

From Words to Deeds

A long and winding road

Climate change

Vulnerability recognized very early in some sectors

Vulnerability assessment for agricultural sector:

lead EA

First governmental initiatives already in 2002

BUT

Climate change was/is associated mostly with GHGs emissions and international conventions/regulations

EA is providing data and analysis on: observed changes of climate, river discharges, ground water level, river, sea temperature, sea level, frozen lake period, climate projections, water management, water quality (not all changes due to climate change!) – trends and potential consequences (indirect impacts mostly missing)

Ongoing project on climate variability (emphasis on extreme and dangerous weather events); data homogenization

Flood risk assessment

Flash floods (infrastructure)!

Land slide risk assessment

Methodology to determine wild fire risk



Some forestry and agriculture knowledge

Local change in land use → local climate →
change in vulnerability and resilience



Use of existing information?



Studies and research projects on impacts: narrow focused, mostly without policy-makers summary

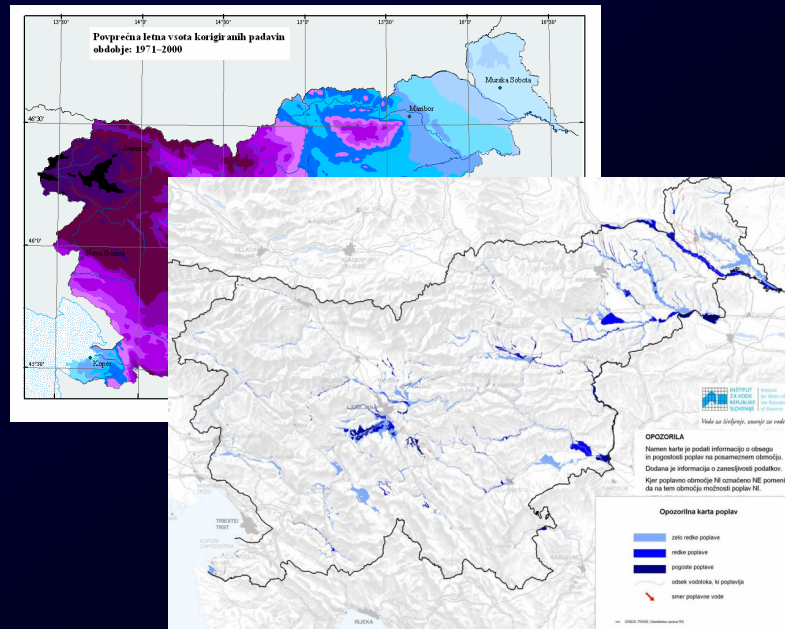


What is adaptation?

Do we need adaptation?

How to coordinate different sectors?

INFORMATION



MEASURES



KNOWLEDGE



IMPACTS

National adaptation strategy for agriculture and forestry; 5 pillars:

Education

Knowledge

Capacity building

Regulation

International



Beginning

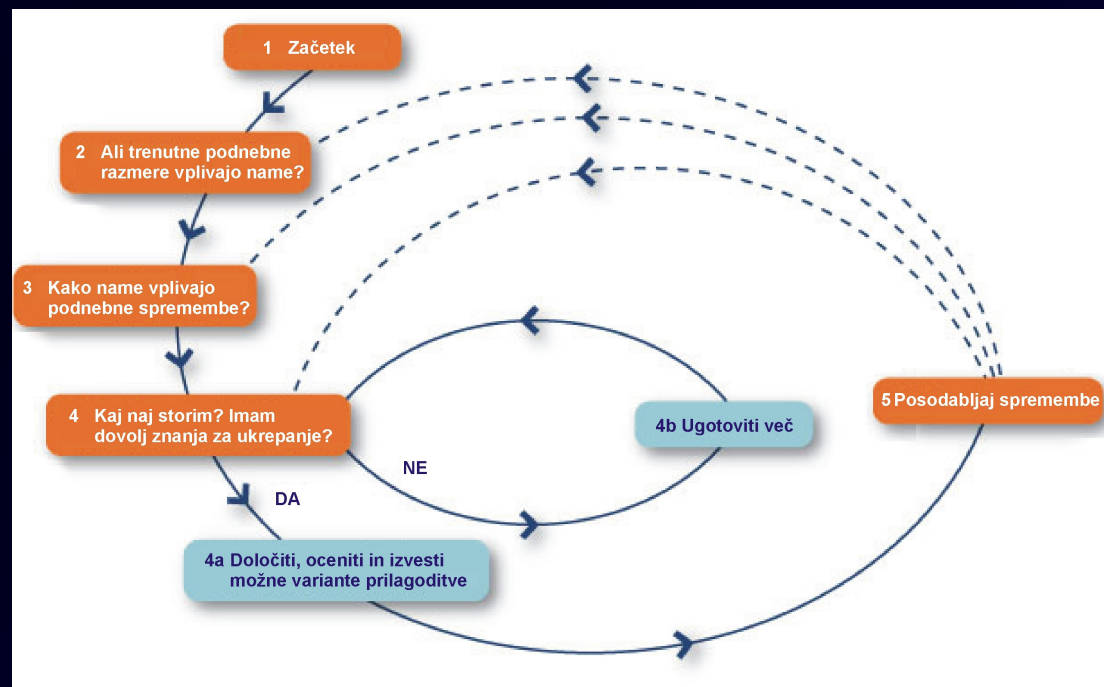
Is there climate impact?

What kind of impact was detected?

What to do?

- learn more
- adapt

Update



Several attempts at the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning to draft National Adaptation Strategy



Focus on mitigation

Governmental Office for Climate Change
was established in 2009

Proposed Law on Climate Change; based mainly on UNFCCC

Incorporating both **mitigation** and adaptation

Exclusively human induced climate change!?!?!?

Single strategy for mitigation & adaptation – up to 2050

Number of workshops focusing on different sectors

Mainstreaming of adaptation, link with existing legislation

Sectors like energy, transport, industry... focus on mitigation

Health, Agriculture, Forestry, Spatial planning, Water management, Emergency response focus on adaptation, but different time horizons, different requirements

Workshops aim:

Collect knowledge within the sector

State of the art:

Advantages

Weaknesses

Opportunities

Risks

Vision

Expected impacts

Relevant documents

Key measures

Common findings for several workshops

Better climate scenarios needed

Research

Education

Capacity building

Sustainable funds for measures

Forestry

Identified more or less the existing threats that are present and expected to intensify

Different time horizon (at least 80 years) – beyond the time horizon of proposed NAS

Biodiversity preservation – main problem

Variety of functions – strong role in mitigation

Many stresses (insects, use (bio-fuels), species)

Need for better scenarios, up to the end of century

Protected areas (sufficient, but fragmented)

Health

Identified more or less the existing threats that are present and expected to intensify

Heat waves

Vector borne diseases recognized as problem, not only due to changing climate, but also due to globalization (tiger mosquitoes)

Impact on air and water quality

Food quality (salmonella, impact of climate on food production, crop diseases, insects propagation)

Natural disasters – post traumatic syndrome,
injuries, deaths

Prevention is one of the priorities according to
participants

Economic crisis is bringing cuts also in the health
system

Aging population (more vulnerable, requires more
health care)

Awareness is rising

Promote healthy living style, responsibility of
individuals

All meteorological data are available free of charge,
this should stimulate research

Not the case in many other sectors

Problems in common:

Research is not coordinated well with policy makers needs

Research projects don't result in an easy understandable summary oriented towards the needs of policy makers

Cooperation between climatologists/meteorologists and other sectors should be strengthened