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Supplement of

Assessing the impact of outreach strategies in cities coping with climate risks

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Supplement 1:
Complementary data on the " Questionnaire administered to the visitors of an exhibition " (Sect. 5.2)

Demographic characteristics of the 31 respondents*			
SEX		EDUCATION	
Unknown	2 respondents	Unknown	1 r.
Women	13 r.	High-school diploma / Professional diploma of higher education	17 r.
Men	16 r.	Bachelor/ Master / PhD degree	13 r.
AGE		OCCUPATION	
Unknown	7 r.	Unknown	1 r.
20-29 years	11 r.	Worker	21 r.
30-39 years	7 r.	Student	9 r.
40-49 years	6 r.		

* Six experts (who answered "Yes" to the question "Do you have any background knowledge in this scientific field that is due to your professional experience?") have been excluded from the initial sample of 37 respondents.

Questions	Answers	N° of respondents who have ticked each option*
Did you visit the exhibition in the hall of the school presenting the RainGain project and the weather radar that will be installed on the roof of the Bienvenüe building?	Yes	13
	No.	18
Did you read the brochure distributed during the exhibition?	Yes	5
	No	8
What does the radar look like?	A green screen with luminous points corresponding to hydrometeors.	6
	A tower of eight metres.	4
	A rectangular box located along the side of the highway.	4
	A rotating parabola.	17
What is the spatial scale of the weather data provided by the radar?	France scale.	4
	Paris region scale.	7
	From department scale to street scale.	20
What are the advantages of X band weather radars compared to C band and S band radars? (more than one option might be correct)	A higher spatial resolution.	13
	The revisit time of the radar is reduced.	6
	The diameter of the dish is reduced to 1.80 m.	8
	The radar range is greater.	15
	Investment costs are reduced.	10
	The pollution of land echoes (that affects meteorological echoes and is produced by the radar antenna) is reduced.	9
What kind of radiation is ionising, i.e. is able to transfer enough energy to the matter it crosses to	A portion of the ultraviolet rays.	14
	The X-rays.	15
	Infrared rays.	4
	C-band and S-band waves.	4

modify the atoms and molecules ? (more than one option might be correct)	X-band waves.	9
The weather radar of the school will allow (more than one option might be correct):	Improve fine-scale observation of rainfall	23
	10 minutes rainfall now casts.	17
	One day weather forecast.	7
	Detect when drivers violate speed limits.	0
	Detect intruders entering the building at night.	0
Why is it important to measure precipitations at small scale? (more than one option might be correct)	To improve management of waste water systems.	20
	To reduce risks of floods and pollution.	19
	To obtain reliable long-term forecasts (up to one month in advance).	8
If I work on the campus, exposure to the radar frequencies is:	Intense	3
	Moderate	7
	Very moderate	13
	Non-existent	8
RainGain is a project that concerns the following urban agglomerations:	Paris region, Berlin, Greater London, Recife, Singapore	8
	Paris region, Greater London, Rotterdam, Leuven	15
	Paris region, Lyon, Marseilles, Nantes, Nice	8
Do you think that the information on the RainGain project:	Should be improved.	9
	Should be intensified.	6
	It is necessary.	14
	It is superfluous.	2
Other comments and observations on the project?	Nobody answered this unique open-ended question.	

Supplement 2: Design of the interview questions and complementary data (Sect. 5.3)

Both interview sessions have been designed through a participatory process involving the international project team (the communication officer, the scientists and the practitioners), and external staff (from the European Commission Interreg Programme, École des Ponts and Terre et Avenir association) who provided a third party advise.

DESIGN OF THE QUESTIONS ON THE PROMOTIONAL VIDEO (Table 1)

These interview questions have been designed with the following purposes: assessing the clarity of the video and the comprehension capacity of the respondent (Qa); assessing the information gaps and the interests of the respondent (Qb); obtaining a more general opinion on the video and gathering data on relevant aspects that might not have been predicted by the examiners (Qc); improving the design of questions in future evaluations (Qa – Qc). The evaluator started each interview by asking the respondent to present himself.

DESIGN OF THE QUESTIONS TO THE SNAPSHOT INTERVIEWS ON THE WORKSHOP (Table 2)

The interviewer started each session by asking the respondent to present himself. The three questions in the table have been designed with the following purposes: assessing the attractiveness of the workshop activities and the involvement of the participants (Qa); assessing the comprehension and the interests of the respondents (Qb); obtaining a more general opinion and gathering data on relevant aspects that might not have been predicted by the examiners (Qc); improving the design of questions in future evaluations (Qa – Qc).

ANSWERS TO THE SNAPSHOT INTERVIEWS

Questions	Answers
a. What did you like in this workshop?	1. The experiment with the flour.
	2. The animation showing how rainfall is produced.
	3. The experiment with flour and rain drops.
	4. The animation showing that rainfall comes from the clouds.
	5. The weather radar.
	6. The explanations about the weather radar and how rainfall drops are measured.
	7. Everything.
	8. (Silence).
	9. The flour experiment.
	10. The flour experiment and how rainfall drops behave.
	11. When the scientists Auguste introduced himself.
	12. The experiment with water and flour.
	13. The flour experiment with the pipettes that replaced real rainfall.
	14. The wire experiment.
	15. The water and flour experiment and how the (workshop) space is decorated.
	16. Everything.
	17. The disdrometers animation.
	18. The water and flour experiment.
b. What did you learn that you didn't know before?	1. I didn't know that we can measure rainfall drops in this way.
	2. Rainfall water originally comes from the sea. Too much rainfall in the sewer system can cause floods.
	3. How rainfall is produced.
	4. (Silence).
	5. Now I'm more interested in the topic.
	6. I didn't know how rainfall can be measured.

7. What weather radars are meant for.
8. More explanations about the radar.
9. How rainfall is formed from vapour that comes from the sea.
10. What has been said about rainfall drops and weather forecasts.
11. What is the profession of meteorology meant to.
12. We can do measurements with simple tools.
13. We can do these experiments at home; when the water evaporates, it is stocked (in the clouds) and it then produces rainfall.
14. I learnt about radars.
15. There are different ways to measure water.
16. Many things, for instance that rainfall drops are very small.
17. How we measure rainfall.
18. We can measure rainfall with simple tools.

c. Is there anything you didn't understand or you would like to learn more about?

1. No.
2. Who made these discoveries about rainfall.
3. No.
4. How the water cycle was discovered and who made the discovery.
5. No.
6. No.
7. No, I have asked questions when needed.
8. No.
9. The existing solutions to reduce flood risk.
10. How floods occur.
11. What x-band waves are meant to.
12. What a radar is meant to and how it works.
13. No.
14. What are radars used for? What are the photos of sewer systems about?
15. What is the photo exhibition about?
16. No.
17. How we have to position the flour in the dish.
18. The part (of the workshop) on radars.