

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

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

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:

The Parliament (Seimas) of the Republic of Lithuania by the Decree No XI-2375 of 6 November 2012 adopted The Strategy for National Climate Change Management Policy for 2013 – 2050, (Official Gazette, 2012, No 133 – 6762). The strategy also sets the strategic goal of Lithuania's climate change adaptation policy. Short-term (by 2020) climate change adaptation goals and objectives are categorised by the following sectors: agriculture, soil; forestry, ecosystems, biodiversity, landscape; water resources; energy, transport, industry; and public health, and also include cross-sectoral goals and objectives. Among all Lithuanian regions, the Baltic Sea Region is most sensitive to climate change in terms of forecasted rise in water level and the risk of flood. Climate change adaptation goals and objectives in the Baltic Sea Region are integrated in cross-sectoral goals and objectives, also goals and objectives of such sectors as forestry, ecosystems, biodiversity, landscape and water resources. In order to ensure the implementation of the Strategy the Interinstitutional Action Plan for the implementation of the goals and objectives for the period of 2013-2020 of the Strategy for National Climate Change Management Policy was approved by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on 23 April 2013. Besides that, the implementation of goals and objectives as set forth by the Strategy is also ensured in the planning documents of individual sectors of economy.

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:

In the Strategy for National Climate Change Management Policy for 2013 – 2050 the strategic goal of the Lithuanian adaptation to climate change policy is determined: To reduce vulnerability of the natural ecosystems and national economy sectors by implementing measures which preserve and increase the resistance to climate change, and maintain beneficial conditions of social life and economic activity. The implementation of this strategic goal will be assessed according to the achievement of the special adaptation to climate change targets in the most vulnerable national economic sectors (agriculture, forestry and biodiversity conservation, management of water resources, energy, transport, industry, public health, etc. The implementation of the strategic goal of adaptation to climate change will take directions that also take in to account aspects that are relevant to climate change mitigation: 1. Integrated approach to the impact of climate change on specific territories at the regional level. Such an approach encourages compromises among different needs, integrates other regional processes of change (e.g. demographic changes) and may optimise the interaction between sectoral and cross-sectoral adaptation measures relevant to a given region; 2. Synergy of climate change mitigation measures and

climate change adaptation measures and avoidance of their conflict. Chosen climate change adaptation measures should contribute to climate change mitigation efforts rather than be in conflict with the same; resource management, energy, transport, industry, public health and etc.).

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:

One of the examples of the successful transnational co-operation could be the Baltic Sea Region Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan. The EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region, EUSBSR called for the development of a proposal for a climate change adaptation strategy and action plan for the Baltic Sea Region. The EU funded, CBSS-Baltic 21 Lighthouse and EUSBSR flagship project Baltadapt, implemented 2010 – 2013, has developed such a strategy and action plan. Thereby the project contributed to reach one milestone and objective of the macro-regional strategy under the Horizontal Action 'Sustainable Development'. Climate Change adaptation as a topic is an integrative sub-objective under the objective 3 of the EUSBSR AP: "Increased Prosperity". Furthermore, it is included as a cross-cutting horizontal consideration in the implementation of the Action Plan's objectives, sub-objectives, priority areas, horizontal actions and flagship projects. In September 2013 the Baltadapt project handed over the final strategy and action plan document to BSR member states and the EUSBSR HAL Sustainable Development for further action. The BSR countries are all concerned by vulnerability to climate change with potential impacts on human security, the environment and competitiveness. The Baltic Sea is a specific eco-region, and the impacts of climate change can be expected to be specific too. It is thus important for local, national and transnational actors to cooperate on adaptation to climate change. There are a lot of valuable experiences of adaptation change already in this region. Therefore, there is much to gain from exchanging experiences and cooperation on specific projects as well as from the development and implementation of national climate adaptation strategies, action plans and sharing of 'best' and 'bad' practices. It is thus important for local, national and transnational actors to cooperate on adaptation and mitigation, as well as on risk prevention and management, including sharing of common knowledge data bases and 'best practices' for specific sectors within the BSR that are proven to be economically, social and environmentally viable. Sharing their learning and – where possible and useful – pooling resources is also an important reason for enhanced cooperation. Further, the involvement of Russia in operational activities related to the elaboration of joint efforts concerning a climate change adaptation strategy for the whole Baltic Sea region could be considered. The BSR Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan strengthens efforts to understand, address and cope with regional impact of climate change in a region with similar geographical and climatological conditions. Some sectors are particularly vulnerable, such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism and critical infrastructure. Special attention could also be given to regional & urban planning, civil protection and/or migration. This can concern 'soft' (e.g. revision of territorial planning strategies and risk management plans, risk assessment, assessment of disaster risk management capacities) and structural engineering prevention and risk management measures (i.e. flood protection, rehabilitation of buildings). Ensuring complementarities with EU-wide initiatives, the Strategy focusses on issues of transnational interest in the region such as: • Development of a more robust evidence base on the impacts and consequences of climate change; • Awareness raising on the need for action; • Ensuring and measuring progress (using indicators as benchmark for measuring progress) and recommending early action to ensure that adaptation is integrated in key policy areas by reviewing policies in the light of the risks of climate change and considering options for adaptive action;

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

The horizontal and vertical coordination is ensured by the Strategy for National Climate Change Management Policy for 2013 – 2050 and its Interinstitutional Action Plan for the implementation of the goals and objectives for the period of 2013-2020 of the Strategy for National Climate Change Management Policy. Governmental and municipal institutions responsible for the implementation of the concrete measures are identified in the Interinstitutional Action Plan. The Strategy and the Interinstitutional Action Plan are being implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Agriculture and municipal and other institutions within their remit. The implementation of the Strategy and the Interinstitutional Action Plan are coordinated by the Ministry of Environment. Strategy implementation plans are prepared to be endorsed by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. In addition, the goals and objectives of the Strategy are implemented by planning documents for the country's specific economic sectors, such as the National Progress Programme, development programmes or short-term planning documents. The implementation of the Strategy and the Interinstitutional Action Plan are financed from the funds of the state budget of the Republic of Lithuania, municipal budgets, EU and international organisations and other sources. State and municipal institutions engaged in the implementation of the Strategy provide the Ministry of Environment with information about the progress in implementing the Strategy and its implementation plan by submitting annual activity reports. Every two years, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania accounts for the implementation of the Strategy to the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania by preparing and presenting a report on the implementation of the Strategy. Also horizontal and vertical coordination is ensured through the work of the National Climate Change Committee. The Committee consists of experts from government, municipal, science and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and has an advisory role. The main objective of the Committee is to advise on the development and implementation of the National climate change management policy. The Committee also has a role on promotion of the implementation of the provisions of the UNFCCC and coordinates compliance with the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol and the EU legal acts related to the UNFCCC.

Vertical coordination

Vertical coordination involves also action at the local, i. e. municipal level. Partially the coordination of those actions is covered by the Strategy for National Climate Change Management Policy for 2013 – 2050 and its implementation Interinstitutional Action Plan as indicated in the response above. Other actions related to adaptation to climate change are mostly performed on the voluntary basis at the municipal level, such as committing to Covenant of Mayors.

What was crucial for successful coordination?

Governmental involvement.

What was challenging or missing?

Lack of prioritisation of climate change adaptation at high political level.

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.

Baltic Sea Region Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan Strategy for National Climate Change Management Policy for 2013 – 2050

Upload documents. Select files from your computer - they will be uploaded when you click the Save button at the end of this page.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forestry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Biodiversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marine and fisheries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Coastal areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disaster risk reduction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Civil protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business and services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Financial/Insurance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cultural heritage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cross-sectoral impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecosystems	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Landscape	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Air quality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Waste	<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

The vulnerability assessment process was conducted along with the preparation the Strategy for the National Climate Change Management Policy for 2013 – 2050. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania was responsible for the preparation of the strategy. The preparation process was coordinated with other Governmental and municipal institutions, science institutions and other stakeholders. In 2013 the Lithuanian national risk assessment was conducted for the whole territory of Lithuania. In 2014 modeling of climate change projections scenarios for Lithuania and its regions and national climate impacts, vulnerability and risk assessments in water resources, landscape, ecosystems and biodiversity, spatial planning, public health, waste management, agriculture, energy, industry, transport and other sectors will be conducted in order to determine cost-efficient measures and indicators.

Methodological approach

The following methodological approaches were used: literature review, expert appraisal. It is worth mentioning that vulnerability assessment provided in the Strategy for the National Climate Change Management Policy is rather general.

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

Not at present.

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.

According to Strategic Planning Methodology approved by Government Resolution, the Interinstitutional Action Plan contains measures for three years and has to be updated

constantly. By the 2020 the Strategy for the National Climate Change Management Policy for 2013 – 2050 will have to be updated in order to establish climate change mitigation and adaptation goals for 2030. In 2014 modelling of climate change projections scenarios for Lithuania and its regions and national climate impacts, vulnerability and risk assessments in water resources, landscape, ecosystems and biodiversity, spatial planning, public health, waste management, agriculture, energy, industry, transport and other sectors will be conducted in order to determine cost-efficient measures and indicators.

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?

Interinstitutional Action Plan includes climate change adaptation measures.

Upload documents. Select files from your computer - they will be uploaded when you click the Save button at the end of this page.

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'?

The Baltic Sea Region is an environmentally specific region and Lithuania's beaches, protective sand-hill and coastal dunes as well as the lowest parts of Klaipėda and the port, ecosystems and the quality of the Curonian Lagoon and the Nemunas delta are identified as the areas that are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The Coastal Zone Management Programme 2008-2013 was prepared and approved by the Order No D1-88 of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania on 31 December 2008 (Official Gazette, 2008, No 17-612). This Programme has set recreational areas of Palanga, Klaipėda and Curonian Lagoon and foreshore of Šventoji port – Latvia's border as priority sectors and foresees measures for coastal protection and management. This Programme is supported by the European Union funds and national funding. In addition, a Special plan for management of continental part of coastal zone was approved on 28 July 2011 by the Order No D1-601 of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania (Official Gazette, 2011, No 98-4628). This plan is relevant to continental part of coastal zone – 70 – 850 m wide continental coastal land from northern breakwater of the Klaipėda port to the state border with the Republic of Latvia and regulates the use and maintenance of continental part of coastal zone, tendencies for landscape formation, measures and informs the public about the state decisions on coastal zone protection, management and use. In order to ensure relevant adaptation to climate change and to minimize the adverse impact on human health and the environment, respective measures, deadlines and responsibilities spread among particular institutions are set in the Strategy for the National Climate Change Management Policy until 2050 and Inter-institutional Action Plan on the implementation of the Goals and Objectives for 2013-2020 of the Strategy for the National Climate Change Management Policy approved by Government Resolution No 366.

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

In accordance with the provisions of the Interinstitutional Action Plan ministries and other governmental institutions while developing strategies for different economic sectors, including their implementation plans and programmes, are obliged to mainstream climate change adaptations goals and objectives defined in the Strategy for the National Climate Change Management Policy for 2013 – 2050, to establish their implementation measures and to ensure close interinstitutional cooperation. The National Progress Programme for 2014-2020 was approved by the Government Resolution No 1482 of 28 November 2012 for the implementation of Lithuania's Progress Strategy 2030 and the main priorities for the use of the EU funds from the EU's Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020 were determined in all economy sectors (energy, industry, agriculture, transport, waste and water resources management, etc.)

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.

no answer

Upload documents. Select files from your computer - they will be uploaded when you click the Save button at the end of this page.

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" value="4"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Short term (by 2020) adaptation measures are identified in the Strategy for the National Climate Change Management Policy for 
Forestry	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Biodiversity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Human health	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Water	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Marine and fisheries	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Coastal areas	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Mountain areas	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Tourism	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Transport	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Energy	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Built environment	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Spatial planning, urban planning	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Disaster risk reduction	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>

Civil protection	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Industry	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Business and services	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Financial/Insurance	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cultural heritage	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Main-streaming	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Financial support (e.g. subsidies, taxes)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legislation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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?

Research and experimental development, eco-standards and eco-inovations.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project based public support	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Insurance mechanisms	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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):

no answer

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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)?

EU and regional adaptation strategies: EU Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change, EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region, Baltic Sea Region Adaptation to Climate Change and it's implementation Action Plan, River Basin Management Plans, Regional conventions, e. g. HELCOM, EU Interreg projects, Trans-European Networks (TEN) projects, etc.

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)?

Please see the reply No 15. All possible instruments and trans-boundary projects facilitate our work (e.g. River Basin Management Plans, flood risks mapping, spatial planning taking account of the diversity of territories)

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Governmental stakeholders from sub-national level (including local level)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interest groups (e.g. farmers' association, NGOs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scientists/researchers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Governmental stakeholders from sub-national level (including local level)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Private sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interest groups (e.g. farmers' association, NGOs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scientists/researchers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Governmental stakeholders from sub-national level (including local level)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Private sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interest groups (e.g. farmers' association, NGOs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scientists/researchers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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?

Set framework for policy development and its implementation Information sharing; Willingness to cooperate and Motivation;

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):

Information on the Lithuanian climate change management, including adaptation to climate change, and its implementation is presented in webpage:
<http://www.am.lt/VI/en/VI/index.php#r/144>

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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)

In 2014 the Interinstitutional Action Plan for the implementation of the goals and objectives for the period of 2013-2020 of the Strategy for National Climate Change Management Policy to be updated determining measures for 2015-2017. During the period of 2014-2016 to conduct studies for the individual sectors (spatial planning, transport, energy, waste, industry, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism and others) regarding the vulnerability to climate change and the opportunities to adapt, to propose the most effective adaptation measures and indicators. During the 2016 to evaluate vulnerability of different regions of Lithuania and the main risk related to climate change.

Legislation to support adaptation

Implementing The National Progress Programme for 2014-2020 the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Transport and Communication, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Agriculture are obliged in the area of adaptation to climate change while developing economy sectors development programmes and other programming documents to apply the guidance established by the EU Baltic Sea region strategy and EU adaptation to climate change strategy.

Implementation

To propose and implement measures established in the Interinstitutional Action Plan for the implementation of the goals and objectives for the period of 2013-2020 of Strategy for the National Climate Change Management Policy.

Monitoring/reporting and evaluation

State and municipal institutions engaged in the implementation of the Strategy and the Interinstitutional Action Plan for the implementation of the goals and objectives for the period of 2013-2020 of Strategy for the National Climate Change Management Policy provide the Ministry of Environment with information about the progress in implementing the Strategy and its implementation plan by submitting annual activity reports. Every two years, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania accounts for the implementation of the Strategy to the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania by preparing and presenting a report on the implementation of the Strategy.

Updating strategy/plan

To update Interinstitutional Action plan for the period of 2013-2016 and to include measures planned for 2017. To update the Strategy for the National Climate Change Management Policy by 2020.

Others

no answer

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:

Developments at international and EU level. Vulnerability and Risk assessment in different sectors (spatial planning, transport, energy, waste, industry, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism and others) Research and modelling

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

We would appreciate assistance in the following fields: Performance of vulnerability and risk assessments in different sectors (spatial planning, transport, energy, industry, waste, agriculture, landscape, ecosystems and biodiversity, forestry, health care, etc.), evaluation of their adaptive capacity, proposition of the most effective adaptation measures and vulnerability assessment indicators which could be used for different sectors of the Lithuanian economy. Decision support tools. Knowledge, information, experience sharing, best practise examples;. Advise on the development of the Lithuanian Climate web portal and its interlinking's with the Climate-ADAPT web portal and the Baltic window of the Climate-ADAPT web portal.

