

EXPERIENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN GERMANY

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SOME FACTS ABOUT THE COUNTRY



- Germany has a population in excess of 80 million
- It is Europe's largest economy
- There is a wide awareness about climate issues

Climate issues are known to have an impact on economic growth, on infra-structure and human well being.







SOME FACTS ABOUT THE COUNTRY (II)



• Climate change is part of the "High-Tech Strategy" of the German Government. It is a matter of concern to various Ministries, such as:

- → Ministry of Environment
- → Ministry of Science and Research
- → Ministry of Economic Development and Technology
- → Ministry of International Cooperation
- → Other Ministries (e.g. Health) also have an interest in the topic.





Actors in the field of climate change in Germany

Some institutions

- BMU (Federal Environment Ministry)
- UBA (Federal Environment Agency) KOMPASS Competence Centre
- Climate Service Centre (2009)
- MPI for Climate Research, DKRZ
- etc

Some Projects and Initiatives

- -Klima Zwei Initiative
 - KLIMZUG Initiative
 - Climate Navigator
 - -etc...





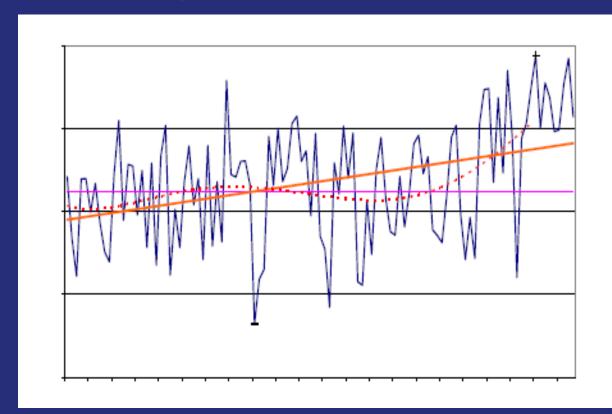






- Climate Change is a matter of great concern to Germany
- The decade 1990-1999 was the warmest on record
- Mean annual temperatures have visibly risen (2.1oC in the South – 0.4oC in the North)
- Distribution of rainfall in the summer months has been changing
- The country needs to adapt, with a unique approach!

Climate Change in Germany 1990-1999













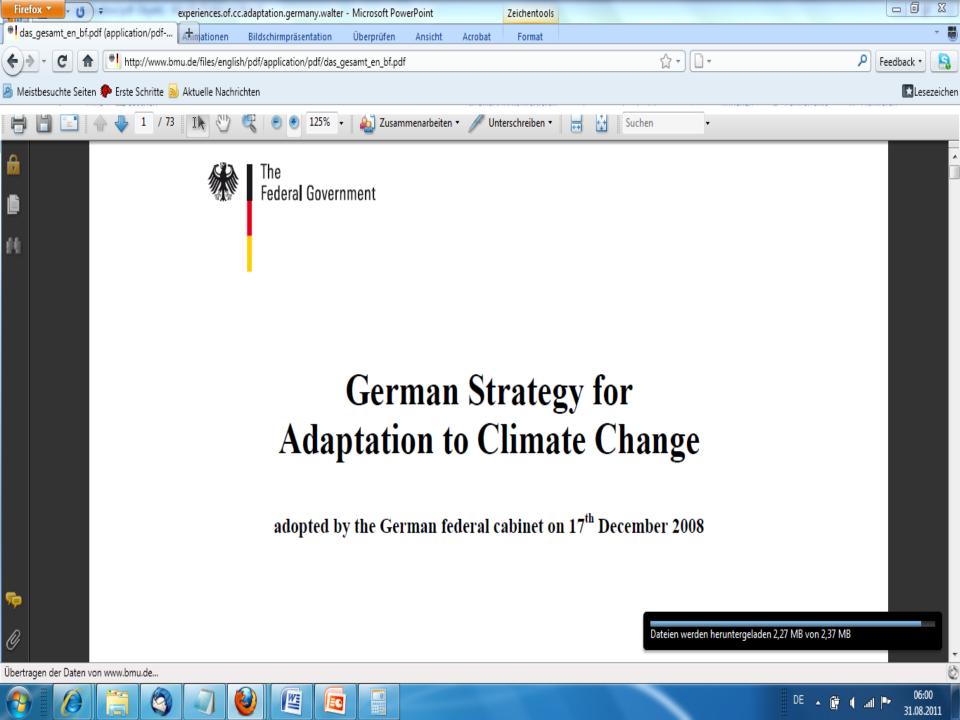
Flood in Hamburg, 2008 (Geo-Reisecommunity)

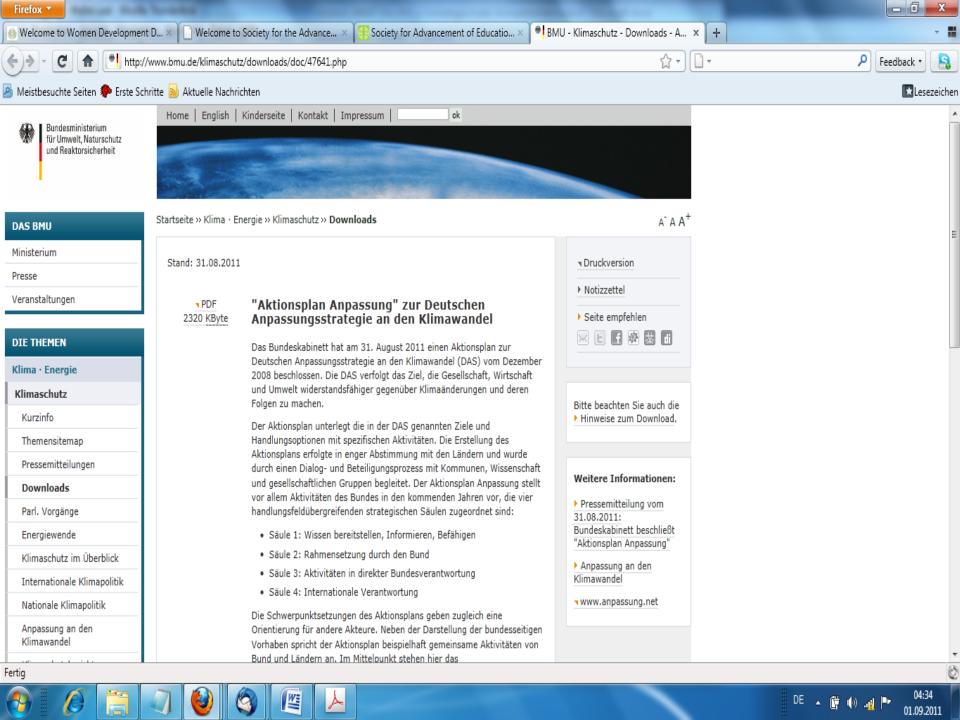






Fires in Hamburg in May 2011 (www.abedblatt.de)



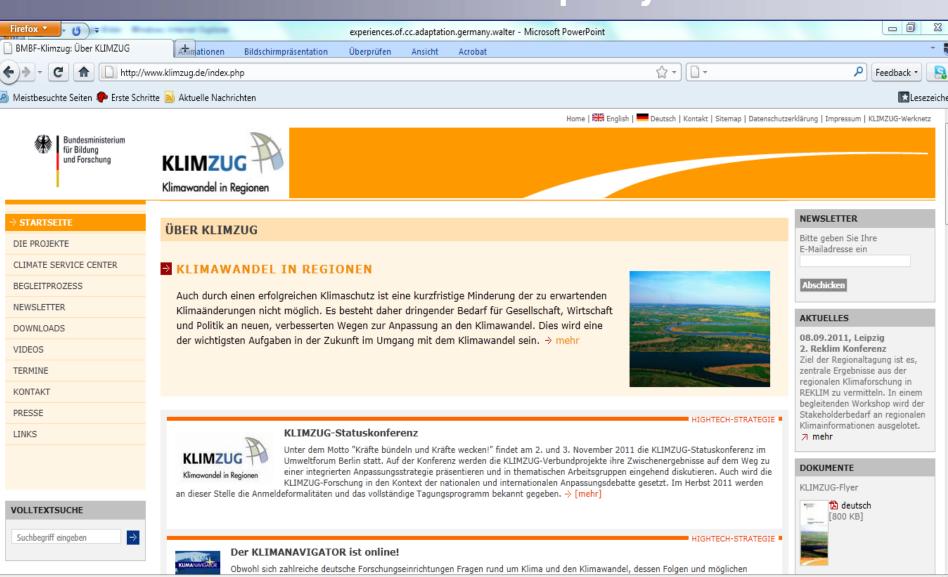


Focal areas of climate change adaptation in Germany

- Identification of societal groups and risks;
- Identification of potential adaptation measures and work in their implementation;
- Increase of the knowledge base;
- Create transparency and participation;
- Support public awareness;
- A set of 15 measures are listed.







http://www.klimzug.de/index.php



















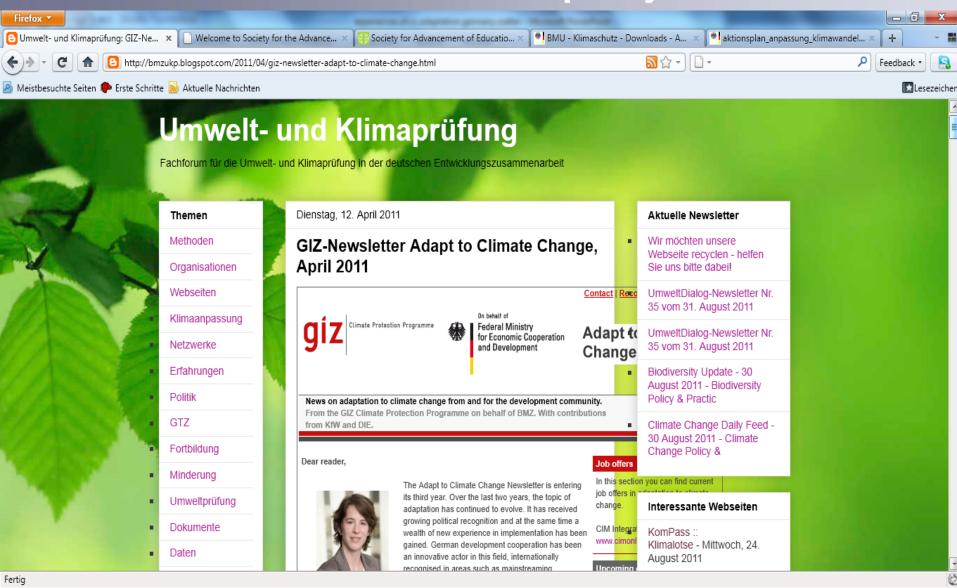




an den Klimawandel leisten. Die Ergebnisse von KLIWAS werden übersektorale Bedeutung haben, beispielsweise für die Landwirtschaft, die Energiewirtschaft und die



























Future Trends

National

- Federal support to projects in the regions (Bundesländern)
- Closer integration of mitigation and adaptation initiatives
- Greater emphasis to health
- More support to new technologies

International

- Support to adaptation initiatives in developing countries
- Greater bi-lateral cooperation

Stronger support to CDM/REED

Countries such as Nicaragua are seen as important!





Conclusions

- In Germany, a mainstreaming adaptation to climate change in national development planning and public and private investment decisions is seen: new action plan!;
- There is wide Government support and funds for activities;
- Many projects work with key sectors such as water supply, agriculture, forestry, land use planning to incorporate climate change impact and risk assessment;
- There are some useful experiences for LA countries.





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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