



Experiment Overview

Objective

Analyse how climate change influences water resources and management and point out appropriate governance solutions to put in place.

Relevance

Coordinate and integrate water needs with water availability and management.

Key innovation

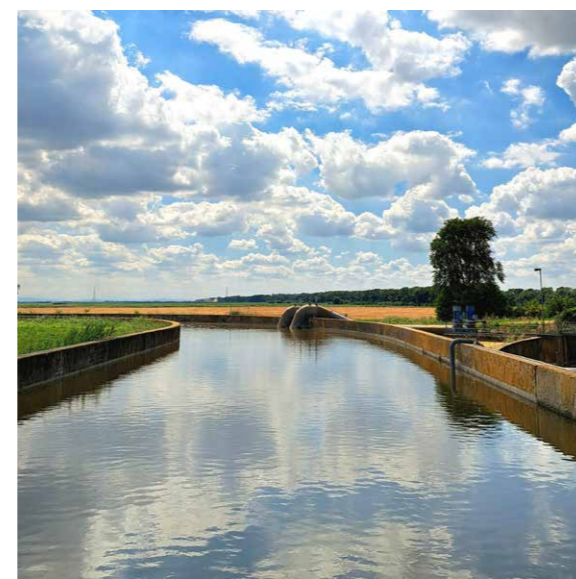
Enhance the information system on water management by combining different sources and the understanding of peculiarities of the different water districts.

Experiment Progress

- Inventory of available data on water resources about uses and availability.
- Inventory of research and investments related to water resources.
- Understanding potentials and limitations in water resources availability and management, especially in extreme weather conditions.

Methods

- Three early focus groups about water management, labour market and digitalisation, involving key local stakeholders (representatives of Land Reclamation Consortia, processing tomato Producers' Organisations, processing firms).
- Four half-day meetings on water resources and management with representatives of Land Reclamation Consortia (Ferrara, Parma, Piacenza, Canale Emiliano Romagnolo).
- Preliminary analysis of data from the National information system for the management of water resources in agriculture (SIGRIAN) and from documents of the Land Reclamation Consortia.

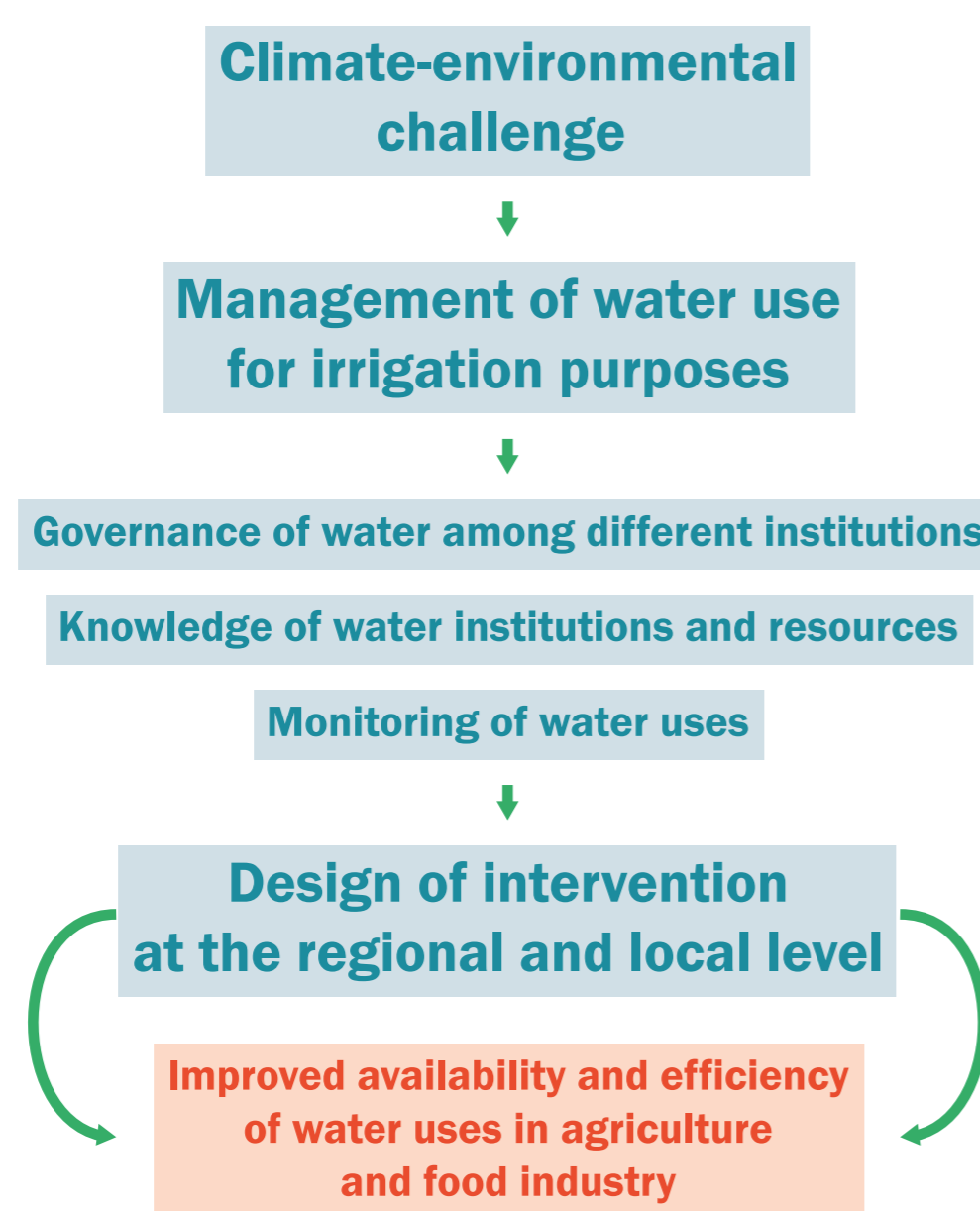
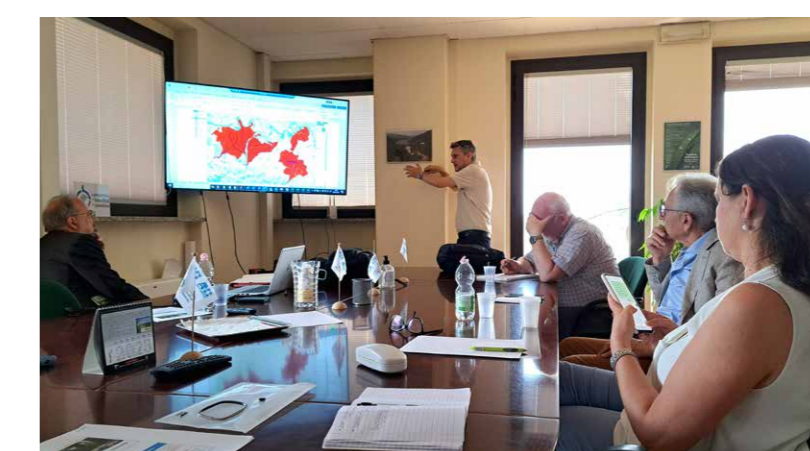


Findings

- The framework of water management governance of the Pilot Region.
- The different potentials and limitations in water availability and management in three areas of the Pilot Region.
- Great interest and collaboration from Land Reclamation Consortia.

Tackling the challenge

- Better understanding of data gaps.
- Increasing knowledge on potentials and limitations in water availability and management.
- Enhancement of relations between IBO and Land Reclamation Consortia.



Key aims of the data experiment:

- 1) Identify main information gaps and failures in the water governance system
- 2) Highlight the territorial differences between and within the different irrigation districts and the most vulnerable areas/districts under the effects of climate change.
- 3) Provide a comprehensive picture of the water management governance system (public Land Reclamation Consortia and private consortia/associations) and critical issues in water management.
- 4) Make an inventory of needs for targeted public investments (reservoirs, collective networks, farm irrigation and decision support systems).
- 5) Track main mitigation and adaptation strategies adopted by stakeholders on the ground and reflect on their potential scalability to other districts of the Pilot Region.

What went well?

- Stakeholders' involvement and participation to Living Lab activities.
- Collection of a broad range of data and information on water resource use and management.

Challenges

- Lack of information on private wells.
- Data gaps (time series, incongruencies) on irrigated surface in national information systems.
- Complexity of multi-level policies and governance systems.

Learning

- Differences between and within Land Reclamation Consortia to be considered in the mapping of water management system.
- Differences in the effects of climate change and in the response of Land Reclamation Consortia.

Next steps

- Cross information collected so far from different sources and provide georeferenced maps.
- Complete the governance framework of Land Reclamation Consortia in the Pilot Region.
- Map the three Land Reclamation Consortia and their irrigation districts.
- Detect how climate change increases extreme weather events and the alternation of drought and water surplus.
- Map water resources investments.

Goals for the Living Lab in 2025

Connection between Rustik and EIP Operational Groups, developing territorial water management models related to processing tomato.