

UNFCCC Informal Meeting of
Representatives from Parties and Organizations and Experts
on the
Outcomes of the Activities Completed under the
Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and
Adaptation to Climate Change
Manila, September 2010

**The Austrian Approach towards a
National Adaptation Strategy**

Overview

- Development of the Adaptation Framework in Austria (AFA)
- Linkages to the NWP
 - Work areas
 - modalities
- Barriers between NWP-AFA
- Example of a regional center
- Lessons learned

Development of the AFA (1)

- Initiated by MoE and supported by the regions (2007)
- Informed by the development of the Green (June 2007) and White Paper (April 2009) of the EU on an adaptation framework
- Milestones
 - Kick off 2007
 - Assessment of already ongoing activities
 - 4 workshops, organized by the MoE (09/2007; 03 & 11/2008; 06/2010)
 - Recommendations (agriculture, forest management, water management, tourism, electricity sector already available)
- Participatory process (started in 06/2009) to support the activities of the MoE

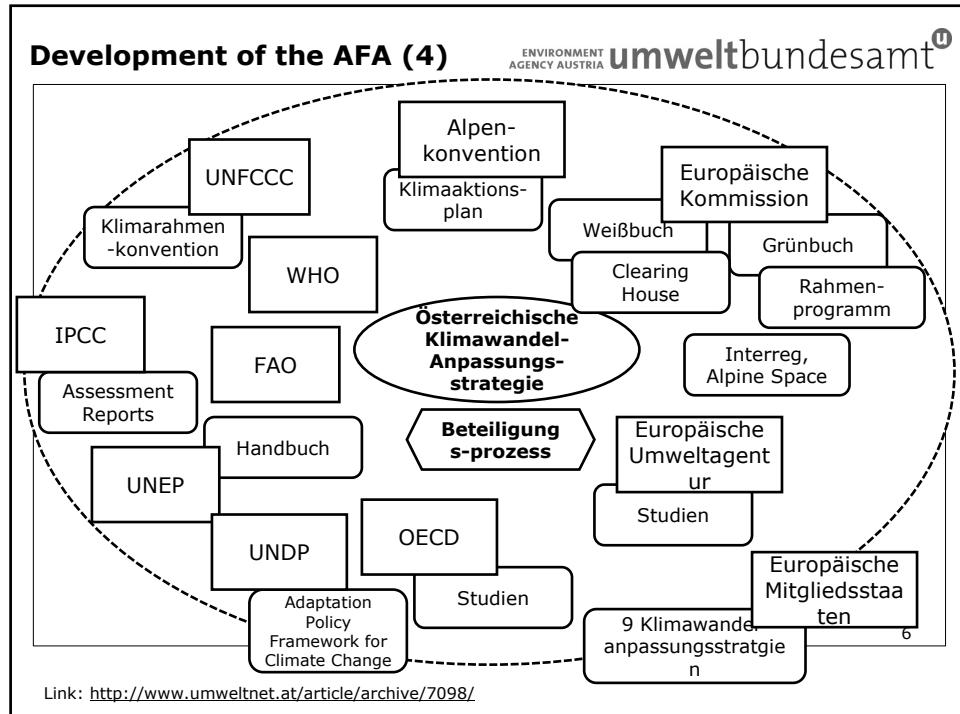
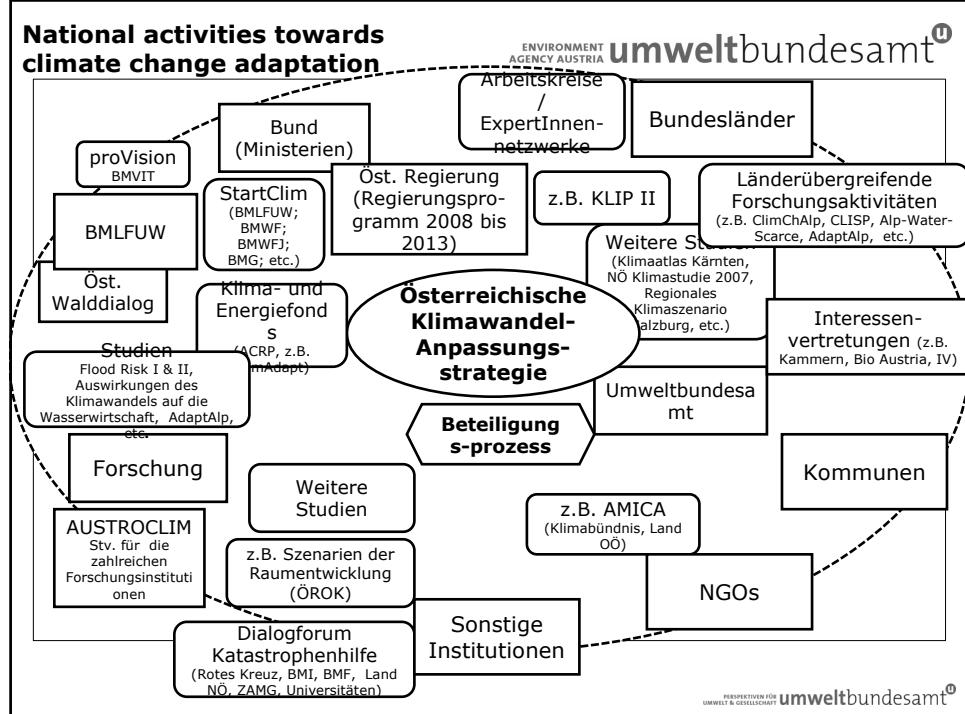
NWP (TAR 2001; decision 2/CP.11 – December 2005; SBSTA conclusion on Phase 1 activities – November 2006) 

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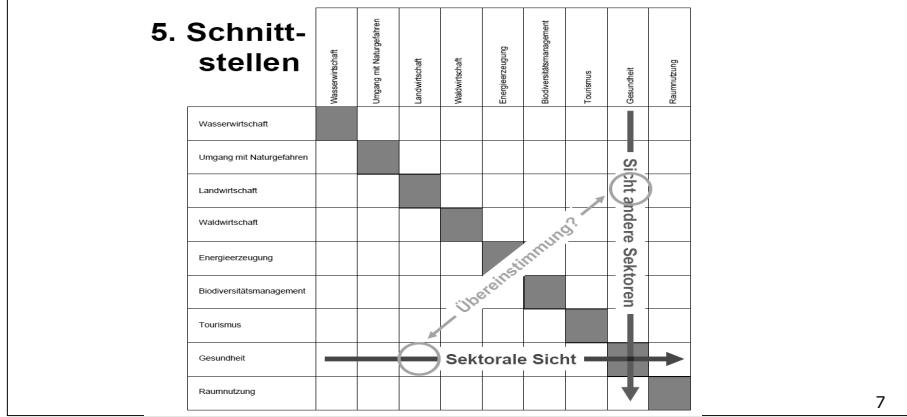
Development of the AFA (2)

- Future activities:
 - workshops addressing health, ecosystems/biodiversity, transport infrastructure with the goal to elaborate further recommendations;
 - National adaptation strategy to be finalized by 2011
- Participatory process: engagement of 43 organizations – main outcome: emerging common understanding how to address adaptation in Austria
- Topics: synergies and conflicts; identification of needs for further research; further steps towards implementation

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Development of the AFA (5) – synergies & conflicts



Common areas NWP – AFA

- Methods & tools
- Data & observation
- Climate modeling & scenarios & downscaling
- Risks & extreme events
- Economic diversification
- Research
- Common objective
 - improve understanding & assessment of IVA;
 - make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions

Linkages NWP – AFA: modalities

- Workshops
- Recommendations
- Submissions
- networking

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Barriers NWP - AFA

- Language
- Vulnerability of sectors is dependent on the region – lack of specificity of NWP
- Adaptation cannot be handled in isolation but only within specific context

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Example of a regional center in Austria (alpS)

- Focus on
 - natural disasters in alpine environment
 - Tourism
 - Insurance sector
- Partnership with 34 companies and 14 scientific organizations in 7 countries (Canada, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Nepal, Norway, Liechtenstein)

www.alp-s.at

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Lessons learned

NWP

- helps to raise awareness
- helps to build an enabling environment for adaptation to CC
- contributes to build common understanding
- Helps to drive adaptation action on the ground by science and so reduces the role of politics to design a framework but leave the decision making for actions on the ground to those directly impacted;
- has its role to play: helps to remove barriers that prevent adaptation and so
- triggers adaptation actions on the ground without being directly linked to them (catalytic function);
- “Regional” centers may add value – need to be focused

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NWP - improvement

More focus – addressing especially affected systems, sectors and regions (chapter 3.3.3 AR4 SYR):

Systems and sectors

- Particular ecosystems
 - Terrestrial (tundra, boreal forests, mountain regions, mediterranean-type ecosystems, tropical rainforests)
 - Coastal (mangroves and salt marshes)
 - Marine (coral reefs, sea-ice biome)
- Water resources (in already dry regions and in areas dependent on snow and ice melt)
- Agriculture in low latitudes
- Low-lying coastal systems
- Human health in populations with low adaptive capacity

Regions

- Arctic
- Africa
- Small islands
- Asian and African megadeltas

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Thank you for the attention!

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