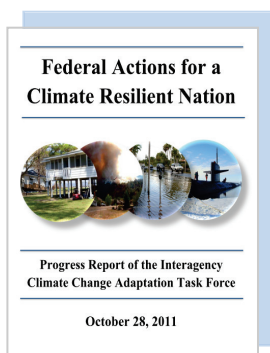


freshwater, and providing accessible climate information and tools to help decision-makers manage climate risks." The implementation of concrete recommendations will be evaluated in annual progress reports.

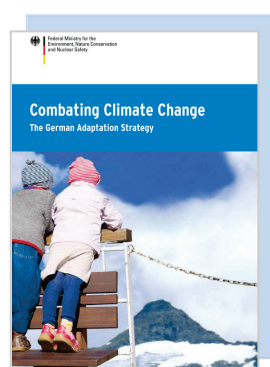
Germany is also preparing for unavoidable climate change. In August, the Federal Cabinet adopted the **Adaptation Action Plan** to support the German Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change. **According to Federal Environment Minister Norbert Röttgen** "responsible climate policy is based on two pillars: avoidance and adaptation. For the imminent - or already apparent - changes to our climate system will have social, ecological and economic consequences for Germany too." Activities will include strengthening the resistance of buildings and transport infrastructures to extreme events, and re-shaping federal forests to achieve more stable mixed forests with a richer structure.



Interagency Climate Change Adaptation Task Force:
Federal Actions for a Climate Resilient Nation

[Download the report here](#)

The Plan aims to implement the objectives of the **German Adaptation Strategy** adopted in 2008 by taking concrete actions at federal level in the coming years. It highlights links with other national strategy processes, such as the High-Tech Strategy 2020, the National Biodiversity Strategy, and the National Forest Strategy. Activities will not only occur at the federal level but also at the state and local level.



Federal Ministry for the Environment:
*Combating Climate Change
The German Adaptation Strategy*

[Download the report here](#)

EVENTS

Transatlantic Energy Futures

by, *Adam Dolezal and Maartje Tubbesing, Worldwatch Institute*

On December 8th a panel of US and European energy experts convened at the Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies (SAIS) to discuss perspectives on strategy and partnership between the US and Europe on energy and environment issues.

David Koranyi is the **editor of a book** entitled *Transatlantic Energy Futures* recently released by SAIS that addresses similarities and differences between energy sectors in the US, both at the national and state levels, and in the countries of Europe. During his presentation, Mr. Koranyi noted that in many ways the US and Europe are on very different energy tracks: the US will soon be the largest fossil fuel producer and it has already overtaken Russia as the largest natural gas producer in the world. He also noted that the two regions have common incentives for cooperation, namely reduced dependence on imports and the democratization of energy through distributed and decentralized generation across the world.

"In many ways, the US and EU are already partners in design and implementation of new technologies."

The Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Policy and International Affairs at the US Department of Energy, **Jonathan Elkind**, gave the keynote presentation and addressed the importance of developing a sustainable and secure energy future and the importance of maintaining market and policy innovation in a time of financial constraints. In many ways, the US and EU are already partners in design and implementation of new technologies, and *Transatlantic Energy Futures* outlines the need for continuing this partnership.