## Variables<sup>1</sup>:

Type of coast/Natural systems	Sector/Human systems	Drivers	Adaptation Option/Strategy	Geographic Coverage/ Scale	Institutions/ Governance Structure	Underlying policy framework/principles/ guidance
<ul> <li>Beaches, barriers, and sand dunes</li> <li>Rocky coasts</li> <li>Wetlands and seagrass beds</li> <li>Coral reefs</li> <li>Coastal aquifers</li> <li>Estuaries and lagoons</li> <li>Deltas</li> </ul>	Human settlements Population density Urbanization Exposure levels Industry, infrastructure, transport, and network industries Fisheries, aquaculture, and agriculture Coastal tourism and recreation Health Energy  [Importance of sector to national/regional/local economy]	Climate-related:	Protection:  • Land claim • Beach and dune nourishment • Construction of artificial dunes • Hard structures (seawalls, sea dikes and storm surge barriers) • Removing invasive and restoring native species  Accommodation: • Increasing flexibility • Flood proofing • Flood-resistant agriculture • Flood hazard mapping • Flood warning systems • Replacing armoured with living shorelines  Retreat: • Wetlands migration (inland) • Shoreline setbacks • Managed realignment (e.g., breaching coastal defences allowing the creation of an intertidal habitat)  Ecosystem-based adaptation: • Protection and restoration of relevant coastal natural systems such as mangroves, oyster reefs, and salt marshes  Cross-cutting: • Capacity development (e.g., demonstration sites and capacity development centres) • Public education	Regional (EU) International/ Cross-border National/federal Regional (subnational) Local	Multi-level     Predominantly local, regional, or national     Public-private-civil society     Vertical and horizontal integration     Short-term and long-term	Standards and regulations that integrate climate change considerations into design at various levels Land-use policies Building codes Insurance Adaptation principles Best practices Guidance for mainstreaming adaptation into national/sub-national development planning and budgetary processes through existing strategies, frameworks, agreements

**Distribution of Case Studies** 

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> References: IPCC WGII AR4 and AR5 Reports

Case Study/ Location	Type of coast/Natural systems	Sector/Human systems	Drivers (Climate- and Human-related)	Adaptation Strategies/ Options	Geographic Coverage/ Scale	Institutions/ Governance Structure	Underlying policy framework/principles/ guidance
1a. Fairbourne, Wales, UK	Low-lying sandy beaches     Built infrastructure	Human settlement     Other infrastructure	<ul> <li>Sea-level rise</li> <li>Coastal erosion</li> <li>Vulnerability to storm waves</li> <li>Storm surges and high tides</li> </ul>	Protection:	Irish Sea/Atlantic	Shoreline Management Plans	From 2015: 'managed retreat' (Shoreline Management Plans adopted by Gwynedd County Council)     From 2050: 'no active intervention'
1b. Severn Estuary, Bristol Channel, UK	Open, low lying coast Salt marshes and tidal flats Offshore islands  [Well known for nature conservation (a Natura 2000 site, being internationally important for migratory fish (e.g. salmon and the rare shad) and migratory birds (e.g. the Bewick's swan and the European whitefronted goose)]	Human settlements (Cardiff, Newport, Bristol and Gloucester) Industry, infrastructure, transport, and network industries (ports, navigation, etc.) Coastal tourism Energy (renewable) Archaelogical and maritime history	Climate-related:	<ul> <li>Surveys, workshops</li> <li>Exploratory socio-economic scenarios</li> <li>Adaptation guidelines</li> <li>Simple summaries of climate change science and impacts</li> <li>Baseline study of the Severn estuary environment</li> <li>Large scale events and education materials</li> </ul>	Atlantic     Regional (subnational)	• Shoreline Management Plans	Adaptation guidelines
2. East Frisian Islands, Germany	Small islands	Human Settlement Coastal Tourism Renewable energy Nature protection (National park Wadden Sea)	Sea-level rise     Coastal erosion     Vulnerability to storm waves Storm surges and high tides	Protection  Island-related coastal protection (dunes, wave breaker etc.)  Planning  Controlling land use Building codes Economic incentives Resettlement /retreat  Capacity building  awareness rising by workshops training organisational measures (e.g. establishing civic protection)	Atlantic (North Sea)	<ul> <li>Multi-level:</li> <li>Predominantly local, regional, or national</li> <li>Vertical and horizontal integration</li> <li>Multi-actor: Public-private-civil society</li> <li>Short-term and long-term</li> <li>Scientific / non scientific</li> </ul>	Plan that integrates climate change considerations into design at various levels: Generalplan Küstenschutz – Ostfriesische Inseln 2010
3. Romania	<ul><li>Delta</li><li>Sandy beaches</li><li>Soft-rock cliffs</li><li>Sandy barrier beaches</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Human settlements (Constanta and resorts)</li> <li>Industry,</li> </ul>	Climate-related:	Protection:  • Jetties  Ecosystem-based:  • Biosphere reserve	<ul><li>Black Sea</li><li>Regional</li><li>Focus on three local sites</li></ul>	Multi-level     Predominantly     local, regional,     or national	Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve National Law 82/1993 (with subsequent changes)

Case Study/ Location	Type of coast/Natural systems	Sector/Human systems	Drivers (Climate- and Human-related)	Adaptation Strategies/ Options	Geographic Coverage/ Scale	Institutions/ Governance Structure	Underlying policy framework/principles/ guidance
		infrastructure, (Constanta and Midia ports) • Coastal tourism	development			<ul><li>Limited / no integration</li><li>Short-term and long-term</li></ul>	Danube Delta Masterplan (to be changed in 2014-2015)  Master Plan for Reduction of Coastal Erosion on the Black Sea Coast (2012)
4a. Greece (Western)	Coastal plains     Deltas	Urbanization     Industry,     infrastructure,     transport, and     network     industries     Fisheries,     aquaculture, and     agriculture     Coastal tourism     and recreation     Energy	Climate-related:	Climate change impacts study     National programme of reduction of greenhouse gas emissions	National Mediterranean	Multi-level     Predominantly local, regional, or national     Public-private-civil society     Vertical and horizontal integration     Short-term and long-term	Standards and regulations that integrate climate change considerations into design at various levels
4b. Adriatic- Ionian sea	Cliffed and rocky coasts Coastal plains Deltas	Urbanization     Industry,     infrastructure,     transport, and     network     industries     Fisheries,     aquaculture, and     agriculture     Coastal tourism     and recreation     Energy	Climate-related:	Regional (Adriatic)  • Mediterranean SSD priorities  • Adriatic/Ionian initiative National strategies (\national-\ionian)  • National adaptation strategy  • Island level adaptation  • Key Sector Action plans (water, energy, biodiversity, natural risks, agriculture, tourism, ports)  awareness-consultation-concerted actions	International/Cross- border  Adriatic-Ionian Seas	Multi-level     Predominantly local, regional, or national     Public-private-civil society     Vertical and horizontal integration     Short-term and long-term	Standards and regulations that integrate climate change considerations into design at various levels
5. Andalucia, Spain	<ul><li>Sandy beaches</li><li>Tidal flats</li><li>Dune systems</li><li>Spits</li><li>Cliffs</li></ul>	Human settlement     Fisheries and agriculture     Industry, infrastructure, transport, and network industries     Coastal tourism and recreation	Not specified	[Sectoral measures and adaptation actions at the regional and local levels, including training]	Regional     Local  Atlantic/ Mediterranean	Multi-level predominantly national     Short-term and long-term	Regional Climate     Change Strategy     2010 Program for     Adaptation to Climate     Change
6a. Azores, Portugal	Small islands	Human settlement     Fisheries and agriculture	Climate-related:  • Local sea-level rise  • Extreme storm events	Protection:  • Hard structures (seawalls, rock armours)	Regional (subnational)     Local	Multi-level predominantly national     Short-term and	<ul><li>Land-use policies</li><li>Adaptation principles</li><li>Best practices</li></ul>

Case Study/ Location	Type of coast/Natural systems	Sector/Human systems	Drivers (Climate- and Human-related)	Adaptation Strategies/ Options	Geographic Coverage/ Scale	Institutions/ Governance Structure	Underlying policy framework/principles/ guidance
		Industry, infrastructure, transport, and network industries     Coastal tourism and recreation	Rainfall distribution  Human-related:     Socioeconomic development  Natural-, climate-, human-related:     Coastal erosion     Flooding at low-lying areas	Retreat:     • Shoreline setbacks     • Create public domain as buffer zone	Atlantic	long-term	Guidance for mainstreaming adaptation into national/sub-national development planning and budgetary processes through existing strategies, frameworks, agreements
6b. Portuguese NW Coast	Coastal plains     Beaches and sand dunes     Rocky coasts     Estuaries	Human settlements     Population density     Urbanization     Exposure levels     Industry, infrastructure, transport     Fisheries and agriculture     Coastal tourism and recreation	Climate-related:	Protection:  Beach and dune nourishment Construction of artificial dunes Hard structures (seawalls, sea dikes, groins, detached breakwaters) Dune rehabilitation Geocontainers Accommodation: Increasing flexibility Flood proofing Flood hazard mapping Flood warning systems Replacing armored with living shorelines Retreat: Relocate, readapt, remove Shoreline setbacks Ecosystem-based adaptation: Protection and restoration of relevant coastal natural systems such as dunes Cross-cutting: Capacity development Public education	National     Regional (subnational)     Local  Atlantic	Multi-level predominantly national     Short-term and long-term	Land-use policies     Adaptation principles     Best practices     Guidance for mainstreaming adaptation into national/sub-national development planning and budgetary processes through existing strategies
7. Charente-Maritime	<ul> <li>Sandy beaches and dunes</li> <li>Marshes</li> <li>Artificial coasts</li> </ul>	Urbanization     Coastal tourism     Fisheries,     aquaculture and     agriculture     Infrastructure     (harbour,     roads)	Climate-related:	<ul> <li>Development of scientific studies</li> <li>Improvement of coastal hazard planning</li> <li>Asset protection based on coastal engineering structures (dikes, seawalls, rip raps, etc.)</li> <li>Sand dune restoration projects</li> <li>Relocation of threatened human assets</li> </ul>	French Central Atlantic coast	<ul> <li>Multi-level</li> <li>Predominantl y local, regional, or national</li> <li>Public-private civil society</li> <li>Vertical and horizontal integration</li> <li>Short-term and long-term</li> </ul>	Standards and regulations that integrate coastal risks and climate change considerations into design at various levels