Overview CC KH

The Climate Change Clearinghouse is a resource about drinking water, wastewater, and water reuse. It provides numerous resources to water supply utility managers with key information about climate change impacts and how these impacts will affect utility operations. These resources provide water resource managers with the information and tools they need to successfully adapt both their short-term and long-term planning activities to climate change. The Clearinghouse is intended to serve the following roles:

- Inform and guide water utility long- and short-term planning
- Inform water utility operational decisions
- Provide case studies on how other utilities have addressed climate change issues and challenges
- Provide access to relevant reports, journal articles, datasets, and analytical tools
- Inform water utility efforts to provide outreach, public communications, and education pertaining to climate change
- Inform water utilities regarding the status of climate change research
Project Data Sheet (PDS): Overview

Description

ADB and the PRC have worked actively capturing knowledge partnerships to expand mutual learning with other developing members, cities in urban development, water security, and transport sector. In March 2016, the Urban Knowledge Hub was established with the Tongji University in Shanghai, PRC to share best practices in urban planning. A knowledge partnership, covering the water sector, with the Asia Pacific Center for Water Security was established in 2011 jointly with Tonghua and Pinghu universities.

Country: China, People's Republic of
Project Number: 47074-001
Project Type or Modality of Assistance: Technical Assistance
Financing: Public sector (Government)
Status: Approved
Approval Numbers: TA No. 0054
Approval Date: 28 Dec 2013
ADB Financing ($ thousand): 160
Primary Sector Classification: Other

World Health Organization

Knowledge Hubs

Knowledge hubs as regional technical capacity centres
WHO/DSTZ BACKUP initiative

The resources available to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria have dramatically increased in recent years. Nevertheless, many countries find it difficult to harness available resources and use them effectively to direct health and social programmes. The WHO and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) initiated the WHO/DSTZ BACKUP initiative to help ensure access to and optimal use of resources from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and other large grants, by supporting the development of local technical capacity to launch urgent large-scale responses to HIV/AIDS.

For the WHO European Region, three knowledge hubs were established, each of them focusing on one of three priority areas: treatment and care, harm reduction and surveillance.

- Eurasian Harm Reduction Knowledge Hub
- Regional Knowledge Hub for Capacity Building in HIV Surveillance
- Regional Knowledge Hub for Care and Treatment of HIV/AIDS in Eurasia

Background

The core of the WHO/DSTZ BACKUP initiative was to develop a number of existing regional institutions and networks into centres that can take a lead in providing technical backup to the Global Fund processes at the regional and
The Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP) is a central hub of information, data and reports about climate change around the world. Here you can query, map, compare, chart and summarize key climate and climate-related information.

Click on an area of the map to get started.

Disclaimer

Lena and use our vast library of climate data, charts, maps, and other indicators, and future projections.

Preview the downscaled data! The data enhance our information by accessing and modeling changes in water availability.

Nargis and learn more about World Bank Financed Activities and Projects.

Explore and see a collection of development, vulnerability, and exposure-related indicators and datasets.

Clear previous.
Lebanon Dashboard: Climate Baseline

**Recent Trends**

- **Mean Annual Temperature**: +2°C by 2050
- **Mean Rainfall**: -10% by 2050
- **Extreme**: More frequent frost events and fewer frost-free days

**Key Climate Changes**

- **Rainfall**: Expected to decrease by 10% by 2050
- **Temperature**: Expected to increase by +2°C by 2050

**Lebanon**

- **Mediterranean climate**
- **Humid Subtropical climate**

**Projected Climate Charts**

- **Global Climate Models**: Various models projecting different scenarios
- **Historical (1950-2000) and Future (2040-2069) Temperature versus Precipitation**

**Legend**

- **Global Climate Models**: Various projections
- **Historical (1950-2000)**
- **Projected (2040-2069)**

The chart shows how well the best available climate models perform the seasonal cycle of climate rainfall and temperature for the zone selected. The third line of the historical data (green line) shows the actual historical climate data and can be used to compare the historical cycle required by climate models.

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**Key Climate Events**

- **Snow and Frost**: More frequent frost events and fewer frost-free days
- **Temperature**: Expected to increase by +2°C by 2050

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**Lebanon**

- **Mediterranean climate**
- **Humid Subtropical climate**

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**Historical (1950-2000) and Future (2040-2069) Temperature versus Precipitation**

- **Legend**: Various climate models with historical and future projections

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**What does the chart show?**

- **Historical data**: The historical climate data is compared to the projection models to assess the accuracy of the models.

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**Lebanon**

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**Projected Climate Charts**

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EU Climate Change Adaptation Clearinghouse

- Climate change observations and scenarios
  - GMES - Essential climate variables
  - Link with GFCS + regional/national centers
  - Land-use, water, socio-economic observations, statistics and scenarios

- Impacts & Vulnerability
  - Integration information on climate, land-use, water, ecosystems, socio-economic variables
  - Exposure to impacts, sensitivity and adaptive capacity
  - Detailed geographical and sectoral perspective
  - Vulnerability indicators, policy-oriented

- Adaptation plans and strategies
  - Information on existing adaptation strategies, key institutions and stakeholders
  - Joint activities between EU and third countries (research, adaptation measures)
  - Practical tools for the development of adaptation policy

- Adaptation measures, actions
  - Typology
  - Assessment of environmental, social, economic impacts
  - Identifying non-regulated measures
Example of national plan/portal (DK)

Danish strategy for adaptation to a changing climate

The Danish Government

Example of national plan/portal (UK)

defra
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Adaptation to climate change is essential. It reduces the risk of severe consequences of climate change and helps us adapt to the impacts we cannot avoid.

The climate is changing. What's the outlook for you?
Examples of national plan/portal (DE)

ETC on Climate Change impacts, vulnerability and Adaptation

The European Topic Centre on Climate Change impacts, vulnerability and Adaptation (ETC/CCA) is a Consortium of European Organizations contracted by the European Environment Agency (EEA) to carry out specific tasks - as identified in the ETC/CCA annual Action Plan (AP) - coherently with the EEA five-year strategy and Multiannual Work Programme and specific EEA Annual Work Programme in the area of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation (CCIVA) across Europe.

As such, the ETC/CCA is an integral part of and support to the European environment information and observation network (Eionet), the EEA partnership network which is crucial to the agency in collecting and organising data and in analysing and disseminating information.

The 2014-2018 ETC/CCA Consortium is made up of 14 Partner Organisations from EEA member countries, led by the Italian Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change (EMCC). that combine their thematic expertise in the area of CCIVA.

The ETC/CCA can be considered the successor of parts of the European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Change (ETC/ACC) and of ETC/ACCA. From January 2011 it assists the EEA in supporting EU policy development on CCIVA and disaster risk prevention by providing relevant information and indicators on climate change and its impacts across sectors and regions, assessment of climate change vulnerabilities and natural risks to society and ecosystems and current or planned adaptation strategies and actions, as well as capacity building in EEA member countries.