

EU Adaptation Strategy relevance to macro-regional strategies

Presented by Andras Toth, DG Climate Action, Adaptation unit Meeting of macro-regional coordinators Budapest, 17 November 2017





Dual challenge

1. We must sharply cut greenhouse gas emissions to prevent unmanageable impacts ('mitigation')

2. We must also <u>adapt to climate change</u> to increase society's resilience and manage unavoidable impacts ('adaptation')





European Adaptation Strategy (2013)

Complementary and can be mutually reinforcing!



Actions in the Adaptation Strategy

Priority 1: Promoting action by Member States

- 1. Encouraging MS adaptation strategies
- 2. Providing LIFE funding
- 3. Adaptation in the Covenant of Mayors

Priority 2: Better informed decision-making

- 4. Bridge the knowledge gap
- 5. Climate-ADAPT development

Priority 3: Climate-proofing EU action

- 6. Mainstreaming to CAP, ESIF and CFP
- 7. Resilient infrastructure
- 8. Insurance and financial products for resilience



Priority 1

Promoting action by Member States

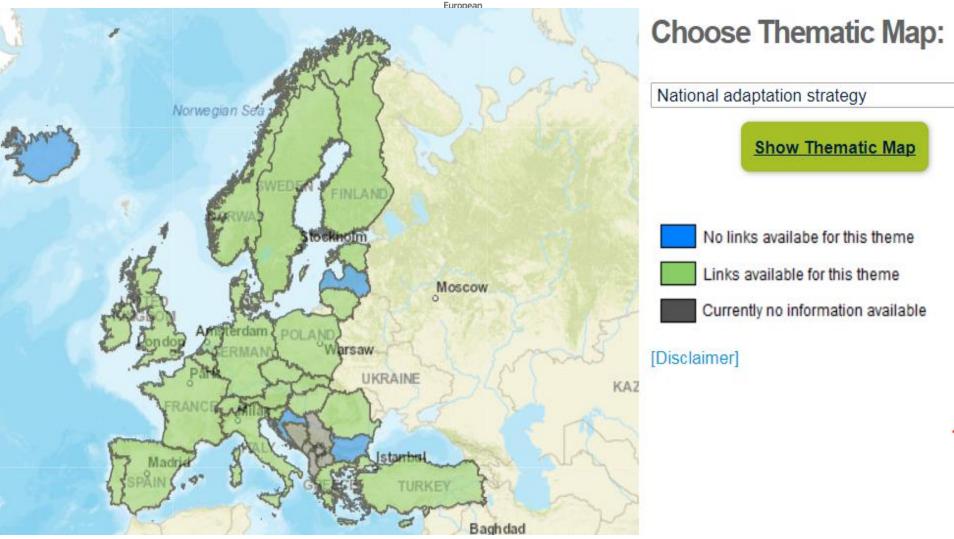


Action 1 – MS adaptation strategies

- 2013 Commission guidelines on formulating adaptation strategies, developing, implementing and reviewing national adaptation policies
 - ✓ SWD(2013) 134 final " Guidelines on developing adaptation strategies"
- 2014 The Commission develops "an adaptation preparedness scoreboard, identifying key indicators for measuring Member States' level of readiness"
 - Developed in close consultation with MS authorities via WG6
- 2017 The Commission assesses the general progress on adaptation action in the MS – now linked to the evaluation
 25 MS have adaptation strategies today (vs 15 in 2013)

Most MS have national adaptation strategies





The pending three strategies are close to finalisation

Source: EEA (2017)

Adaptation Preparedness Scoreboard



European Commission

Adaptation policy and in a second		Main areas of performance		Key domains of relevance	
Adaptation policy-making process	N°	Definition	N°	Definition	
			1a	A central administration body officially in charge of adaptation policy making	
Step 1: Preparing the ground for adaptation	1	A central administration body is in charge of adaptation policy making and vertical and horizontal coordination arrangements are in place with other governmental bodies	1b	Horizontal (i.e. sectoral) coordination mechanisms exist within the governance system, with division of responsibilities	
			1c	Vertical (i.e. across levels of administration) coordination mechanisms exist within the governance system	
	2	Stakeholders (e.g. interest groups, scientists and general public) are involved in the preparation of adaptation policies	2a	A dedicated process is in place to facilitate stakeholders' involvement in the preparation of adaptation policies	
			2b	Transboundary cooperation is planned to address common challenges with relevant countries	
Step 2: Assessing risks and vulnerabilities to climate change		<u></u>			
Step 3: Identifying adaptation options] .			<u>europa.eu/eu-</u>	
Step 4: Implementing adaptation action	_ .			<u>x html/strategy</u>	
Step 5: Monitoring and evaluation	F	Results published: dr	aft	12/2017 final 4Q/2018	



Action 2: Provide LIFE funding to support capacity building and step up adaptation action in Europe. (2014-2020)

- Total LIFE Climate Action envelope for 2014-2017: 449.6 million (split between mitigation and adaptation)
- Demonstration, best-practice or governance and information projects awarded through annual calls:

27 'traditional' adaptation projects in 2014-2015 calls: urban adaptation and sustainable agriculture/forestry are most represented, some governance projects

 'Integrated Projects' implement climate change adaptation strategies at regional, national or trans-national level:

One 'integrated' adaptation project in 2015: implementing 21 municipal adaptation strategies in the Central Denmark Region

 Natural Capital Financing Facility: a pilot instrument financing loans and equity for investments contributing to biodiversity and/or climate change adaptation

First operations to be signed in 2017



Action 3: adaptation in the Covenant of Mayors Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy

- 2015: launch of the Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy: to inform, mobilise and support cities
 - It integrates Mayors Adapt initiative (launched in 2014)
 - Signatories now pledge to:
 - Reduce CO2/GHG emissions by at least 40% by 2030
 - Adapt to the impacts of climate change
 - Translate their political commitment into local results by developing local action plans and reporting on their implementation
- 600+ EU cities, covering 50+ million inhabitants, from 25 Member States have already committed to develop local adaptation plans, some have started submitting them. Potential of thousands of cities joining.
- Going global...



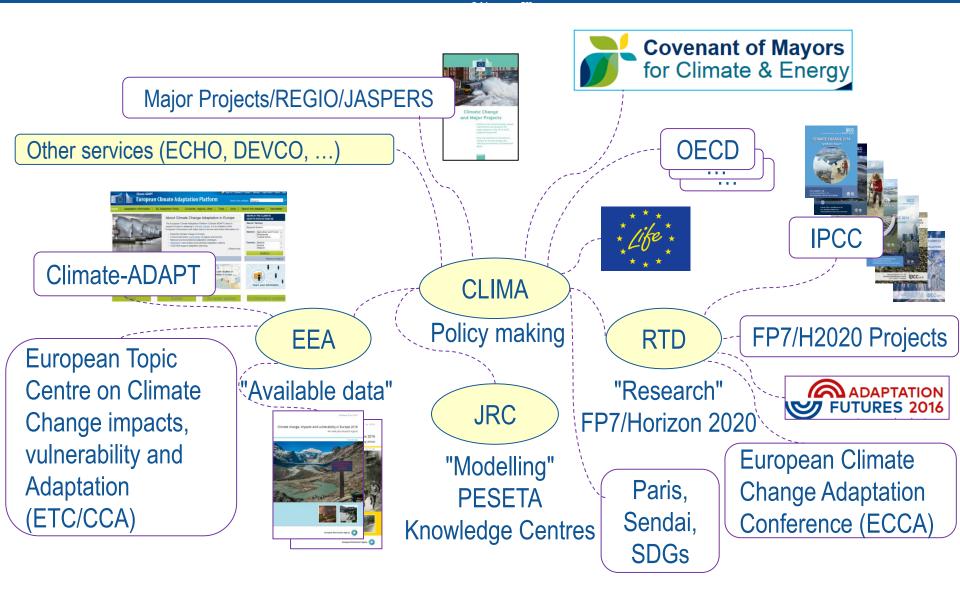




Priority 2

Better informed decision-making

EU Adaptation Strategy, Action 4: Bridge the knowledge gap





European Climate Adaptation Platform

Action 5: Further develop Climate-ADAPT

Intended users

Adaptation stakeholders (transnational, national and sub-national): governmental organisations (ministries and public agencies), research institutes and practitioners

<u>Content</u>

Sector policies; Projects; Countries, regions and cities; Knowledge tools (e.g. adaptation support tool), and databases; Networks

<u>Repository of information</u> One of the most visited EEA thematic sites <u>Geographical scope</u> The EU28 (+ IS, LI, NO, CH, TR) <u>Next steps</u>

2017 Evaluation by EEA (survey open until April 21st. 2017)



Portal for Members States action, sectors and projects, hosted by the European Environment Agency and comanaged by DG CLIMA

> <u>http://climate-</u> adapt.eea.europa.eu/



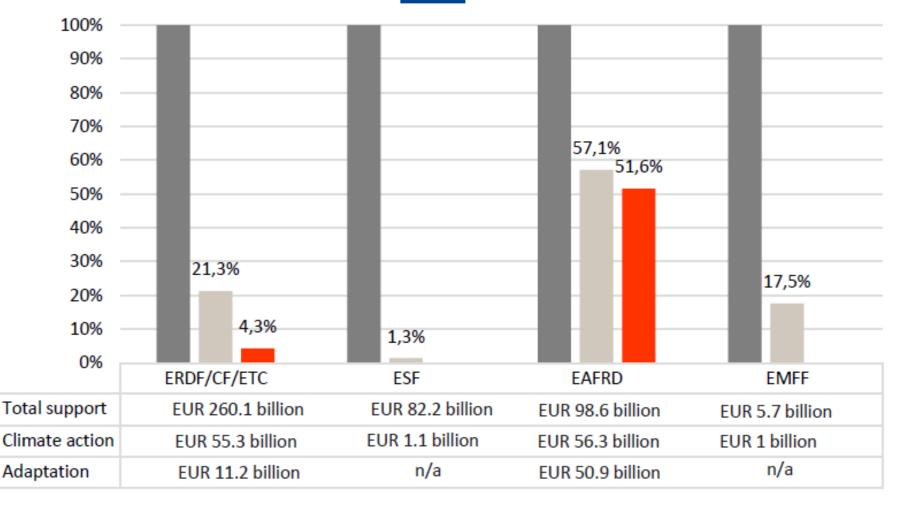
Priority 3

Climate-proofing EU action

Action 6 – Mainstreaming Adaptation into Agriculture, Cohesion, and Fisheries







Total support Climate action Ad

Adaptation

Source: Mainstreaming of Adaptation into the ESIF 2014-2020, COWI, April 2017 https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/budget/docs/report_maindtreaming_adaptation_en.pdf



European Territorial Cooperation 2014-2020 - allocations to climate action and adaptation

Connection	Number	Union support (MEUR)				
	Number of CPs	Total Climate Action Support	For adaptation	For mitigation and/or adaptation		
Cross-border	57	1,217.3	333.7	302.7		
Transnational	15	647.0	94.7	139.0		
Interregional	3	33.8	-	-		
Total	75	1,898.1	428.4	441.7		

- 1. TO6 (environment) more used than TO5 (adaptation and risk preparedness)
- 2. Two relevant case studies: Danube TP and Adriatic-Ionian CP

Source: Mainstreaming of Adaptation into the ESIF 2014-2020, COWI, April 2017 https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/budget/docs/report_maindtreaming_adaptation_en.pdf

Climate action in EUSBSR



EU Strategy for the Baltic region (EUSBSR)

- > First EU macro-regional strategy
- > Adopted in 2009
- > 8 countries (SE, DK, EE, FI, DE, LV, LT, PL)
- > 13 policy areas and 4 horizontal actions within 3 main objectives:
 - **Save the sea**
 - *****Increase prosperity
 - **Connect the region**
- June 2015 revised Action Plan: more focus on a reduced number of areas (from 22 to 17)
- Increase Prosperity Sub-objective 'Climate Change adaptation, risk prevention and management' under Increase prosperity
- > HA Climate, Action 2: Climate change adaptation
- Flagship initiatives: BSR Climate Change Dialogue Platform; W2B (Urban bio-waste to renewable energy); BuildingEFFECT(Energy Efficiency); ClimUrban (Urban flood management; BUF (Baltic Sea Region for Smart Cities)

More info: <u>www.balticsea-region-strategy.eu</u>





Climate action in EUSDR



EU Strategy for the Danube region



> Adopted in 2011

- > 14 countries (<u>Member states</u>: AT, BG, HR, CZ, HU, DE, RO, SK, SI; Canditate and potencial candidate countries:
- RS, BIH, ME; Neighbourhood Countries: UA, MD)
- > 11 priority areas within 4 pillars:
 - Connect the region
 - ***** Protecting the environment
 - *****Strenghtening the region
 - *Building prosperity
- > PA 05 Environmental Risks explicitly address climate change challenges. One of the outcomes: Climate Adaptation Strategy for the Danube River Basin adopted in 2012.

> More info: <u>www.danube-region.eu</u>,

Climate action in EUSAIR



EU Strategy for the Adriatic-Ionian Region



- The European Council of December 2012 requested the EC to present an EU Strategy for the Adriatic-Ionian Region by end 2014.
- 8 countries (<u>Member states</u>: HR, EL, IT, SI; <u>Canditate</u> and potencial candidate countries: AL, RS, BIH, ME)
- Adopted in 2014 (18th June 2014 by the EC, October 2014 by GAC and European Council)
- > 4 pillars are identified as of priority interest:
 - ***Blue Growth**
 - Connecting the Region (transport and energy networks)
 - *Environmental quality
 - *****Sustainable Tourism
- Climate action as a horizontal objective;
- Environmental quality pillar includes climate action. For example, a regional strategy on adaptation to climate change is to be developed.
- > More info:
 - http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/cooperate/adriat _____ionian/index_en.cfm

Climate action in EUSALP



EU Strategy for the Alpine Region



- > 7 countries (<u>Member states</u>: AT, FR, DE, IT, SI; <u>Non-member states</u>: CH, LI)
- > Adopted 28 July 2015, currently under LUX Presidency preparing Conclusions for GAC November,
- > 3 thematic priorities have been preliminary identified:
 - Compatitiveness and Innovation
 - *Environmentally firendly mobility
 - Sustainable management of energy, natural and cultural resources
- Action 8 to improve risk management and better manage climate change: a comprehensive vulnerability assessment; development of a regional adaptation strategy to climate change
- *Possible projects: Virtual Alps Observatory, Research on Regional and Transboundary adaptation; Monitoring, modelling and evaluation.

> More info:

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/cooperate/alpine /index_en.cfm





Action 7: Ensuring more resilient infrastructure

- Guidelines for project development (EUFIWACC)
- Mainstreaming adaptation into European standardisation

Execution of Mandate M/526 to revise infrastructure standards (energy, transport, buildings/construction) in full speed

- \circ 1st phase: identifying the standards (close to being finished)
- $_{\odot}$ 2nd phase: adapting the standards
- $_{\odot}$ CEN guidelines on adaptive standards

Climate Change and Major Projects in the 2014-2020 programming period



Structure and content



Climate Change and Major Projects

Outline of the climate change related requirements and guidance for major projects in the 2014-2020 programming period

Ensuring resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change and reducing the emission of greenhouse gases





Project cycle, integrating climate change

Introduction

(major projects,

climate change, ...)



Adaptation: vulnerability and risk assessment







Information on a major project (climate aspects)

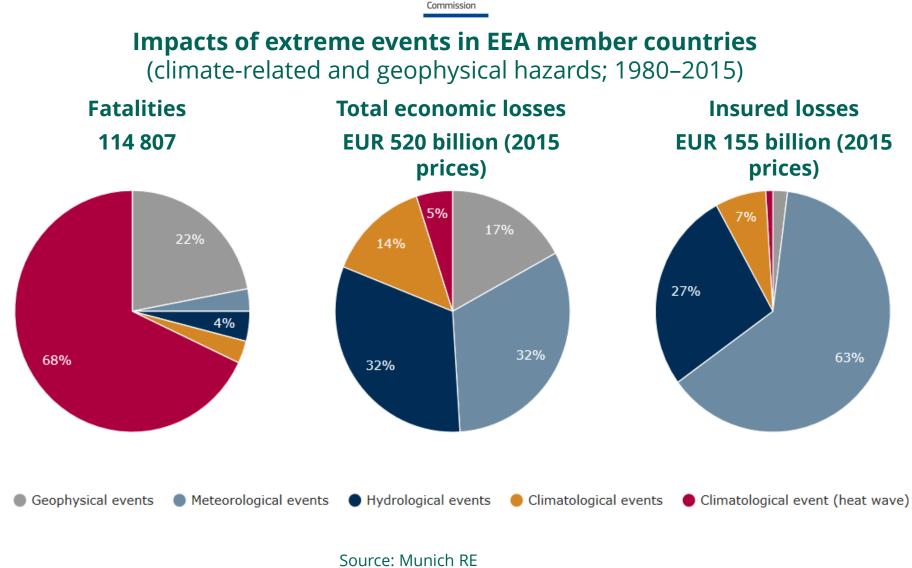
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Legal and other references and explanatory footnotes

http://ec.europa.eu/clima/publications/docs/major projects en.pdf

Action 8 – Insurance and financial products for adaptation

European



NatCatSERVICE



Action 8 – Insurance and financial products for adaptation

Ongoing work on:

- Taking stock of insurance mechanisms covering weather and climate related disaster risks, applied in (and beyond) the EU
- Determining cost effectiveness of insurance mechanisms
- Analysis of which mechanisms incentivise prevention of risk and support damage reduction
- Definition of next steps in insuring weather and climate related extreme events



Adaptation in the International Context

Paris Agreement

- Balanced approach to mitigation/adaptation
- Global goal on adaptation
- Adaptation in the ambition cycle and transparency

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Resilience mainstreamed: 12 SDGs directly involve taking action on climate change

The Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction

- Mutually reinforcing objectives
- Coherence with climate change and sustainable development

The New Urban Agenda

 Integrates the Paris Agreement and commits to climate promoting action in cities 25



Sendai Framework for DRR: Seven Global Targets





Implications for adaptation in the EU...

- New vision and new opportunities for adaptation:
 - Need to align to UNFCCC cycle and reporting requirements
 - Need to refocus, steer and align domestic efforts with international processes



THE EVALUATION:

- examines the actual implementation and the achievements of the objectives and the eight Actions of the EU Adaptation Strategy.
- assesses the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and EU added value of the overall Strategy, and
- assesses the actual state and progress in the implementation of the 8 actions against what could reasonably be expected to have been achieved by end 2017.
- The Roadmap of the evaluation was published in September 2016:

http://ec.europa.eu/smartregulation/roadmaps/docs/2016_clima_011_evaluation_adaptation_strategy_en.pdf

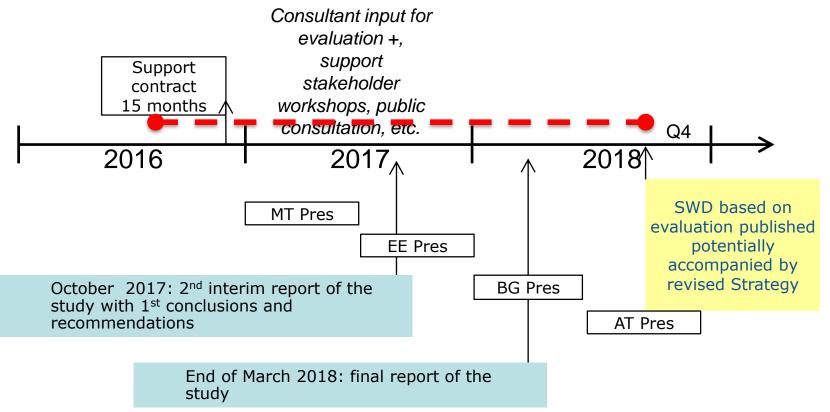


The consultation process

- An external study assisting in the evaluation started in January 2017
- A Stakeholder Consultation Strategy, with more detailed information, was published on the CLIMA website in March
- Two stakeholder workshops (5 April and 23 January 2018)
- Interviews and surveys with different stakeholders groups (including MS, EU Institutions, NGOs, private sector, local/regional Authorities) in July-August 2017
- One web based public consultation (~December 2017 ~February 2018)



Strategy evaluation and possible revision - indicative timeline





Directorate-General for Climate Action ("DG CLIMA"): http://ec.europa.eu/clima

EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change:

http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/adaptation_en

European Climate Adaptation Platform: http://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu

Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy: www.covenantofmayors.eu









