy Framework (UNDP 2004), among other frameworks.

In line with the literature cited above, this report uses the term 'tools' to refer to decision-making frameworks, approaches and methods, including their associated decision support tools. The term 'platforms' is used in this report to refer to online platforms that provide access to such decision support tools, in the context of climate adaptation decision-making.

The development and use of web-based platforms (and websites including interactive tools) in support of climate change adaptation decision-making and services is becoming the most frequent format used in climate change communication surpassing printed publications such as flyers and books (Wirth et al. 2014). This recent but significant development of such platforms has attracted some research and academic review, mostly concerned with its drivers and consequences. Some of the key conclusions of these reviews include:

- These type of platforms are useful for sharing resources and knowledge (Moss et al. 2014);
- Adaptation support platforms (or portals) are frequently structured by data experts, and often lack the knowledge of those skilled in dealing with the users (and vice-versa) (Swart et al. 2017);
- Different platform users are usually acknowledged but not treated differently (Swart et al. 2017);
- When operating a platform it is important to train both the providers and the users, and include proper feedback mechanisms (Swart et al. 2017);
- It is important to pay attention to content presentation, using clear language and being easy to navigate (EEA 2016);
- The key requirements for the main types of users of these platforms include: clear and comprehensive metadata; scientific quality of the data; portal sustainability; reliability and adaptability; harmonization of data characteristics and tools across data sources; and user guidance (Swart et al. 2017);
- Platform repetition should be avoided and, at the same time, a certain level of integration between different platforms should be sought (Barnard 2014).

1.2. Assessing the function and performance of adaptation platforms and decision support tools

Assessing and quantifying the performance of web-based platforms (or similar decision support tools) in relation to climate adaptation decision-making processes is not a straightforward process. In fact, there seems to be hardly any research about evaluating the success of adaptation communication formats (Wirth et al. 2014). Additionally, these types of platforms are not usually evaluated, and no mainstream assessment methodology or ideal way to obtain feedback on their performance is known (Swart et al. 2017).

[2] http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwp/Pages/Home.aspx

Despite these drawbacks, the review/evaluation of platforms is still considered important to inform adaptation decisions (EEA 2016). Additionally, platform contents are often identified as being necessary for successful adaptation communication, followed by target group adequacy and motivation (Wirth et al. 2014).

Notwithstanding the novelty of this matter, some initial possible criteria for the review, evaluation and comparison of the performance of these platforms have already been proposed. According to Swart et al. (2017) these could include: credibility (data, management/communication of uncertainties); saliency (making the portal relevant for different users); legitimacy (associating the portal with a formal entity); effective user engagement; feedback, dialogue, outreach and proper evaluation mechanisms.

The use of narrative approaches to this sort of evaluation has also been described (Hewitson et al. 2017). Regarding the performance of the platforms in relation to their success in communicating adaptation, four possible criteria for evaluation have been proposed by Wirth et al. (2014). These focus on exploring if a platform: (1) raises awareness for climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation needs; (2) increases knowledge about adaptation options, thereby increasing adaptive capacity; (3) motivates taking adaptation action, thereby contributing to behaviour change, and (4) helps acceptance of adaptation actions.

2. Methods

A stepwise methodology was developed in IMPRESSIONS to assist in the review of web-based decision support platforms and tools and their potential use for supporting decision-making under high-end climate change (HECC) scenarios.

This methodology consisted of the following sequential steps and tasks:

1. Literature review and analysis of the state-of-the-art;
2. Definition of criteria for the review of the platforms, in the context of HECC scenarios;
3. Scanning for web-based adaptation platforms:
    a. Online search for global, international, EU-wide and national (within Europe) platforms;
    b. Review of the results of the IMPRESSIONS WP1 questionnaire about HECC circulated to all delegates at the Adaptation Futures 2016 conference;
    c. Search in Climate-ADAPT country pages for web portal(s) and adaptation platform(s);
    d. Preliminary check of platform content and its eligibility for review (e.g. included in target scales? Enough information in English? Website available at the time of review);
    e. Compilation of the final list of platforms to be reviewed;
4. Screening the final list of platforms for HECC content using four search levels:
    a. Search level 1: Direct (textual) mention of HECC within the platform (i.e. using search and direct review of sample pages);
    b. Search level 2: Indirect (textual) mention of HECC within the platform (e.g. RCP4.5 and above);

c. Search level 3: Indirect (non-textual) mention of HECC within the platform (e.g. via visuals, maps, data or any other sources to information about RCP4.5 and above);
d. Search level 4: Indirect (textual or non-textual) mention to HECC outside the platform (e.g. via links to external sources of information about RCP4.5 and above);

5. Multi-criteria analysis of the selected list of platforms;
6. Review and analysis of the results.

2.1. Multi-criteria analysis

In order to define a set of criteria to be applied in the review of the selected platforms, in the context of HECC scenarios, discussions were held at several IMPRESSIONS meetings and with multiple experts working in the project. In addition, a specific review of the academic literature on multi-criteria analysis was performed targeting in particular previous examples of this sort of analysis of online adaption platforms.

The literature on the issue is very scarce and apart from the work by Webb & Beh (2013) for Australia, no other examples of this type of analysis were found with the literature.

The final list of criteria that were selected for the qualitative analysis of the platforms was the following:

a) Ease of use (number of clicks to reach HECC information);
b) Range of multiple futures covered (use and/or presentation of information about multiple scenarios such as RCPs[3], SSPs[4] and/or other types of narratives , including HECC scenarios);
c) Sector coverage (number of socio-economic sectors[5] covered by the platform);
d) Cross-sectoral information (presentation of information that cuts across sectors, including both qualitative and quantitative approaches);
e) Inclusion of non-climate data (presentation of information about socio-economic drivers of change)[6].

[3] Representative Concentration Pathways
[4] Shared Socioeconomic Pathways
[5] Sectors can have multiple definitions according to scale, national/regional administrative organisation and breakdown of economic activities. Most commonly used include, for example, water resources and water management, agriculture and food production, forestry, biodiversity, marine and fisheries, tourism, energy, coastal zones, transport, health, urban areas, finance and insurance, industry and manufacture.
[6] In this analysis it was consider that the platform serves as the 'integrator' of climate and non-climate data even if that information is presented separately.

3. Results

3.1. Scanning for web-based adaptation platforms

The initial scan for web-based adaptation platforms yielded a total of 75 platforms. Each of the platforms was attributed a unique ID number. Table 1 presents the results of the online scanning for adaptation platforms, per scale of operation.

Table 1: Number of web-based adaptation platforms found in the initial online scan.

Scale	International	Regional	National
Number	18	6	51

Eighteen of the platforms operate at (or for) an international scale, while only six have a marked regional scope. Most of the platforms found in the scan are national in scale, or indicate that it is their scale of interest. From these 47 refer to European countries (National - Europe) while only four are from countries outside of Europe (National - outside Europe).

After the preliminary eligibility check the number of platforms to be considered in the next step was reduced to 45 platforms. Most non-eligible platforms were due to scale coverage (i.e. initially appeared as international but in reality were national in scale, and from non-EU countries), unavailability of the website (e.g. under construction or renovation) or lack of enough information in the English language.

The full list of platforms assessed in this work with an indication of those platforms selected for screening and review of HECC information is presented in Annex I.

3.2. Screening adaptation platforms for high-end climate change content

All 45 platforms that were listed for review were screened for the presence of HECC content according to the four-steps described in Section 2.

Results from this screening showed that only 24 from the 45 platforms under review included information that could be considered to be related to HECC. For the other 21 platforms no HECC information could be found in any of the four levels of search or information was too confounded to be properly analysed.

The full list of platforms considered for HECC screening and review, including the responsible organisation(s), description and scope is presented in Annex II. The disaggregated results of the HECC screening and review exercise for the selected platforms is presented in Annex III.

3.3. Multi-criteria analysis of adaptation platforms

The selected 24 platforms for which HECC information was found were then reviewed according to the criteria described in Section 2.1. The results of the multi-criteria analysis are presented in Table 2. The results show that, even among platforms that do present some degree of HECC information, most do not give particular attention or highlight HECC scenarios.

Only two platforms provide relatively **easy access** to explicit information on HECC - the Swedish and the Swiss information platforms. These platforms include dedicated webpages that provide access to a wide range of data and publications on climate scenarios, including HECC, both directly via the adaptation platforms themselves but also by redirecting to external dedicated climate and climate indicator portals.

The Danish, Finnish and Irish platforms also provide some clear access to HECC information along with three platforms at the international and regional level - Climate-ADAPT, PreventionWeb and CCCCC (Caribbean platform), but they present the information in a way that is harder to find. This is mainly because the information is not presented in a dedicated webpage or redirected to a climate portal but rather using descriptive texts and links to publications.

The presentation of HECC information can be considered marginal at best for the remaining platforms, with many just redirecting the user to other websites and portals, often with no clear indication of the sort, number and type of scenarios, nor whether they are HECC related.

Table 2: Results of the multi-criteria analysis of adaptation decision-support platforms that provide HECC related information (Note: Colored bars represent expert judgement evaluation of each criterion on a scale from = 0 to = 4).

ID No.	Name	Acronym	Scale	Ease of use	Range of futures	Sector coverage	Cross-sectoral information	Non-climate data
2	Africa Adapt	-----	International					
7	The Climate and Development Knowledge Network	CDKN	International					
10	Climate Impacts Global and Regional Adaptation Support Platform	ci:grasp	International					
12	Eldis	-----	International					
18	Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network	ACCCRN	International					
19	The European Climate Adaptation Platform	Climate-ADAPT	International					
20	weADAPT	weADAPT	International					
21	PreventionWeb	PreventionWeb	International					
22	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	CCCCC	Regional					
27	Methodology for Effective Decision-making on Impacts and AdaptaTION	MEDIATION	International					
29	Austrian Adaptation Platform | Austria	-----	National (Europe)					
40	Danish National Adaptation Platform | Denmark	-----	National (Europe)					
42	Climate Guide | Finland	-----	National (Europe)					
47	KomPass - Climate Impacts and Adaptation in Germany | Germany	-----	National (Europe)					
52	Climate Ireland | Ireland	-----	National (Europe)					
56	Knowledge For Climate Research Programme | Netherlands	-----	National (Europe)					
57	DP Spatial Adaptation | Netherlands	-----	National (Europe)					
63	KLIMADA Adaptation Platform | Poland	-----	National (Europe)					
69	Swedish Portal for Climate Change Adaptation | Sweden	-----	National (Europe)					
70	Swiss Information Platform on Adaptation to Climate Change | Switzerland	-----	National (Europe)					
72	Adapting to climate change - the Climate Ready support service for England on Gov.uk | United Kingdom	-----	National (Europe)					
73	Adaptation Scotland | United Kingdom		National (Europe)					
74	Wales Knowledge Transfer programme | United Kingdom	-----	National (Europe)					
75	Climate Northern Ireland | United Kingdom	-----	National (Europe)					

Regarding the presentation of **multiple futures** as well as **sector** and **cross-sector information**, results show a more homogenous landscape with several platforms covering a wide range of futures (e.g. typically multiple RCPs and/or SSPs) and showcasing data, examples and resources targeting multiple sectors and cross-sectoral issues or areas. These include the most commonly used breakdown of economic activity sectors (e.g. water resources and water management, agriculture and food production, forestry, biodiversity, marine and fisheries, tourism, energy, coastal zones, transport, health, urban areas, finance and insurance, industry and manufacture) and also some more nuanced cross-sectoral aspects (for example, food and water security, human security, disaster risk reduction, spatial planning, critical infrastructure, and ecosystem services).

In relation to **non-climate data** - and assuming platforms should be acting as integrators of climate and socio-economic information - results of the review show that most of the platforms providing HECC information do not provide this sort of data. The exceptions are the Swiss, Danish, Finnish and Irish platforms, along with PreventionWeb at the international scale, with PreventionWeb offering a wide suite of documents with socio-economic information (including behavioural and technological change) along with national data.

The presentation of non-climate information is very heterogeneous and can vary from some information on population, demographic growth, and socio-economic indicators (e.g. GDP) as in the Irish case to more detailed socio-economic information (sometimes redirecting to external sources) as in the case of the Swiss and Danish cases that present data and indicators related to, e.g. resource consumption, green economy, household consumption, costs of inaction and welfare economic analysis. The Finnish platform further presents spatially-explicit information and maps on adaptive capacity and vulnerability. Notably, these platforms are also some of the ones providing the easiest access to information on HECC scenarios.

4. Discussion and conclusions

Decision support platforms for climate change adaptation have gained increasing attention over the past years. However, presenting (or specifically distinguishing) HECC information does not seem to be a priority for these platforms and portals.

The reasons for platform developers not investing in a clear distinction between HECC and other climate change scenarios may be in line with previous IMPRESSIONS findings that pointed out that HECC scenarios are not commonly perceived as having higher likelihood, and thus, not routinely included in decision-making processes and frameworks (Deliverable D1.2 – Dzebo et al. 2015; Capela Lourenço et al., 2018).

In addition, for political reasons, climate change decision-making (and climate adaptation as well as disaster risk reduction) is increasingly moving towards a decision space in line with the more moderate levels of future climate change as agreed in Paris (1.5 to 2^{o}C targets), even if available evidence on greenhouse gas emissions is pointing towards more plausible perspectives of reaching HECC by the end of the century. This means that platform developers are facing the prospect of having to present information in line with the Paris targets, while still considering the need to provide information in case they are not met.

This situation - commonly associated with 'hoping for the best while preparing for the worse' - can create difficulties to those having to select, present and communicate climate and non-climate data and scenarios, risks and uncertainties, in this particular case but not only, via online platforms.

Regarding the more homogenous results in terms of sector and cross-sector information, these are also in line with previous project findings that suggest decision-makers involved in climate action and policy perceive non-climate drivers to be at least as important, in many cases more important, than climate change alone (Deliverable D1.2 – Dzebo et al. 2015; Capela Lourenço et al., 2018). Whilst more information about the implications of particular sectoral and cross-sectoral impacts is needed, climate change uncertainty does not appear to be a significant barrier to decision-making thus potentially further reinforcing the lack of 'demand' for specifically designed HECC information.

The current and growing demand for more information to be made available online will continue to push forward the development of new platforms and associated decision support tools. However, there is no evidence to support HECC information gaining additional prominence in the share of information that is communicated through these platforms, nor that it will in fact lead to additional levels of HECC related adaptation decision-making.

One of the reasons may be the way the information itself is presented. However, issues related to the mismatch between the platforms' target-groups (mostly decision-makers) versus who is actually using the platforms (other stakeholders) can also be of relevance. In fact, a recent report by the EEA on the evaluation of Climate-ADAPT concluded that "Climate-ADAPT has been used primarily by research organisations supporting decision-makers (…). The high proportion of organisations using Climate-ADAPT that are supporting governmental decision-makers, such as researchers and intermediary organisations, but that are not decision-makers themselves is also confirmed by the Climate-ADAPT use cases" (EEA 2018).

Such a perspective is very much in line with the EEA (2015) technical report on climate change adaptation platforms which stated that "Understanding, communicating with and engaging users is usually seen as one of the critical aspects of platform's development and maintenance as it cuts across all other elements" (EEA 2015).

The combination of these two elements - lack of 'demand' for specifically designed HECC information by decision-makers and those informing them, and the absence of specifically designed platforms that include HECC scenarios in their remit - will potentially delay the proper consideration of these important scenarios in European climate adaptation decision-making policies and processes.

With these limitations in mind IMPRESSIONS is currently finalising its Information Hub, a HECC dedicated online platform where the knowledge developed in the project will be presented thus facilitating the access to, and comprehension of, these particular set of scenarios. One of the key objectives of the IMPRESSIONS Information Hub is to raise the profile and enhance the potential use of HECC information in adaptation decision-making processes, in Europe and elsewhere. An evaluation of its success will take some time but should not be neglected as HECC scenarios become increasingly plausible (due to climate policy inaction) and disruptive (due to increasing impacts).

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Annex I - Full list of platforms assessed showing those platforms selected for screening and review of HECC information

ID	Name	Acronym	Scale	Link	Date accessed	Enough EN[7] for review?	Target users DM[8]?	Notes	Included in screening?
1	Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network	AAKNet	International	http://aaknet.org	07.02.2018	No	-----	Under construction	No
2	Africa Adapt	N/A	International	http://www.africa-adapt.net	07.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
3	India Environment Portal	N/A	National (outside Europe)	http://admin.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/indepth/climate-politics	07.02.2018	-----	-----	-----	No
4	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development	ICIMOD	Regional	http://www.icimod.org/?q=16901	07.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
5	Gobeshona	N/A	National (outside Europe)	http://gobeshona.net	07.02.2018	-----	-----	-----	No
6	Tonga Environment & Climate Change Portal	N/A	National (outside Europe)	http://ecc.gov.to	07.02.2018	-----	-----	-----	No
7	The Climate and Development Knowledge Network	CDKN	International	https://cdkn.org/?loclang=en_gb	07.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
8	Adaptation Community	N/A	International	http://www.adaptationcommunity.net	07.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
9	Adaptation Learning Mechanism	ALM	International	http://www.adaptationlearning.net	07.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes

[7] EN = English language
[8] DM = decision-makers

ID	Name	Acronym	Scale	Link	Date accessed	Enough EN[7] for review?	Target users DM[8]?	Notes	Included in screening?
10	Climate Impacts Global and Regional Adaptation Support Platform	ci:grasp	International	http://pik-potsdam.de/cigrasp-2	07.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
11	Global Adaptation Network	GAN	International	http://drustage.unep.org/ganadapt	07.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
12	Eldis	N/A	International	http://www.eldis.org	07.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
13	Global Climate Adaptation Partnership	GCAP	International	http://www.climateadaptation.cc	08.02.2018	Yes	No	-----	Yes
14	ClimateTechWiki	N/A	International	http://www.climatetechwiki.org	08.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
15	100 Resilient Cities	100RC	International	http://www.100resilientcities.org	08.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
16	Info Amazonia	N/A	Regional	https://infoamazonia.org	08.02.2018	Yes	No	-----	Yes
17	Pacific Disaster Net	-----	-----	-----	08.02.2018	-----	-----	Website unavailable	No
18	Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network	ACCCRN	International	https://www.acccrn.net	08.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
19	The European Climate Adaptation Platform	Climate-ADAPT	International	http://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu	08.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
20	weADAPT	weADAPT	International	https://www.weadapt.org	08.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
21	PreventionWeb	Prevention Web	International	https://www.preventionweb.net	08.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
22	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	CCCCC	Regional	http://www.caribbeanclimate.bz	08.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes

ID	Name	Acronym	Scale	Link	Date accessed	Enough EN[7] for review?	Target users DM[8]?	Notes	Included in screening?
23	Climate Change Capitalisation	C3-Alps	-----	-----	08.02.2018	-----	-----	Website unavailable	No
24	The Adaptation Network	N/A	National (outside Europe)	http://www.adaptationnetwork.org.za	08.02.2018	-----	-----	-----	No
25	Pacific Climate Change Portal	N/A	International	https://www.pacificclimatechange.net	08.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
26	Latin American Platform on Climate	LAPC	International	https://intercambioclimatico.com/en	08.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
27	Methodology for Effective Decision-making on Impacts and AdaptaTION	MEDIATION	International	http://www.mediation-project.eu	08.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
28	UK Climate Impacts Programme	UKCIP	National (Europe)	http://www.ukcip.org.uk	08.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
29	Austrian Adaptation Platform | Austria	-----	National (Europe)	http://www.klimawandelanpassung.at	08.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
30	Climat.be | Belgium	-----	National (Europe)	http://www.climat.be	08.02.2018	No	-----	-----	No
31	Air Climat | Belgium	-----	National (Europe)	http://www.awac.be/index.php/thematiques/changement-climatique/	08.02.2018	No	-----	-----	No
32	NAS development – Project webpage | Croatia	-----	National (Europe)	http://prilagodba-klimi.hr	08.02.2018	No	-----	-----	No
33	Ministry of Environment and Energy – Adaptation to Climate Change | Croatia	-----	National (Europe)	http://www.mzoip.hr/en/climate/climate-change-adaptation.html	08.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes

ID	Name	Acronym	Scale	Link	Date accessed	Enough EN[7] for review?	Target users DM[8]?	Notes	Included in screening?
34	Czech Climate Coalition | Czech Republic	-----	National (Europe)	http://www.zmenaklimatu.cz/cz/english-content	08.02.2018	No	-----	-----	No
35	Adaptation to Climate Change in the Czech Republic | Czech Republic	-----	National (Europe)	http://www.regio-adaptace.cz/en	08.02.2018	No	-----	-----	No
36	UrbanAdapt | Czech Republic	-----	National (Europe)	http://urbanadapt.cz/en	08.02.2018	No	-----	-----	No
37	Adaptation of Residential Areas to Climate Changes | Czech Republic	-----	National (Europe)	http://www.adaptacesidel.cz/en	08.02.2018	No	-----	-----	No
38	Ministerrstvo zivotního prostredi | Czech Republic	-----	National (Europe)	https://www.mzp.cz/en/climate_energy	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	Some publications	Yes
39	Veronica Centrum Hostetín | Czech Republic	-----	National (Europe)	https://hostetin.veronica.cz/en	15.02.2018	Yes	No	-----	No
40	Danish National Adaptation Platform | Denmark	-----	National (Europe)	http://en.klimatilpasning.dk	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
41	Estonian Environmental Research Centre - Climate change adaptation | Estonia	-----	National (Europe)	http://www.klab.ee/kohanemine/en	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
42	Climate Guide | Finland	-----	National (Europe)	http://ilmasto-opas.fi/en	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes

ID	Name	Acronym	Scale	Link	Date accessed	Enough EN[7] for review?	Target users DM[8]?	Notes	Included in screening?
43	Sustainability responsibility at Finnish Meteorological Institute's Climate Service Centre | Finland	-----	National (Europe)	http://en.ilmatieteenlaitos.fi/weather-and-climate-change-impact-research	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
44	Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), Climate and air | Finland	-----	National (Europe)	http://www.environment.fi/en-US/Climate_and_air	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
45	WIKLIMAT | France	-----	National (Europe)	http://wiklimat.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/index.php/Wiklimat:Accueil	08.02.2018	No	-----	-----	No
46	Observatoire national sur les effets du réchauffement climatique – France	ONERC	National (Europe)	https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/observatoire-national-sur-effets-du-rechauffement-climatique-onerc	08.02.2018	No	-----	-----	No
47	KomPass - Climate Impacts and Adaptation in Germany | Germany	-----	National (Europe)	https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/topics/climate-energy/climate-impacts-adaptation	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
48	Der Klimanavigator | Germany	-----	National (Europe)	http://www.klimanavigator.de	15.02.2018	No	-----	-----	No
49	Ministry of Environment and Energy | Greece	-----	National (Europe)	http://www.ypeka.gr/Default.aspx?tabid=226&language=en-US	15.02.2018	No	-----	-----	No

ID	Name	Acronym	Scale	Link	Date accessed	Enough EN[7] for review?	Target users DM[8]?	Notes	Included in screening?
50	Climate Dialogue Forum | Hungary	-----	National (Europe)	http://klimadialogus.mfgi.hu	15.02.2018	No	-----	-----	No
51	KlímaPolitika | Hungary	-----	National (Europe)	http://klima.kormany.hu	15.02.2018	No	-----	-----	No
52	Climate Ireland | Ireland	-----	National (Europe)	https://www.climateireland.ie	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
53	Ministero dell'Ambiente e Della Tutela del Territorio e Del Mare | Italy	-----	National (Europe)	http://www.minambiente.it/pagina/adattamento-ai-cambiamenti-climatici-0	15.02.2018	No	-----	-----	No
54	Latvian climate change web-portal | Latvia	-----	National (Europe)	http://www.varam.gov.lv/eng/fondi/EEA_Norv/european_economic_area_financial_mechanism_programme__national_climate_policy/?doc=18233	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	Not enough info	No
55	Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania | Lithuania	-----	National (Europe)	http://www.am.lt/VI/en/VI/index.php	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
56	Knowledge For Climate Research Programme | Netherlands	-----	National (Europe)	http://www.knowledgeforclimate.nl	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
57	DP Spatial Adaptation | Netherlands	-----	National (Europe)	https://ruimtelijkeadaptatie.nl/english	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
58	Delta portal | Netherlands	-----	National (Europe)	https://www.deltaportaal.nl	15.02.2018	No	-----	Map does not work	No

ID	Name	Acronym	Scale	Link	Date accessed	Enough EN[7] for review?	Target users DM[8]?	Notes	Included in screening?
59	Delta Programme Commissioner | Netherlands	-----	National (Europe)	https://english.deltacommissaris.nl	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes
60	Dutch Adaptation Knowledge/Spatial Adaptation Portal | Netherlands	-----	National (Europe)	http://www.climateadaptationservices.com/en	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
61	Klimaat Onderzoek Nederland | Netherlands	-----	National (Europe)	https://klimaatonderzoeknederland.nl	15.02.2018	No	-----	-----	No
62	The Norwegian Climate Adaptation Portal | Norway	-----	National (Europe)	http://www.klimatilpasning.no	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	Detailed publication	Yes
63	KLIMADA Adaptation Platform | Poland	-----	National (Europe)	http://klimada.mos.gov.pl/en	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
64	OPCC Pyrenees | Pyrenees	-----	Regional	https://opcc-ctp.org/en	15.02.2018	No	-----	-----	No
65	ARSO meteo.si portal: Climate change | Slovenia	-----	National (Europe)	http://meteo.arso.gov.si/met/en/climate	15.02.2018	Yes	-----	No info, only observed data	No
66	Atlas of the environment | Slovenia	-----	National (Europe)	http://gis.arso.gov.si/atlasokolja/profile.aspx?id=Atlas_Okolja_AXL@Arso&culture=en-US	15.02.2018	Yes	-----	No info, only observed data	No
67	Ministerio de Agricultura y Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente | Spain	-----	National (Europe)	http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/cambio-climatico/temas/default.aspx	15.02.2018	No	-----	-----	No
68	Spanish Adaptation Platform | Spain	-----	National (Europe)	http://www.adaptecca.es/en	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes

ID	Name	Acronym	Scale	Link	Date accessed	Enough EN[7] for review?	Target users DM[8]?	Notes	Included in screening?
69	Swedish Portal for Climate Change Adaptation | Sweden	-----	National (Europe)	http://www.klimatanpassning.se/en	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
70	Swiss Information Platform on Adaptation to Climate Change | Switzerland	-----	National (Europe)	https://www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/en/home/topics/climate.html	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
71	T.C. ÇEVRE VE SEHIRCILIK BAKANLIGI | Turkey	-----	National (Europe)	http://iklim.csb.gov.tr	15.02.2018	No	-----	-----	No
72	Adapting to climate change - the Climate Ready support service for England | United Kingdom	-----	National (Europe)	https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/climate-change-adaptation	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
73	Adaptation Scotland | United Kingdom	-----	National (Europe)	http://www.adaptationscotland.org.uk	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
74	Wales Knowledge Transfer programme | United Kingdom	-----	National (Europe)	http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/climatechange/knowledge-transfer-programme/?lang=en	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes
75	Climate Northern Ireland | United Kingdom	-----	National (Europe)	https://www.climatenorthernireland.org.uk	15.02.2018	Yes	Yes	-----	Yes

Annex II - List of platforms considered for HECC review: responsible organisation(s), description and scope

ID	Name	Responsible organisation(s)	Description and scope
2	Africa Adapt	Collaboratively hosted by three African organisations: Environment and Development in the Third World (ENDA-TM), Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) and IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC)	AfricaAdapt is an independent bilingual network (French/English) focused exclusively on Africa. The Network's aim is to facilitate the flow of climate change adaptation knowledge for sustainable livelihoods between researchers, policy makers, civil society organisations and communities who are vulnerable to climate variability and change across the continent.
4	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development	The ICIMOD is a regional intergovernmental learning and knowledge sharing centre serving the eight regional member countries of the Hindu Kush Himalayas – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan – and based in Kathmandu, Nepal. Globalization and climate change have an increasing influence on the stability of fragile mountain ecosystems and the livelihoods of mountain people. ICIMOD aims to assist mountain people to understand these changes, adapt to them, and make the most of new opportunities, while addressing upstream-downstream issues.
7	The Climate and Development Knowledge Network	Managed by organisations led by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC), and including Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano, LEAD International, LEAD Pakistan, the Overseas Development Institute, and SouthSouthNorth	The CDKN supports decision-makers in designing and delivering climate compatible development, by combining research, advisory services and knowledge management in support of locally owned and managed policy processes; works in partnership with decision-makers in the public, private and non-governmental sectors nationally, regionally and globally; holding strongly to the ideals of human development and environmental sustainability
8	Adaptation Community	On behalf of Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	AdaptationCommunity.net addresses priorities and builds on practical experiences of adaptation decision-makers from many of the world's countries, particularly India, Indonesia, Mexico, the Philippines, Tunisia, South Africa, Grenada and Germany, which are all partner countries of the Inventory of Methods for Adaptation to Climate Change (IMACC) project.

ID	Name	Responsible organisation(s)	Description and scope
9	Adaptation Learning Mechanism	United Nations Development Programme, along with other agency partners	The ALM represents a collaborative, global learning process, with leadership, facilitation and strong participation by Southern institutions. Seeking to provide stakeholders with a common platform for sharing and learning, the ALM bridges knowledge gaps by bringing relevant knowledge and stakeholders together to exchange information, experiences, and expertise. Additionally, the ALM complements the wide range of adaptation knowledge networks and initiatives already underway.
10	Climate Impacts Global and Regional Adaptation Support Platform	Initiated by PIK and GIZ, on behalf of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of the Federal Republic of Germany, with contributions from ESPON, PROGRESS; AsianCitiesAdapt, ISI-MIP and KIBEX	ci:grasp performs as a climate information service and provides sound knowledge on current and projected climate stimuli, climate impacts and adaptation options at the national, sub-national and regional level.
11	Global Adaptation Network	United Nations Environment Programme - facilitated consultative process	The overall objective of the Global Adaptation Network (GAN) is to help build climate resilience of vulnerable communities, ecosystems and economies through the mobilization of knowledge for adaptation.
12	Eldis	Co-ordinated from the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) in Brighton, United Kingdom	Growing global network of research organisations and knowledge brokers. Eldis provides free access to relevant, up-to-date and diverse research on international development issues. The Eldis Climate Change Resource guide is showcasing regional content from Africa, Asia and Latin America.
13	Global Climate Adaptation Partnership	Several partners, such as Grupo Laera, Upande, Geospatial Analytical Services (GeoSAS), etc.	Adaptation in its broadest sense is the primary focus of GCAP. Their mission is "to passionately provide our clients with expert insight into the effects of climate change on their citizens, on their environments, and on their businesses, and to assist our clients in taking proactive steps to develop sustainable and best-value adaptation solutions to their unique climate change challenges."

ID	Name	Responsible organisation(s)	Description and scope
14	ClimateTechWiki	United Nations Developing Programme and others	To support development and transfer of technologies for climate change mitigation and adaptation, ClimateTechWiki offers an on-line database with up-to-date and "up-datable" technology descriptions in different sectors and categories.
15	100 Resilient Cities	Pioneered by the Rockefeller Foundation	100RC is dedicated to helping cities around the world become more resilient to the physical, social and economic challenges that are a growing part of the 21st century. 100RC supports the adoption and incorporation of a view of resilience that includes not just the shocks—earthquakes, fires, floods, etc.—but also the stresses that weaken the fabric of a city on a day to day or cyclical basis.
16	Info Amazonia	Project by O Eco and Internews. Supported by CDKN, ICFJ, AVINA and Skoll Foundation	InfoAmazonia provides timely news and reports of the endangered Amazon region. A network of organizations and journalists deliver updates from the nine countries of the forest. The Amazon region is one of the most biodiverse areas in the world, keeping in check climate change by absorbing CO2. Yet in the light of its importance, the region has faced acute environmental challenges.
18	Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network	Pioneered by the Rockefeller Foundation	ACCCRN is a leading regional network connecting professionals and communities across Asia to build inclusive urban climate change resilience that focuses on poor and vulnerable people affected by climate change.
19	The European Climate Adaptation Platform	Initiative of the European Commission	Climate-ADAPT aims to support Europe in adapting to climate change. It helps users to access and share data and information.
20	weADAPT	Collaborative platform supported by the Stockholm Environment Institute	weADAPT is a collaborative platform on climate adaptation issues. It allows practitioners, researchers and policy-makers to access credible, high-quality information and connect with one another.

ID	Name	Responsible organisation(s)	Description and scope
21	PreventionWeb	Project of the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)	PreventionWeb.net is a participatory web platform for the disaster risk reduction community. Its primary purpose is to facilitate an understanding of the subject of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and the work of professionals in this area by providing current news and views on the topic, and tools for exchange and collaboration.
22	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	CIMH, USAID, GFCS and the UN	The Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre coordinates the Caribbean region's response to climate change. Officially opened in August 2005, the Centre is the key node for information on climate change issues and on the region's response to managing and adapting to climate change in the Caribbean.
25	Pacific Climate Change Portal	Several partners, such as SPREP, USP, etc	The Pacific Climate Change Portal will help improve and strengthen understanding of climate change issues by a greater number of people in the region by acting as the hub for climate change information and knowledge sharing.
26	Latin American Platform on Climate	Support from the AVINA Foundation	Objective: contribute to ensuring that addressing climate change and its effects will be a top-priority for political, environmental, social and economic decision-making, at multiple levels, in both the public and private sector.
27	Methodology for Effective Decision-making on Impacts and AdaptaTION	Funding from the European Community's Seventh Framework Programme	MEDIATION's objective was to develop an integrated methodology to support policy making in the field of climate change adaptation. It aimed to provide decision makers with a set of tools and metrics that can be used to meet the field's many challenges.
28	UK Climate Impacts Programme	Based at the Environmental Change Institute (ECI) in the University of Oxford	UKCIP supports adaptation in the context of a changing and variable climate. It works at the boundary between scientific research, policy making and adaptation practice, bringing together the organisations and people responsible for addressing the challenges of adapting to a changing climate will bring.

ID	Name	Responsible organisation(s)	Description and scope
29	Austrian Adaptation Platform | Austria	Environment Agency Austria (Umweltbundesamt)	Focuses on adaptation and offers a wealth of information on the subject of climate change and the management of its consequences
33	Ministry of Environment and Energy – Adaptation to Climate Change | Croatia	Ministry of Environment and Energy	The national adaptation strategy will define priority measures and activities for the most vulnerable sectors such as hydrology and water resources; agriculture; forestry; biological diversity and natural ecosystems; coastal area management; tourism and human health.
38	Ministerrstvo zivotního prostredi | Czech Republic	Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic	The Climate Protection Policy of the Czech Republic along with the Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change in the Czech Republic represent specific policies regarding climate change.
40	Danish National Adaptation Platform | Denmark	Ministry of the Environment and Food of Denmark / Enviromental Protection Agency	The Danish portal for Climate Change Adaptation presents the existing knowledge on climate change and climate change adaptation within a number of areas. The information is targeted at individuals, municipalities and businesses. The portal provides information on the newest research and development within climate change adaptation in Denmark and abroad. The portal also contains a number of specific examples (case descriptions) of adaptation measures.
41	Estonian Environmental Research Centre - Climate change adaptation | Estonia	Estonian Environmental Research Centre (EKUK)	The Centre offers chemical and physical lab analysis, and geotechnical investigations. Our clients are private enterprises, private individuals and various state institutions.

ID	Name	Responsible organisation(s)	Description and scope
42	Climate Guide | Finland	Finland's Environment Institute, Aalto University, YTK, Finnish Met. Institute	The purpose of the website is to support society and citizens in mitigating climate change, and in adapting to it. The website helps in understanding phenomena related to climate change, and in structuring information. The aim is to allow anyone needing information on climate change to find it rapidly and easily.
43	Sustainability responsibility at Finnish Meteorological Institute's Climate Service Centre | Finland	Finnish Meteorological Institute	The Climate Service Centre is a research unit at the Finnish Meteorological Institute. Its mission is to do climate change research to support adaptation by promoting high quality multidisciplinary weather, climate and socio-economic research in close collaboration with the stakeholders
44	Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), Climate and air | Finland	The Finnish Ministry of the Environment; Finnish Environment Institute; The Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment; Regional State Administrative Agencies	Joint website of Finland's environmental administration
47	KomPass - Climate Impacts and Adaptation in Germany | Germany	German Environment Agency	The Federal Environment Agency (Umweltbundesamt, UBA) is Germany’s central environmental authority
52	Climate Ireland | Ireland	Centre for Marine and Renewable Energy (MaREI) at University College Cork (UCC); and Irish Centre for High End Computer (ICHEC) at the National University of Ireland	Climate Ireland provides informational support and advice to help organisations, sectors and government to adapt to the now inevitable consequences of climate change

ID	Name	Responsible organisation(s)	Description and scope
55	Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania | Lithuania	Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania	The Ministry of Environment is the main managing authority of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania
56	Knowledge For Climate Research Programme | Netherlands	Wageningen University and Research Centre and Utrecht University	Knowledge for Climate (2007-2014) was a Dutch research programme that aimed to develop applied knowledge, through cooperation between the Dutch government, the business community and scientific research institutes, in order to ensure that long term decision making takes into account the impacts of climate change.
57	DP Spatial Adaptation | Netherlands	Managed and maintained by Foundation CAS (Climate Adaptation Services), under the authority of the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment	This Knowledge Portal offers a range of users assistance in climate-proofing and water-resilient planning in their areas.
59	Delta Programme Commissioner | Netherlands	National government, provincial and municipal authorities, and water boards	The Delta Decisions will generate new working methods in three fields: flood risk management, freshwater availability, and water-resilient spatial planning.
60	Dutch Adaptation Knowledge/Spatial Adaptation Portal | Netherlands	Founded within the context of the Dutch national research program "Knowledge for Climate"	Non-profit organisation that provides user-centered visualisation tools to anticipate the effects of climate change. CAS supports governments, policy makers and professionals in gaining an understanding of (local) climate impacts and provides methods and tools to support the process of spatial adaptation.
62	The Norwegian Climate Adaptation Portal | Norway	Norwegian Environment Agency	The Norwegian portal for climate change adaptation (CCA) is intended to support the society in Norway in preparing for the consequences of climate change. The portal offers comprehensive information about ongoing work on climate change adaptation in Norway, lessons learned and relevant research, developments and publications.

ID	Name	Responsible organisation(s)	Description and scope
63	KLIMADA Adaptation Platform | Poland	Ministry of the Environment of Poland	The project "Development and implementation of a strategic adaptation plan for the sectors and areas vulnerable to climate change" with the acronym KLIMADA was implemented in September 2011 and was completed by the end of 2013. The results of this project will form the basis for the preparation of a strategic plan for adapting the country to climate change and was divided into two time scales – from now on till 2030 and the period 2070-2100.
68	Spanish Adaptation Platform | Spain	Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing, Food and Environment	The AdapteCCa platform for exchange of information on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change facilitates coordination and transfer of information, knowledge and experiences in this field between the different Spanish administrations and the scientific community, planners and managers, both public and private, and other agents, allowing a multi-directional communication channel between them.
69	Swedish Portal for Climate Change Adaptation | Sweden	Swedish governmental agencies	The Swedish portal for climate change adaptation is intended to support society and citizens preparing for climate change consequences. The portal offers comprehensive information and support within a number of areas.
70	Swiss Information Platform on Adaptation to Climate Change | Switzerland	Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN)	The mission is to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources including soil, water, air, quietness and forests. It is responsible for the protection against natural hazards, safeguarding the environment and human health against excessive impacts, and conserving biodiversity and landscape quality. It is also responsible for international environmental policy.
72	Adapting to climate change - the Climate Ready support service for England on Gov.uk | United Kingdom	UK Government	Page about what the government's doing about climate change adaptation.

ID	Name	Responsible organisation(s)	Description and scope
73	Adaptation Scotland | United Kingdom	The Scottish Government	Scotland's climate is changing with widespread impacts for people, nature and business. The Adaptation Scotland programme provides advice and support to help organisations, businesses and communities prepare for, and build resilience to these impacts.
74	Wales Knowledge Transfer programme | United Kingdom	Welsh Government	The Climate change strategy sets out the existing emission reduction targets for Wales
75	Climate Northern Ireland | United Kingdom	Funded by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA)	Climate Northern Ireland is an intersectoral network devoted to increasing understanding of climate change impacts and risks within Northern Ireland and promoting the adaptation actions necessary to address these.

Annex III - Disaggregated results of the HECC screening exercise of the selected platforms

ID	Name	SCREEN 1 *Direct mention*	SCREEN 2 *Indirect (textual) mention*	SCREEN 3 *Indirect (non-textual) mention*	SCREEN 4 *Indirect mention (link outside platform)*
2	Africa Adapt	No	Yes	No	Yes
4	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development	No	No	No	No
7	The Climate and Development Knowledge Network	Yes	Yes	No	No
8	Adaptation Community	No	No	No	No
9	Adaptation Learning Mechanism	No	No	No	No
10	Climate Impacts Global and Regional Adaptation Support Platform	No	No	Yes	No
11	Global Adaptation Network	No	No	No	No
12	Eldis	No	No	No	Yes
13	Global Climate Adaptation Partnership	No	No	No	No
14	ClimateTechWiki	No	No	No	No
15	100 Resilient Cities	No	No	No	No

ID	Name	SCREEN 1 *Direct mention*	SCREEN 2 *Indirect (textual) mention*	SCREEN 3 *Indirect (non-textual) mention*	SCREEN 4 *Indirect mention (link outside platform)*
16	Info Amazonia	No	No	No	No
18	Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network	No	Yes	No	No
19	The European Climate Adaptation Platform	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
20	weADAPT	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
21	PreventionWeb	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
22	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	Yes	No	No	No
25	Pacific Climate Change Portal	No	No	No	No
26	Latin American Platform on Climate	No	No	No	No
27	Methodology for Effective Decision-making on Impacts and AdaptaTION	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
28	UK Climate Impacts Programme	No	No	No	No
29	Austrian Adaptation Platform | Austria	No	Yes	Yes	No
33	Ministry of Environment and Energy – Adaptation to Climate Change | Croatia	No	No	No	No

ID	Name	SCREEN 1 *Direct mention*	SCREEN 2 *Indirect (textual) mention*	SCREEN 3 *Indirect (non-textual) mention*	SCREEN 4 *Indirect mention (link outside platform)*
38	Ministerrstvo zivotního prostredi | Czech Republic	No	No	No	No
40	Danish National Adaptation Platform | Denmark	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
41	Estonian Environmental Research Centre - Climate change adaptation | Estonia	No	No	No	No
42	Climate Guide | Finland	No	Yes	Yes	No
43	Sustainability responsibility at Finnish Meteorological Institute's Climate Service Centre | Finland	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
44	Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), Climate and air | Finland	No	No	No	Yes
47	KomPass - Climate Impacts and Adaptation in Germany | Germany	No	No	No	No
52	Climate Ireland | Ireland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
55	Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania | Lithuania	No	Yes	No	No
56	Knowledge For Climate Research Programme | Netherlands	No	No	No	Yes
57	DP Spatial Adaptation | Netherlands	No	No	Yes	No
59	Delta Programme Commissioner | Netherlands	Yes	No	No	No

ID	Name	SCREEN 1 *Direct mention*	SCREEN 2 *Indirect (textual) mention*	SCREEN 3 *Indirect (non-textual) mention*	SCREEN 4 *Indirect mention (link outside platform)*
60	Dutch Adaptation Knowledge/Spatial Adaptation Portal | Netherlands	No	No	No	No
62	The Norwegian Climate Adaptation Portal | Norway	No	No	No	Yes
63	KLIMADA Adaptation Platform | Poland	No	Yes	No	No
68	Spanish Adaptation Platform | Spain	No	No	No	Yes
69	Swedish Portal for Climate Change Adaptation | Sweden	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
70	Swiss Information Platform on Adaptation to Climate Change | Switzerland	No	Yes	No	Yes
72	Adapting to climate change - the Climate Ready support service for England on Gov.uk | United Kingdom	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
73	Adaptation Scotland | United Kingdom	No	No	No	No
74	Wales Knowledge Transfer programme | United Kingdom	No	No	Yes	No
75	Climate Northern Ireland | United Kingdom	No	No	No	Yes