

Better involvement and more openness as well as better policies, regulation and delivery have been identified.

- a mid-Europe hilly land river basin district, densely built-up, mainly prone to winter floods and flash floods
- an alpine river basin, prone to flash floods and debris flows: the river Möll (Austria);
- a Mediterranean river basin, prone to torrential floods: the river Chiascio (Italy).

Case study River Wupper (Germany)

Wupper



- Catchment area: 813 km²
- Location: North Rhine-Westphalia, east of Düsseldorf and Cologne
- Tributary of the Rhine
- The riverbed lies between 441 m and 34 m
- Due to massive floods at the beginning of the 20th century, technical measures including dams were implemented
- Since that more local flash floods
- Lack of risk awareness



Case study River Möll (Austria)

Möll



- River basin: 1.105 km²
- Location: Carinthia and a small part of East Tyrol

- Tributary of the Drau
- The riverbed lies on a sea level between 1.290 m and 550 m
- After massive floods in the 1960ies huge amount of technical measures
- In contrast to other Austrian regions only small floods or landslides in 2002, 2005 and 2006
- Awareness decreased
- But: risk of extreme floods still exists

Case study River Chiascio (Italy)

Chiascio

- Catchment area: 727 km²
- Location: Apennine ridges
- Tributary of the Tiber
- The river originates at an altitude of 850 m above sea level and after 95 km it flows into the Tevere
- The challenge future is to increase awareness of local populations and share the need for virtuous