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Alpine Space  
GoApply



EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

**GoApply - Multidimensional Governance of Climate Change Adaptation  
in Policy Making and Practice**

# **GoApply Final Conference: «Shaping the Future of Climate Change Adaptation in the Alpine Countries»**

**24<sup>th</sup> of April 2019**

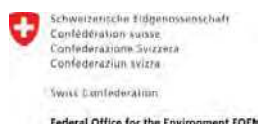
**University of Natural Resources and Life sciences (BOKU), Vienna**

## **Documentation**

**Jochen Bürgel, Wolfgang Lexer (Umweltbundesamt),**

**Thomas Probst (PLANVAL)**

This project is co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund  
through the Interreg Alpine Space programme



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## GoApply - Multidimensional Governance of Climate Change Adaptation in Policy Making and Practice

### *The CCA Governance Lab*

# Shaping the Future of Climate Change Adaptation in the Alpine Countries

24<sup>th</sup> April 2019, 9.30 – 16.45

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences – BOKU, Vienna

Gregor Mendel Straße 33, 1180 Vienna


Ceremonial Hall (Festsaal)

### Final Program

This project is co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund  
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ENVIRONMENT  
AGENCY AUSTRIA **umweltbundesamt**<sup>U</sup>

**Umwelt  
Bundesamt** **KomPass**  
Kompetenzzentrum  
Klimafolgen und Anpassung

 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
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Swiss Confederation  
  
Federal Office for the Environment FOEH

**FLA** **Fondazione  
Lombardia  
per l'Ambiente**

 Federal Ministry  
Republic of Austria  
Sustainability and Tourism

## Program

**09.30 Registration and coffee**

**10.00 Welcome!**

Helmut Hojesky, Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism  
Thomas Probst, PLANVAL

**10.10 Diving for CCA Governance Pearls**

Elevator pitches with good governance practice examples from the Alpine Countries

- Adaptation advisory services for Austrian municipalities and implementation of adaptation measures in municipalities in Tyrol: Daniela Hohenwallner-Ries, alpS GmbH
- Mainstreaming adaptation in an aggregation of municipalities in the Seveso - North Milano area: Eleonora Esposito, Innova21 Agency
- The AdaMONT project – Impacts of climate change and adaptation in mountain areas: Félix Philippe, IRSTEA (National Institute for Environmental and Agricultural Science and Research) Grenoble Centre
- GrecSud – Network of science and regional actors for bundling knowledge in the region Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur: Benjamin Einhorn, Pôle Alpin d'études et de recherche pour la prévention des Risques Naturels
- Municipal heavy rain risk management in Baden-Wuerttemberg: Nina Mölkner, Ministerium für Umwelt, Klima und Energiewirtschaft Baden-Württemberg
- The Grisons Climate Forum: Veronika Stöckli, Canton of Grisons
- Agency Network for Climate Change and Adaptation: Andreas Vetter, German Environment Agency
- KLAR! climate adaptation model regions and funding program: Doris Maurer, Region Waldviertler Kernland and Gernot Wörther, Climate and Energy Fund

**10.30 Discovery: Key results from the GoApply project**

- **Multilevel governance of climate change adaptation** – coordination between national, regional and local levels: Dominik Braunschweiger, Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research
- **Mainstreaming of adaptation** – horizontal governance schemes and cooperation between sectors: Marco Pregolato, Fondazione Lombardia per l'Ambiente
- **Good practice of stakeholder involvement**: Sebastian Ebert, German Environment Agency
- **Conclusions and outlook**: interview with Wolfgang Lexer, Environment Agency Austria

**11.20 Changing perspectives: What can we learn from experiences in technology and innovation in terms of governance?**

Peter Biegelbauer, Center for Innovation Systems & Policy, AIT Austrian Institute of Technology GmbH

**11.45 CCA Governance DesignLab: Introduction to the afternoon session**

Thomas Probst, PLANVAL

**12.00 Interactive Lunch**

Exchange with good practice cases, GoApply visualisation tool demo, poster exhibition



**13.15 CCA Governance DesignLab**

Design thinking session – ideating new approaches for three burning questions: cooperation between actors, levels and sectors

- Challenge 1: How can we better involve stakeholders to foster climate change resilience of regions, cities and municipalities?
- Challenge 2: How can we better transfer climate adaptation knowledge to enable practitioners?
- Challenge 3: How can we enhance cooperation between levels and sectors to more effectively implement adaptation in practice?

**15.15 Recovery: Coffee break**

**15.45 The DesignLab winners are...**

**16.00 Final panel: The future of adaptation to climate change – well governed between levels, sectors and Alpine countries**

Moderated discussion with adaptation policy-makers at national, regional and local levels from Alpine Countries

- Helmut Hojesky, Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism, Section Coordination Climate Policy (Austria)
- Roland Hohmann, Federal Office for the Environment, Climate Reporting and Adaptation Section (Switzerland)
- Andreas Vetter, German Environment Agency, KomPass - Climate Impacts and Adaptation in Germany
- Luca Cetara, Fondazione Lombardia per l’Ambiente (Italy)
- Andrea Gössinger-Wieser, Office of the State Government Styria, Climate Coordination (Austria)
- Thomas Weiss, City of Kempten, Climate manager (Germany)

**16.40 Closing words**

Nicolas Chesnel, Joint Secretariat, Alpine Space Programme  
Jochen Bürgel, Environment Agency Austria

**16.45 The formal end and kick off for the informal apéro: Get together and exchange**

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## 2 Plenary presentation

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GoApply – Multidimensional Governance of Climate Change Adaptation in Policy Making and Practice


# SHAPING THE FUTURE OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN THE ALPINE COUNTRIES

GoApply FINAL CONFERENCE

24 APRIL 2019

UNIVERSITY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND LIFE SCIENCES VIENNA



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# Welcome!

## Helmut Hojesky

### Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism




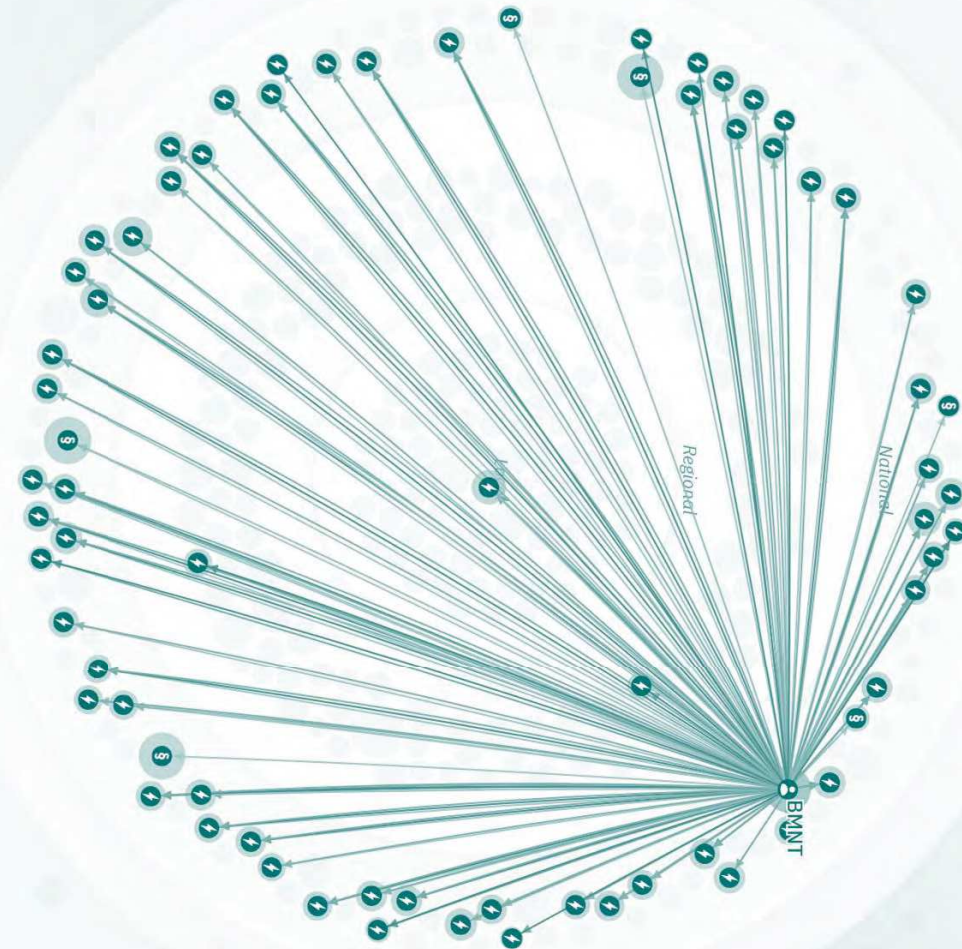
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## Program


- 10.00 Welcome!
- 10.10 Diving for CCA Governance Pearls
- 10.30 Discovery: Key results from the GoApply project
- 11.20 Changing perspectives: What can we learn from technology and innovation?
- 11.45 CCA Governance DesignLab: Intro
- 12.00 *Interactive Lunch*
- 13.15 CCA Governance DesignLab
- 15.15 *Coffee break*
- 15.45 The DesignLab winners are...
- 16.00 Final panel
- 16.40 Closing words
- 16.45 *Get together*



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# Diving for CCA Governance Pearls



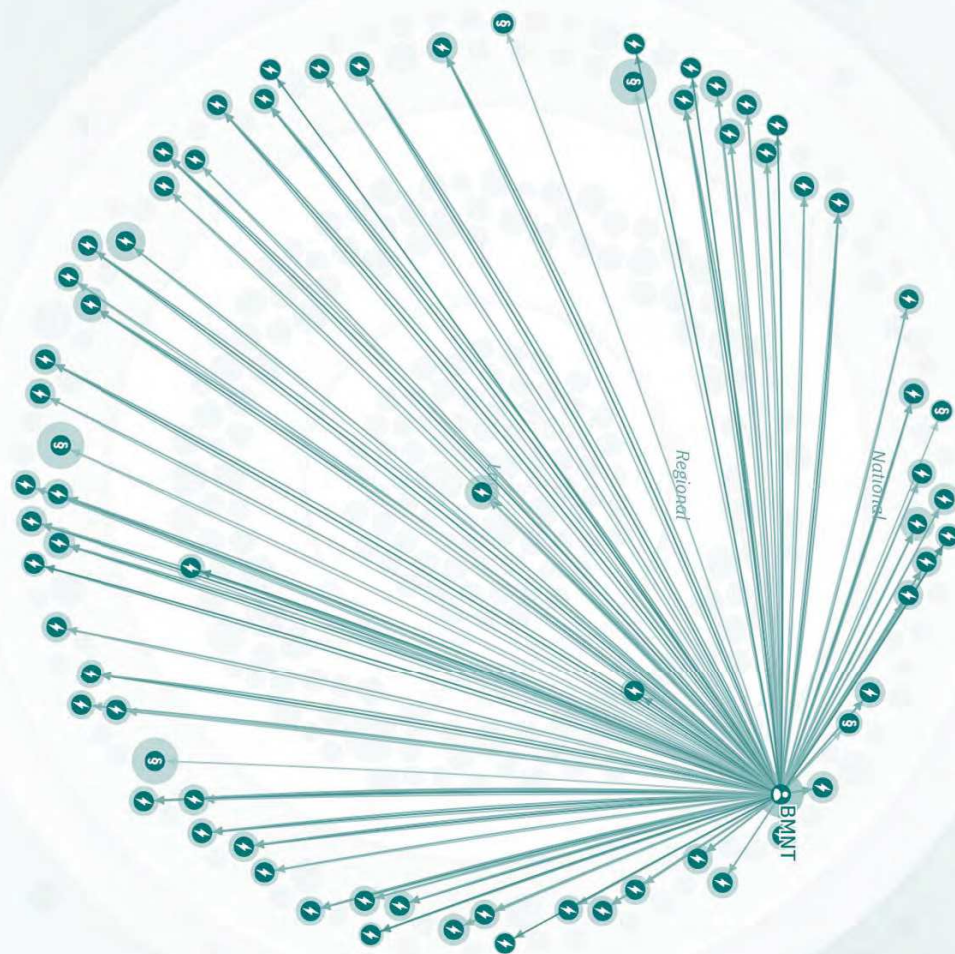
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# 'PEARLS' - GOOD GOVERNANCE PRACTICE EXAMPLES

1



**Adaptation advisory services for Austrian municipalities and implementation of adaptation measures in municipalities in Tyrol**

**Daniela Hohenwallner-Ries, alpS GmbH**





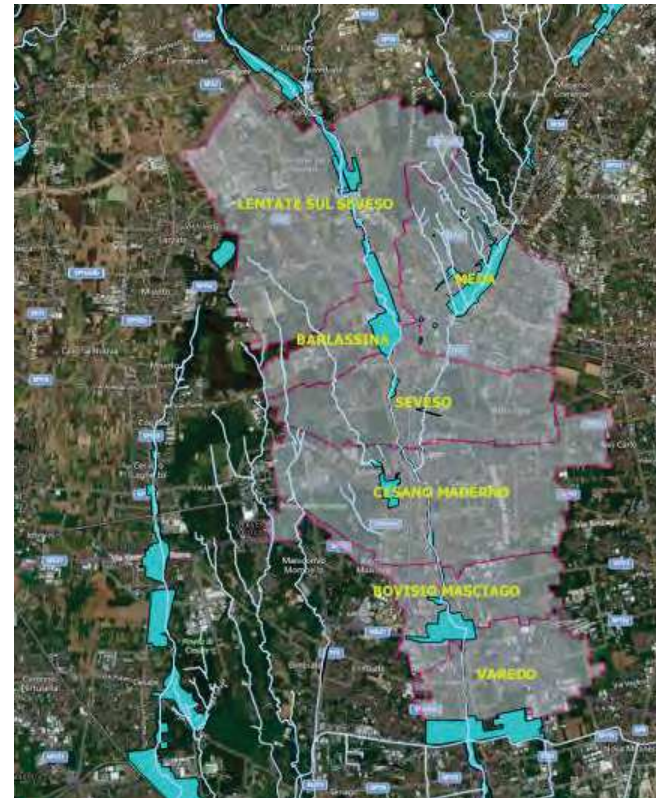
# 'PEARLS' - GOOD GOVERNANCE PRACTICE EXAMPLES

2



**Mainstreaming adaptation in an aggregation of municipalities in the Seveso - North Milano area**

**Eleonora Esposito, Innova21 Agency**



*Il Fiume  
chiama*

# 'PEARLS' - GOOD GOVERNANCE PRACTICE EXAMPLES

3



**AdaMONT – Impacts of climate change and adaptation in mountain areas**

**Félix Philippe, IRSTEA Grenoble Centre**



# 'PEARLS' - GOOD GOVERNANCE PRACTICE EXAMPLES

4



**GrecSud – Network of science and regional actors for bundling knowledge in the region  
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur  
(PACA)**

**Benjamin Einhorn, Pôle Alpin d'études et de recherche pour la prévention des Risques Naturels (PARN)**





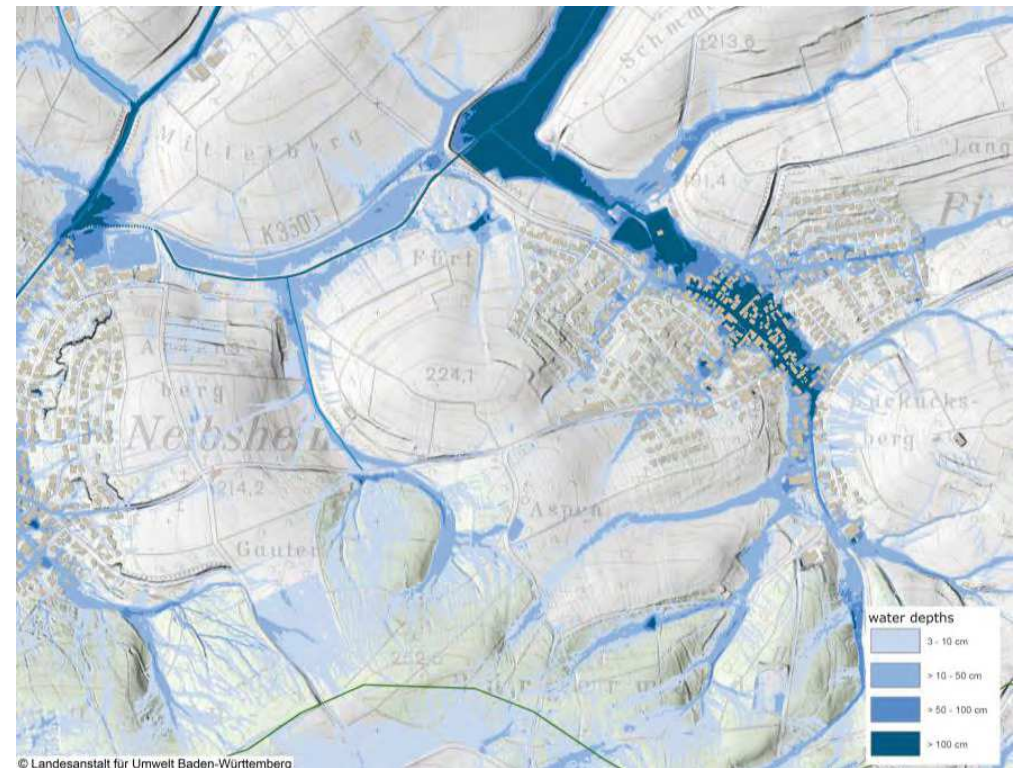
# 'PEARLS' - GOOD GOVERNANCE PRACTICE EXAMPLES

5



## Municipal heavy rain risk management in Baden-Württemberg

Nina Mölkner, Ministerium für Umwelt, Klima und Energiewirtschaft Baden-Württemberg



# 'PEARLS' - GOOD GOVERNANCE PRACTICE EXAMPLES

6



## The Grisons Climate Forum

Veronika Stöckli, Canton of Grisons



# 'PEARLS' - GOOD GOVERNANCE PRACTICE EXAMPLES

7



## Agency Network for Climate Change and Adaptation

Andreas Vetter, German Environment Agency



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# 'PEARLS' - GOOD GOVERNANCE PRACTICE EXAMPLES

8



## KLAR! climate adaptation model regions and funding program

Doris Maurer, KLAR! Region Waldviertler Kernland

Gernot Wörther, Climate and Energy Fund







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# Discovery: Key results from the GoApply project

## Multilevel governance of adaptation

Dominik Braunschweiger, WSL


## Mainstreaming of adaptation

Marco Pregnolato, FLA

## Stakeholder involvement

Sebastian Ebert, German Environment Agency



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### 3 Discovery presentations: Key results from the GoApply project

#### 3.1 Multilevel governance of climate change adaptation – coordination between national, regional and local levels: Dominik Braunschweiger, Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research





**GoApply – Multidimensional Governance of Climate Change Adaptation in Policy Making and Practice**

**Multilevel governance of climate change adaptation –  
coordination between national, regional and local levels**

**Final Conference, Vienna | 24 April 2019**

**Dominik Braunschweiger**





# Key Questions



Climate change **impacts** cut through different administrative **levels** as well as through various **sectors**. Concrete impacts and **adaptation needs vary** by regional or even local context. Thus, subnational governments are usually expected to handle the mediation and implementation of adaptation measures. This leaves us with the key questions:

- How should vertical cooperation be organized?
- What division of work between levels works best?
- How can adaptation be promoted on subnational levels?
- What should the role of higher levels in facilitating adaptation on the local level be?



# GoApply Work Package I: A short overview



## Major activities

- Mapping, description and visualisation of climate adaptation governance.
- Case studies focused on identifying influential factors regarding climate change adaptation and optimal ways to deal with them.
- Analysis & conclusions.

## Major outputs ([www.alpine-space.eu/projects/goapply](http://www.alpine-space.eu/projects/goapply) )

- 4 country reports.
- 1 transnational synthesis report with overall conclusions and cross-country compilation of good examples.
- Interactive visualisation: [www.wsl.ch/gov-vis-cca](http://www.wsl.ch/gov-vis-cca)



# GoApply Results: Influential Factors



Numerous **influential factors** relating to vertical cooperation were identified and many of them could be found in several independent cases. These are the most interesting to us because:

- 1) They seem to be almost universally relevant.
- 2) Comparing the different ways they've been handled as well as the respective outcomes can teach us valuable lessons.



# GoApply Results: Barriers



- Little to **no direct legal mandates** for regions or municipalities to engage in climate adaptation.
- Consequently, the national level needs to rely largely on **soft measures** or **funding measures** to reach the regional and local level.
- It is difficult to reach **unwilling** or **disinterested recipients** with soft measures.
- **Lack of awareness** for climate adaptation options or **lack of capacity** in coordinating and implementing climate adaptation is often a problem on the regional or local level.
- **Limited coordination capacities** can be a barrier on all levels





# GoApply Results: Success Factors



- + Using **well-established** cooperation and **communication channels** or existing networks to promote climate adaptation.
- + **Involving representatives** of lower administrative levels in strategy development processes ensures the utility of the strategy across levels and builds awareness and know-how at lower levels.
- + **Involving** relevant **local stakeholders** from the start increases the acceptance of adaptation projects
- + **Identifying** and **addressing local issues** is key to getting local stakeholders involved.



# GoApply Results: Success Factors



- + National strategic frameworks may serve as **guidelines** for regional climate adaptation as well as **motivate** and **justify** local climate adaptation.
- + Combining **soft pressure** generated by awareness raising measures and the development of a strategic framework with **economic incentives** and **information provision** is a good way to promote adaptation at lower levels.
- + **Committed, pro-active individuals** (mostly in coordinator positions) on all levels.



# GoApply Lessons learnt: Reaching the local level



- The **motives** and **willingness to act** of local stakeholders are key. The role of the national and regional level largely consists of providing a **strategic** and **legal framework, data, counselling** and **funding**.
- **Local priorities** must be understood and communication strategies adjusted accordingly. Climate data at **usable spatial resolution** needs to be provided and **communicated in an accessible way**.



# GoApply Results: The value of project based measures



- A **project-based approach** works best for issue-based cooperation between different sectors or levels with little experience of working together. Such cooperation can later be solidified and lead to long-term partnerships.
- **Pilot projects** or **model regions** are a good way of approaching the topic of climate adaptation and its **uncertainties** regarding optimal procedures. They allow room for experimenting without being inhibited by fear of failure.



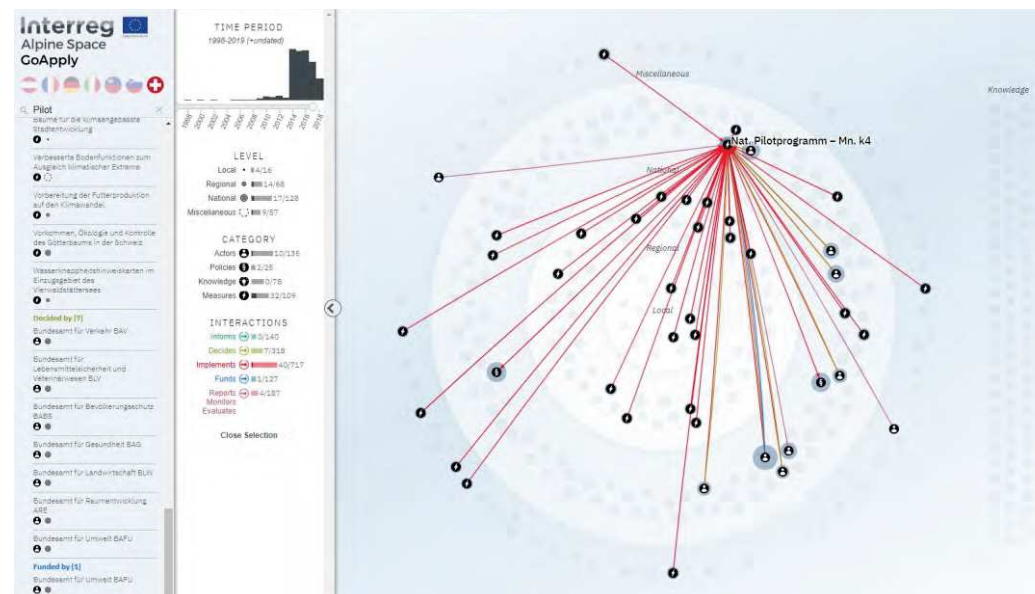
# GoApply Results: The value of project based measures



- Projects need to produce **visible results** in order to raise awareness of and increase acceptance for climate adaptation. Such project results can also serve as **examples** for other projects even beyond national borders.
- **Integrating adaptation** measures into **ongoing development processes** on a project basis paves the way for **mainstreaming** adaptation efforts into the day-to-day work of the involved sectors.

## Swiss Pilot Program Adaptation to Climate Change

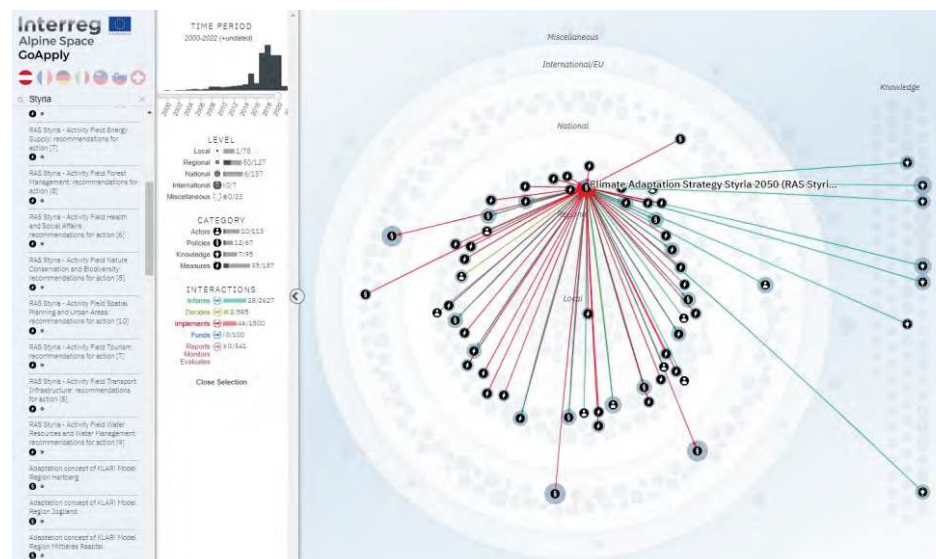
- Realized a total of 31 regional and local adaptation projects.
- Successful in fostering local adaptation by providing funding, a strategic framework and counselling.





## Regional Adaptation Strategy Styria

- National strategic framework contributing to the development of regional adaptation policy.
- Engaged the local level by avoiding patronizing top-down structures, taking advantage of existing networks and providing funding and counselling.







# GoApply Results: Policy recommendations



- The **lack** of a clear **legal mandate**, especially for the local level, to engage in climate adaptation as well as the resulting **uncertainty** about what exactly constitutes key adaptation activities are a major issue. It would be beneficial if the national and regional level provided such a legal mandate.
- If the creation of legal mandates is unlikely, the national and regional level should focus on providing a **strategic framework, data, guidance and support tools and funding**.
- Additionally, the higher levels should focus their attention on **capacity-building and awareness-raising** efforts.



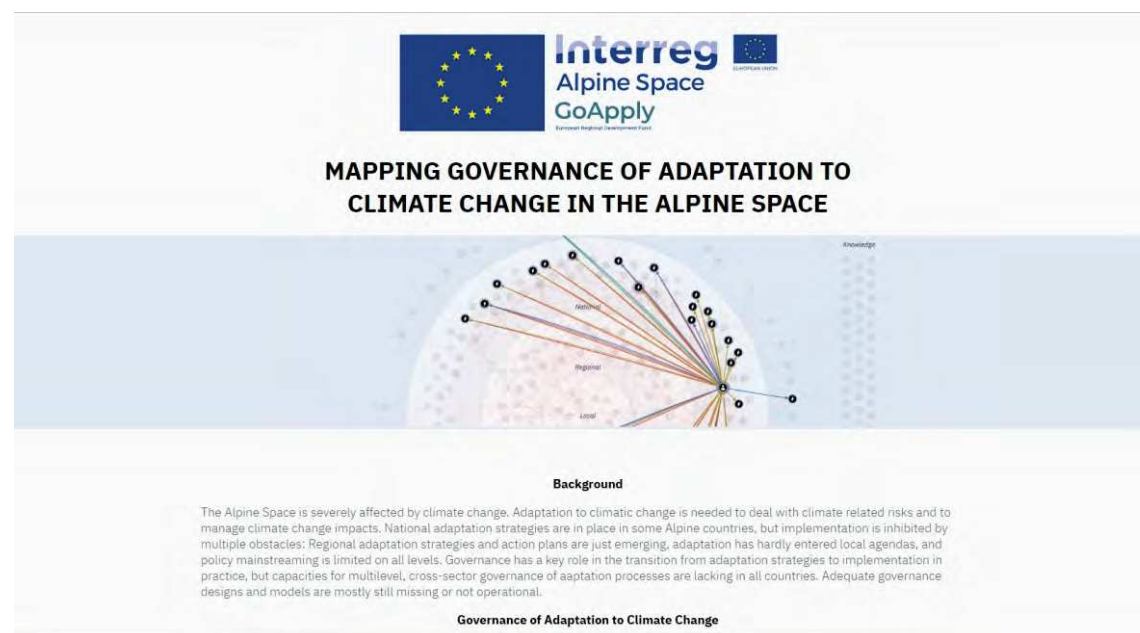
# GoApply Results: Policy recommendations



- To support the lower levels in the implementation of adaptation measures, the national level could fund the employment of regional and local **climate change coordinators**.
- **Exchange between municipalities** and across national borders regarding climate adaptation should be fostered
- Local adaptation should focus on **concrete implementation activities** and projects to start.
- Local adaptation processes need to ensure the **participation** of relevant **stakeholder** groups.

# GoApply Results: Visualisation

- Mapping of all seven Alpine countries
- The visualization shows Policies, Measures, Actors, Knowledge and various interactions between them
- Innovative interactive online visualisation:  
[www.wsl.ch/gov-vis-cca/](http://www.wsl.ch/gov-vis-cca/)



### 3.2 Mainstreaming of adaptation – horizontal governance schemes and cooperation between sectors: Marco Pregnolato, Fondazione Lombardia per l’Ambiente





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## **Advancing the mainstreaming of climate adaptation policies and measures**

Final Conference GoApply Project – Vienna, April 24<sup>th</sup> 2019  
Shaping the Future of Climate Change Adaption in the Alpine Countries





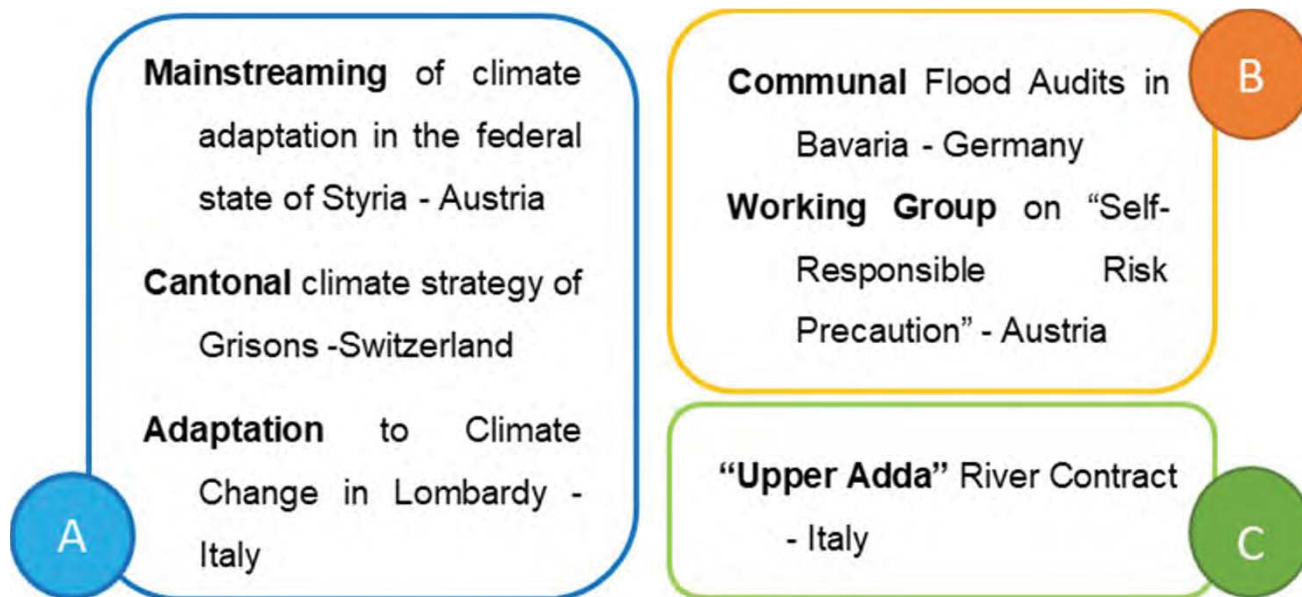
## Case studies and comparative analysis

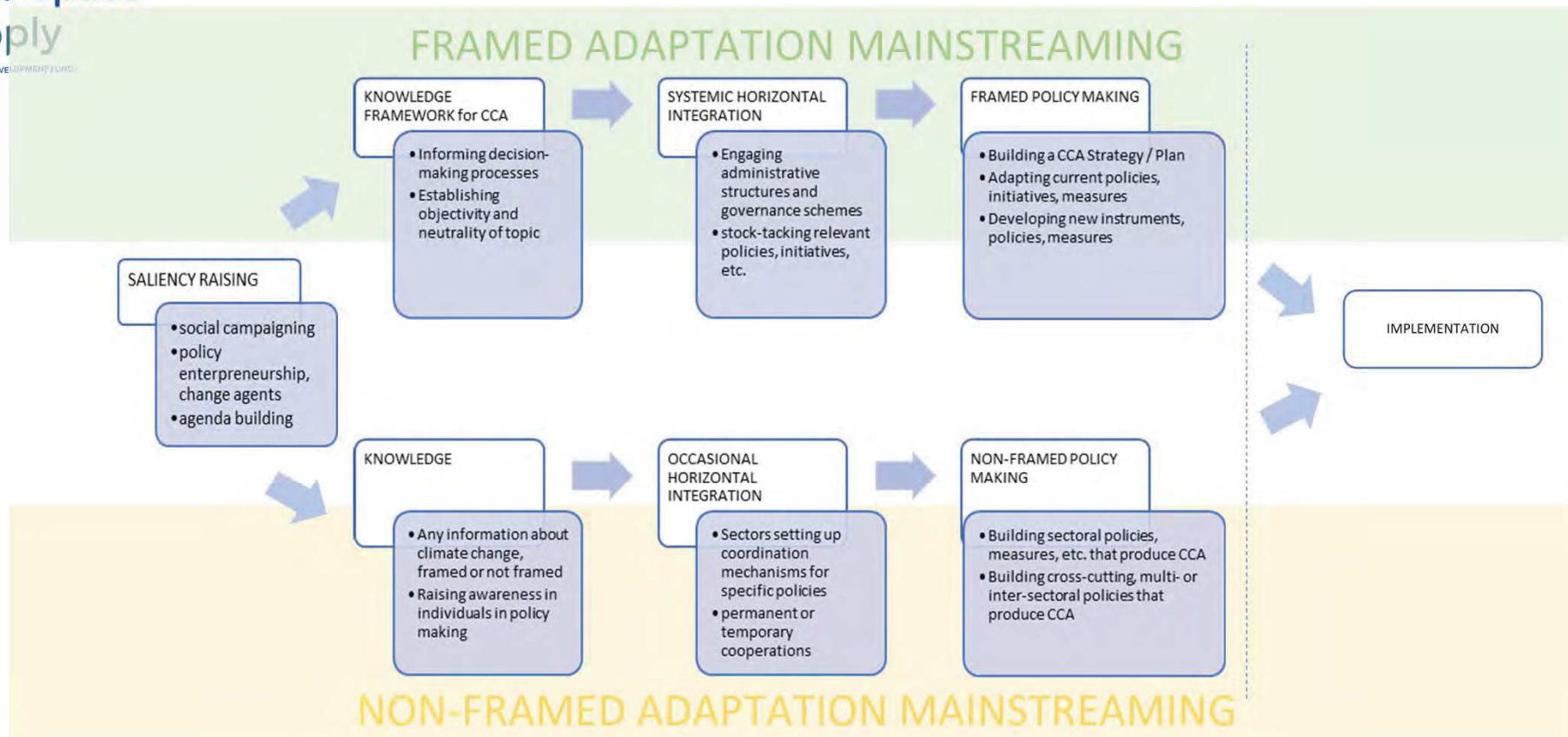


6 cases



3 groups





*The process that brings climate adaptation to actively and substantially contribute to the agenda, its methodology to become part of a standard, its related knowledge to become part of the commonly accepted knowledge base.*

*As a result of the mainstreaming process, those objects, methodologies, knowledge become base for future decision-making, policy-making, action.*

A broad integration is meant as **continued, consolidated, pervasive, grass-roots** as opposed to *isolated, accidental, occasional, intermitted*.

## Legitimation

Produce or request a broadly approved knowledge framework: it empowers and makes the theme neutral

## Coordination

Invest on coordination, before investing on implementation  
Prefer equal and less formal partnerships over hierarchical formal approaches  
Stimulate the policy-making, allow leeway, ensure ownership of developed measures

## Commitment

Identify key actors, establish good (informal) connections, exploit existing effective networks

## Active vs Passive

Prefer active agent-driven processes, although demanding, over relying on the deployment of documents



### Synergies, no conflicts

Avoid the idea of concurrence for resources or threats to responsibilities between sectors and policies

### Communication

"Blame & shame" does not work: assess and communicate the benefits of adaptation

Clear goals, attractive ideas and practicable products motivate participants better than mere political goals

### Soft pressure

Regular exchanges on the theme keep the topic a priority and activate reluctant participants

### Mind the bigger picture!

Non-framed adaptation can be good, but there are risks!

This and much more on...





Thanks for your attention!



<http://flanet.org/>

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Luca Cetara – [luca.cetara@gmail.com](mailto:luca.cetara@gmail.com)

Prof. Antonio Ballarin Denti – [antonio.ballarin@flanet.org](mailto:antonio.ballarin@flanet.org)

Marco Pregnoloato, Luca Cetara, Antonio Ballarin Denti  
Lombardy Foundation for the Environment, Italy

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**Cultural HERitage. Risks and Securing activities**

**An international project to defend alpine cultural  
heritage from natural disasters**  
[www.alpine-space.eu/cheers](http://www.alpine-space.eu/cheers)



### 3.3 Good practice of stakeholder involvement: Sebastian Ebert, German Environment Agency



For our environment

Umwelt  
Bundesamt

KomPass   
Kompetenzzentrum  
Klimafolgen und Anpassung

The CCA Governance Lab: Shaping the Future of Climate Change  
Adaptation in the Alpine Countries

# Discovery: Key Results from the GoApply Project Good Practice of Stakeholder Involvement

24<sup>th</sup> April 2019, Vienna

Sebastian Ebert, Andrej Lange, Beatrice Lange,  
Maria von Mach, Andreas Vetter  
German Environment Agency



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# Why Should We Involve Local/Regional Stakeholders?

Macro-regional, national, sub-national preconditions;  
Implementation has to take place on local level!

Address stake-  
holders in their  
everyday life  
and  
surroundings

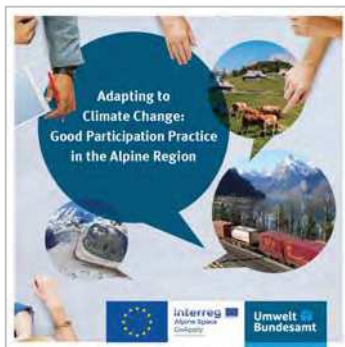
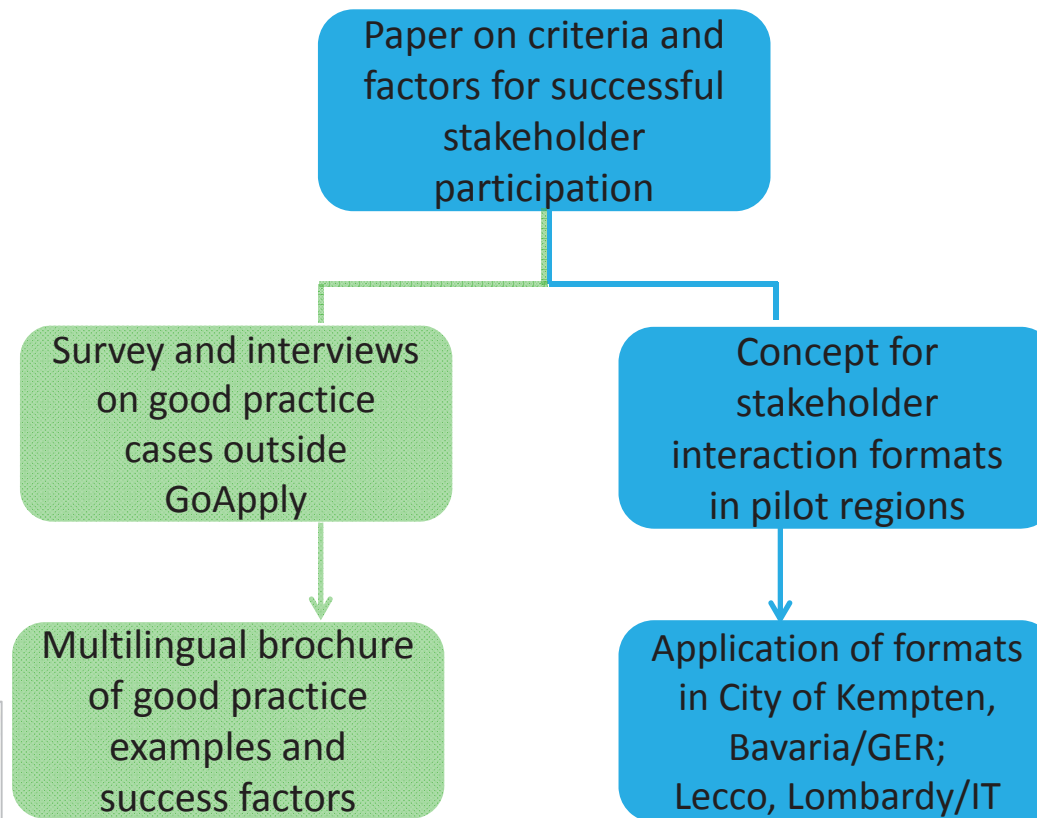
Demonstrate  
joint risks and  
benefits of  
climate  
impacts

Initiate joint  
learning  
processes

Motivate  
stakeholders to  
take action and  
precautions

GoApply collected good practice outside the project frame,  
and applied participation formats in two pilot regions.

# Products and Methods in GoApply

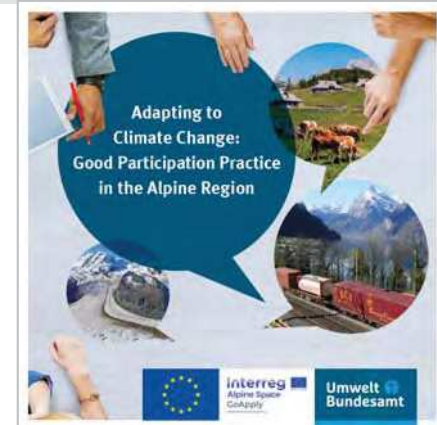


# 11 Points for Successful Participation


- 1 Clear definitions
- 2 Feasibility
- 3 Representativeness
- 4 Customised methods
- 5 Transparency
- 6 Efficiency
- 7 Flexibility
- 8 Objectivity
- 9 Timely and regular involvement
- 10 Respect and trust
- 11 Implementation focus



# Good Practice Examples in the Alpine Region




Good Practice Examples



**AUSTRIA**  
CC-ACT – Climate change adaptation in local communities  
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Changeable Mostviertel  
*Page 16*



**SWITZERLAND**  
Climate Toolbox Surselva  
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Impact Orientation and Communication Workshop  
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**GERMANY**  
ClimateCulture-Labs  
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Idea and Cooperation Exchange in the Allgäu Region  
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**FRANCE**  
AdaMont  
*Page 36*

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GREC-SUD  
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**ITALY**  
Il Fiume Chiama  
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emBRACE  
*Page 48*



**SLOVENIA**  
Long-Term Climate Strategy Slovenia  
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LIFE ViVaCCAdapt  
*Page 56*

**Good practice examples of adapting to climate change**

In the next part of the brochure, we would like to present good practice examples of adaptation to climate change in the Alpine region; exemplarily we show which success criteria were particularly taken into account in the

formats. At the end of this brochure you find a checklist offering an overview with tips for preparation, implementing and follow-up of participation formats.

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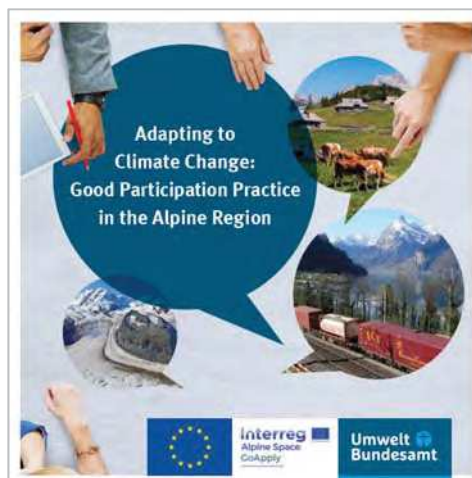
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# Checklist for Successful Participation

- collates the experiences from good examples, supplemented with recommendations from the scientific literature on the participation of actors
- includes 3 organizational phases:

1. Preparation
2. Realization
3. Follow-up



1 PREPARATION		
Steps	Key questions	Done
Defining a concrete topic which should be worked on in the format; setting aims; it also makes sense to check usefulness of the aims yourself	Which aims should be achieved with the format? What is outside of the aims and cannot be achieved in the format? (Limitations of the format) Is the topic important to / pressing for the target groups?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Incorporating existing knowledge and previous processes into the preparation work	Have there been similar formats in the past which can be built upon? Which actors / networks can contribute experience? What other sources of information can be used? (For example, local climate change management, environmental groups, scientific articles and project reports)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Determine target groups, analyse target groups	Who should the format address? What are the interests of the target groups? How can they be motivated to take part? What added value do they gain from the format? How and through what channels can target groups best be reached?	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 REALIZATION		
Steps	Key questions	Done
Ensuring invitation management	Were all participants informed and invited at an early stage? Can trusted networking providers distribute the invitations? Does it make sense to communicate the format via newsletters and the media?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Communicating the aim of the format clearly and managing expectations	Do all participants know the aims and contents of the format? Is it clear which aims the format can achieve and which it cannot? Do participants know what their participation options are? Has the added value been communicated to participants?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Establishing the rules of cooperation and ensuring they are adhered to	Are there clear agreements about what rights and obligations all participants have? How are decisions made (majority, consensus principle)? How is respectful and fruitful cooperation guaranteed?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supporting exchange and learning	Does the format support direct, personal communication (e.g. in small groups or common practice exercises)? Are topics discussed and worked on together (e.g. in world cafes)?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Communicating roles to all participants	Is it clear to all participants who the organisers, moderators, participating groups are? Who is represented by whom?	<input type="checkbox"/>

3 FOLLOW UP		
Steps	Key Questions	Done
Creating event documentation and making this available to the participants	How is the process of the format documented? How are central findings and discussion topics established? Are there opportunities for photo or video documentation? Are the process and findings prepared accordingly and sent to the participants in a timely manner?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluating the event in terms of the pursued goals and allowing participants to judge this	Does the schedule of the format include a short reflection at the end? Can feedback forms be filled out and evaluated scientifically? Are there further opportunities of how participants can give feedback (scoring, email feedback, feedback via social media)?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Communicating the added value of the format for the participants Communicating findings, maintaining contact with the participants and informing them about the use of the findings	Which concrete solutions and products does the format provide (for example, a common model, testing specific measures, new partnerships)? How can the findings be communicated to the participants? Is it communicated how findings are used? Is there regular information about further stages in the process?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strengthening exchange, for example, with subsequent formats or by building up communication structures	Do participants have the option of remaining in an exchange with one another, for example using mailing lists, online forums, social media? What are the options for follow-up events? Can work groups or similar forms of cooperation arise from the format?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Observing and evaluating together with the target groups which medium and long term effects the format has	Are the findings of the formats evaluated in terms of their implementation? Is it investigated at regular intervals what impact the format has (for example, implementing a model, strengthening the tested measures, new efficient committees)? What do the participants think of the medium and long term success of the format?	<input type="checkbox"/>



## Findings from Stakeholder Involvement in Pilot Regions

- Existing cooperation structures and networks are open to the topic climate change adaptation due to various climate impacts.
- Often one institution and/or one person works as a facilitator or a caretaker to get in touch to new stakeholders.
- To involve stakeholders from the early beginning of an adaptation process makes use of stakeholders' knowledge, helps to define common goals (i.e. local masterplan, measures) as well as to clarify stakeholders' contribution to the process and their responsibilities for implementation.
- Tailored communication on climate data, impacts and adaptation options stimulates awareness raising of stakeholders.



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*German Environment Agency*

*Climate Impacts and Adaptation*

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[www.anpassung.net](http://www.anpassung.net)

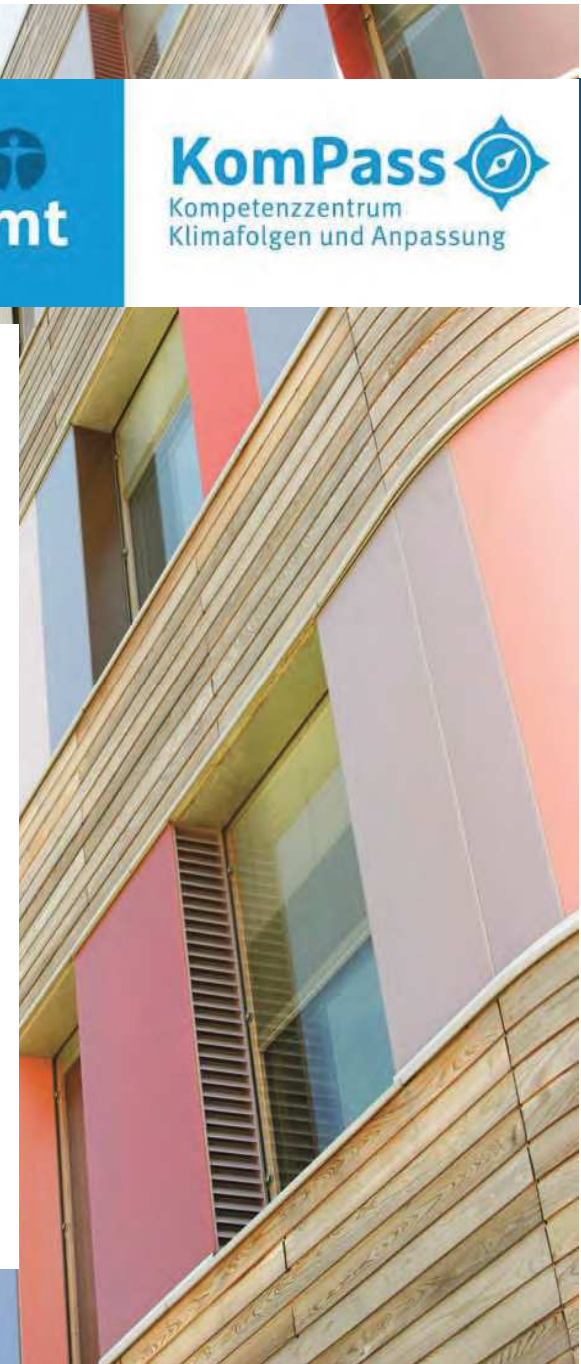
[www.alpine-space.eu/projects/goapply](http://www.alpine-space.eu/projects/goapply)



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# Discovery: Key results of the GoApply project

## Conclusions and outlook

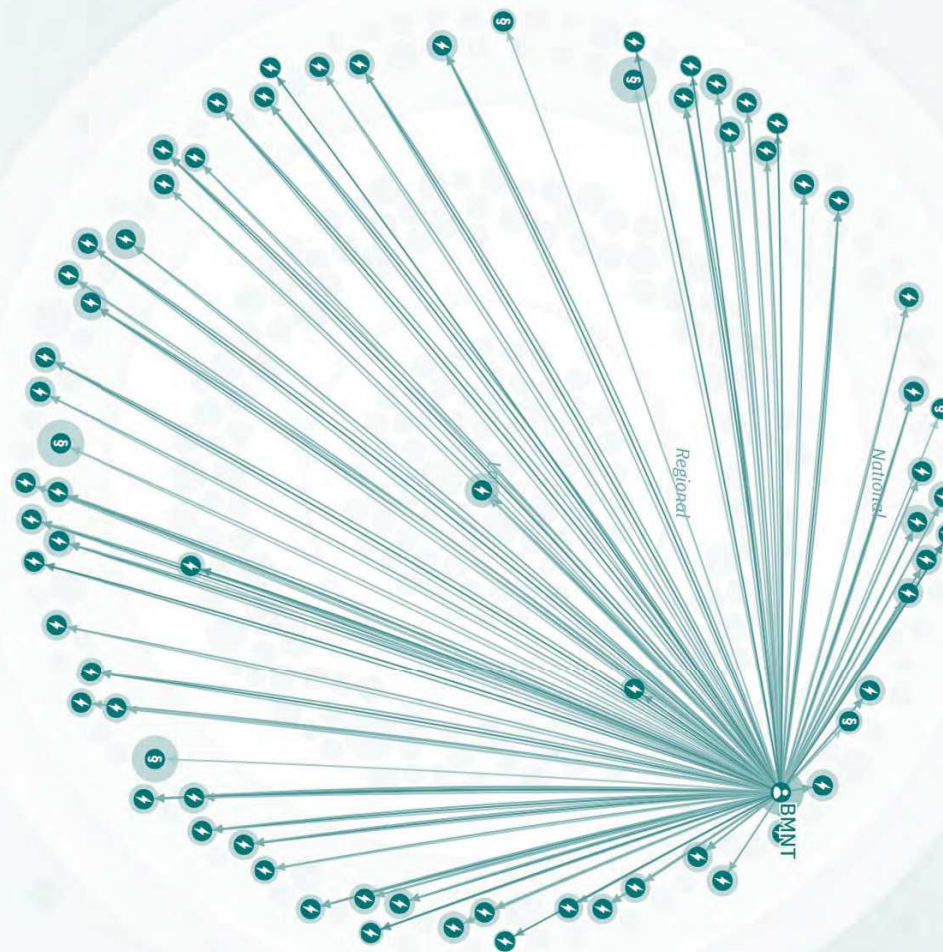
Interview with Wolfgang Lexer,  
Environment Agency Austria



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# Changing perspectives: What can we learn from experiences in technology and innovation in terms of governance?

Peter Biegelbauer

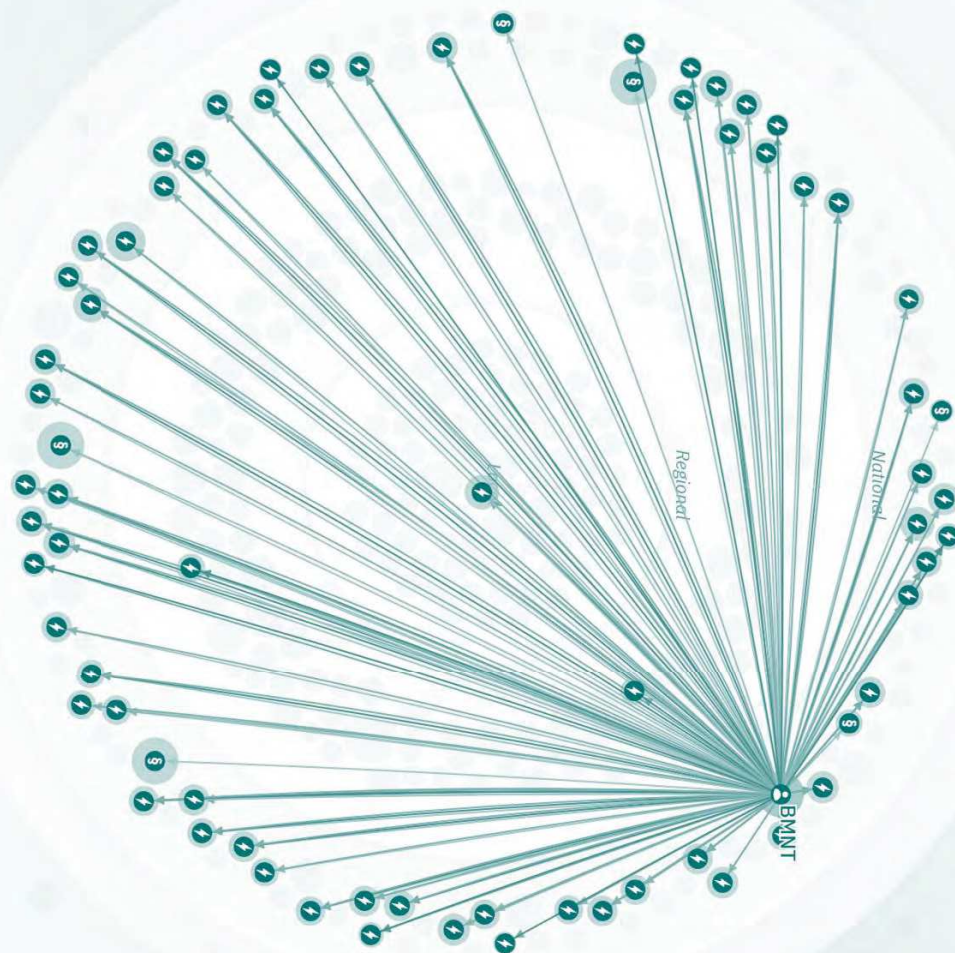
Center for Innovation Systems & Policy,  
Austrian Institute of Technology



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## 4 Interview with the Lead Partner and Keynote

### 4.1 Interview with the GoApply Lead Partner



### 4.2 Key note speech by Peter Biegelbauer: Changing perspectives





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## 5 CCA Governance DesignLab

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# CCA Governance DesignLab: Introduction to the afternoon session



**Umwelt Bundesamt**

**KomPass**  
Kompetenzzentrum  
Klimafolgen und Anpassung

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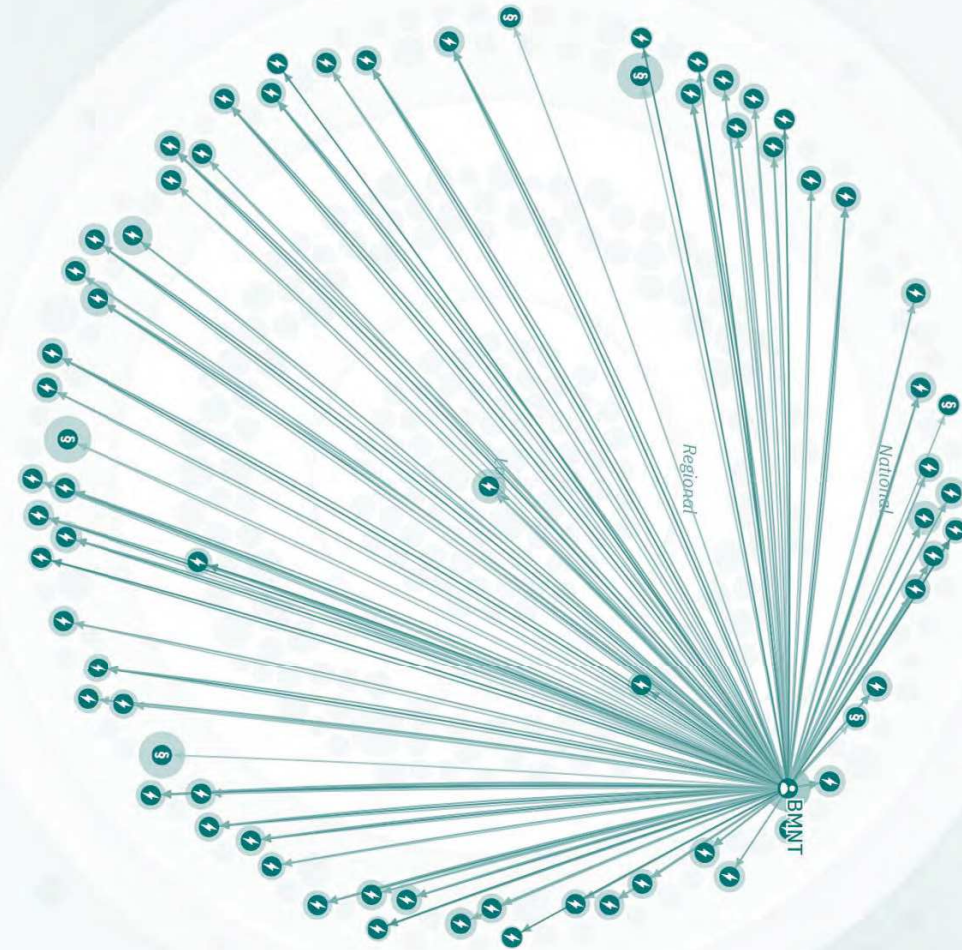
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# What is Design Thinking?

Process to solve complex problems

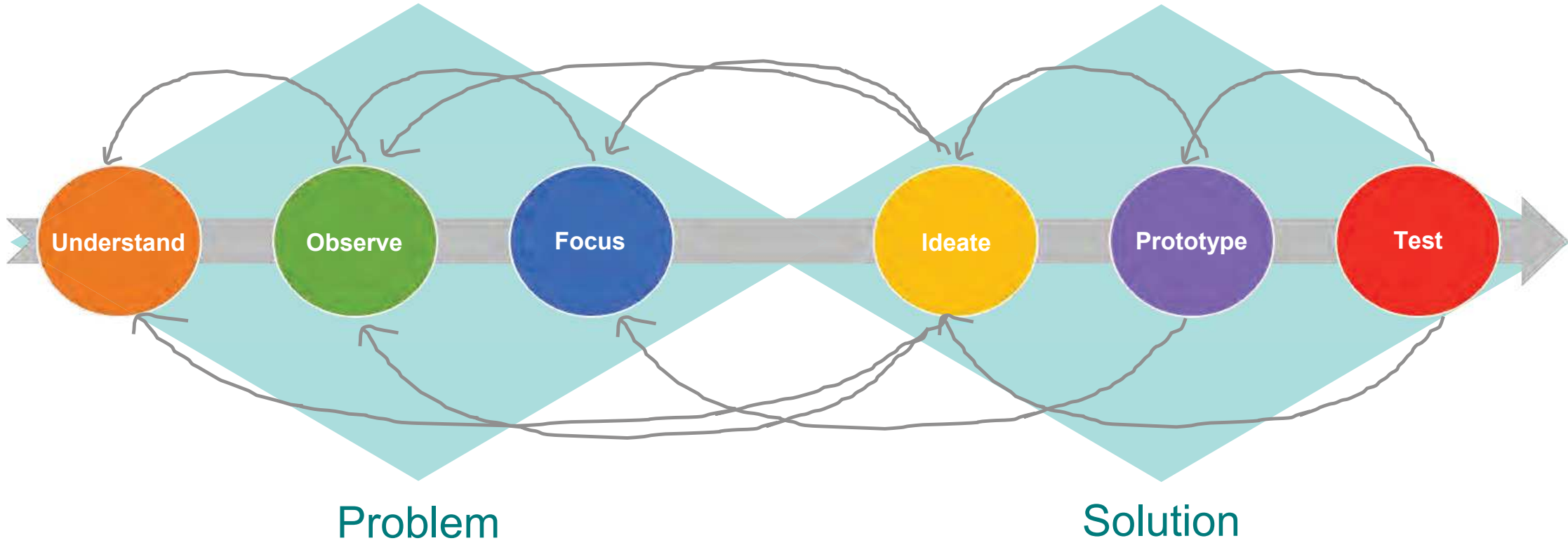
User centered

Co-creation & innovation mindset

# Design Thinking principles

- User centered
- Multi-perspectivity
- Ideation and prototyping
- Iteration
- Failing forward ... to innovation

# Design Thinking process





# DesignLab challenges

## Challenge 1

How can we better involve stakeholders to foster climate change resilience of regions, cities and municipalities?

Room HS IV (2<sup>nd</sup> floor)

Challenge owner: Sebastian Ebert | Coach: Therese Stickler

# DesignLab challenges

## Challenge 2

How can we better transfer climate adaptation knowledge to enable practitioners?

Room HS XI (2<sup>nd</sup> floor)

Challenge owner: Marco Pütz | Coach: Thomas Probst

# DesignLab challenges

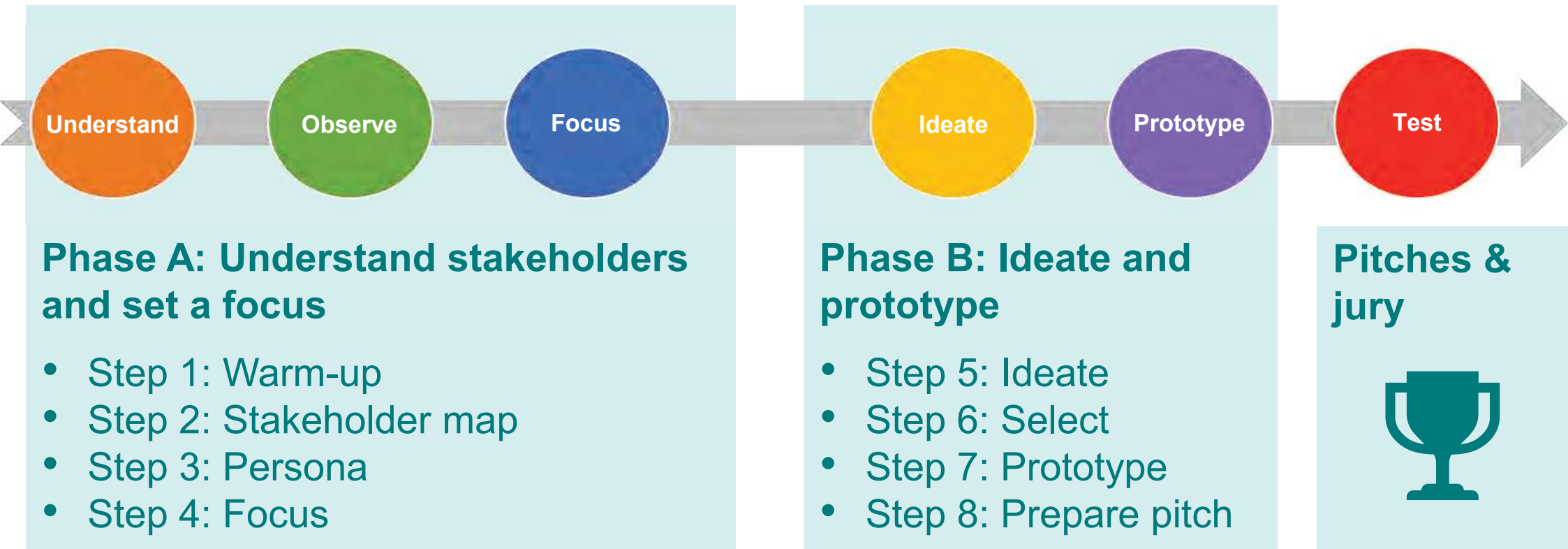
## Challenge 3

How can we enhance cooperation between levels and sectors to more effectively implement adaptation in practice?

Room DG 41.1 + 41.2 (4<sup>th</sup> floor)

Challenge owner: Wolfgang Lexer | Coach: Silvia Benda-Kahri

# DesignLab process



## **DesignLab 13.15 – 15.15**

**Challenge 1:** How can we better involve stakeholders to foster climate change resilience of regions, cities and municipalities?

**Room HS IV** | Challenge owner: Sebastian Ebert | Coach: Therese Stickler

**Challenge 2:** How can we better transfer climate adaptation knowledge to enable practitioners?

**Room HS XI** | Challenge owner: Marco Pütz | Coach: Thomas Probst

**Challenge 3:** How can we enhance cooperation between levels and sectors to more effectively implement adaptation in practice?

**Room DG 41.1+2** | Challenge owner: Wolfgang Lexer | Coach: Silvia Benda-Kahri






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# CCA Governance DesignLab: The winners are...



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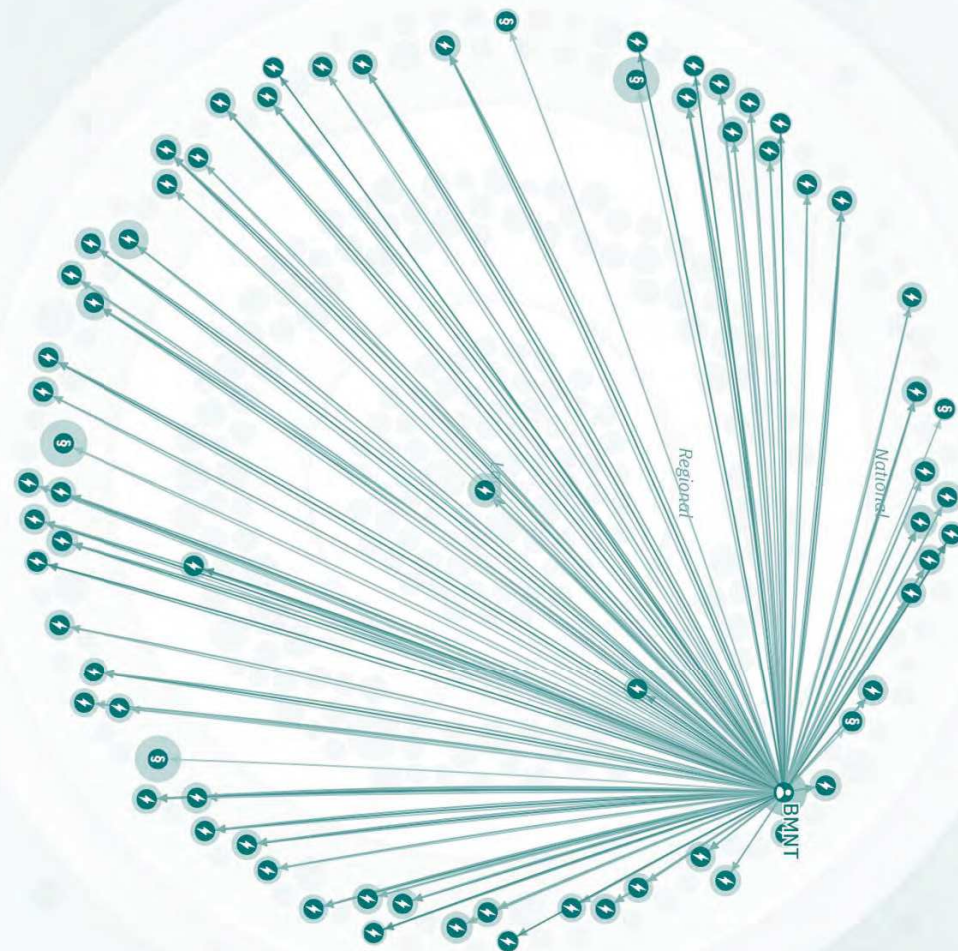
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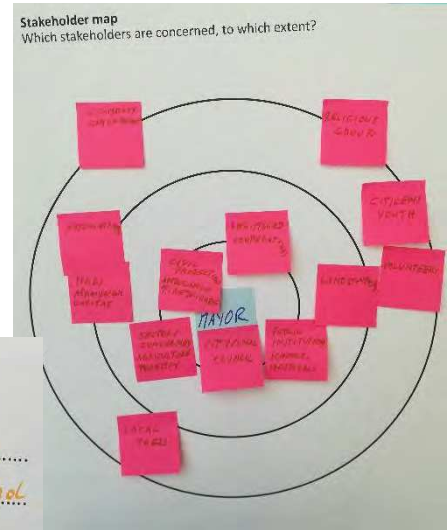


## 5 CCA Governance DesignLabs and it's winners

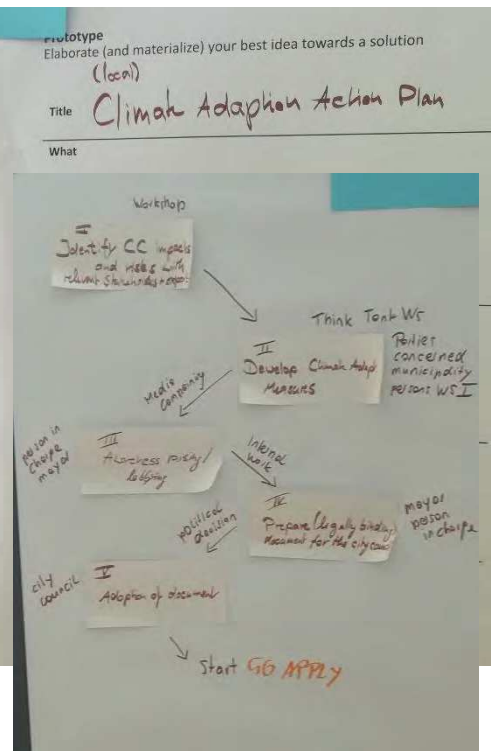
### 5.2 Challenge 1: How can we better involve stakeholders to foster climate change resilience of regions, cities and municipalities? Local Climate Adaptation Action Plan



Our focus:  
Municipality needs a person in charge (networking, funds, external support), "Kümmerer" facilitator

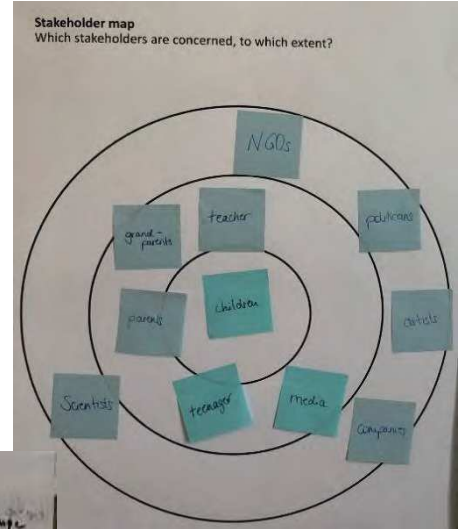


A fictive person representing your most relevant stakeholder group	
<p><b>Profile</b></p> <p>Name: <i>Decker</i></p> <p>Age: <i>55</i></p> <p>Job: <i>Director of the Mayor (SPÖ)</i></p> <p>Gender: <i>Female</i></p>	<p><b>Gains: wishes &amp; expectations</b></p> <p><i>Involvement of youth; awareness among citizens; improved implementation of laws/legal framework; higher acceptance among citizens</i></p>
<p><b>Job to be done</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- securing infrastructure (traffic, water, electricity, ...)</li> <li>- raising public awareness</li> <li>- financial safety/budget planning</li> <li>- sustainable economic development</li> <li>- support cultural/educational activities (sport, production, consumption, adaptation)</li> <li>- spatial planning</li> </ul>	<p><b>Pain: worries &amp; barriers</b></p> <p><i>Legal liability; financial constraints; unpopular measures to be taken; reelection</i></p>





### 5.3 Challenge 2: How can we better transfer climate adaptation knowledge to enable practitioners? Climate detectives



Our focus  
better understand climate change  
adaptation in school

**Persona**  
A fictive person representing your most relevant stakeholder group

**Profile**

Name: Nilson  
Age: 9  
City: Vienna  
Job: Student  
Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Gains: wishes & expectations**  
more and accurate information on climate change & adaptation → examples in close environment of him and his family  
let his voice be heard  
Methods and knowledge suitable for children

**Pains: worries & barriers**  
Complexity  
adults do not act

**Job to be done**  
receive & understand knowledge about climate change & adaptation  
future decision makers  
multiplier effect

**Prioritize your ideas and select the best one(s)**  
How do you assess the feasibility and effectiveness of your ideas?

**Prototype**  
Elaborate (and materialize) your best idea towards a solution

**Title**  
Climate detectives

**How**  
each teacher organizes an experiment/research station on a specific topic

**Who**  
experts, scientists  
teacher  
parents

**When**  
2 days in one school year

*9 years old*

*That's a magnifying glass*

*variety of experiments in- and outside of the school  
→ greenhouse effect (for example)  
→ melting ice shelf*

## 5.4 Challenge 3 – How can we enhance cooperation between levels and sectors to more effectively implement adaptation in practice? Municipal CCA Committee



**Persona**  
A fictive person representing your most relevant stakeholder group

**Profile**

Name: BRUNO  
Age: 52  
City: CHAMBERY  
Job: MAYOR  
Other: LIKES HIS SOUV, SKIING, FAMILY/GUY

**Gains: wishes & expectations**

- WANTS TO GET RE...
- ENSURE EMPLOYMENT
- SHOW OFF THEIR TOWN
- ATTRACT TOURISH BUSINESS (S...)
- NEVER SEE A MAJOR NAT. DISASTER OCCURRING

**Worries & barriers**

- LOWE POPULARITY / REPUTATION
- NOT TO HAVE MONEY TO PAY FOR AD. MEI...
- NO HP...
- RIOS COMING UP

**Job to be done**

- PRIORITIZE RESOURCE
- APPOINT OFFICIALS FOR MEASURE DEV. AND IMPLEMENTATION
- COORDINATE THE OFFICES
- SET AN EXAMPLE
- REPRESENT HIS MUNIC. TOWARDS OTHER LEVELS

**Prototype**  
Elaborate (and materialize) your best idea towards a solution

Title: MUNICIPAL CCA COMMITTEE

**What**

- Build local objectives & measures
- Agent-driven coordination
- CCA assessment of projects in the municipality (e.g. buildings, tourism strategy, agriculture)
- Cooperation & exchange with others

**How**

- Mandate to set up a committee
- appointment process
- financial support

**Who**

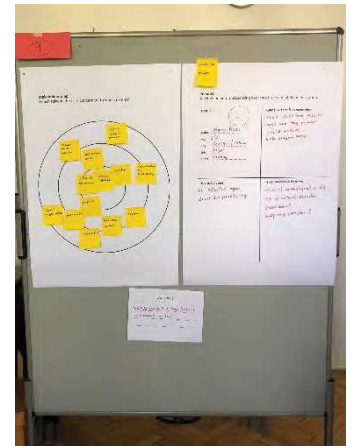
- economical drivers (Hotels, farmers etc)
- representatives of age groups (students -> pensioners)
- scientific experts
- higher level authority + municipal

**When**

- 1-2 years of pilot activities
- reconsideration & improvement
- 4 years: good practices
- 6 years: good to go!



### 5.3 DesignLab sessions







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 Federal Ministry  
Sustainability and Tourism

# Final panel: The future of cca – well governed between levels, sectors and Alpine countries

**Helmut Hojesky**, Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism (AT)

**Roland Hohmann**, Federal Office for the Environment (CH)


**Andreas Vetter**, German Environment Agency (DE)

**Luca Cetara**, Fondazione Lombardia per l'Ambiente (IT)

**Andrea Gössinger-Wieser**, Office of the State Government Styria (AT)

**Thomas Weiss**, City of Kempten (DE)



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## 6 Final panel: The future of adaptation to climate change – well governed between levels, sectors and Alpine countries





**Interreg**  
Alpine Space  
GoApply

# Closing words


Nicolas Chesnel

Alpine Space Programme, Joint secretariat

Jochen Bürgel

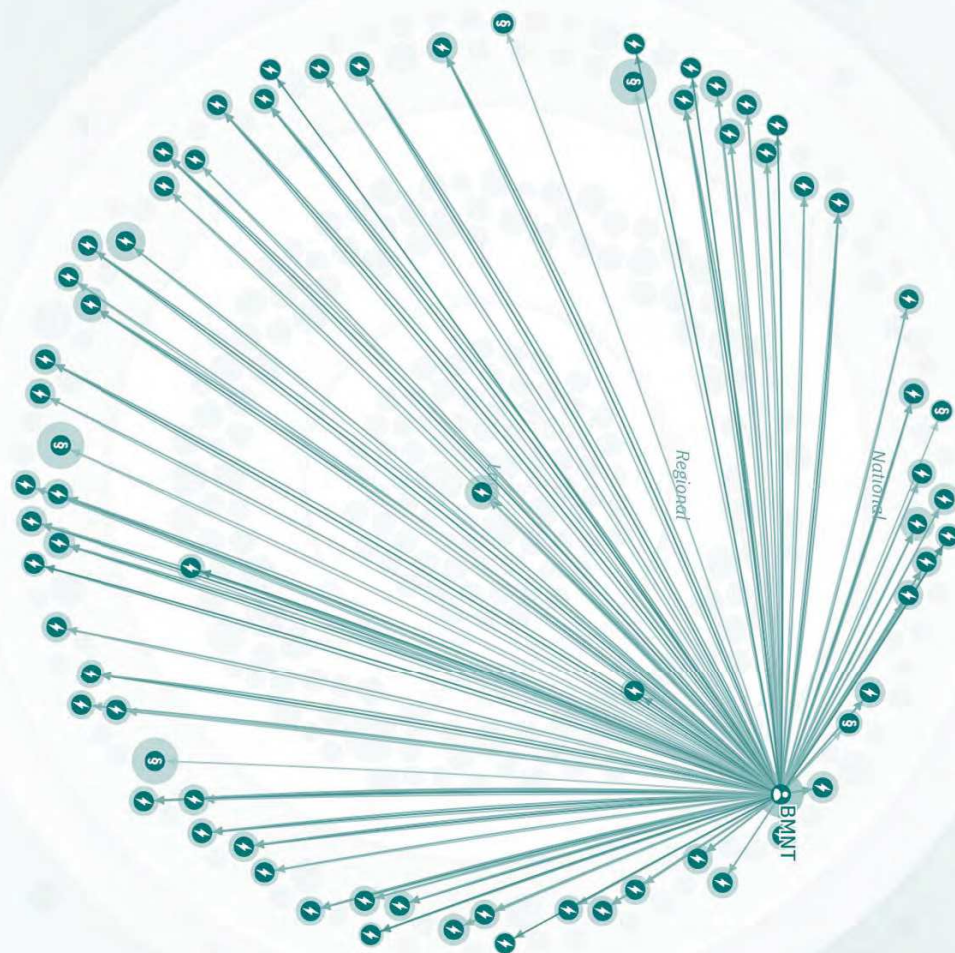
Environment Agency Austria



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Confederazione Svizzera  
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Swiss Confederation  
  
Federal Office for the Environment FOEN



 Federal Ministry  
Sustainability and Tourism



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## 6 Closing words



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## 7 Participants

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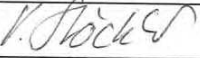


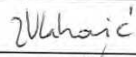
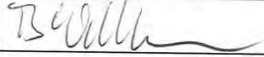

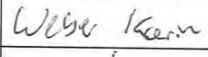
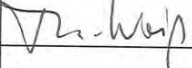
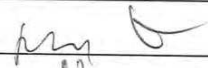
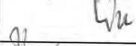
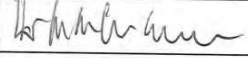



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Probst Thomas	PLANVAL	Switzerland	
Pütz Marco	Swiss Federal Research Institute WSL	Switzerland	
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Schaumberger Andreas	HBLFA Raumberg-Gumpenstein	Austria	
Scheida Karl	Oesterreichs Energie	Austria	
Schimpl Marco	Federal Chancellery /Bundeskanzleramt	Austria	
Schmidt Anna	Umweltbundesamt GmbH / Environment Agency Austria	Austria	
Schrot Oliver	Universität Innsbruck (University of Innsbruck)	Austria	
Semernya Larisa	UN	Austria	
Séra Carmen		Austria	
Spiegel Sonja	BMASGK, Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Health and Consumer Protection	Austria	



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Name	Firma	Country	Signature
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Stickler Therese	Umweltbundesamt GmbH / Environment Agency Austria	Austria	
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Stuhl Barbora	Österreichische Hagelversicherung	Austria	
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Vlahovic Ziva	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning	Slovenia	
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Weiss Thomas	Stadt Kempten	Germany	
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Zimmermann Karl Anton		Austria	
Frank Fabian	Universität Wien	Austria	
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<del>Stadler Cathrin</del>	<del>Alpenministerium III. J. OECD</del>	<del>Austria</del>	<del></del>

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## 8 Posters

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# Interreg Alpine Space GoApply



EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND



# GoApply

## Multidimensional Governance of Climate Change Adaptation in Policy Making and Practice

### Project partnership & cooperations

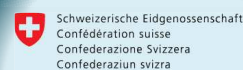
**Partner DE: UBA**



**Observer: FL**



**Partner CH: FOEN**



Swiss Confederation

Federal Office for the Environment FOEN

**external expert:**



**Leadpartner AT: EAA**  
umweltbundesamt<sup>U</sup>  
ENVIRONMENT AGENCY AUSTRIA

**Observer: FR**



**Partner AT: BMNT**

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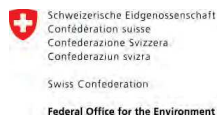


**Partner IT: FLA**

**Observer: SI**



Bundesministerium  
Nachhaltigkeit und  
Tourismus



European Regional Development Fund

SUPPORT FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION:

€ 502,121

PROJECT SELECTED | FOR CO-FINANCING BY THE EUROPEAN UNION









# GoApply

## Multidimensional Governance of Climate Change Adaptation in Policy Making and Practice

### Austria: Good practice examples of adaptation governance



#### KLAR!

##### Funding program for climate adaptation model regions

KlimawandelAnpassungs ModellRegionen

1

##### What is it?

- ✓ national public funding program supporting local adaptation
- ✓ **scope:** 9 federal states, 20 model regions with each 2 to 32 municipalities, 218 measures (1<sup>st</sup> funding cycle)
- ✓ **goal:** implementation of regional adaptation concepts
- ✓ expert support by central service platform: customized information packages, direct advice, organizing peer-group learning & networking

##### Why is it good practice?

- ✓ successful municipal agenda-setting & implementation of adaptation measures
- ✓ strong coherence with the NAS and RAS assured
- ✓ combination of financial incentives, 'soft coercion' & a regional bottom-up approach
- ✓ clear local management structures and responsibilities
- ✓ regional adaptation managers act as 'change agents'
- ✓ inter-municipal cooperation fostered



##### Training programme for adaptation advisory services in municipalities ('Lernwerkstatt')

##### What is it?

- ✓ cooperation between BMNT and state governments in context of NAS
- ✓ EAA and alpS design, organise and implement the trainings
- ✓ 'train-the-trainers' approach; target group: multiplier organisations
- ✓ **goal:** enable participants to conduct counselling in municipalities

##### Why is it good practice?

- ✓ tackles the up-to-then lack of adaptation policies on local level
- ✓ local agenda-setting benefits from personalised interactions by qualified personnel in a counselling situation
- ✓ customized information packages, informed by policy support projects
- ✓ political commitment ensures proliferation and sustainability
- ✓ 'living practice' of multi-level adaptation governance

2

##### ÖKS15 – Climate Scenarios for Austria



##### What is it?

- ✓ detailed analysis (spatial resolution: 1 x 1 km) of past and future climate change in Austria, optimized for the needs of decision-makers
- ✓ **results:** RCP8.5 and RCP4.5 climate projections for 2021-2050 and 2071-2100; regionalised scenarios for all states

##### Why is it good practice?

- ✓ informs basically every adaptation policy and measure in Austria
- ✓ homogeneous climate scenario database for entire Austria, based on joint procurement of federal and state governments
- ✓ allows preparation of customized climate information products for regions and municipalities
- ✓ tailored visualisation formats that have been co-designed with stakeholders

3

##### Working group on 'Self-Responsible Risk Precaution' + "Natural Hazards Check Climate Change" tool

##### What is it?

- ✓ multilevel working group under the Conference of State Environment Ministers (LURK); integrates climate adaptation and the DRR sector
- ✓ **goal:** implement cross-cutting measures of the NAS; focus on 'self-responsible risk precaution' in municipalities
- ✓ **output:** tool (33 indicators), implementation concept & governance structure to advise municipalities on their risk preparedness

##### Why is it good practice?

- ✓ new governance format for multi-level & cross-sector cooperation
- ✓ completely new stage of adaptation policy counselling
- ✓ potential role model for the future implementation of NAS adaptation measures that require close vertical & horizontal cooperation

4

##### Climate Coordination Officers of the federal state governments

##### What is it?

- ✓ institutionalised professional intermediaries for adaptation governance between different levels & sectors; primarily responsible for the development and implementation of adaptation strategies on state level
- ✓ their tasks comprise both climate mitigation and climate adaptation

##### Why is it good practice?

- ✓ key success factor during all stages of the adaptation policy process vital for multilevel cooperation: initiate, motivate, drive, and monitor the adaptation process at their own level + main agents of vertical coordination
- ✓ important governance functions in terms of awareness-raising, communication, capacity-building, information provision, and persuasion

5





# GoApply

## Multidimensional Governance of Climate Change Adaptation in Policy Making and Practice

### Germany: Good practice examples of adaptation governance



#### Agency Network for Climate Change and Adaptation

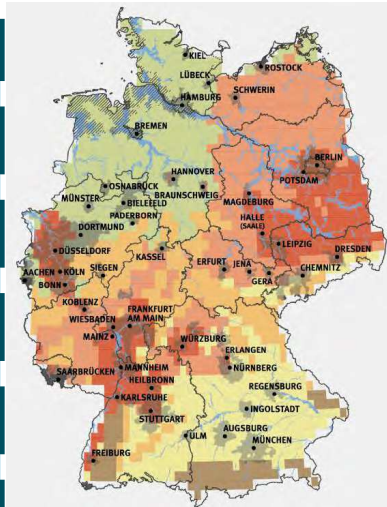
1

##### What is it?

- ✓ established in 2017 as a permanent entity
- ✓ 27 different federal agencies and institutions are members of the agency network
- ✓ organized and guided by the German Environment Agency
- ✓ goal: supports the Interministerial Working Group on Adaptation to Climate Change to implement the German Adaptation Strategy (DAS)
- ✓ task: coordination of scientific content to elaborate the DAS

##### Why is it good practice?

- ✓ facilitates successful cross-sectoral cooperation and action
- ✓ supports the interministerial coordination of the central products of the DAS (e.g. monitoring report, vulnerability analysis and action planning)
- ✓ regular meetings ensure a long-term integration of all members and a continuous exchange regarding the DAS



#### Germany's Vulnerability to Climate Change 2015 – Vulnerability Assessment

2

##### What is it?

- ✓ cross-sectoral vulnerability assessment for Germany
- ✓ emphasizes regions and systems, which are particularly vulnerable to climate change
- ✓ supported by an interdisciplinary vulnerability network of sixteen federal authorities and institutes from nine ministries

##### Why is it good practice?

- ✓ nation-wide, interdisciplinary, consistent and scientific valuation of climate change impacts
- ✓ results of the vulnerability assessment were used to formulate action needs for the adaptation strategy
- ✓ gives thematic orientation of many activities of the DAS

#### “KlimaStadtRaum“ – Online Information Portal about Climate Change and Spatial Development

##### What is it?

- ✓ provided by the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development
- ✓ comprises current research findings as well as practical project examples from different disciplines and research areas on climate mitigation and adaptation.

##### Why is it good practice?

- ✓ provides a useful, publicly accessible overview of current information
- ✓ offers specialist as well as application-oriented information
- ✓ characterized by its user-friendliness and clarity, e.g. through short movies and summaries

3

#### Support program municipal heavy rain risk management

##### What is it?

- ✓ municipalities can receive financial support from the federal state Baden-Württemberg for municipal maps of heavy rain risks, risk analyses and implementation concepts
- ✓ risk analysis involves all relevant local stakeholders
- ✓ implementation concept ensures the development of different measures to manage floods

##### Why is it good practice?

- ✓ municipal heavy rain risk management has hardly been widespread, even though such events have a high damage potential
- ✓ the state of Baden-Württemberg is the only federal state to date in Germany that supports the municipalities in their heavy rain precautions with a subsidy programme

4

#### Municipal flood prevention – concept and implementation in Solingen, Germany

##### What is it?

- ✓ technical companies Solingen established an integrated drainage planning in 2018
- ✓ analysis and simulation methods were developed To identify the areas most affected by flooding
- ✓ since 2016 the risk potential of municipal infrastructure is assessed and since 2017 the infrastructure planning is attuned to flood prevention

##### Why is it good practice?

- ✓ cross-sectoral approach, involvement of different municipal companies in flood prevention planning
- ✓ public information and warning about flooding events through different media
- ✓ winner of the „Blauer KomPass“ award in 2018, in which the German Environment Agency assigns innovative adaptation measures

5







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## Multidimensional Governance of Climate Change Adaptation in Policy Making and Practice

### Italy: Good practice examples of adaptation governance



#### Projects for drafting & implementing the Budoia Charter

1

##### What is it?

- ✓ A project by the Alpine Alliance to promote local adaptation options for municipalities across the Italian Alps
- ✓ Local labs in Lombardy and Friuli Venezia-Giulia for implementing the "Budoia Charter for Local Adaptation to Climate Change" (June 2017)
- ✓ Goal: develop guidelines and adjust municipal plans & regulations to achieve climate change resilience

##### Why is it good practice?

- ✓ Supports coherent voluntary adaptation planning on the local level
- ✓ Homogenises information from various levels/institutions for implementing local adaptation actions

#### Project Direction: Resilient Cities in the Municipality of Milano

2

##### What is it?

- ✓ Acts as a governance unit responsible for horizontal and vertical mainstreaming of adaptation and resilience policies
- ✓ Develops a local resilience plan for the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest municipality in Italy in context of the charity project "100 Resilient Cities"
- ✓ Goal: perform and support mainstreaming of "territorial resilience" in a large city, coherently with a partnership of cities

##### Why is it good practice?

- ✓ Experimental nature of DP RC allows for flexibility of action
- ✓ Involves local stakeholders; shares experiences from other cities worldwide; sets up local partnerships with businesses & research centres; collects international funding for projects; cooperates with external multilevel organisations

#### Mainstreaming adaptation in an aggregation of municipalities: Seveso - North Milano area



MASTER ADAPT

##### What is it?

- ✓ Context: Life-Project MASTER ADAPT on multi-level governance tools to support the integration of adaptation into sectoral policies
- ✓ Case study in 8 municipalities of the North-Milano area
- ✓ Goal: identify vulnerabilities & action priorities; draw up guidelines for governance of adaptation + a list of priority interventions

##### Why is it good practice?

- ✓ Project implements a strategy on a novel territorial dimension
- ✓ Vertical & horizontal mainstreaming techniques are used
- ✓ Methodology & tools are transferable/replicable in other areas

3

#### CLIMAMI project – Climatology for professional activities and urban climate change adaptation in the Milano area

##### What is it?

- ✓ Project provides local climate data and decisions management to support to decision-making in urban planning
- ✓ Goal: set up a climatological information system for the wider metropolitan area of Milano
- ✓ Target groups: citizens, professionals & institutions on different levels who are directly involved in planning

##### Why is it good practice?

- ✓ Good example of vertical mainstreaming between urban and superior territorial layers
- ✓ Provides a framework for defining coherent actions

4

#### Cariplio Foundation + National "Observatory on resilience practices" support resilience & climate adaptation projects

##### What is it?

- ✓ CARIPLO Foundation supports innovation and social impact projects (1000 projects/year with average investment of 150.000€)
- ✓ Goal: collect national resilience practices, promote research & publications, develop tools & projects, networking of stakeholders

##### Why is it good practice?

- ✓ First nation-wide analysis of resilience in practice
- ✓ Sub-regional outreach and multi-disciplinary approach
- ✓ Vertical streamlining of local needs as expressed by citizens & administrations

5





**Interreg**  
Alpine Space  
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EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND



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## Multidimensional Governance of Climate Change Adaptation in Policy Making and Practice

### Switzerland: Good practice examples of adaptation governance

#### Action Plan Adaptation to Climate Change

1

##### What is it?

- ✓ Second Part of the Swiss Adaptation Strategy of the Federal Council
- ✓ Defines respective responsibilities of the nine involved Sectors
- ✓ Contains a total of 63 adaptation measures

##### Why is it good practice?

- ✓ Successful horizontal cooperation on the federal level by way of cooperative strategy development and flat hierarchies
- ✓ Cooperative definition of respective responsibilities allowed the participants to set aside traditional rivalries
- ✓ Soft pressure mechanisms in place to push the successful implementation of the Action Plan

#### Report on Climate Change and Hydrology in Switzerland

2

##### What is it?

- ✓ Synthesis report on the expected impacts of climate change on water balance and temperature as well as the frequency of floods and water shortages in Switzerland

##### Why is it good practice?

- ✓ Important knowledge basis for the Adaptation Strategy of the Federal Council and many of the projects implementing it
- ✓ Delivered an integral overview of all water-related impacts of climate change in Switzerland
- ✓ Important results are formulated in an easily accessible way and tailored to the needs of the praxis.

#### Pilot Program Adaptation to Climate Change

3

##### What is it?

- ✓ Multisectoral measure contained within the Action Plan Adaptation
- ✓ Aimed to initiate exemplary pilot projects for climate adaptation
- ✓ Jointly financed by six federal offices that each co-funded several projects related to their sectors
- ✓ Successfully realized a total of 31 projects under the moderation of FOEN climate division

##### Why is it good practice?

- ✓ Great example of a successful tool for policy implementation
- ✓ Gathered support by funding projects that served to implement several policy goals at once
- ✓ Consequently contributed to the implementation of several other federal tasks within and beyond the Action Plan Adaptation
- ✓ Managed to realize an unexpectedly large number of exemplary pilot projects with relatively little funding.



#### Project Acclimatation

4

##### What is it?

- ✓ Pilot project conducted as part of the Pilot Program Climate Adaptation
- ✓ Aims to better adapt the city of Sion to the impacts of climate change
- ✓ Realizes concrete measures to make the city more resilient to climate related issues such as heat extremes or flooding
- ✓ Increases awareness of the issue among the general public
- ✓ Project results are anchored in municipal planning instruments

##### Why is it good practice?

- ✓ Succeeded excellently in piggybacking adaptation goals onto existing structural development processes
- ✓ Conducted several exemplary measures with relatively few resources
- ✓ Followed a comprehensive approach, synergistically combining concrete measures with awareness raising measures
- ✓ Anchored the project results for the long term by influencing local legislative and planning guidelines
- ✓ Serves as an exemplary project for other municipalities

#### Interdepartmental Committee Climate: Working Group Adaptation

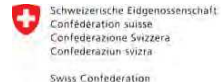
5

##### What is it?

- ✓ Interdepartmental Committee Climate founded in order to ensure a coherent federal climate policy
- ✓ Ensures coherence of federal policy with the UN climate-convention
- ✓ Responsible for the coordination of federal offices concerned with climate policy from among all seven departments.
- ✓ Working Group Adaptation is one of six working groups that make up the committee.

##### Why is it good practice?

- ✓ Essential for the development of a coherent and comprehensive climate strategy on the federal level
- ✓ Laid the foundation for a fruitful cooperation between different federal agencies
- ✓ Established productive working relationships between experts from different sectors
- ✓ The foundation of the committee demonstrated the state's commitment to seriously dealing with climate change



European Regional Development Fund

SUPPORT FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION:

€ 502,121

PROJECT SELECTED | FOR CO-FINANCING BY THE EUROPEAN UNION







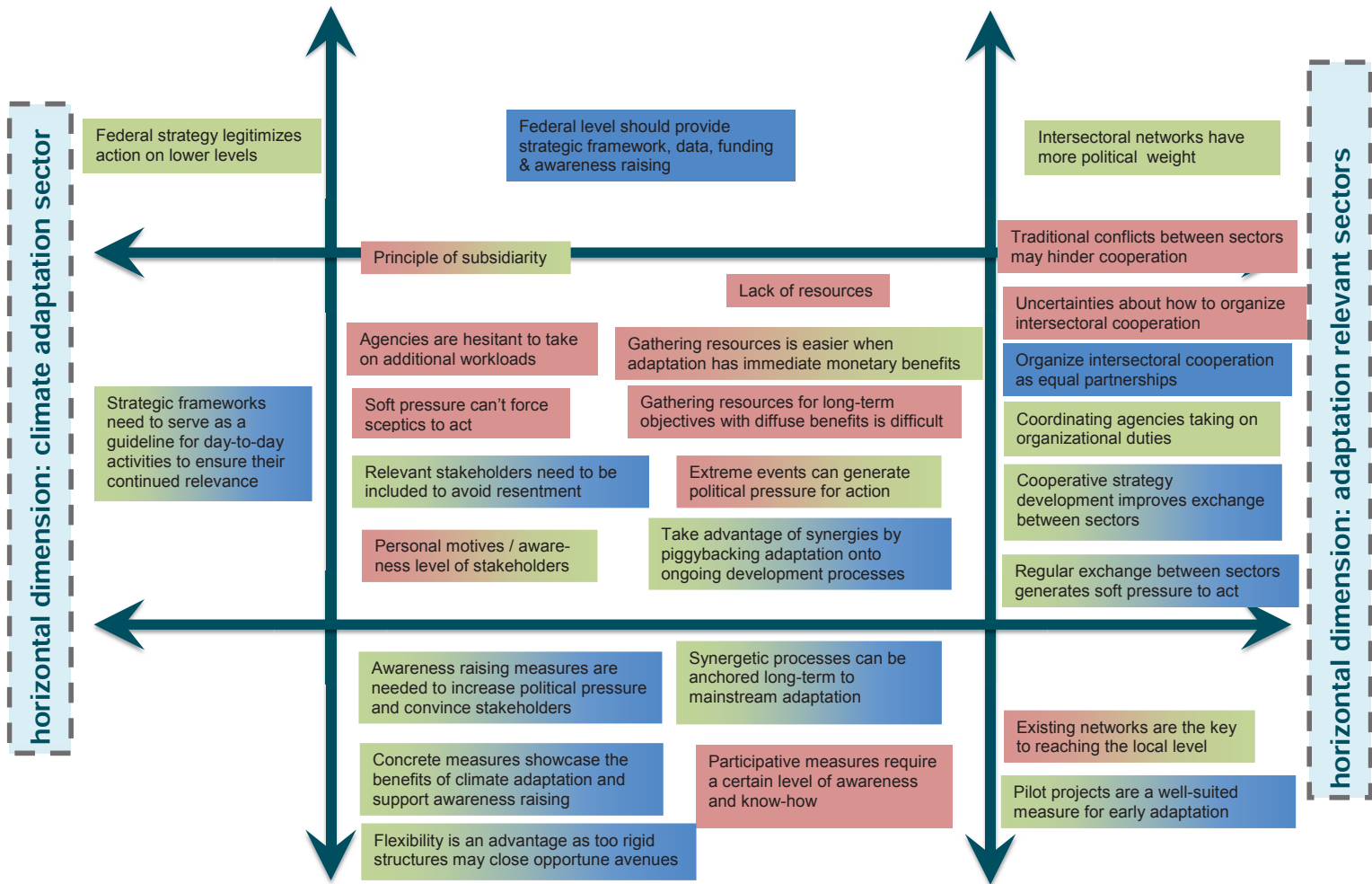
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Multidimensional Governance of Climate Change Adaptation in Policy Making and Practice

## Switzerland: Key results on country-level

**Supportive factor** (green)  
**Barrier** (red)  
**Recommendation** (blue)

vertical dimension: national level



vertical dimension: local level



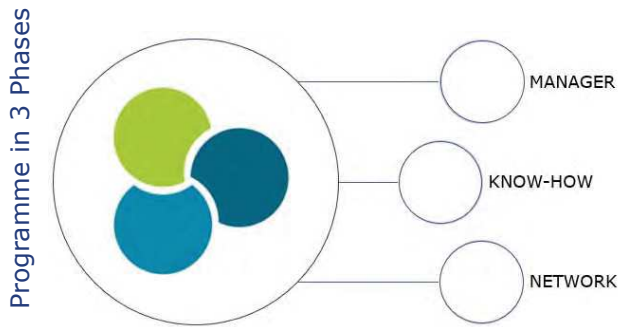
## The Pilot Programme

# KLAR!

© Dan the Drone

The impacts of climate change become increasingly visible on the local level as the Austrian Assessment Report Climate Change 2014 reveals. In Austria, the temperature in the period since 1880 has risen 2 degrees Celsius, compared with global increase of 0.85 degrees. Thus, Austria is badly affected by the climate change and both adaptation and mitigation are vital. However, despite great efforts on state, federal and local levels, the issue of climate change adaptation was barely considered on regional level and there was a lack of knowledge of concrete action possibilities. To tackle this challenge the climate and energy fund initiated the KLAR!-Programme in 2016.

### BOTTOM UP APPROACH



### PROGRAMME STRUCTURE



The Pilot Programme „Klimawandel-Anpassungsmodellregionen – KLAR!“ is funded by the *Climate and Energy Fund* of the Austrian government and offers a process-oriented approach for regions and municipalities to raise awareness for climate change adaptation and to trigger concrete actions.

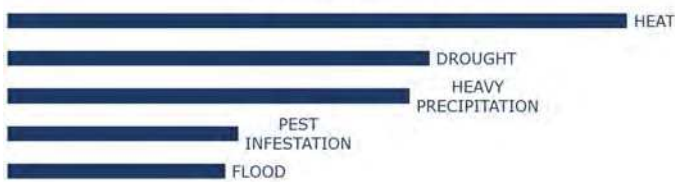
A service platform has been set up that provides regional climate information, advises on adaptation actions and helps to prevent maladaptation. The implementation of adaptation measures from Call 2016 started in spring 2018.



### OBJECTIVES

- Implementation of the *National Adaptation Strategy* on the local level.
- Process-oriented approach comprising the dimensions adaption, mitigation, nature conservation, social acceptance and the avoidance of maladaptation.
- Raising awareness for climate change and adaptation in regions and municipalities.
- Implementing findings of the Austrian climate research in practice.
- Strengthening regions and municipalities, protecting them against climate change impacts and helping them exploit the benefits of climate change

### TOP 5 of CLIMATE IMPACTS



### TOP 5 of ADDRESSED SECTORS

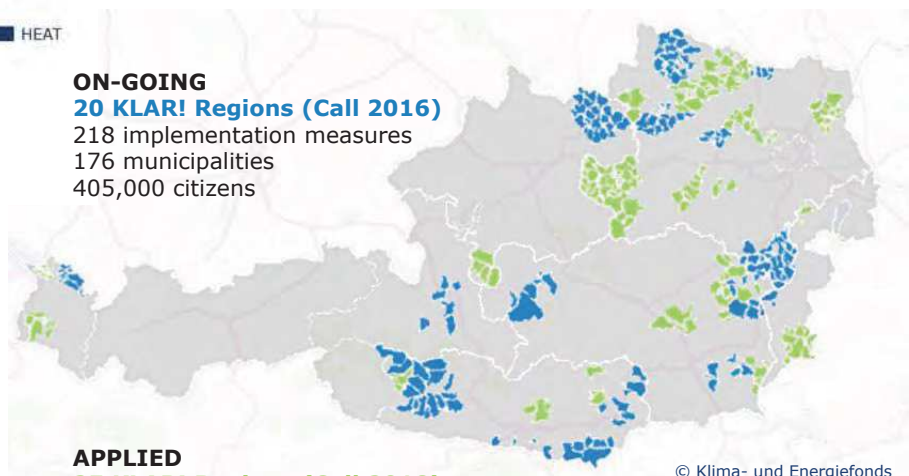


### ON-GOING

**20 KLAR! Regions (Call 2016)**  
 218 implementation measures  
 176 municipalities  
 405,000 citizens

### APPLIED

**25 KLAR! Regions (Call 2018)**  
 185 municipalities  
 526,000 citizens



© Klima- und Energiefonds

Around **10.6% of the Austrian population** currently live in on-going and applied KLAR! regions.

### Contact

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 Gernot Wörther, +43 1/585 03 90-24, gernot.woerther@klimafonds.gv.at

www.klimafonds.gv.at  
 www.klar-anpassungsregionen.at





## Anpassung an den Klimawandel

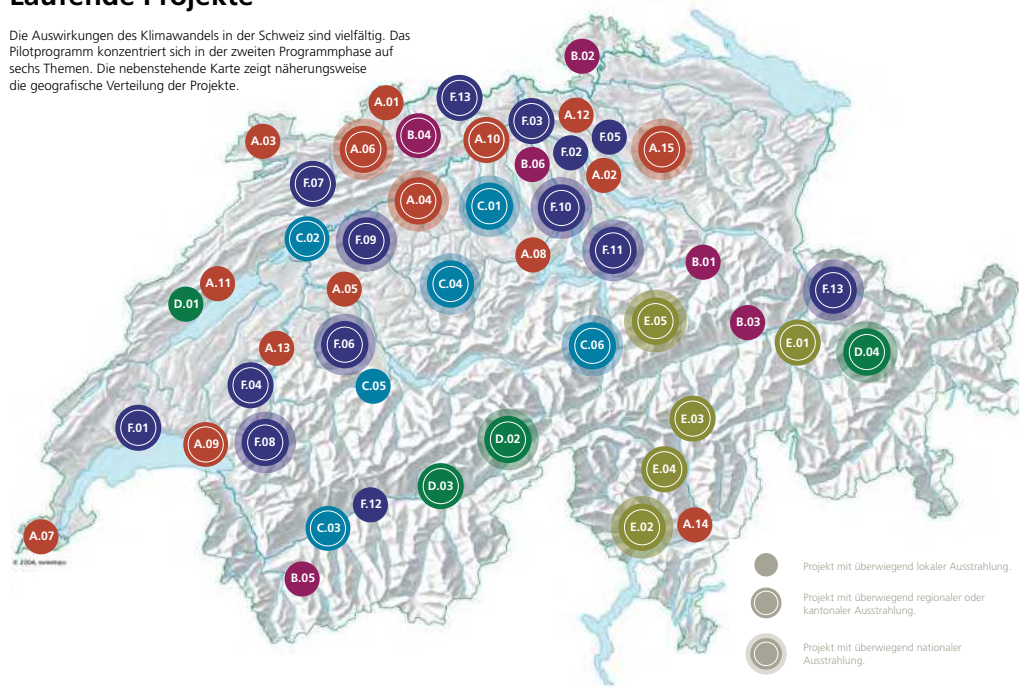
# Pilotprogramm

Auf Grundlage der Strategie zur Anpassung an den Klimawandel betreibt die Schweiz ein breit angelegtes Pilotprogramm. Mit innovativen Projekten werden Kantone, Regionen und Gemeinden konkret dabei unterstützt, sich auf die absehbaren klimatischen Veränderungen einzustellen. Ziel ist es, Risiken zu minimieren und Chancen zu nutzen. Die erste Phase des Programms war ein Erfolg. Derzeit läuft die zweite Phase mit insgesamt fünfzig Pilotprojekten. Die Projekte laufen bis Ende 2021, danach werden die Erkenntnisse veröffentlicht.



## Laufende Projekte

Die Auswirkungen des Klimawandels in der Schweiz sind vielfältig. Das Pilotprogramm konzentriert sich in der zweiten Programmphase auf sechs Themen. Die nebenstehende Karte zeigt näherungsweise die geografische Verteilung der Projekte.



### Grössere Hitzebelastung

- A.01 Baumaterialien für Städte im Klimawandel
- A.02 Städtische Hochbauten optimieren
- A.03 L'arbre et la nature en ville
- A.04 Hitzestress bei Weidekühen
- A.05 Kühle Strassenbeläge
- A.06 Hitze und Gesundheit
- A.07 Cool City
- A.08 Klimaresiliente Agglomeration Luzern
- A.09 « Ça chauffe dans les écoles »
- A.10 Hitzeangepasste Siedlungsentwicklung Aargau
- A.11 Serrières, vers une fraîcheur de vivre
- A.12 Klimaangepasste Arealentwicklung
- A.13 Ilots de chaleur en ville de Fribourg
- A.14 Linee guida per l'edilizia al Sud delle Alpi
- A.15 Aktuelle Klimadaten für Bauplanende

### Steigendes Hochwasserrisiko, abnehmende Hangstabilität und häufigere Massenbewegungen

- C.01 Gebäude vor Hochwasser schützen
- C.02 Hochwasserabschätzung entlang der Aare
- C.03 Gefahren aus auftauenden Felswänden
- C.04 Klimaangepasster Bevölkerungsschutz
- C.05 Gemeinsame Strategien gegen Hangrutsche
- C.06 Klimarisiken gemeinsam bewerten

### Veränderung von Lebensräumen, Artenzusammensetzung und Landschaft (Fokus Landwirtschaft und Waldbewirtschaftung)

- D.01 Viticulture neuchâteloise
- D.02 Flächendeckende Bodendaten im Gebirge
- D.03 Klimaangepasste Baumarten im Schutzwald
- D.04 Schutzgebiete im Klimawandel

### Ausbreitung von Schadorganismen, Krankheiten und gebietsfremden Arten

- E.01 Modellierung invasiver Arten
- E.02 Better risk scenarios for Tiger Mosquito
- E.03 Mal dell'inchiostro del castagno
- E.04 Espansione della palma di Fortune
- E.05 Ausbreitung von Waldschädlingen

### Sensibilisierung, Information und Koordination

- F.01 Clim-Expo
- F.02 Regionales Netzwerk Klimaanpassung
- F.03 Klimaoasen in Gemeinden
- F.04 Colibri – les événements
- F.05 Aussenhandel: Dialog mit der Wirtschaft
- F.06 Klimawissen für Waldpraktiker
- F.07 Praxisleitfaden Quellschutz
- F.08 Réseau d'échanges entre cantons et communes
- F.09 Fischgerechter Wasserbau
- F.10 Stadtbäume angepasst managen
- F.11 Sicher Wandern 2040
- F.12 Végétalisation artistique
- F.13 Fischschutzmassnahmen bei Hitzeereignissen
- F.14 Kurzfilm über Klimaszenarien

### Die beteiligten Bundesämter

- Bundesamt für Umwelt BAFU (Leitung)
- Bundesamt für Bevölkerungsschutz BABS
- Bundesamt für Energie BFE
- Bundesamt für Gesundheit BAG
- Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft BLW
- Bundesamt für Lebensmittelsicherheit und Veterinärwesen BLV
- Bundesamt für Meteorologie und Klimatologie MeteoSchweiz
- Bundesamt für Strassen ASTRA
- Bundesamt für Raumentwicklung ARE
- Bundesamt für Wohnungswesen BWO

## Zusammenarbeit ist zentral

Mit dem Pilotprogramm sollen die verschiedenen Akteure vernetzt und die Zusammenarbeit auf allen Ebenen gefördert werden. Zudem geht es auch darum, Lösungen zu finden, an denen unterschiedliche Fachgebiete, Organisationen oder sogar Sektoren beteiligt sind. Dadurch entstehen kohärente und praxistaugliche Lösungen. An der Umsetzung der Projekte sind nicht nur staatliche Stellen, sondern auch Unternehmen der Privatwirtschaft beteiligt.

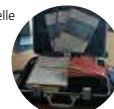
## Erfolgreiche erste Phase

Die erste Phase des Programms von 2013 bis 2017 zeigte, dass die Pilotprojekte vielfältige und praxisgerechte Erkenntnisse bringen sowie die Anpassungsleistung der Schweiz verbessern. Es wurden 31 Projekte abgeschlossen. Vier Beispiele:

**Wallis** Die Stadt Sitten setzte vielseitige städtebauliche Massnahmen um, die den Wärmeinsel-Effekt vermindern und gleichzeitig die Lebensqualität erhöhen. Dabei spielen attraktive Grünräume und der Umgang mit Wasser eine zentrale Rolle. Mit diesem ganzheitlichen Ansatz konnten nicht nur Akteure aus Verwaltung, Architektur und Planung erreicht werden, sondern auch Bevölkerung, Schulen und private Investoren.



**Graubünden** Das Beratungsunternehmen secon schuf eine spezielle «Klima-Toolbox». Dieser Werkzeug- und Moderationskoffer enthält zahlreiche Hilfsmittel, die es Akteuren in der Surselva im Kanton Graubünden erleichtert, sich mit konkreten Anpassungsmaßnahmen auseinanderzusetzen. Zu den Materialien zählen unter anderem ein Grundlagenbericht, Poster zu den Gefahren und Auswirkungen, Risiko-Chancen-Kärtchen und eine Massnahmensammlung.



**Basel** Der Kanton Basel-Landschaft befasste sich mit der häuslichen Nutzung von Oberflächengewässern bei Niedrigwasser, bei steigenden Wassertemperaturen und bei hohem Wasserbedarf. Die Fachleute arbeiteten 20 Empfehlungen aus, insbesondere für das Versickern von Niederschlagswasser und zur Revitalisierung von Fließgewässern.

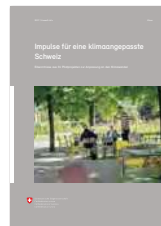


**Genf** Die Haute école du paysage, de l'ingénierie et de l'architecture de Genève (hepia) entwickelte am Beispiel der Grünen Reiswanze eine Methode, mit der das Auftreten von hierzulande bislang unbekanntem Schadorganismen nachgewiesen werden kann. Die Forschenden erarbeiteten auch Empfehlungen, wie sich bereits mit der Auswahl der landwirtschaftlichen Kulturen die Ausbreitung von Schädlingen eindämmen lässt.



## Schlussbericht

Der Schlussbericht «Impulse für eine klimaangepasste Schweiz» fasst die Erkenntnisse und Resultate der 1. Programmphase zusammen. Er lässt sich in den Sprachen Deutsch, Französisch und Italienisch gedruckt oder als PDF beziehen unter [www.bundespublikationen.ch](http://www.bundespublikationen.ch).



Alle aktuellen Informationen zum Pilotprogramm, ausführliche Projektbeschreibungen und Kontaktpersonen finden sich unter:  
[www.nccs.admin.ch/pilotprogramm](http://www.nccs.admin.ch/pilotprogramm)





## EUSALP Action Group 8

To improve risk management and to better manage climate change, including major natural risks prevention

### Who is AG8?

#### Action Group Leader (AGL):

Florian Rudolf-Miklau (Austria)  
Christian Wanger (Bavaria)

#### Additional AGL Representative Contact:

Ronja Wolter-Krautblatter (Bavaria)  
Kilian Heil (Austria)

#### Switzerland:

Josef Eberli  
Carolin Schärpf

#### Liechtenstein:

Heike Summer

#### France:

Benjamin Einhorn  
Alison Evans  
Catherine Calmet  
Catherine Bertrand  
Rodolphe Van Vlaenderen

#### Bavaria:

Wolfgang Rieger  
Andreas Lindenmaier  
Jan-Philipp Egner

#### Observers:

Gebhard Tschavoll (WWF)  
Daniel Bieri (Club Arc Alpin)  
Veronika Schulz (Club Arc Alpin)  
Nicholas Chesnel (Alpine Space)

#### Austria:

Andreas Pichler  
Cornelia Jäger  
Siegfried Jachs  
Rudolf Hornich (Styria)  
Märkel Innerkofler (Tyrol)  
Markus Federspiel (Tyrol)  
Markus Kottek (Carinthia)

#### Slovenia:

Jože Papež

#### Italy:

Marcello Petitta  
Luigi D'Alpaos (Veneto)  
Roberto Barbiero (Trento)  
Dino Zardi (Trento)  
Massimo Ceriani (Lombardy)



### AlpGov

#### „Implementing Alpine Governance Mechanisms of the European Strategy for the Alpine Region“

The project AlpGov aims at implementing EUSALP governance structures and mechanisms. Due to its holistic approach, AlpGov

- covers the whole alpine territory
- involves all EUSALP Action Group Leaders and further stakeholders
- considers all topics of the EUSALP Action Plan

#### Expected results of AlpGov:

- ✓ Joint EUSALP Platform of Knowledge
- ✓ Strategic tools to view, know and plan governance processes
- ✓ Tailor-made governance approaches
- ✓ Support to the development of concrete initiatives



#### AG8 at the European Forum Alpbach

With the focus on the sustainable interaction with alpine resources and natural hazard management, EUSALP AG8 organized an event in the context of the Tyrolian Days of the Forum Alpbach on 18 August 2018. Top class speakers discussed the topic “Cooperation in Natural Hazard Management” in front of well over 100 excited participants.



#### AG8 forest summit – protection.forest.climate

On 18 September 2017, the political line ministry meeting “protection.forest.climate” was organized in Innsbruck, Austria. The activities to prepare and carry out the event included amongst others: a discussion lead to enhance discussion and common understanding within the stakeholder dialogue to strengthen the cooperation.

### Current work plan of AG8



#### Risk governance

- Mapping and analysis of status quo for Alpine natural hazards (report)
- Comparative study on the management of residual risk / overload cases (report)

Paving the ground for shared risk governance policies regarding Alpine natural hazards



#### Adaptation to climate change

- Mapping and comparing of climate adaptation governance systems in Alpine countries (report with good practice examples and recommendations)
- Climate Change Adaptation Platform for the Alps (CAPA)

Paving the ground for shared adaptation governance policies



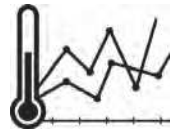
#### Mainstreaming climate adaptation & risk management

- Promoting closer alignment of governance mechanisms in climate adaptation and natural hazard management
- Implementing interface module on CAPA

Supporting synergies between risk management and climate adaption

# EU STRATEGY FOR THE ALPINE REGION

## AG8: Risk Governance



[www.alpine-region.eu/action-group-8](http://www.alpine-region.eu/action-group-8)

### WHY? PURPOSE



Stocktaking of relevant actors and interests, mapping and enhancing governance structures and processes in the policy fields of risk/hazard management and climate change adaptation  
 Improving risk and adaptation governance mechanisms in the EUSALP region  
 Identification of good practice solutions  
 Promoting, developing and implementing local, regional and transnational pilots and projects  
 Exploring funding opportunities on both EU as well as national/regional/private levels

### WHO?

Coordinators: Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism, Austria | Bavarian State Ministry of the Environment and Consumer Protection, Germany

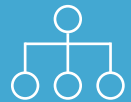
Members: Austria | Germany | Italy | Switzerland | France | Slovenia | Liechtenstein | Bavaria, Germany | Bolzano, Italy | Burgenland, Austria | Lombardy, Italy | Styria, Austria | Trento, Italy | Tyrol, Austria | Veneto, Italy | Club Arc Alpin | Alpine Space | European Commission | WWF



### HOW?

#### ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK

- ✓ Leaders
- ✓ Group Members
- ✓ Observers
- ✓ Projects



### WHAT?



Natural hazards (floods, torrents, avalanches)  
 Climate change adaptation  
 Risk governance



Events that facilitate thematic discussions, knowledge exchange and promotion of the partnership and its topics: i.e. Forest summit “protection.forest.climate” (2017), protection forest symposium (2017), Conference: Flood protection through AlpGov Project (until June 2019)  
 Policy Paper: Dealing with cases of overload and the residual risk of natural hazards in the Alpine region (2018)



*“AG8 brings together regional stakeholders with national and international partners.”*  
*“The partnership manages to root its topics at the EU level.”*

### WHEN?



early 2016 time unlimited

### COMMUNICATION TOOLS



# Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan of Gorenjska region (SECAP Gorenjska)

An example of climate change adaptation strategy

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## SIGNATORIES

18 municipalities of Gorenjska region in Slovenia

## PROJECT PARTNER

BSC Kranj, Regional Development Agency of Gorenjska

## GOAL

Reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 40,15 % by 2030 relative to 2005

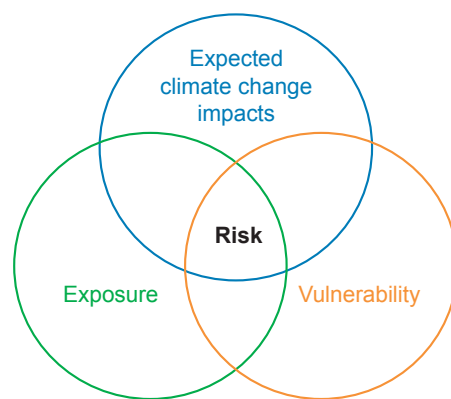
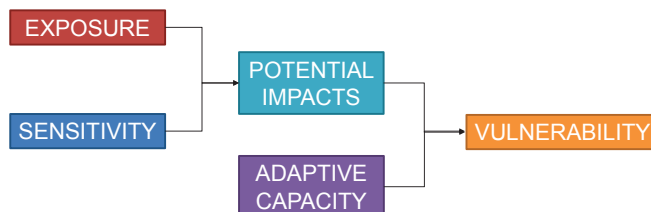
## KEY AREAS OF ACTION FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

- municipal buildings and equipment
- residential buildings
- municipal public lighting
- transport

## KEY AREAS OF ACTION FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

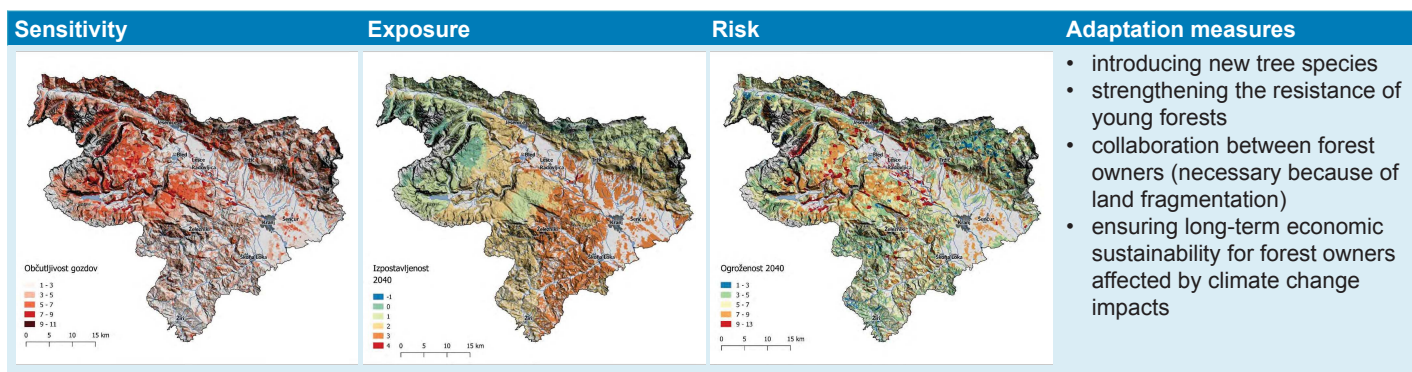
- transport
- tourism
- forestry

Qualitative evaluation (5-point scale for transport and tourism, 11-point scale for forestry) was used to evaluate potential impacts, adaptive capacity, vulnerability and risk of the key sectors. A combination of these enabled the preparation of mitigation and adaptation measures (the latter are listed below).



	Potential impacts	Adaptive capacity	Vulnerability	Risk	Adaptation measures
<b>TRANSPORT</b>	road: 3 rail: 2-3 air: 2	road: 3 rail: 2 air: 1-2	road: 3 rail :2 air:2	road: 1-3 rail: 2 air: 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• infrastructure adaptation (mountain tunnels)</li> <li>• visitor management plan for protected areas and tourist destinations</li> <li>• mobile offices (working on a train/bus)</li> <li>• adapted working hours during heat waves</li> <li>• reconstruction of infrastructure (increase adaptive capacity, reduce vulnerability)</li> <li>• traffic reduction in tourist areas</li> </ul>
<b>TOURISM</b>	winter: 2-4 summer: 1-3	winter: 1-4 summer: 2-3	winter: 1-4 summer: 2-4	winter: 1-4 summer: 2-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• joining the Green Scheme of Slovenian Tourism</li> <li>• short supply chains</li> <li>• improving awareness and education of tourism sector</li> <li>• management of tourist visits</li> <li>• implementation of technological and behavioral adaptation strategies</li> <li>• support to new business models</li> <li>• improving awareness of visitors</li> <li>• setting up soft mobility models</li> </ul>

1 – negligible, 2 – low, 3 – moderate, 4 – high, 5 – very high







**...we4DRR...**  
*women exchange for Disaster Risk Reduction*

**... a European network for female experts in research, policy and practice in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)**

**OUR SCOPE AND AIMS**

- according to current international reports climate change is likely to alter extreme weather patterns and increase the occurrence of extreme events (e.g. IPCC fifth Assessment report)
- DRR aims to reduce the damages caused by natural hazards like floods, avalanches, earthquakes and droughts through the guiding principle of prevention
- the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 highlights the importance of gender mainstreaming in Disaster Risk Reduction
- mainstreaming gender in DRR also means diversifying expert teams and consequently widening perspectives
- for the moment the network caters women working in research, policy and practice in the context of DRR, therefore connecting various disciplines

**WHAT WE DO**

- support and strengthen women professionals
- connect with further international female experts
- offer innovative solutions and a career market
- generate and exchange knowledge
- increase capacity for accessing funding
- offer a platform for master theses in DRR and gender-specific aspects
- strengthen the resilience of communities

**OUR GOALS**

- strengthen the voice of women and increase the visibility of women's roles in and contributions to DRR
- raise awareness about gender aspects of DRR
- generate and exchange knowledge and information on gender and DRR
- strengthen competencies of female experts

**OUR OUTPUTS**

- database on female experts in DRR & gender
- gender-specific data in research and practice
- database on resources, knowledge and practical experiences
- student award
- events and workshops on the topic of gender and DRR for members and non-members
- capacity building material



**WHO CAN APPLY?**

- female experts working in the field of DRR
- female students interested in DRR
- female experts on gender interested in the field of gender and DRR

**HOW TO APPLY?**

send an email to [contact@we4dr.net](mailto:contact@we4dr.net)

[www.we4DRR.net](http://www.we4DRR.net)



Federal Ministry Republic of Austria Sustainability and Tourism





 Federal Ministry  
Sustainability and Tourism

## CONTACT & INFORMATION

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[www.alpine-space.eu/projects/goapply/en/home](http://www.alpine-space.eu/projects/goapply/en/home)

