

8-L-2.3.5 Adaptation cases studies: Organisational, sectoral and regional

discuss means to achieve the agreed objectives for a sustainable development.

The 1st workshop "Buxtehude makes for the future" intended to help participants to develop a common vision. The 2nd workshop "see the forest for the trees" aimed at examining interrelations and interdependencies more precisely and clarify who could be affected by which effects of long-term changes (System Dynamic). At the 3rd workshop, participants started to discuss options for action to reach a sustainable future for Buxtehude. At the last workshop we continued to discuss the requirements needed to implement strategies successfully (Back-Casting).

In the talk we present how the first two workshops served to make the discussion very wide spanning many sectors and possible long-term changes and how the last two workshops served to discuss how to resolve the problem that was selected from the broad array of future challenges. We conclude with remarks on Reflexive Governance for sustainable development and what role adaptation to climate change should play in future.

2.3.5 Implementing the EU policy on climate change – Spatial misfits in the small Island state of Malta

Julia Kotzebue, Hans Bressers

University of Twente, MB/ CSTM, Enschede, Netherlands

In 2009, the European Commission published a White Paper on the adaption to climate change, defining a framework for the EU member states. The paper emphasizes the vital need to improve the resilience of the existing energy network and to reach the target to produce 20% of all energy through renewable resources by 2020.

8-L-2.3.5 Adaptation cases studies: Organisational, sectoral and regional

Large scale European policy and law set the standards for the EU member states and guides the national policy. However adaption measures are implemented at a national and local level. Malta is a small island state with the total area of only 316 sq km, which is located in the centre of the Mediterranean Sea, 93 km south of Italy. It has one of the highest population densities in the EU and is already highly affected from climate change such as heat waves and droughts thus increasing the need for desalinated water and energy. Nevertheless, Malta's energy generation still depends almost completely on fossil fuels. Although Malta has one of the highest solar potential in Europe, one of government's most ambitious plans is to build two large scale wind farms. Until today, the project is not realized.

This paper presents findings of a qualitative in-depth study, showing how large scale EU policy is implemented on a small scale in Malta without being harmonized with the local characteristics of the place, thus provoking spatial misfits. The analysis demonstrates how concerned policy implementing actors act according to their motivation, perception, and capacity. The place of implementation creates a specific context for the policy implementation process which mutually influences the key actors.

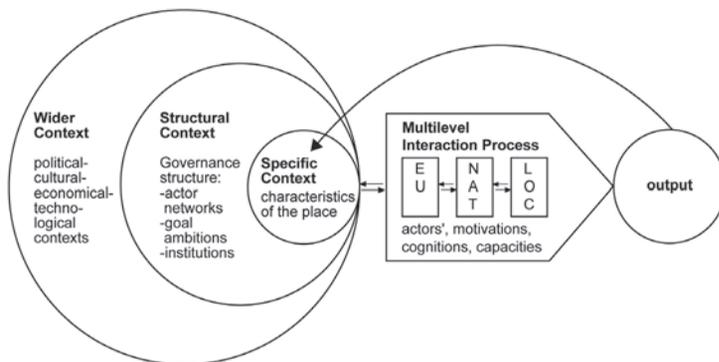


Fig 1: The place as Specific Context and the European multi-level interaction process