



Environment and Security Initiative



WITH FUNDING FROM
AUSTRIAN
DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION

Joint event

**“Regional stakeholder consultation addressing climate security risks and adaptation measures
In South Eastern Europe” June 30 and July 1, 2015. Belgrade, Serbia.**

Questionnaire on climate risks and adaptation to climate change

Aim: the collected information from this survey will serve as inputs for the summary report of the event on results of the regional consultation as well as a report section on recommendations for feasible potential adaptation measures in the SEE region. **Instructions:** the questionnaire is formulated in 3 types of questions: yes/no, multiple choice (mark with X) and open questions. CCA (adaptation to climate change).

1) Which type of organization do you represent?

Public Authorities/expert dealing with CCA NGO/IGO Local Authority academia other

What is your field of Expertise?

2) Please mark with an X three ecosystems **of the SEE region** which are most vulnerable for the consequences of climate change so that they can represent the security threats. Kindly write some words about exact locations and adaptation challenges (e.g. heat waves, torrential rains, etc.) which can turn “hot spots” into security problems.

River beds on the plains___ Deltas___ Mountain rivers___ Coastal areas___ Mountains at high elevation___ Forests___ Meadows___ Urban ecosystems___

3) According to your opinion which adaptation challenges can cause security problems **on the level of the SEE Region**. Please, indicate security issues they might trigger (e.g. energy security, economic security, food security) :

Torrential rains___ Periods of long agricultural droughts___ Flash river floods___ Long periods of low water level in the rivers___ Coastal floods___ Heat waves___ Forest fires___ Strong winds___

4) Please mark with an X 3 of the most relevant sectors vulnerable to different impacts of climate change **in your country**. Which ones of them can represent a security threat (e.g. food security, energy security, economic security, other)?

Energy Biodiversity Agriculture Water Management Human health Forestry Tourism
Coastal zones management Management of Mountainous regions Management of urban areas other

5) What are the main drivers to adapt to the effects of climate change in the SEE region? Are security threats among them?

6) Which are the main barriers to integrate adaptation into the decision making process in the SEE region?

7) Mark with an X the climate security threats relevant *for your country*:

- Conflicts over diminished resources within the country
- Conflicts about diminished resources with the neighbouring countries. Please write some words about resources which might cause problems
- Economic damage and risk to coastal cities and critical infrastructure
- Economic damage and risk to human settlements and critical infrastructure at high elevations due to floods on the mountain rivers, sludge, outbursts of glacier lakes
- Economic damage and risk to human settlements and infrastructure caused by forest fires and meadow fires
- Loss of territory and border disputes
- Environmentally-induced migration (both inside, outside, and within the country)
- Tension over energy supply due to lack of water and precipitation,
- Energy security because of damages caused to energy transmission systems through excess precipitation (snow), icing, sagging wires, strong winds, terrain sludge

8) Is there a Strategy on adaptation to climate change established and being implemented in your country?

Yes No Yes, but not yet implemented Adaptation is part of the Environmental Strategy I don't know

9) Are there adaptation or climate security strategies addressing trans-boundary ecosystems in the SEE Region? If yes, please, kindly indicate

On the regional level ___ on the ecosystem level ___ on the sectoral level ___ I am not aware about it ___

10) Do you agree with the following statement? **Soft measures** - Building adaptive capacity (research, mapping and modelling impacts and vulnerability, risk assessments, planning, developing and participating in networks, awareness raising, training, institutional strengthening, financial measures) **and hard measures** – Operational (infrastructure development) **are necessary in SEE countries to cope with the effects of climate change.** Yes No

11) Mark with an X accordingly to classify the following adaptation measures for SEE countries

Adaptation measure	Implemented	Planned	Not planned yet but necessary	Not relevant
Technical flood protection (raise dikes, enlarge reservoirs, upgrading drainage systems				
Natural retention of flood water(floodplain restoration, change of land us)				
Restriction of settlements (in risk areas)				
Improving insurance schemes against flood damage				
Reinforce or heighten existing coastal protection infrastructure				
Disaster response enhancement (improved reaction in extreme weather situations- warning systems for flood and droughts)				

Improved civil preparedness for protecting health in case of Extreme weather events				
Monitoring of meteorological, maritime and shoreline indicators, geological surveys, assessing beach profiles				
Appropriate land use planning bearing in mind impacts of Climate change				
Promoting sustainable agriculture practices (conserving moisture, improved irrigation, soil erosion prevention measures, integrated pest management, selection of appropriate varieties for cultivation)				
Increase protected forest area and improved forest fire Warning system				
Implementing plans or projects for conservation of biodiversity				

Other adaptation measures:

12) Mark with an X the key factors for adaptive capacities that are missing in the SEE region

Economic resources Technology Information skills and management Infrastructure
Institutions and networks Legal framework Social Equity Proper international governance

13) Rate from 1-6 (1 being the most important element) the elements you consider more important when building adaptive capacities and climate resilience in the SEE region

- Mapping / modelling impacts and conducting risk and vulnerability assessments
- Awareness raising and capacity building on CCA in local communities
- Adopted National Adaptation Strategy/Sectoral Adaptation Strategies
- Cost benefit analyses of implementing adaptation measures
- International support on technology transfer
- Modernization of meteorological stations (improved network of automatic stations)

14) Rate from 1-5 (1 lowest value) activities (national and local initiatives) in your country connected to awareness raising about adaptation to climate change (rate):

Thank you for your cooperation! This questionnaire was based on information collected from: draft questionnaire on the impacts of CC on water resources from the UNECE Water Convention (2007), Questionnaire doe case studies on adapting to climate change from International Water Association (2008), 2nd Albanian National Communication to UNFCCC (2009), Measuring adaptive capacities from University of West Scotland (2014).

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.