



Experiences on Challenges, Solutions and Failures of coordination HA Climate

Joint meeting of macro-regional coordinators on
climate and disaster risk reduction
16-17 November 2017 , Budapest



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EU & Global Policy Framework

The EU Adaptation Strategy

EC 2020 climate & energy package

EC 2030 climate & energy framework

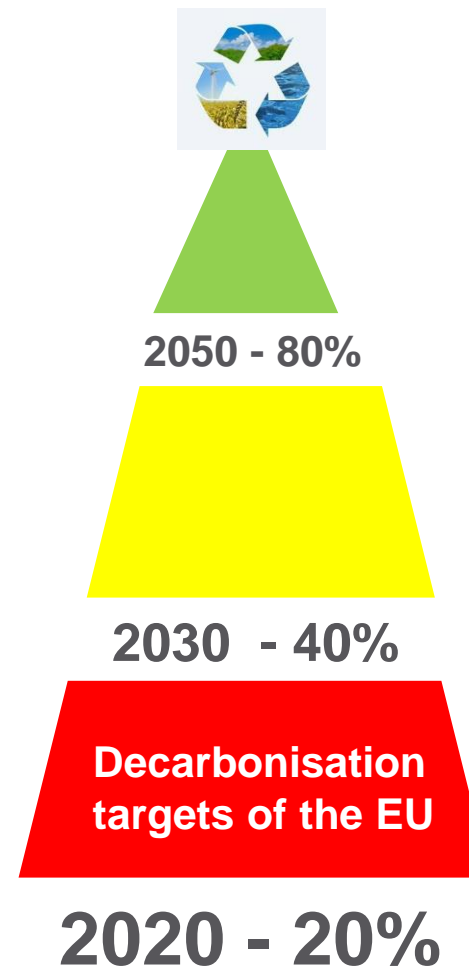
EC 2050 Low-carbon economy roadmap

EC Energy Efficiency Communication

Paris Climate Agreement

UN 2030 Agenda, SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change



Mainstreaming climate into ESIF 2014-2020



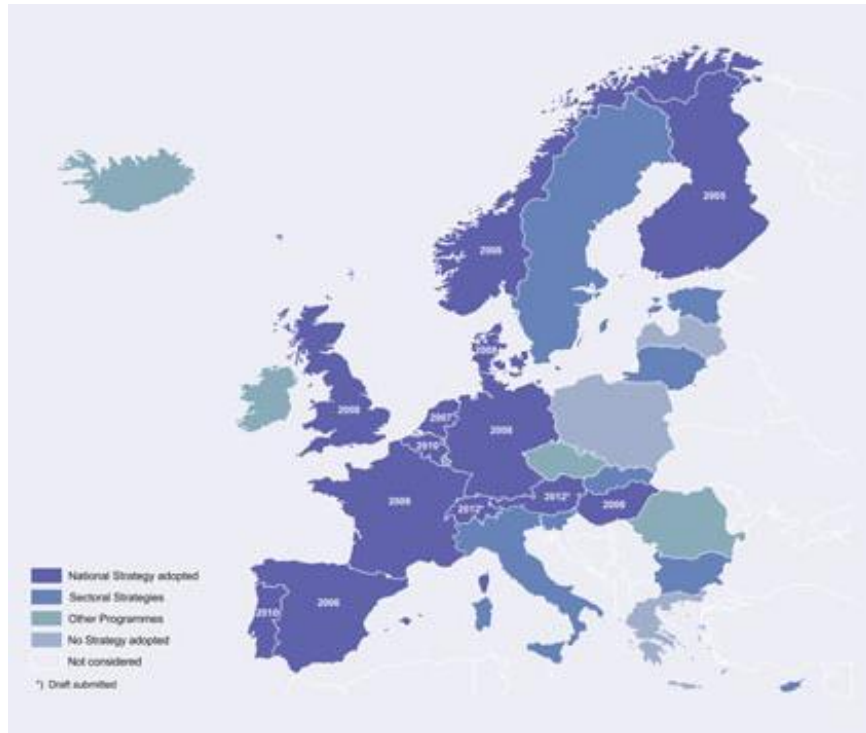
REGULATION (EU) No 1303/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 December 2013
THE EU COHESION POLICY 2014-2020 OBJECTIVES:

- (4) Supporting the **shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors.**
- (5) Promoting **climate change adaptation**, risk prevention and management.
- (6) Preserving and protecting the environment and **promoting resource efficiency.**
- (7) Promoting **sustainable transport** and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures.

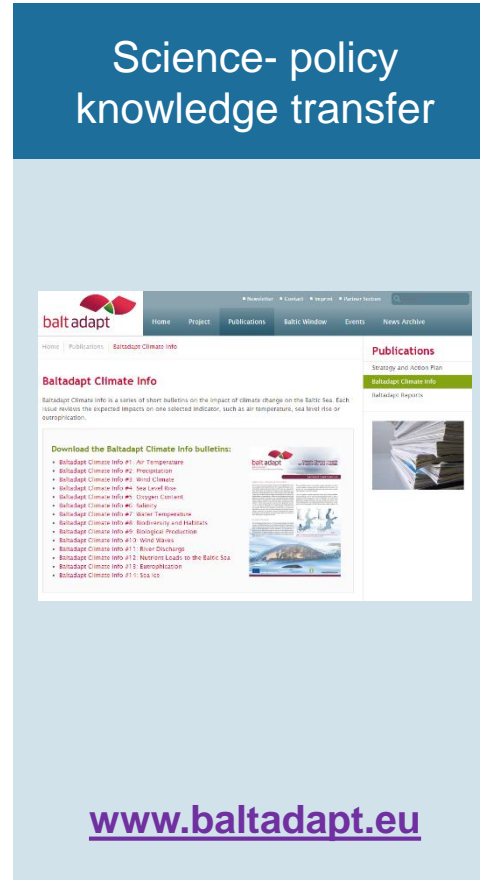
It was agreed
to allocate
20% from
ESIF for
Climate
Action.

Input (data&information) to preparation of National Climate Change Adaptation Strategies in BSR Countries

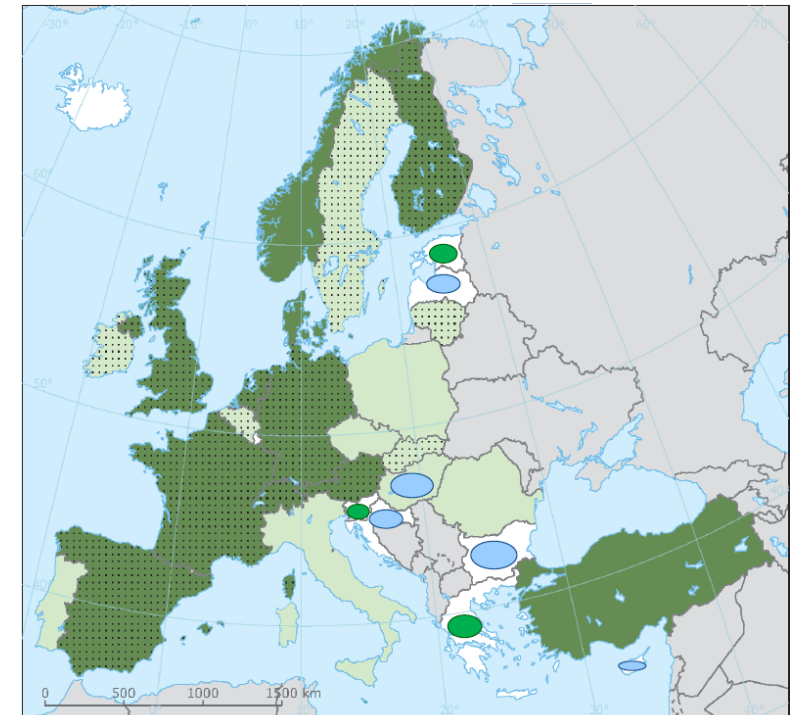
2012



Science- policy
knowledge transfer



2016



Overview of national adaptation strategies and plans and monitoring, reporting and evaluation systems (MRE) in Europe

Adaptation policy

- Dark Green: National adaptation strategy (NAS) and national and/or sectoral adaptation plans (NAP/SAP)
- Light Green: National adaptation strategy (NAS)
- Patterned Green: MRE system of adaptation at national level or implemented under development
- White: No policy
- Grey: Outside coverage

Source: EEA (2016)

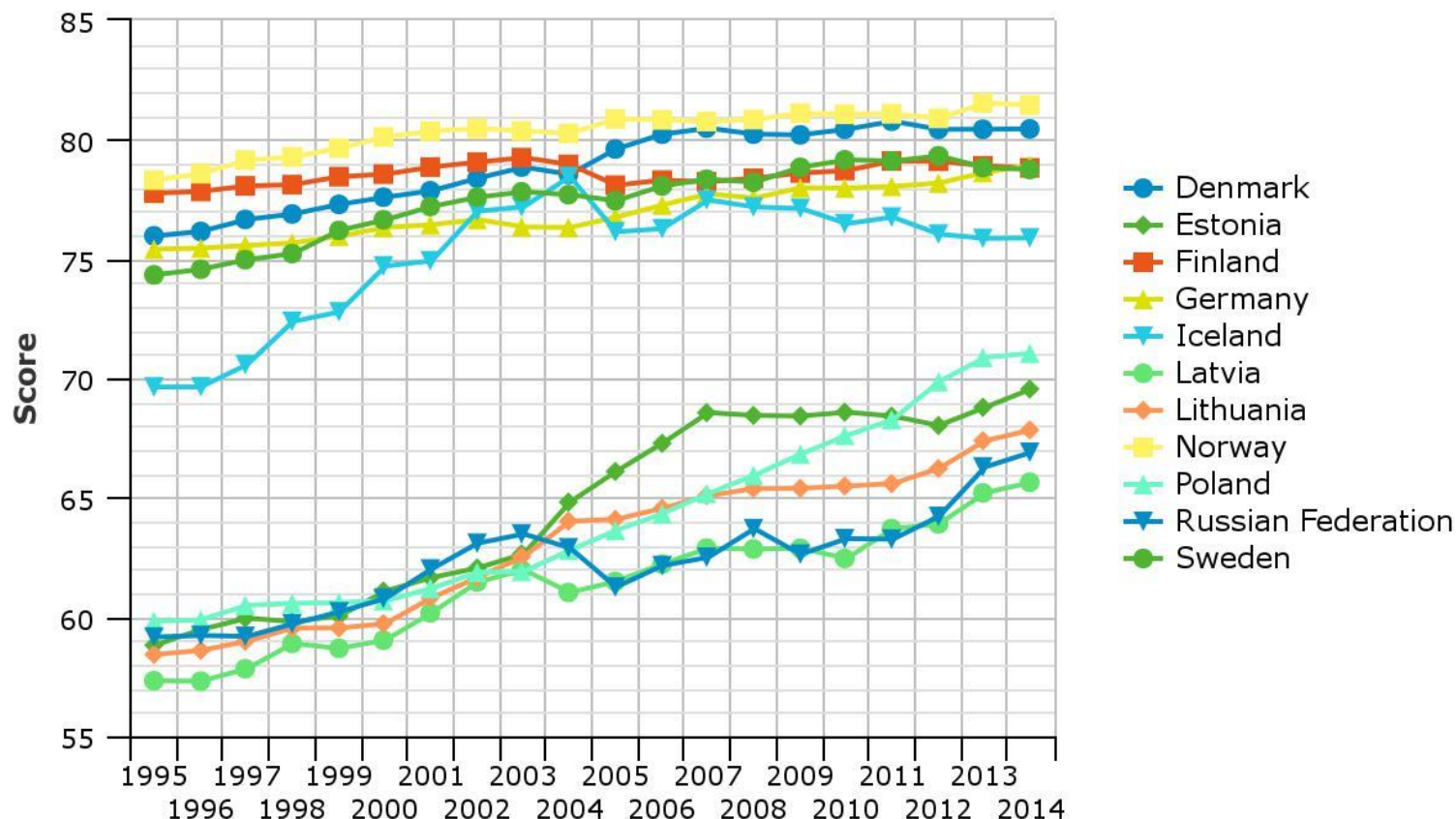
- Green Circle: NAS recently adopted
- Blue Circle: NAS in progress

MS face challenges, e.g. political commitment, resources, knowledge gaps on costs and benefits, and are at different stages to overcome them.

Differences between BSR Countries on adaptive capacity and vulnerability

Time-series plot of ND_GAIN

Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index. Data release Nov. 2015

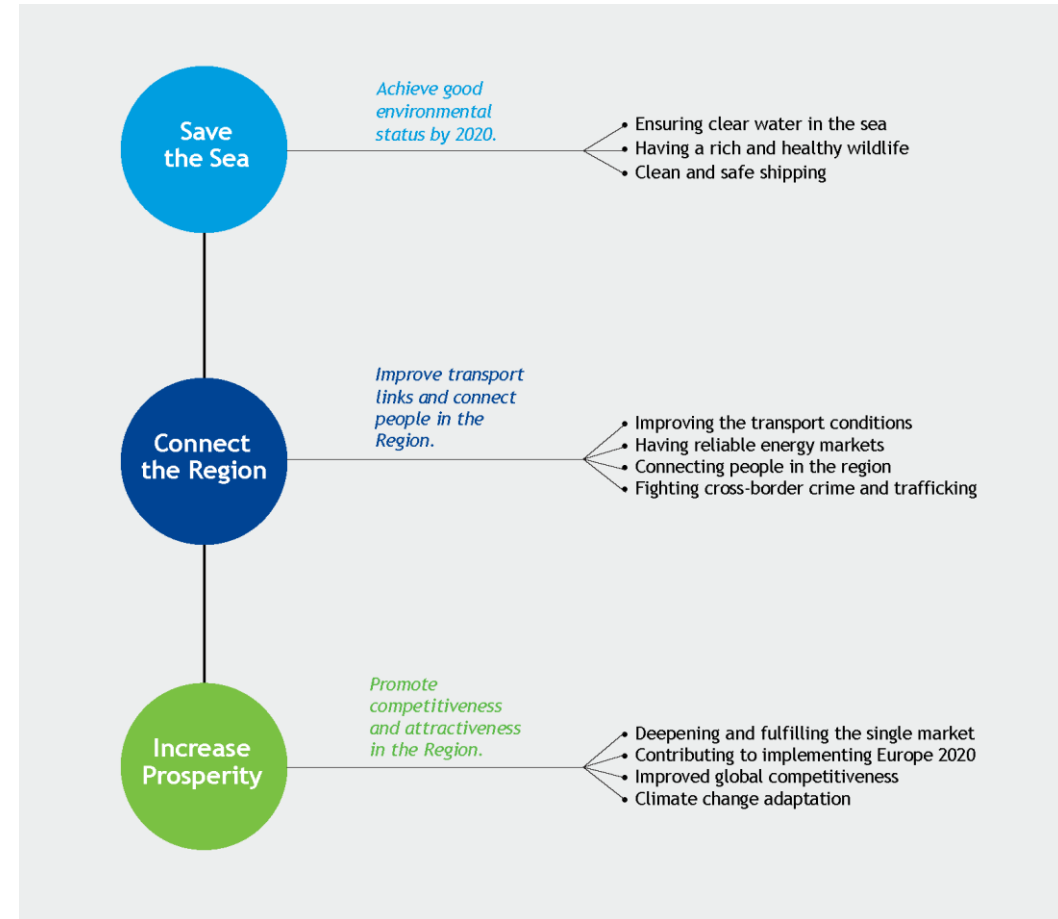


Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

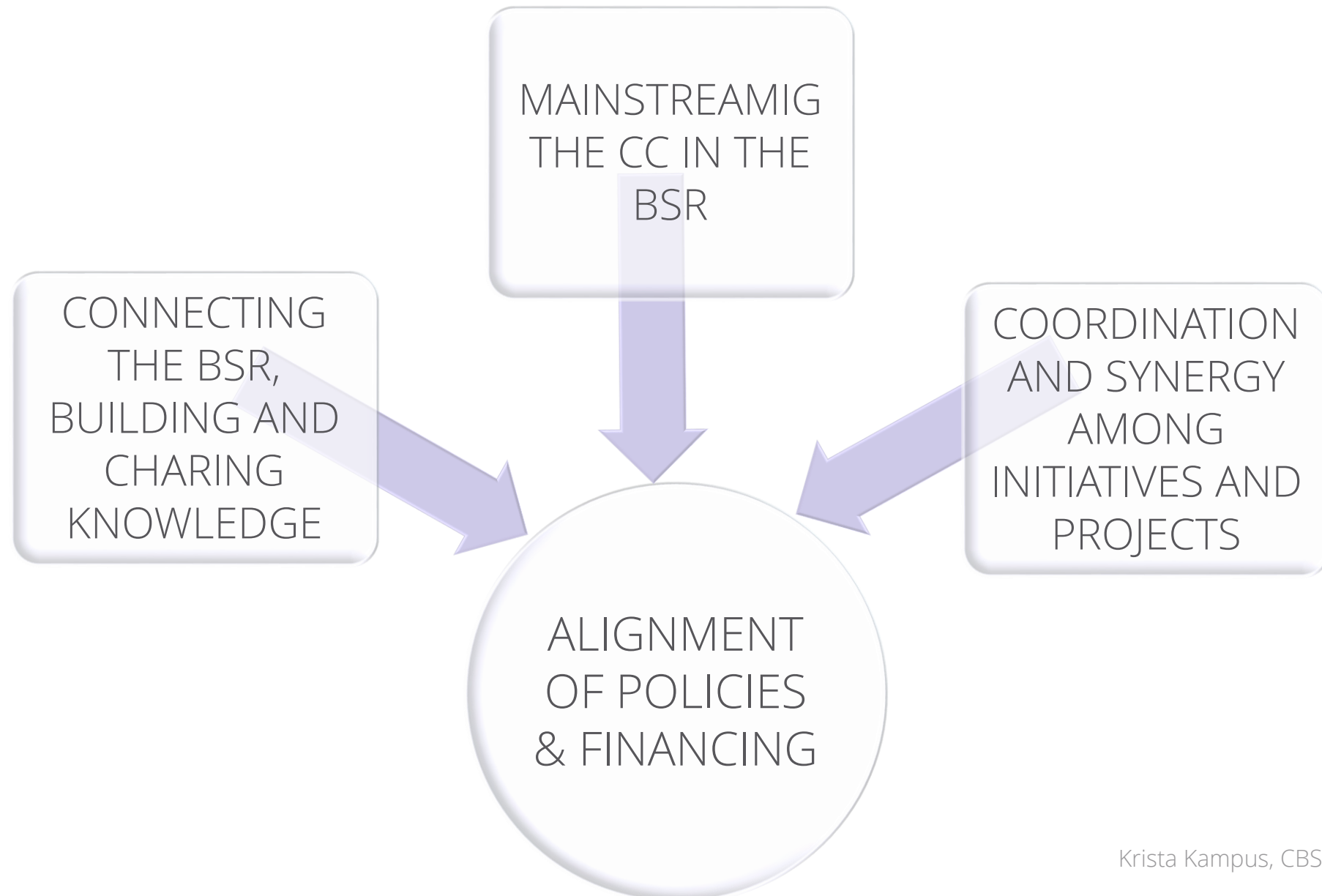
Actions

1. Climate Change Adaptation:
to support the BSR capacity to adapt the climate change

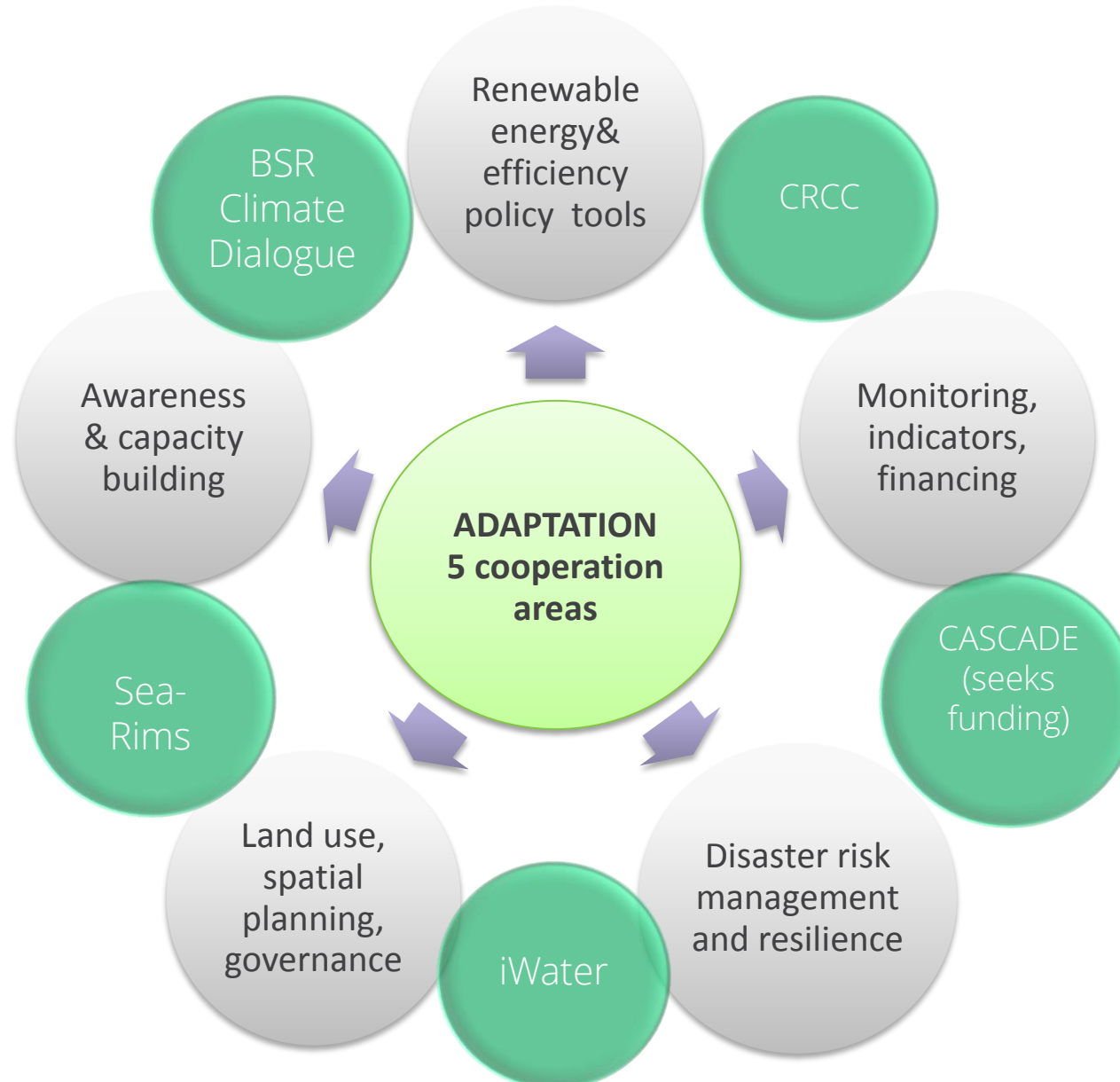
2. Low Emission Development:
to support the BSR transformation into a low carbon economy



- EUSBSR Horizontal Action Climate – Objectives



ADAPTATION: AREAS OF TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION



*BSR CCA
Strategy & Action
Plan, BaltAdapt,
2014*

ADAPTATION

What? How?



Relevant areas for cooperation

1. Renewable energy & efficiency policy tools
2. Monitoring, indicators, financing
3. Disaster risk management and resilience
4. Land use, spatial planning, governance
5. Awareness & capacity building



Climate Dialogue Platform



Round-Tables



climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu



BSR climate forums, seminars, capacity building programmes



Joint projects and actions



Cooperation other EU macroregions

**CLIMATE
DIALOGUE**



Integrated storm water management

Adapting to climate change by promoting green and blue infrastructure

35 cities to be trained in BSR

www.integratedstormwater.eu



ACTION
CLIMATE

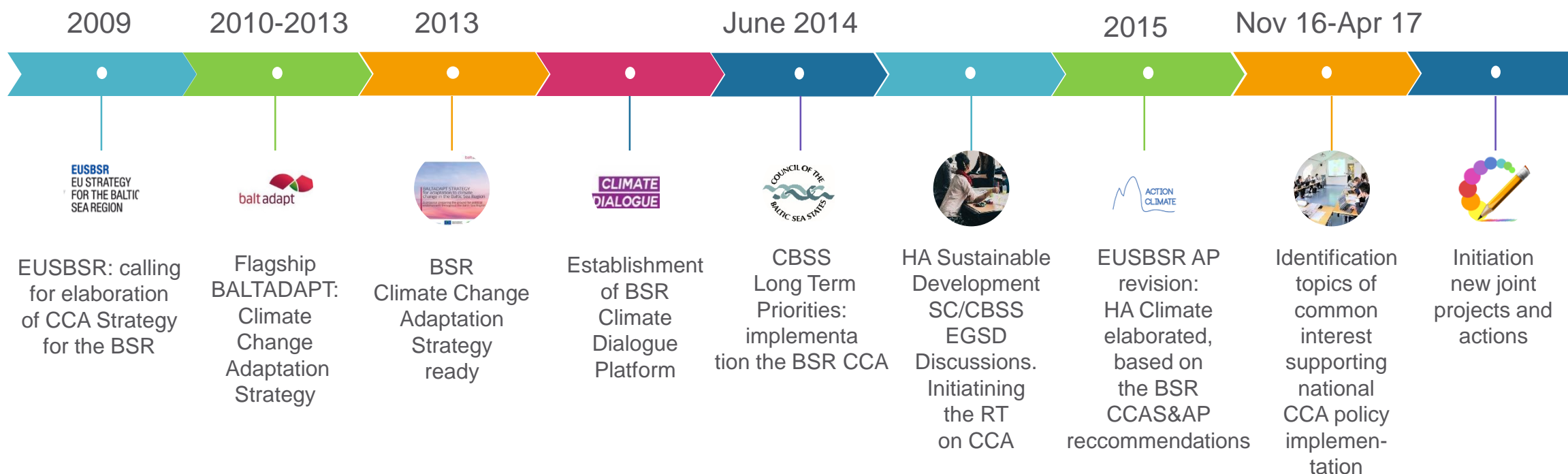


CASCADE - Community Safety Action for Supporting Climate Adaptation and Development

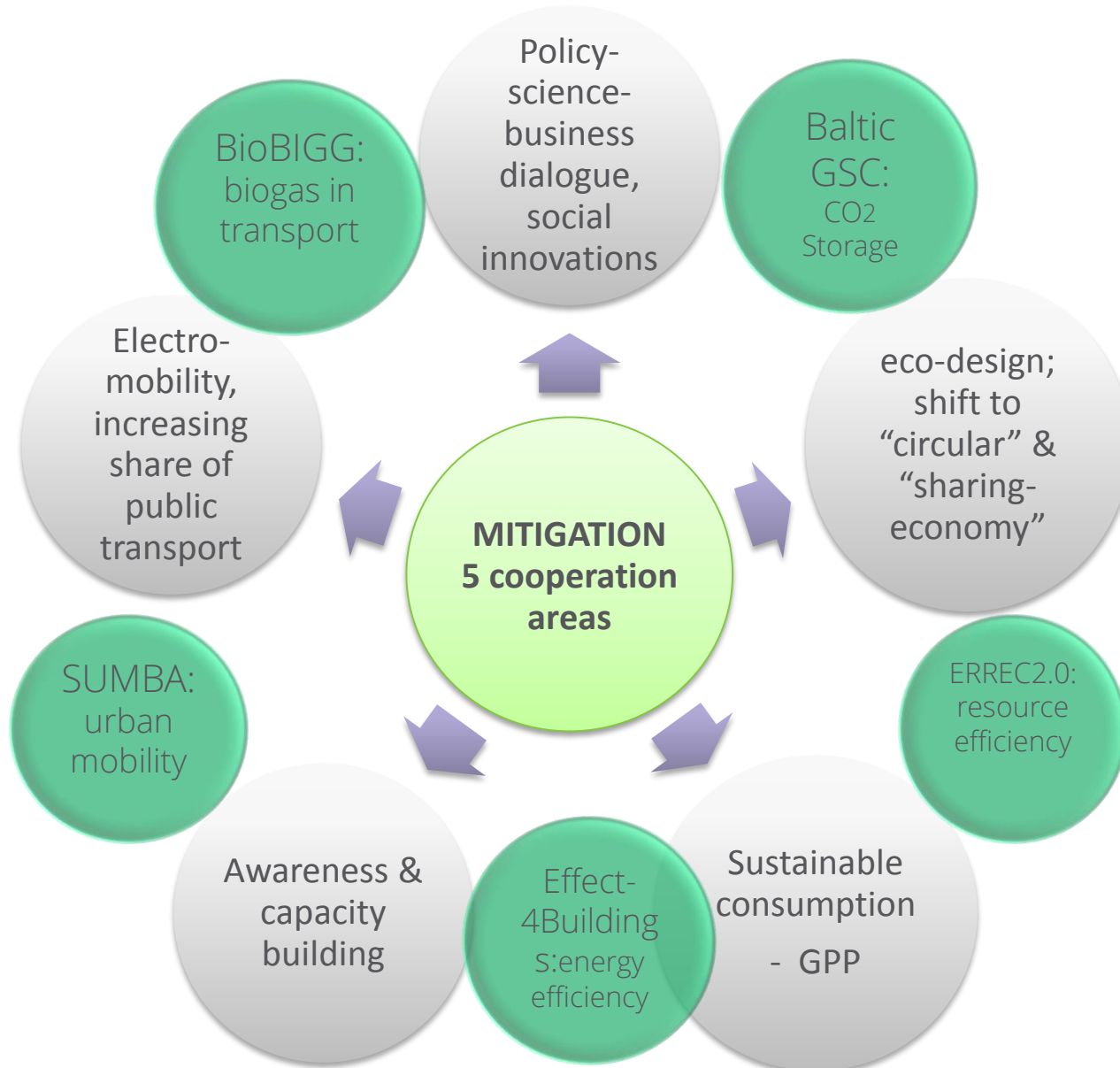
Adjust existing risk assessment methodology to the climate change

Region-wide policy dialogue on UN Sendai Framework

MULTILEVEL GOVERNANCE IN POLICY PROCESS - example from EUSBSR HA Climate on Adaptation



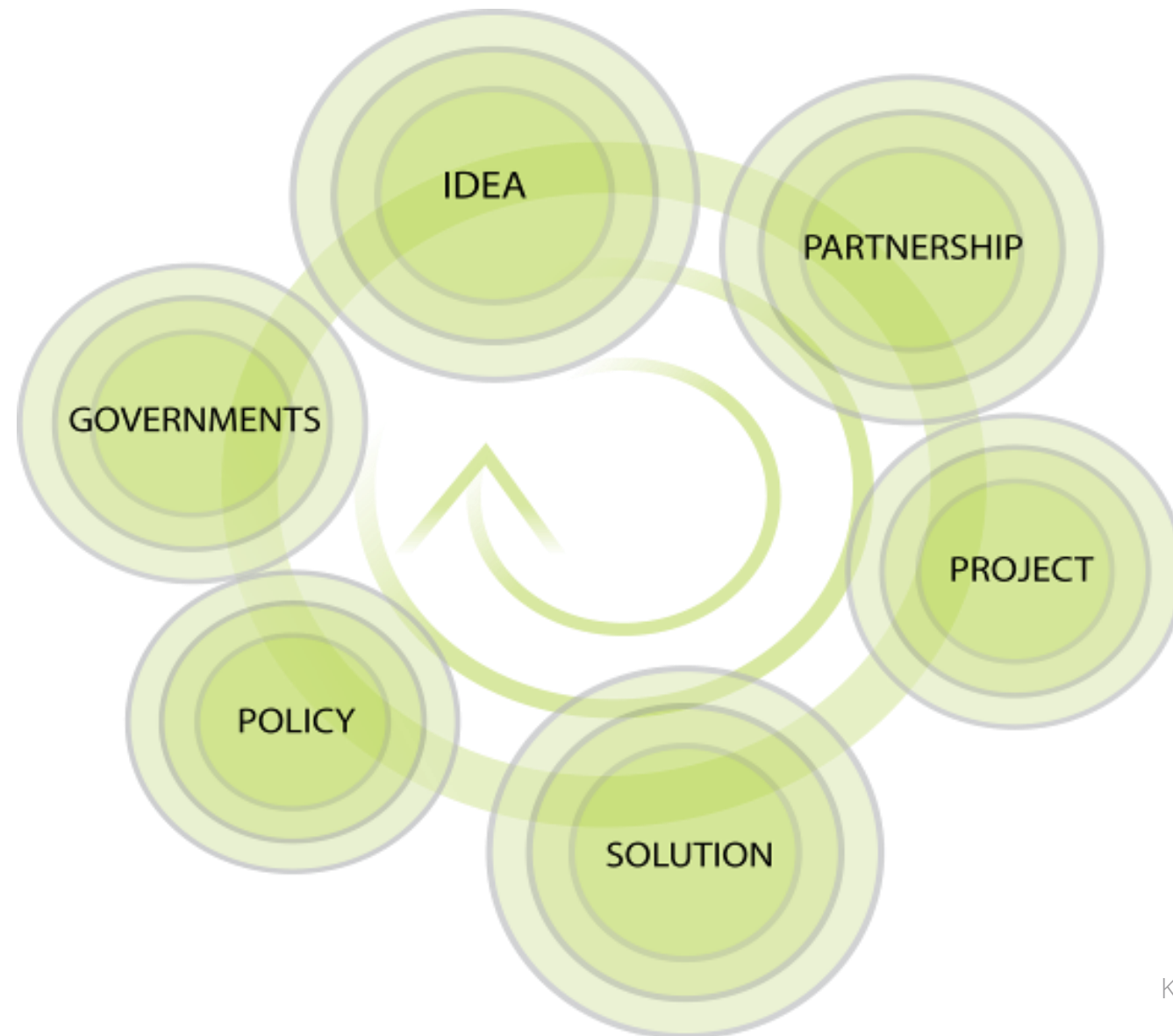
Areas for cooperation on mitigation



Studies&Analyses



How to design processes and projects that generate new ideas for strategic cooperation: policy - to project - to policy loop.



Preconditions for successful coordination – political level

Regular Ministerial meetings (e.g. bi-annual) – for policy guidance and feedback

01

02

Regular **monitoring and feedback** from the FPs on how the Flagships outcomes were followed up nationally.

Preconditions for successful coordination – operational level

All countries have nominated their **FPs** and all of them **participating** actively in the work of the CC/SCs (the NCPs are responsible in identification!)

01

02

Internal national **coordination and communication mechanisms** in place

03

Involvement of national relevant stakeholders in discussions on:

- **planning** the PA/HA actions
- **evaluation/preparation of** the (Seed Money) **projects** and Project Concepts (*early stage of project development in order to design the project according to the national policy needs and to have relevant national stakeholders in the project partnership*)
- **alignment and availability of project funding**

Challenges

- Everything that was listed in the previous slide
- **Political commitment and NFPs are the key** (their appointment should be formalized)
- Project to policy loop is also the **responsibility of FP, NCP and FP**
- Cooperation and **maintaining the contacts** with all relevant BSR networks and stakeholders for joint project/action development is very time-consuming (although easier for the pan-Baltic org. As HA/PA)
- **Involvement of relevant EC DGs** – Flagship outcomes can also be used as an input to the EU level policy development
- More **focus on policy dialogue** – EUSBSR should not be only about the projects.
- **Financing**

Some observations

- Macroregional cooperation is a process that needs a time - do not expect the immediate impacts and changes in policies.
- Multilevel governance and setting/up relevant partnerships is a key to success –involvement of all relevant stakeholders and levels of governance is a precondition for having a loop between the projects outcomes and policy development & implementation
- Financing of transnational cooperation on adaptation is necessary for knowledge building and transfer 20% from climate action from ESIF is good but it is mainly for mitigation