

Name of lead organisation responsible for the reply (including contact details)

## Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management

We encourage involving other stakeholders with whom you work in filling out this self-assessment (e.g. researchers, EPAs, NGOs).

- **Environment Agency Austria**

### Part I: General statements on adaptation

#### 1. In my country, in the past five years, the level of public awareness of the need for adaptation as a response to climate change has increased

☐ strongly agree ☒ agree ☐ neutral ☐ disagree ☐ strongly disagree ☐ don't know

#### 2. In my country, the need for climate change adaptation has reached the national political agenda

☐ strongly agree ☒ agree ☐ neutral ☐ disagree ☐ strongly disagree ☐ don't know

#### 3. In my country, the following influences have triggered adaptation (Please select three most important triggers)

- ☒ Extreme weather events
- ☐ Damage costs
- ☐ UNFCCC process
- ☒ EU policies
- ☐ Adaptation in neighbouring countries
- ☒ Scientific research
- ☐ Public pressure
- ☐ Lobbying from private sector
- ☐ Forerunner sectors
- ☐ Media coverage

#### 4. In my country, the willingness to develop policies and to take adaptation actions at national level is

☐ very high ☒ high ☐ medium ☐ low ☐ very low ☐ don't know

**5. In my country, in the past five years, there has been an increase in the amount of adaptation-related knowledge (e.g. in relation to vulnerabilities, adaptation options) generated with the aim of informing policy making**

☒ strongly agree ☐ agree ☐ neutral ☐ disagree ☐ strongly disagree ☐ don't know

**6. In my country, uncertainties in future projections (e.g. uncertainties regarding climate change) are explicitly addressed in the adaptation policy process**

☒ strongly agree ☐ agree ☐ neutral ☐ disagree ☐ strongly disagree ☐ don't know

**7. In my country, adaptation objectives are based on an understanding of the impacts, risks and/or vulnerabilities to climate change**

☐ strongly agree ☒ agree ☐ neutral ☐ disagree ☐ strongly disagree ☐ don't know

**8. In my country, integration of adaptation into sectoral policies and programmes is increasing**

☐ strongly agree ☒ agree ☐ neutral ☐ disagree ☐ strongly disagree ☐ don't know

**Please provide examples:**

Agriculture, Forestry, Water management, Natural Hazards

**9. In my country, aspects that are relevant to climate change mitigation are taken into account in the adaptation policy process**

☒ strongly agree ☐ agree ☐ neutral ☐ disagree ☐ strongly disagree ☐ don't know

**Please provide examples:**

It is a principle, laid down in the Context (Framework) of the Austrian Strategy. Conflicts and synergies haven been checked throughout the development of the NAS. There are strong interdependencies especially in the activity fields Energy, Housing, Traffic and Mobility, Tourism

**10. In my country, transnational co-operation is considered as an element in our adaptation policy process**

☐ strongly agree ☐ agree ☒ neutral ☐ disagree ☐ strongly disagree ☐ don't know

**Please provide examples:**

*no answer*

**11. In my country, the following barriers for adaptation have been identified (Please select the three most important barriers)**

- ☒ Lack of political commitment/will
- ☐ Unclear responsibilities
- ☐ Limited cooperation among stakeholders
- ☒ Lack of (financial, human) resources
- ☐ Uncertainties
- ☐ Lack of knowledge generation
- ☐ Lack of knowledge exchange
- ☐ Lack of data such as socio-economic, climate and other physical data
- ☐ Limited capacity in the policy, practitioner and/or research communities
- ☒ Conflicting values and interests
- ☐ No adequate adaptation options available
- ☐ Legal issues (e.g. conflicting legislations)

Please use the box below to provide any further comments and thoughts related to the questions above or any information that you wish to share with us (e.g. reports, references)

*no answer*

## Part II: The adaptation policy process

### 12. In what stage of the adaptation policy process is your country in?

- ☐ Adaptation process has not started
- ☐ Agenda setting (i.e. adaptation is politically recognised as important)
- ☐ Formulation (i.e. responsible actors respond by formulating adaptation policies)
- ☐ Decision (i.e. policymakers have adopted an adaptation policy)
- ☒ Implementation (i.e. measures foreseen in the policy are being implemented)
- ☐ Monitoring and evaluation (i.e. review and updates of policy/actions)

## Prepare the ground for adaptation

**13. How would you assess the mechanism put in place at national level to coordinate the horizontal integration (i.e. integration into sectors) of the adaptation policy process?**

☐ very effective ☒ effective ☐ medium effective ☐ less effective ☐ not effective ☐ no mechanism in place ☐ don't know

**14. How would you assess the mechanism put in place at national level to coordinate the vertical integration (from national to local level) of the adaptation policy process?**

☐ very effective ☒ effective ☐ medium effective ☐ less effective ☐ not effective ☐ no mechanism in place ☐ don't know

**15. Please give a short description of the horizontal and vertical coordination of adaptation policy in your country. Please also indicate who has been involved and what mechanism for coordination has been used (please also indicate if these mechanisms have changed in the different stages of the process, e.g. from formulation to implementation).**

#### **Horizontal coordination**

Development phase/Formulation: The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management started to develop a National Adaptation Strategy (NAS) in 2007 and took responsibility for its coordination. The Kyoto Forum (consisting of representatives of the Ministry and the provinces), which was originally developed for mitigation issues, provided strong support for the development of the NAS. In addition, the existing Inter-ministerial Committee to Coordinate Measures to Protect Global Climate (IMC Climate Change) was kept regularly updated on the status of work towards the NAS. A broad participatory process conducted by the Environment Agency Austria (EAA) was accompanying the strategy development from summer 2008 until summer 2011. The main objective of the participation process was to discuss the adaptation options identified by the scientific community (expert studies) with stakeholders from the organised public (e.g. federal and provincial ministries or related institutions, interest groups and social/environmental NGOs) for inclusion in the policy paper. The discussion focused on topics such as responsibilities for implementation, financial resources, knowledge gaps and open research questions. In the participation process, all stakeholders relevant for the implementation of adaptation activities were involved. Within this process the stakeholders had the opportunity to exchange their expertise as well as interests, and had a platform for discussing potentially conflicting issues. All results gained from the participatory process are considered in the development of the NAS. Decision: approved by the Ministerial Council in October 2012. Implementation: For implementation, there are existing committees: Interministerial Committee (IMC Climate) and the National Climate Protection Committee, which can step in on adaptation issues as well.

#### **Vertical coordination**

Development phase/Formulation: cf. answer above Decision: positive feedback by the Conference of Provincial Environment Ministers ("Landesumweltreferentenkonferenz") in 2012 and approval by the "Landeshauptleutenkonferenz" in 2013; Implementation: For vertical coordination and implementation, there are existing committees such as the Kyoto-Forum and the National Climate Protection Committee, which can step in on adaptation issues as well. Although informal exchange is still going on, there are regular informal exchange rounds to sustain close contact between the Ministry and the provinces. In addition, the MoE provides support by financing workshops in provinces in order to build capacity for adaptation and foster the topic in the provinces.

#### **What was crucial for successful coordination?**

In the development process of the NAS/NAP, the broad stakeholder involvement was crucial in order to i) raise awareness for the need of adaptation, ii) increase the quality of the policies and iii) gain acceptance from various stakeholders; summing up the participation process was very important for building confidence between the partners;

#### **What was challenging or missing?**

Adaptation is - similar to mitigation - a cross cutting issue of high complexity. We have to overcome barriers that are inherent to various complex „tricky“ policy problems. We have to make decisions under uncertain circumstances. Quite some institutional constraints have to be overcome, short term horizon of policies are a true obstacle in some cases. Adaptation has to start right now, but must be designed in a long-term frame. Responsibilities are scattered (fragmentation concerning actors, scales, resources)). Combining bottom-up and top-down approaches is a challenging effort. Stakeholders who fear losing influence (there will be losers and

winners) will try to counteract.

## Identify risks and explore options

### 16. Are risk assessments or vulnerability assessments available for your country?

☒ yes ☐ currently under development ☐ not yet, but planned ☐ no ☐ don't know

If yes: available at

☒ national level ☒ sub-national level ☐ trans-national level

Please provide references to relevant documents, also if available at sub-national or trans-national level (e.g. Länder, provinces, regions, communities, river-basin):

Please insert text and provide references to documents.

Documents available only in German The following provinces have vulnerability/impact assessments: Lower Austria (for forestry, agriculture, energy, water, winter tourism) Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol (under development)

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### 17. In relation to the risk and vulnerability assessment available at national level, which of the following sectors have been covered?

Coverage / Sectors	Covered in the national assessment	Covered in sector-based assessment led by ministries in charge of this sector	Covered in sector-based assessment led by private sector or industry groups
Agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forestry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Biodiversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marine and fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Coastal areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mountain areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tourism	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Built environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spatial planning, urban planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disaster risk reduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Civil protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business and services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Financial/Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cross-sectoral impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**18. In relation to the national assessment, how is/was the risk or vulnerability assessment process coordinated (e.g. who commissioned the work; who carried it out)? What methodological approach (e.g. literature review, modelling, expert appraisal) has been used? How have uncertainties been addressed?**

**Coordination**

oVulnerability assessments were commissioned and partly financed by the Climate- and Energyfund and the Ministry. Vulnerability assessment for 9 sectors (i.e. water, tourism, agriculture, forestry, electricity and energy, housing and construction, health, ecosystems and biodiversity and transport/infrastructure) have been prepared by the Environment Agency Austria in cooperation with the Institute of Meteorology of the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences. Two sectors, namely urban areas and industry/businesses, have been addressed within the research programme called StartClim. Social issues have been financed by the Climate- and Energyfund. For three sectors addressed in the NAP, namely spatial planning, civil protection and natural hazard management, no vulnerability assessment has been carried out, but was implicitly included.

#### **Methodological approach**

oAt the beginning of the process an extensive literature review was conducted to assess the state of available knowledge about observed impacts, exposure, status quo of sensitivity, impacts, and adaptive capacities have been newly prepared. Based on available information, qualitative vulnerability assessments were carried out.

#### **19. In relation to the national assessment, have you identified the costs of climate change impacts and the costs and benefits of adaptation?**

The costs of cc impacts and the benefits of adaptation have not been assessed within the vulnerability assessment. Nevertheless, the Ministry has launched a project with the focus on assessing the costs of inaction (financed by the Climate and Energy Fund in the framework of the Austrian Climate Research Programm - ACRP). First results should be available by the end of 2013. It is intended to launch a project on assessing the cost and the benefits of adaptation (ACRP) by the end of 2013.

#### **20. In relation to the national assessment, what kind of information is still needed for risk or vulnerability assessments? Please select the three most important issues:**

- ☒ Uncertainty estimates
- ☒ Local/community level information
- ☒ Consideration of different time periods
- ☐ Estimates of costs
- ☐ Estimates of benefits
- ☐ Information on interdependencies across sectors
- ☐ Consideration of social issues

#### **21. In relation to the national assessment, do you plan to update the risk or vulnerability assessments?**

- ☐ not planned   ☒ planned but work has not started   ☐ update of assessment has started   ☐ update already available   ☐ don't know

#### **Are there requirements to do so on a regular basis? Please explain.**

New information available on vulnerabilities will be integrated into the revised strategy planned for the end of 2015.

#### **22. Have you identified and assessed adaptation options on the basis of risk or vulnerability assessments?**

- ☒ yes   ☐ currently under development   ☐ not yet, but planned   ☐ no   ☐ don't know

**If yes: available at**

☒ national level

☒ sub-national level

☐ trans-national level

☒ sectoral level

☒ cross-sectoral level

**23. How have you identified and assessed adaptation options?**

☒ Expert judgement

☒ Participatory processes

☐ Cost and benefit assessment

☐ Multi-criteria analyses

**24. Please indicate the types of adaptation options identified:**

☒ Grey options (i.e. technological, such as river flood defence, beach nourishment)

☒ Green options (i.e. ecosystem-based approaches that use nature's multiple services, such as crop diversification, enhancing the ability of indigenous plant and animal species to move across landscapes)

☒ Soft options (i.e. managerial, legal and policy approaches, such as awareness-raising initiatives, passing legislation, creating early warning systems, insurance, planning instruments)

☒ Combined options

**25. Have you prioritised adaptation options?**

☐ yes ☐ currently under development ☐ not yet, but planned ☒ no ☐ don't know

**26. If you have prioritised adaptation options, which methodological approach (e.g. expert judgment, multi-criteria analysis) has been used?**

*no answer*



## 27. Have the adaptation options been included in an action plan?

Yes. In total, 132 recommendations have been formulated on more than 400 document pages, with the number of recommendations per field of activity ranging from three (tourism) to fourteen (agriculture). In most cases, the recommendations for action represent rather bundles of discrete further steps needed to accomplish the respective adaptation goal than single specific measures. The scientific community was also heavily involved in the process of developing proposals for adaptation options for certain sectors. Thus, AustroClim and its approximately 500 "members" (mainly climate change and impact researchers) were asked to name primary adaptation actions for different sectors via several online surveys between 2008 and 2010. In the next step, stakeholders from the organised public (e.g. federal and provincial ministries or related institutions, interest groups and social/environmental NGOs) were consulted to complement the adaptation recommendations provided by scientists. Adaptation recommendations are available for the following sectors: • Agriculture • Forestry • Water cycle and water management • Tourism • Energy – focus electricity industry • Construction and housing • Natural hazard management • Disaster management • Health • Ecosystems and biodiversity • Transport infrastructure and mobility aspects • Spatial planning • Economy / industry / trade • Cities – urban open and green spaces. Each measure is described following the same structure: Content items elaborated for each recommendation - Goal - Relevance - Relation to other activity fields - Relation to existing instruments - Status of implementation - Recommended further steps - Possible resource needs - Conflict potentials - Implementing actors - Time horizon

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## Implementation, monitoring and evaluation

### 28. Please provide a maximum of three examples of what you would consider as 'good practices' in adaptation that have already been put in place in your country. Please indicate why they are considered to be 'good practice'?

Adaptive Management Strategies for the Austrian National Forest. Scarcely any other industry depends as heavily on the climate as forestry does. The Austrian National Forest (ÖBf AG) has recognized the significance of this issue and has sought to meet the challenges of climate change. To this end, the ADAPT project was launched and implemented by experts from the Institute for Silviculture at the University of Natural Resources. The direct integration of forest planners and the relevant ÖBf employees ensured the high practical relevance of the project's results. The results show that the vulnerability of the ÖBf's forests to the consequences of climate change will drastically increase, especially in the second half of the twenty-first century. The proportion of highly vulnerable forest stock in the period 2001–2020 is only 5.9% of the total, but in the second half of the twenty-first century, 39.6% of forests will be classified as highly vulnerable. Above all, locations with lower water supplies in calcareous sub-soil will be negatively affected. However, sites at higher elevations could benefit from the effects of climate change. The results of ADAPT serve as a practical, decision aid for assessing how forests will develop in certain regions under changing climatic conditions, and determining which management strategies (e.g., adaptation in the selection of tree species, regeneration methods) can counter negative trends. In this way, it will be possible to integrate future challenges resulting from climate change into the ÖBf's forest planning practices. Especially at the strategic level, the project results contribute an estimation of the extent and the urgency of the necessary adaptation measures. Based on the results of ADAPT, ÖBf's internal silviculture guidelines were revised. Since the completion of the project, ÖBf-internal training and workshops have ensured that its findings are further communicated. Further information: [https://forschung.boku.ac.at/fis/suchen.projekt\\_uebersicht?sprache\\_in=de&menue\\_id\\_in=300&id\\_in=6167](https://forschung.boku.ac.at/fis/suchen.projekt_uebersicht?sprache_in=de&menue_id_in=300&id_in=6167) <http://www.dafne.at/> 2) Green Roofs. The benefits of green roofs and roof gardens are numerous: They provide new habitats for animals and plants, improve the microclimate, and produce a cooling effect in summer due to increased evaporation. They absorb up to 90% of precipitation (retention effect), remove dust and pollutants from the air (due to the higher humidity), and serve heat- and sound-insulating functions. There are some cities in Austria that are very interested in "greening roofs". e.g. Linz and Vienna City of Vienna Pilot Project "Green Roof": In this pilot project, an existing gravel roof was converted into a green roof. The long-term goal is to "green" almost all flat roofs in Vienna. This is a more climate-friendly and environmentally friendly design, prolongs the lifespan of roofs, and (for extensive greening) is also more cost-effective. The know-how for the implementation of green roofs is largely provided by the environmental protection department of the city of Vienna (MA 22). In addition to the dissemination of information to interested parties (e.g., architects and building designers), this department also carries out initiatives for green-roof projects. Furthermore, the city of Vienna financially supports the greening of roofs under certain conditions, up to a maximum of €2200. Further information: <http://www.tinavienna.at/Dachbegruenung/> <http://images.umweltberatung.at/htm/dachbegruenung-infobl-garten.pdf> First Austrian Green Roof City Competition: The aim of this competition was to increase the awareness of green roofs, display different variants of roofs, and create an incentive for additional greening projects. To this end, the best projects were featured. Not only regional capital cities but also medium-sized and small towns participated in the competition. The key criterion was that the entry represented an outstanding and remarkable green roof within the town or city. A prime example of a successful green roof is the Landscape Park Bindermichl-Spallerhof (Linz), which bridges the Mühlkreis highway and connects the city districts of Bindermichl and Spallerhof, with traffic moved underground. The resulting 8.3 hectare park, currently the largest green roof in Linz, substantially increases the quality of life of residents and visitors alike. Private residential projects and green roofs installed by various companies have also been realized in Linz. Further information: <http://www.bauinfo24.at/news/personalien/1329-preisverleihung-gruendachwettbewerb/index.html> 3. HORA 2.0 – Online Platform for Natural Hazard Detection. Following the severe flood events of recent years, in 2002 the Lebensministerium and the Insurance Association (VVO) jointly initiated the project "Flood water risk zoning in Austria – HORA", a nationwide risk zoning system for natural hazards with a special focus on floods. The objective of the project was to register the risk of natural disasters (especially floods) for all of Austria in order to be able to better assess damage potential. To this end, data on the high water levels of 25,000 kilometres of river in Austria were gathered. In the summer of 2011, the HORA platform was updated and expanded. Since then, a new version of the digital application has been available at: <http://hora.gv.at>. The Internet

platform offers all citizens the possibility to obtain a risk assessment for various natural hazards and weather events (such as flooding, earthquakes, storms, hail, lightning, and snow load) simply by entering an address. In addition, current weather warnings for floods, hail and heavy rainfall, earthquakes, etc., are available. Since August, a HORA-APP has been available for all widely-used smart phones, making an estimation of risk potential even easier. HORA's primary objective is to raise risk awareness among the population so that precautions can be taken in a timely fashion. Its visualization of hazardous areas should serve as an important basis for the optimization and prioritization efforts of municipalities, states, and the federal government in flood protection and spatial planning. Further information: <http://www.hora.gv.a>

## 29. What are your plans for integrating new information and insights into existing adaptation policies?

The current Austrian adaptation strategy is the first political milestone in addressing the consequences of climate change. However, the document must be updated and developed further on a regular basis to reflect new information and actual needs. In a certain sense, the Austrian adaptation strategy should therefore be regarded as a "living document". Thus, new information e.g. on vulnerabilities needs to be integrated into the revised strategy planned for the end of 2015

30. In my country, monitoring, reporting and evaluating schemes for adaptation policies are ...

### Monitoring

☐ not planned ☐ planned ☒ under development ☐ currently being implemented

### Reporting

☐ not planned ☒ planned ☐ under development ☐ currently being implemented

### Evaluation

☐ not planned ☐ planned ☒ under development ☐ currently being implemented

**In case you have selected "Under development" or "Currently being implemented", please provide additional information and upload related documents.**

The responsible Ministry has commissioned the Environment Agency Austria to prepare a concept for M&E. The aims are: • to monitor the implementation of the Adaptation Strategy; • To provide an overview on the progress of adaptation and information on key trends of vulnerabilities; • To create awareness for the need of adaptation as well as highlight gaps and key challenges; • To provide a basis for continued development (review) of the NAS. The Austrian process of developing an M&E system has started at the beginning of 2013. The Austrian M&E system will follow a pragmatic approach and will relate closely to the NAS Action Plan. There will be two modules: the first module will be a stakeholder survey ("self-assessment approach"; based on the NAS Action plan); the second module will be a criteria-approach ("indicator-based approach" with qualitative and quantitative data collections). The joint consideration of these two components can provide a broad picture of the implementation of the NAS and key adaptation trends in Austria

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## Part III: Level of adaptation and policy instruments in sectors

### 31. Please highlight the relevant sectors/areas in your country and assess the current state of adaptation at various levels:

Please score the state of adaptation using the following scale:

**Selected Value Meaning**

**0** = adaptation is not relevant for my country

**1** = need for adaptation not recognised and no measures implemented yet

**2** = coordination activities for adaptation started

**3** = some adaptation measures identified for the sector but not yet implemented

**4** = portfolio of adaptation measures identified and implementation (of some) launched

**5** = portfolio of adaptation measures implemented

**6** = portfolio of adaptation measures in place and monitored/evaluated

Use the arrows or the keyboard to input digits from 0 to 6 .

Levels / Sectors	Adaptation at national level	Adaptation at sub-national level (e.g. provinces, regions)	Adaptation at local or city-level	Priority sectors/areas for implementation	Please provide some examples if you have indicated that the adaptation state is 4, 5 or 6
Agriculture	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Forestry	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Biodiversity	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Human health	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Water	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Marine and fisheries	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Coastal areas	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Mountain areas	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Tourism	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Transport	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Energy	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Built environment	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Spatial planning, urban planning	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Disaster risk reduction	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>

Civil protection	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Industry	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Business and services	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Financial/Insurance	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cultural heritage	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>

**32. Are you using policy instruments (see question 33 below for examples) for implementing adaptation actions?**

☒ yes
 ☐ under development
 ☐ no
 ☐ don't know

**33. If you are already using instruments for implementing adaptation, what are the main instruments in the different sectors in your country?**

Sectors / Instruments	Agriculture	Forestry	Bio diversity	Human health	Water	Marine fisheries	Coastal areas	Mountain areas	Tourism	Transport	Energy	Built environment	Spatial planning	Disaster risk reduction	Civil protection	Industry	Business services	Financial insurance	Cultural heritage
Information (e.g. dissemination, education, guidelines)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Main-streaming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Financial support (e.g. subsidies, taxes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Partnering instruments (e.g. PPPs)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Action plans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Others: Management strategies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
green technologies, development and demonstration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

34. If (additional) instruments for implementation are planned in your country, what are the main instruments you are considering?

no answer

35. What are the most important financing mechanisms currently in place (or the mechanisms that will be considered in the future) for implementing adaptation in the sectors you have identified as relevant in your country?

Financing mechanisms / Sectors	Agriculture	Forestry	Bio diversity	Human health	Water	Marine fisheries	Coastal areas	Mountain areas	Tourism	Transport	Energy	Built environment	Spatial planning	Disaster risk reduction	Civil protection	Industry	Business services	Financial insurance	Cultural heritage
Explicit budgetary allocations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project based public support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public-private partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Insurance mechanisms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please use the box below to provide any further comments and thoughts related to the questions above or any information that you wish to share with us (e.g. reports, references):

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36. In your country, how do you address transboundary issues? Which instruments facilitate your work (e.g. EU Regional Policy, EU Interreg projects, biogeographical regions and regional adaptation strategies)?

In the NAS/NAP, transboundary issues have not been addressed explicitly. Nevertheless, quite a number of projects such as various EU Interreg projects, e.g. C3-Alps, help to foster transboundary cooperation with the focus on information- and knowledge transfer.

37. In your country, how do you coordinate adaptation activities across regions or municipalities? Which instruments facilitate your work (e.g. River Basin Management Plans, flood risks mapping, spatial planning taking account of the diversity of territories)?

The MoE supports adaptation activities cross regions or municipalities mainly by providing information or funding certain distinct projects. Fostering regional adaptation is focussed in a number of ACRP financed projects.

Part IV: Involvement of stakeholders

38. Have you involved stakeholders in the adaptation policy process?

☐ No ☒ Yes

39. If yes, how would you assess the general contribution of stakeholders/actors engagement in the adaptation policy process?

☒ very important ☐ important ☐ neutral ☐ less important ☐ not important

40. The three tables below allow you to identify the stakeholders involved and the format of their involvement for the development (1st table), implementation (2nd table) and monitoring and evaluation (3rd table) phases of the adaptation process.

Level of involvement:

Information given	information has been provided to stakeholders (e.g. web-sites, newsletter, reports, informative meetings)
Information gathered	information has been collected from stakeholders (e.g. online-survey)
Consultation	feedback on policy draft proposals has been obtained from stakeholders (e.g. written feedback on policy drafts)
Active involvement	stakeholders have actively been involved in, and have had the possibility to shape decision-making in the adaptation policy (e.g. advisory committees)
Partnerships	decision-making power is redistributed through negotiation between responsible authority and stakeholders
Empowerment	final decision is in the hands of the stakeholders

From the national perspective, what has been the involvement of stakeholders in the development phase of the adaptation policy process?



Stakeholders / Format of involvement	Information given	Information gathered	Consultation	Active involvement	Partnerships	Empowerment
Governmental stakeholders from national level (e.g. policy makers, public administration, governmental agencies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Governmental stakeholders from sub-national level (including local level)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interest groups (e.g. farmers' association, NGOs)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scientists/researchers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**From the national perspective, what has been the involvement of stakeholders in the implementation phase of the adaptation policy process?**

Stakeholders / Format of involvement	Information given	Information gathered	Consultation	Active involvement	Partnerships	Empowerment
Governmental stakeholders from national level (e.g. policy makers, public administration, governmental agencies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Governmental stakeholders from sub-national level (including local level)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interest groups (e.g. farmers' association, NGOs)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scientists/researchers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**From the national perspective, what has been the involvement of stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation of the adaptation policy process?**

Stakeholders / Format of involvement	Information given	Information gathered	Consultation	Active involvement	Partnerships	Empowerment
Governmental stakeholders from national level (e.g. policy makers, public administration, governmental agencies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Governmental stakeholders from sub-national level (including local level)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interest groups (e.g. farmers' association, NGOs)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scientists/researchers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



#### 41. From your experience, what are the three most important elements in running a successful stakeholders process?

Early involvement into the policy process, communicate the roles/responsibilities/scope of influence of stakeholders and process owners clearly \* transparency in order to follow decisions (e.g. documentation, open information flow, easy to understand information material) \* bring in scientific results/studies and provide fora for interactive discussions between policy makers/stakeholders and scientists

Please use the box below to provide any further comments and thoughts related to the questions above or any information that you wish to share with us (e.g. reports, references):

*no answer*

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#### Part V: Open questions on next steps

**42. What are the next steps your country is planning? Please provide information on the following issues and the related timing (addressing both national and sub-national levels):**

**Risk or vulnerability assessments (e.g. consider other sectors)**

no concrete plans

**Legislation to support adaptation**

not yet intended

**Implementation**

\* work on monitoring and evaluation framework \* informal support of provinces \* improve the knowledge base (e.g. through ACRP, StartClim,...) \* push implementation

**Monitoring/reporting and evaluation**

A pragmatic and user-friendly evaluation tool for the assessment/evaluation of the status quo in climate change adaptation in the defined fields of activity (on the basis of international experience) is under development. First results will be available in September 2013. The final approach can be expected by end of 2013. The first Implementation Report offering a clear illustration of the state of implementation of the Austrian adaptation strategy will be produced and published by the MoE by the end of 2014. Future reporting is planned on a three-year cycle.

**Updating strategy/plan**

cf. question 29

**Others**

RESEARCH Climate research in Austria has rapidly developed in recent years. On the national level, for the research focus "Climate Change and Adaptation", the national climate impact research programme StartClim and the Climate and Energy Fund (especially its research programme ACRP) provide important and applicable results. CCCA - Climate Change Centre Austria: Given the dimensions of climate change, institutionalized cooperation in climate and climate impact research in Austria is urgently required. On the initiative of five Austrian universities (BOKU, TU Graz, TU Wien, Uni Graz, and Uni Innsbruck), in 2010 the first step was taken towards the establishment of a climate centre for Austria. The objective of the Climate Change Center Austria is to improve the quality and efficiency of Austrian climate research through networking and the promotion of cooperation, but also to enhance its international visibility. As a focal point for research, policy, media, and the public, and for all questions of climate research in Austria, it serves to foster sustainable climate dialogue in the country. In June 2011, the Climate Change Center Austria, which is organized in the form of an association, was formally established. In 2014 at the latest, an Austria-related "Progress Report" on the topic of climate change (APCC) will be released by the CCCA (Austrian Climate Research Network), providing concrete contributions to the discussion on impacts, mitigation and adaptation. DATA BASE: The study, "Current state of adaptation to climate change in Austria" (Gingrich et al. 2008), commissioned by the Lebensministerium in 2008, provided a first overview on research projects with a focus on climate change adaptation. The results of this study were converted into a databank, available at: [www.klimawandelanpassung.at/datenbank/](http://www.klimawandelanpassung.at/datenbank/). This databank is continuously updated and offers a good overview on the focus of individual projects in which Austrian researchers are involved. FAMOUS: Since most adaptation actions are to be implemented at a provincial, regional and local level, the research project FAMOUS will support the adaptation process by addressing these challenges on-site. It will establish an "adaptation factory", in which tailor-made toolkits are developed in transdisciplinary cooperation. It is a cooperation with key stakeholders from case study areas and with potential other users. The handbook will be available by the end of 2013.

**43. In your opinion, what are the key issues that will shape the adaptation policy process in your country in the coming years? Please provide a maximum of three issues:**

\* Monitoring and evaluation framework \* getting information on costs of inaction as well as on the costs and benefits of adaptation in Austria \* Sufficient resources in terms of human and financial

**44. What kind of adaptation support (e.g. knowledge, information, decision support tools) would you need from the European level?**

\* foster knowledge exchange and cooperation among Member countries \* open communication in terms of follow-ups for implementing EU Adaptation Strategy