

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

Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS)

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

- Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities
- ANCI (National Coordination of municipalities)
- Ministry of Agricultural
- • Ministry of environment
- energy and climate and General Directorate waste and water management
- land protection and sea - General Directorate for sustainable development
- Food and Forestry Policies
- Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA)
- Regione Piemonte - Directorate Environment
- Ministry of environment

Part I: General statements on adaptation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Please provide examples:

- Since 2004 the Ministry of Health in cooperation with the Civil Protection Department has settled an "Early warning national system to prevent heat waves" and in 2005 a "National Operational Plan to prevent effects on human health from heat waves" has been issued. Furthermore, in 2006 "Guidelines to prepare monitoring plans in order to respond to heat waves" have been provided in order to assist local authorities. - The Legislative Decree number 49 on February 2010 that implements the "Directive on the assessment and management of flood risks" includes the long term effects of climate change when providing a framework for the flood risk assessment. - A "White Paper" on "Challenges and opportunities of the rural development in adapting and mitigating climate change" on September 2011, indicates several recommendations for adaptation in particular: - to foster data exchange among existing network in order to quantify impacts with the aim to individuate specific actions; - to create a specific Committee in order to inform and update stakeholders about impacts of climate change; - to spread technologies and innovation that are essential to face with climate change in general and in particular, for water resources reduction. - The 1st River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) of Po River Basin, adopted in February 2010 and approved in February 2013, sets measures and recommendations to cope with climate change in water management, in particular: - to increase knowledge on climate scenarios at District level; - to evaluate climate change effects on flood management and on water resources management; - to review RBMP in 2015 using updated climate scenarios; - to align water management in agriculture and climate scenario. [http://www.adbpo.it/download/PdGPo_24febbraio2010/PDGPo_ELABORATO_07_ProgrammaMisure/PdG_Po_Elaborato7_ProgrammaMisure_100315_v1.pdf (pag. 103)]. - The Po River Water Balance Plan (draft copy will be available for public comments shortly) aims to integrate climate change in water management by the definition of: - availability of natural water resources at basin scale, and, on the other side, human activities water needs; - measures to use water resources in a sustainable way, with a special focus to water scarcity events and drought situations. The Po river Basin Authority has already realized an intensive public participation process with a specific focus on "Future scenarios and climate change". [<http://www.adbpo.it/on-multi/ADBPO/Home/Piano di Bilancio Idrico/Informazione consultazione partecipazione/PBI-Partecipazione attivazione secondo ciclo-esiti dei Focus group.html>] - For the 2015 Risk Management Plans (drafting under Directive 2007/60/EC) the Po River Authority is working on: the assessment of past and ongoing climate change upgrading time series of rainfall, temperature, and hydrologic parameters, and searching for past climate breakpoints, in order to assess the reliability of currently used extreme events statistics; the identification and use of climatic and socio-economic future scenarios, downscaled to the hydrology of the Po river basin, and with a particular focus on land use modifications. - Arno River Authority has considered climate change impact in: - modelling water balance at river basin level (see Water Balance Plan adopted in 2010 and now under review); - mapping flood risk as required by directive 2007/60/EC and Legislative Decree number 49 on February 2010 (in particular introducing flash flood events and assessing variability of extreme events in a changing climate). [http://www.appenninosestentrionale.it/rep/distretto/relazione_PGAlluvioni_Completa_18062013.pdf]. - Regarding water management for agriculture, the National Association of irrigation and drainage realized a web portal for irrigation IRRIFRAME [<http://www.irriframe.it>] to provide farmers with specific suggestions on how to use water efficiently in order to save water and maintain or increase the productivity. The web tool suggests the appropriate irrigation timing and water irrigation volumes. - The introduction of a set of measures to adapt Rural Development Programs of Italian Regions (2007-2013 RDP/PSR) to climate change. Particularly by reallocating funds from the following RDP priority actions: 111, 121, 123, 124, 214, 221, 222, 223, 226 and 227.

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

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

Please provide examples:

Within the ongoing National Adaptation Strategy important mitigation aspects are being considered in identifying the adaptation measures. For example attention is being focused on the role of sustainable forest management and conservative agriculture techniques as key win-win intervention fields for addressing both mitigation and adaptation. In addition, also possible interactions (positive and negative synergies) between adaptation and mitigation policies and actions are being analysed to avoid maladaptation. Examples: Planning of adaptation policies for agriculture and forestry sector (see White Paper on Challenges and opportunities of the rural development in adapting and mitigating climate change" <http://www.reterurale.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/5799>) is an example on how mitigation aspects are already considered in the adaptation policy process. In fact in such sectors actions refer mainly to Axis II of the CAP. Axis II aims to encourage the reduction of greenhouses gas emissions and enhance carbon sequestration of agricultural activities in order to deal with the new climate change challenges related to the CAP.

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

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

Please provide examples:

In the context of the Alpine Convention a lot of initiatives have been undertaken in order to further develop effective transnational cooperation in the Alpine Space as the "International Conference water in the Alps" with the aim to increase the awareness on water management and ALPSCARCE (Water Management Strategies against Water Scarcity in the Alps). The Alpine specificity was also addressed, with particular focus on the winter tourist sector, by the EUInterreg Alpine Space, ClimChAlp (Climate Change, Impacts and Adaptation Strategies in the Alpine Space) project. This project provided a valuable methodological basis and recommendations for adaptation. Further documents are providing a methodological study in order to evaluate the economic impacts on the Alps, including the state of art of costs of adaptation measures. STRADA (Adaptation Strategies in transboundary areas) is an additional example of the importance of transnational cooperation in our adaptation policy process. In addition in the ongoing National Adaptation Strategy many of the examples of measures, policies and other good practices on adaptation refer to trans-boundary initiatives in transnational contexts (eg in the Alpine space). By illustrating trans-boundary study cases it is intended to emphasise the importance of maximizing cooperation concerning fundamental aspects (such as a transparent and fluid exchange of relevant data and other scientific information) to facilitate adaptation processes. Another important strategic issue highlighted in the ongoing National Adaptation Strategy is the importance of co-operation approaches in developing joint adaptation pathways for dealing with cross-boundary adaptation challenges (e.g. the need of establishing common integrated risk management protocols to deal with natural hazards in a changing climate, transboundary basin management for water resources, or joint biodiversity management strategies to face with the new climate challenges).

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

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

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

Q1. In recent years, the growing frequency of extreme weather events that have caused extensive socio-economic impacts in Italy (floods, heat waves and cold waves), has been gradually increasing public awareness of the need to intensify efforts in adaptation in parallel with mitigation measures. Q2. The Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS) has initiated the process for the preparation of the Italian National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy. The aim of the document is to provide sectorial and intersectoral recommendations and guidelines for embedding adaptation issues on the current sectoral policies as well as for implementing future adaptation action plans. Q4. The willingness to develop adaptation policies in Italy is quite high and is increasing more and more. Q5. In recent years Italian universities, national research centers, public and private institutions and foundations have intensified efforts to deepen the issue of CC adaptation and fill the communication and knowledge gaps between science and policy-making. Specifically, there have been many initiatives and research activities on quantifying costs and benefits of climate change impacts, as well as on the integrated

assessment of climate change impacts and the possible adaptation initiatives concerning natural hazards, coastal floods and water resources management. At transnational level and specially within the Alpine Region (in the framework of the Alpine Convention and the Alpine Space programme) there has been intensive work on the integrated management of natural hazards and adaptation of winter tourism to climate change. Q6. Throughout the consultation process and public participation promoted during the development of the National Adaptation Strategy, the inherent uncertainties have been considered, while informing the main stakeholders on (1) uncertainties about future projections concerning climate variability, 2) uncertainties related to the future socioeconomic development and mitigation commitments and hence emission scenarios and 3) uncertainties about the implementation of adaptation measures and policies and their impact on the climate change impacts projections. The ultimate purpose is to raise awareness about the need of more flexible approaches to deal with adaptation challenges due to the changing nature of the variables involved. Q7. The adaptation objectives of the strategy are based on an wide and integrated scientific investigation which has involved a number of major Italian universities and national/regional research centers. Specifically, past, present and future climate variability at national level has been addressed, as well as the valuation of the (present and future) impacts of climate change and an extensive analysis of the national vulnerability related to such impacts in the key national interest sectors. Q11. The need to improve the process for assigning the responsibilities among different institutions in order to provide more clarity in relation to the different tasks. The need to enhance financial and human resources. Lack of shared scenarios of climate change and risk assessments and vulnerability at the District level.

Part II: The adaptation policy process

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

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

Prepare the ground for adaptation

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

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

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

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

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

Horizontal coordination

An Institutional Panel, coordinated from the Ministry for Environment, Land and Sea, was established in order to contribute to the elaboration of the National Strategy. It involves relevant Ministries such as: - Ministry of Economic Development - Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry Policies - Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport - Ministry of Health - Ministry of Education, University and Research - Ministry of Cultural and Environmental heritages - Ministry of Regional affairs and Tourism and Sport - and institutional stakeholders such as: - Dept. of Civil Protection - Union of Italian Provinces - National Association of Italian Municipalities - Italian Committee of the Regions

Vertical coordination

Representatives of local and regional institutions are involved in the above mentioned Panel.

What was crucial for successful coordination?

For elaborating the Italian NAS has been crucial the following: A top down approach: - Involvement of the national scientific community – establishment of a Scientific Panel about 100 national scientists and sectoral experts from the National scientific institutions and Universities. - Involvement of the relevant Institutional Authorities – establishment of an Institutional Panel of relevant Ministries and National, Regional and Local Authorities. A bottom-up approach : - Release of a on-line self assessment - National public consultations.

What was challenging or missing?

The main challenge is the effective involvement of local and regional institutions due to the high number of bodies involved.

Identify risks and explore options

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

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

If yes: available at

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

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

Please insert text and provide references to documents.

At national level: - Cambiamenti climatici in Italia: evidenze, vulnerabilità e impatti (Castellari et al, 2010), - White paper on " sfide dello sviluppo Rurale per la mitigazione e l'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici" (MIIPAF, 2010). At regional level: - Kyoto-Lombardia Project (Fondazione Lombardia per l'Ambiente, 2008), - Linee Guida per l'adattamento regionale ai cambiamenti climatici (Fondazione Lombardia per l'Ambiente, 2012).

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

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

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

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

Coordination

The Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS) has the primary responsibility for elaborating the proposal for a National Adaptation Strategy. In such context gave the task to assess the vulnerability to the above mentioned Scientific Panel involving about 100 national scientists and sectoral experts from the National scientific institutions and Universities.

Methodological approach

The approach used is based on literature review and experts appraisal.

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

For some sectors like tourism and energy the evaluation is on going.

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

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

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

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

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

no answer

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

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

If yes: available at

☐ national level

☐ sub-national level

☐ trans-national level

☐ sectoral level

☐ cross-sectoral level

23. How have you identified and assessed adaptation options?

☒ Expert judgement

☒ Participatory processes

☐ Cost and benefit assessment

☐ Multi-criteria analyses

24. Please indicate the types of adaptation options identified:

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

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

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

☒ Combined options

25. Have you prioritised adaptation options?

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

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

no answer

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

Implementation, monitoring and evaluation

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

Implementation, monitoring and evaluation

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

- “Early warning national system to prevent heat waves” - “National Operational Plan to prevent effects on human health from heat waves” - “Guidelines to prepare monitoring plans in order to respond to heat waves” addressing local authorities.

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

no answer

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

Monitoring

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

Reporting

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

Evaluation

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

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

no answer

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

Part III: Level of adaptation and policy instruments in sectors

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

Please score the state of adaptation using the following scale:

Selected Value Meaning

0 = adaptation is not relevant for my country

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

2 = coordination activities for adaptation started



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

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

5 = portfolio of adaptation measures implemented

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

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

Levels / Sectors	Adaptation at national level	Adaptation at sub-national level (e.g. provinces, regions)	Adaptation at local or city-level	Priority sectors/areas for implementation	Please provide some examples if you have indicated that the adaptation state is 4, 5 or 6
Agriculture	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Forestry	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Forestry national strategic plan, forestry measures in rural development programs
Biodiversity	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Human health	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Water	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Water balance plans have already been adopted in some of the hydrographic districts identified according to Directive 2000/60/CE, 
Marine and fisheries	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Coastal areas	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Mountain areas	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Human health, Coastal areas, Mountain areas, Tourism, Transport, Spatial planning, urban planning, Disaster risk reduction, Civil 
Tourism	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Transport	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Energy	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Built environment	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Spatial planning, urban planning	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Disaster risk reduction	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>

Civil protection	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Industry	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Business and services	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Financial/Insurance	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cultural heritage	2 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Risk Map of Cultural Heritage. It has been created a GIS with 150000 cultural items (archaeological, architectural, churches, museums, <div>  </div>

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

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

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

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

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

In the agriculture sectors rural development programs are being considered.

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

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

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

no answer

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

Some bilateral agreements are in place with the neighbouring countries, namely with Switzerland, for common waters protection and for the exploitation of international waters for hydropower production and for the optimization of water volume retention in the subalpine great lake of Lago Maggiore. As highlighted in answering to question n. 10 one of the most employed and useful instrument to deal with transboundary issues in Italy is the Alpine Convention. Within the actions and protocols promoted by this international treaty established between eight Alpine countries, important initiatives have been carried out for dealing with climate change transboundary issues by using interregional, and cohesion European financial support tools (e.g. Alpine Space programme) as well other funding programmes (e.g. FP7, LIFE+). Many transboundary adaptation initiatives in Italy are presently being launched within the context of this Convention.

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

Initiatives are promoted at different level of Water Management to cope with expected climate change. River Basin Management Plans are strategic tools for aligning knowledge and fostering climate change in regional planning tools (see question 8 for examples).

Part IV: Involvement of stakeholders

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

☐ No ☒ Yes

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

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

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

Level of involvement:

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

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

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



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

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



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

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



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

Promoting the engagement of all the stakeholders groups at an early and appropriate stage (in the design of the strategy if possible). Creating platforms for information exchange and networking to raise awareness and improve commitment about climate change, as well as to maximize understanding and acceptance of the strategy. Implementation of informative/formative workshops about climate change risks and vulnerabilities "adapted" to different stakeholder groups to improve knowledge transfer, and being transparent and honest about climate change uncertainties to gain credibility

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

no answer

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Part V: Open questions on next steps

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

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

At nation level, the next step will be the finalization of the National Adaptation Strategy. Regarding the risk or vulnerability assessment some initiatives are ongoing at regional level. For example the Lombardy region started a regional assessment as a part of the ongoing Regional Adaptation Strategy. Some risk assessments are developed at level of "river basin districts".

Legislation to support adaptation

no answer

Implementation

In terms of implementation efforts are undertaken to enhance mainstreaming the issue of water scarcity and drought in sectoral plans and programmes.

Monitoring/reporting and evaluation

no answer

Updating strategy/plan

no answer

Others

no answer

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

Financial resources Exchange of data National and international cooperation

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

Improved access to funding will be a critical factor in building a climate-resilient Europe. In such respect enhanced support for capacity building and adaptation action (above all for vulnerable areas) is needed. In providing such support national and regional characteristics have to be taken into account. The improvement and more extensive use of ecosystem based approaches should be also encouraged as well as the promotion of innovative adaptation technologies.