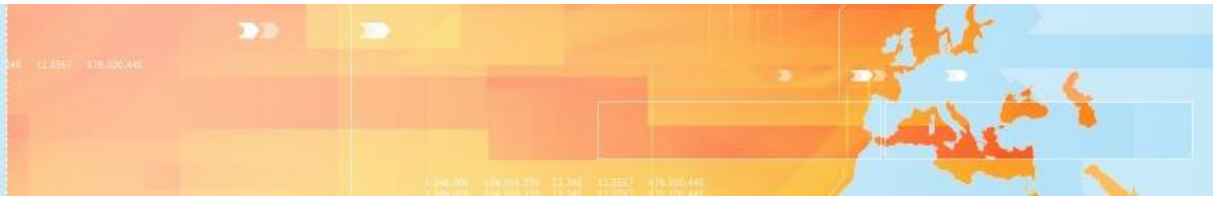
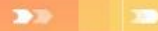


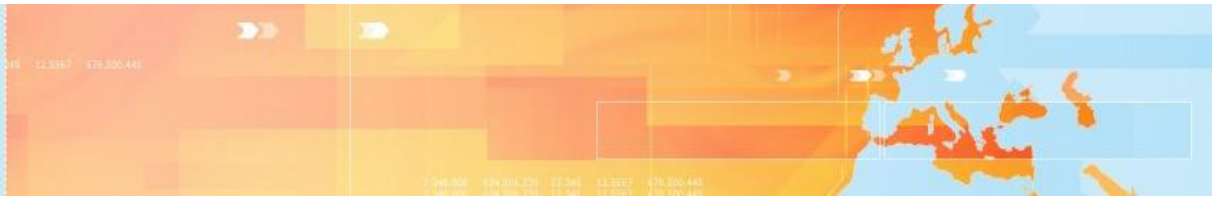
Country	National adaptation strategy?	Main challenges / dilemma's
Italy	<p><u>Current Status:</u> No National Adaptation Strategy. Some adaptation measures have been implemented within some sectoral policies (environmental protection, water resources sectors, human health). Many adaptation options have been identified and put into practice (especially in the fields of desertification, water resources, agriculture, coastal protection, and heat health warning systems). Only a few and site-specific economic assessments on adaptation exist in Italy.</p> <p><u>Perspective:</u> Preparation activities with regard to adaptation measures have already started, but are not very far developed, yet.</p>	<p>The lack of institutional coordination is probably a major barrier. Adaptation issues need to be shared under joint responsibility in an integrated way. In this regard a National Adaptation Strategy would also likely provide the proper framework allowing more institutional coordination among the relevant involved sectoral policies, especially in the identified most vulnerable sectors (water supply, agriculture, forestry, health, all especially in the South of the Country) and zones (coastal and alpine areas).</p>
Czech Republic	<p><u>Current Status:</u> The "National Program to Abate the Climate Change Impacts in the Czech Republic" was approved in 2004 and is aimed at setting of the main national targets and appropriate policies and measures to ensure meeting of the reduction emission targets to the maximum possible level in the sense of international agreements, to reflect existing and future social and economic conditions in the CR and to promote sustainable development. The National Program includes specific mitigation and adaptation measures for specific sectors - water management, agriculture, forestry and health.</p> <p><u>Perspective:</u> There is a need of elaboration of concrete sectoral adaptation measures and also there is need for their detailed economic evaluation because adaptation measures can lead to significant abate of negative climate change impacts.</p>	<p>There is a need of better and improved models and analysis regarding the impacts of climate change especially in regional and local level of the Czech Republic. Also there is a need of monitoring and long-term studies.</p>
Finland	<p><u>Current Status:</u> Finland has published its climate change adaptation strategy in January 2005. It was drawn up as a self-standing and comprehensive work and it was based on available research information and expert assessments and judgements. The main issues of the strategy were later included in the National Climate and Energy Strategy in 2006.</p> <p>The strategy aims at improving Finland's adaptive capacity in order to reduce negative consequences and to take advantage of opportunities resulting from climate change.</p> <p>The strategy describes the impact of climate change in the following sectors: agriculture and food</p>	





	<p>production, forestry, fisheries, reindeer husbandry, game management, water resources, biodiversity, industry, energy, traffic, land use and communities, building, health, tourism and recreation, and insurance.</p> <p>Sector specific and cross-cutting actions to improve the adaptive capacity and to adapt to future climate change are presented. The Adaptation Strategy also includes a proposal for a research programme which has started in 2006.</p>	
<p>Malta</p>	<p><u>Current Status:</u> Some work has already been carried out on the issue of Malta's vulnerability and adaptation requirements, mainly through the Climate Change Project which led to the submission of Malta's First National Communication to the UNFCCC, but which followed up with work on Adaptation needs.</p> <p><u>Perspective:</u> The Strategic Planning Team (within the Plan Making and Policy Development Unit of the Planning Directorate of the Malta Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA)) is responsible for strategic plan and policy formulation. Currently this team is undertaking the review of the Structure Plan for the Maltese Islands and is in the policy formulation stage. The adaptation of land use and buildings to climate change is being dealt with in this plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The most important dilemmas from a spatial dimension are economies of scale and high density of development. - Malta's particular geophysical, economic and social characteristics, as a small island state, limit the scope of actions for adaptation. <p>Malta's small size, with the very high population density can limit very much actions that can be taken especially in a spatial context (lack of available land space, visual considerations etc.). Also, financial expenditure priorities may again further compound the problems faced when trying to implement adaptation measures.</p> <p>Water availability, a perennial problem in Malta due to our low precipitation levels, will be further impacted by further reductions in precipitation or changes in precipitation patterns, thus requiring an ever-increasing dependence on energy intensive reverse osmosis water desalination technology, which again requires land (for the plants themselves), greater expenditure, and greater fuel costs = behavioural changes to reduce demand for water, greater use of natural resources (ex rainfall), greater use of treated gray water (infrastructure for treatment and reuse of sewage required), shift in agricultural sector to less water intensive practices etc.</p>
<p>Belgium</p>	<p><u>Perspective:</u> In Belgium, a national strategy for adaptation to climate change is expected to be</p>	<p>It is somewhat difficult to anticipate problems or dilemmas at this stage. One</p>





	<p>included in the National Climate Plan (2007-2012). However, very few initiatives have been taken so far to develop the strategy. Only an assessment of several current sectoral measures has been performed (Forestry, water management). As member of the CIRCLE era-net (Impact and adaptation research to climate change for a larger Europe) we believe that the Belgian Science Policy Office (BELSPO) could play a "boosting" role in the development the national strategy for adaptation to climate change.</p>	<p>of the main challenge will firstly be to come up with priorities and strategies to be accepted from partners of the different Belgian Regions ;-).</p>
Slovenia	<p><u>Current Status / perspective:</u> Slovenia has started a climate change adaptation program at the beginning of 2006. At present we have collected data on vulnerability of our country and some assessment on climate projections for our area, but projections should be updated. We have also gathered some information on possible adaptation strategies in some sectors. The project was not supported by adequate resources.</p>	<p>There are many sceptics in Slovenia and adaptation is not recognized as equally important as it is mitigation. There is enormous disparity between resources engaged in mitigation compared to resources engaged in adaptation.</p>
Latvia	<p><u>Current Status / perspective:</u> Up to now Latvia has separate political planning documents, measures, projects concerning Climate change adaptation problems, but not yet an overall adaptation strategy (only strategy for risk management in agriculture have been developed, but not yet adopted at the highest – Cabinet of Ministers – level)</p>	
Norway	<p><u>Current Status / perspective:</u> Norway plans to develop a national strategy, but the Ministry of Environment have to await a decision on this in the Government. This means we are in a very early stage in our development. We plan to organize a steering committee with all relevant Ministries. If concluded as we plan to, the secretariat of this "process" or strategy is to be located at the Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning, a directorate under the Ministry of Justice.</p>	
Netherlands	<p><u>Current Status:</u> The Netherlands is in the middle of developing a national spatial adaptation strategy. During March and April several governmental and non governmental organizations will be consulted about the draft version of the strategy and of a first draw of the national adaptation agenda.</p> <p><u>Perspective:</u> The Minist(e)r(y) of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment is planning to present the definitive version of the strategy in the end of 2007</p>	<p>- Sealevel rise is increasing the risk of flooding: how do we keep the lower and most urbanized and industrialized parts of the Netherlands safe (and attractive for investors)?</p> <p>- How can we make 'spatial planning on-daily-base' climate proof?</p> <p>- How do we effectively set-aside (large) areas for possible needed adaptation measures in the (far) future?</p>
United Kingdom	<p><u>Current Status / perspective:</u> The UK is currently developing an Adaptation Policy Framework (APF)</p>	<p>The key themes emerging from consultation on the first phase of the UK</p>





	<p>which will set out a rational structure for the roles and activities of different organisations (from Central Government down to individual actors) to ensure a comprehensive and coherent approach to adaptation in the UK and to prevent adaptation in one sector having negative impacts on another sector. The key themes emerging from consultation on the first phase of the UK APF (2005/06) are shown in the next column. For the second phase of the APF, government will publish a document by the end of 2007, setting out a cross-departmental adaptation framework. This will set out priority areas for action and roles and responsibilities by government at all levels and the private sector.</p> <p>The UK government also funds the UK Climate Impacts Programme (since 1997) which is providing a bottom-up approach to adaptation and provides tools (e.g. climate change scenarios.)</p> <p>The UK is currently developing a new set of climate scenarios to be published in 2008. These will be based on probabilistic models.</p> <p>It also funds a significant amount of cutting-edge research on climate change and its impacts (e.g. the Hadley Centre at the Met Office).</p>	<p>APF were: (a) Need for government leadership, noting at same time that everyone has a responsibility to act. (b) Need to work out how to manage cross-sectoral maladaptation issues. (c) The important role of regional and local government in promoting and delivering adaptation, e.g. regional climate change partnerships are key.</p>
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