Political competence Knowledge-/evidence based policies Landowners knowledge in water management Availability of financial models Profitability of investments Decision makers knowledge in water mangagement Level of competence Susceptibility Information on adaptation strategies Presence of forest damages Forestry Mainstreaming adaptation strategies Presence of pricing of water (withdrawals & use) Coping Capacity Farmer's decision-making ability -Presence of water surface change Availability of irrigation of timber storage under uncertainty Ground slope Susceptibility Hazard/Exposure Edge effects (i.e. from clear cuts etc.) Age of permits for on-going water-related activities Temperature Hazard/Exposure Presence of straightened/cleared water courses Forest fires Presence of dikes Ratio between production forest to natural forests Society

Water Supply Coping/Adaptive Capacity

Ecosystems

Coping/Adaptive Capacity

Aariculture

Coping/Adaptive Capacity

Susceptibility Coping/Adaptive Capacity The geography The resourcefulness of authorities to implement measures for water supply

during drought (other than available infrastructure for drinking water) Presence of dikes, straightened and/or cleared water courses

Industrial use of public drinking water services. Presence of planning and implementation of climate adaptations

Industrial use of common surface- & groundwater resources Lack of understanding of responsibility among authorities Lack of coordination between civil defence with climate adaptation Hazard/Exposure

Forest fires