



Reporting and evaluation of adaptation at European level

Maddalena Dali
DG Climate Action

**Workshop on national climate adaptation policies and legislation – Step B:
Identification of Adaptation Options**

Zagreb

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EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change



Priority 1: Promoting action by Member States

- Action 1.** Encourage MS to adopt Adaptation Strategies and action plans
- Action 2.** LIFE funding, including adaptation priority areas
- Action 3.** Promoting adaptation action by cities along the Covenant of Mayors initiative



Priority 2: Better informed decision-making

- Action 4.** Knowledge-gap strategy
- Action 5.** Climate-ADAPT



Priority 3: Key vulnerable sectors

- Action 6.** Climate proofing the Common Agricultural Policy, Cohesion Policy, and the Common Fisheries Policy
- Action 7.** Making infrastructure more resilient
- Action 8.** Promote products & services by insurance and finance markets



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Implementation – state of play

- *20 MS have developed an adaptation strategy, more in the pipeline*
- *Substantial EU funds available for adaptation (ESIF 2014-2020, Horizon 2020, LIFE)*
- *Mayors Adapt initiative – new integrated Covenant of Mayors – mitigation & adaptation*
- *Climate-ADAPT: main web-portal on adaptation information in Europe*
- *Mainstreaming in infrastructure, DRR, Water etc.*

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Implementation – challenges ahead

- *Increasing resilience across the whole EU territory: all MS need an adaptation strategy*
- *Speeding up implementation of adaptation action*
- *Additional mainstreaming needed (energy, transport, social issues)*
- *Additional adaptation in investment and business decisions*
- *Dealing with potentially much more significant climate impacts*

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Mayors Adapt

- ***First pan-European initiative to support cities in leading the way on adaptation to climate change***
- ***Launched in March 2014 by Commission DG Climate Action***
- ***150 European cities have already committed!***
- ***Key objectives:***
 - ***to inform and inspire cities, regions and local governments to show leadership on climate change adaptation***
 - ***to support them in developing strategies for concrete action***
 - ***to translate and accelerate action on adaptation to improve local resilience to climate impacts***
- **mayors-adapt.eu**

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**THE NEW INTEGRATED
COVENANT OF MAYORS FOR
CLIMATE AND ENERGY**



15 October 2015: Joint ceremony – political endorsement of the new integrated CoM for climate and energy;

Information event on urban adaptation: <http://mayors-adapt.eu/taking-action/signature-ceremony/>

3 elements:

- ***New target of at least 40% reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2030;***
- ***Integration of the mitigation and adaptation pillars under one umbrella (integrated approach, coherence, synergies, efficiency)***
- ***Reinforces the external dimension of the Covenant of Mayors.***

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Action 5: Climate-ADAPT

Key ongoing developments

- Further platform development
 - Update Sectoral pages
 - Update country information (recently finished)
 - Integration of Mayors-ADAPT initiative
 - Friendliness, usability, access to information (users' feedback)
 - Interaction with country platforms, regional information
- Dissemination and capacity building:
 - Science/policy forums (2014)
 - Communities of practice (2015)
 - Newsletter

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Adaptation preparedness scoreboard

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Background

- **EU Adaptation Strategy:** "by 2014 the Commission will develop an adaptation preparedness scoreboard, identifying **key indicators for measuring Member States' level of readiness.**"
- **Aim:** develop a system for **assessing in a comparable way the level of preparedness of Member States** to the current and projected impacts of climate change, and thus the level of preparation of the EU as a whole.

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Key milestones

- *A scoreboard for measuring MS' level of readiness was developed in 2014;*
- *National scoreboard fiches were filled in by EC in early 2015 (informal exercise) providing a baseline for comparison with the situation in 2017;*
- *In 2017, EC will assess whether action being taken in MS is sufficient (based on 2014 MMR and on the 2017 scoreboard).*
- *In 2017, EC will report to the EP and Council on the state of implementation of the Strategy and propose its review if needed.*

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Approach

- Focus on adaptation policy **processes rather than outcomes**
- **Follows existing available structures:**
 - Adaptation Support Tool → 6-step approach for adaptation policy making
 - Guidelines for adaptation strategies (EU Adaptation Strategy)
- *For us: Highlighting elements that help adaptation planning*
- ***But no size fit all tool!!!***

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General structure of the scoreboard:

1. Each Member State's **policy framework** is recalled, indicating whether adaptation strategies and action plans have been adopted at national and sub-national levels.

Policy framework			
Adaptation strategies	A1	A national adaptation strategy has been adopted and/or	
	A2	Number and scope (% of population or territory covered) of adaptation strategies adopted at relevant subnational levels, in line with national multilevel governance arrangements	
Adaptation action plans	B1	A national adaptation action plan has been adopted and/or	
	B2	Number and scope of adaptation action plans adopted at local or relevant subnational levels, and/or	
	B3	Adaptation action plans adopted at sectoral level, or embedded in sectoral strategies	

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2. The scoreboard focuses on information to be collected for each of the “**five steps**” of adaptation policy making:
 - i/ preparing the ground for adaptation;
 - ii/ assessing risks and vulnerabilities to climate change;
 - iii/ identifying and assessing adaptation options;
 - iv/ implementing adaptation action;
 - v/ monitoring and evaluation of adaptation activities.
3. Within each of the five steps, main **performance areas (11 in total)** are defined. They correspond to necessary components considered for an effective adaptation policy-making process.
4. Within each area, key **domains of relevance (33 in total)** are highlighted. They provide details on an array of issues to be considered to successfully deliver on each performance area.

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Adaptation policy-making process	Main areas of performance		Key domains of relevance	
	N	Definition	N°	Definition
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	1a	A central administration body officially in charge of adaptation policy making
			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

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Step 3 Identifying adaptation options	6	For priority sectors, a range of adaptation options are considered, consistent with the results of sector risk assessments and taking into account good practices and measures	6a	Adaptation options considered are consistent with the results of sector risk assessments and with measures and good practices identified in similar context
			6b	The selection of priority options is based on robust methods and consistent with existing decision making frameworks
			6c	Mechanisms are in place to coordinate DRM and CCA
	7	Dedicated and adequate funding resources have been identified and made available to implement adaptation	7a	A dedicated budget is available for financing cross cutting/coordinated adaptation action
			7b	Where relevant funding is available to increase resilience in vulnerable sectors.

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Summarising the information collected

Key domain of relevance level

- Simple questions with **Yes/No** answer.
- Assigned by the Commission after assessing the information available (Member States do not participate).

Main area of performance level

- Progress: very good, good, limited or insufficient.
- How: combining the Yes/No answers in the lower level, assigning weights to the performance areas
- Criteria are transparent and known by Member States

Adaptation policy step level

- A summary on the level of readiness for each step of the adaptation policy-making process is then added

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Adaptation preparedness scoreboard 11

Next steps

- Useful, comprehensive exercise: an unofficial test
- Formal scoreboard in 2017. Results will be published as part of Commission assessment (most likely aggregated results, in report to EP and Council).
- Further analysis of 2015 informal scoreboard conclusions at WG6 meeting.

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*EU Guidance for reporting on
national adaptation actions under
the MMR*

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MMR Regulation Art. 15 Member States' Reporting (2015)

Background

- MMR, Art. 15. Member States (MS) shall report to the Commission information on their national adaptation planning and strategies, ... to facilitate adaptation to climate change.(...)
- First report, by 15 March 2015. Subsequently, every 4 years, aligned with timing for reporting to UNFCCC.

Process

- DG CLIMA proposed guidance to facilitate MS reporting, aiming to:
 - Streamline reporting mechanisms (UNFCCC, Climate-ADAPT)
 - Ensure consistency and homogeneity
- Guidance built on existing Climate-ADAPT 'country page'
 - Same template, slightly modified
 - Guidelines on what, how, length.

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MMR & Climate-ADAPT

Annex. First report on national adaptation actions under art. 15 of MMR¹ - Reporting template

- Policy and legal framework
- Impact, vulnerability and adaptation information and assessments
 - Observations and projections
 - Impacts & vulnerability assessment
 - Research
- Priority sectors and adaptation action. Progress monitoring. Effectiveness/efficiency.
- Engaging stakeholders
 - Governance
 - Adaptation capacity, dissemination, education, training
- Summary table

Item	Status	Web links
National Adaptation Strategy	Adopted/Completed and submitted for adoption/Being developed	•
Action Plans	Adopted/Completed and submitted for adoption/Being developed	•
Impacts, vulnerability and adaptation assessments	Completed/Currently being undertaken	•
- National inventory (NAs)		•
- Sectoral & Other (nonsectoral)		•
Research program	Currently being undertaken	•
- National Programmes		•
- Key research initiatives (added value)		•
Climate Services / User Office	Established/Being developed	•
- Observations		•
- Climate projections and services		•
Web Portal(s)	Online/Being developed	•
Adaptation platform(s) (5a)		•
Monitoring, indicators, methodologies	Established/Being developed	•
Training and education resources		•
National Communication to the UNFCCC	Last NACom Submitted (2014)	•

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Romania

Legal framework Assessments Priority sectors Local actions Summary Contact

Choose a country

In Romania, the central competences within the field of climate change adaptation are assigned to the **Ministry of Environment and Climate Change** through the **Directorate for Climate Change**.

The Government policy on climate change is assisted by the **National Commission on Climate Change** set up as an advisory body in 1998 and updated in 2008 in order to provide equal and consistent representation of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol throughout the country. The National Commission on Climate Change comprises representatives from the executive and non-NGO with competences in climate change. Some of its tasks are to:

- periodically review the progress of Romania's Climate Change Strategy;
- consider the opportunity for new or updated policies and measures under the National Action Plan on Climate Change;
- identify the needs for international technical cooperation and financial assistance for actions and targets on climate change; and
- consider and recommend for approval by the central environment authority the proposals for project developments under the Kyoto Protocol.

More specifically, in 2007 the European approach on adaptation, determined the formal establishment of the Working Group on climate change adaptation with representatives from all key sectors: research, monitoring, and NACOM. During 2010-2011, through interviews and preparation of the National Climate Change Strategy, this working group was enlarged by recruiting new institutions and specialists. They contributed effectively through their experience and responsibilities with the national climate change efforts.

The first National Climate Change Strategy, drawn up in 2005 and approved by the Governmental Decision (no. 645/2005) was revised in the 2005-2007 period. Climate change adaptation issues were highlighted separately in the Chapter "Impact, Vulnerability and Climate Change Adaptation" which briefly detailed the effects of climate change adaptation on the following sectors: agriculture, forestry, water management, and human settlements.

In response to the EU Green Paper "Adapting to climate change in Europe - options for EU action" in 2009 the Ministry of Environment and Forests developed the Draft on the adaptation to the climate change effects approved by Ministerial Order (no. 117/2009).

The specific conditions, circumstances and data are determined directly related to the specific state of the adaptation efforts of Romania.

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Six section headings are proposed to be used for all countries:

1. Policy and legal framework
2. Impact, vulnerability and adaptation information and assessments
 - a. Observations and projections
 - b. Impacts & vulnerability assessment
 - c. Research
3. Progress monitoring. Effectiveness/efficiency. Priority sectors and adaptation action
4. Participation & capacity building (Engaging stakeholders)
 - a. Governance
 - b. Adaptation capacity, dissemination, education, training
5. Summary table
6. Contact

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Action 1 – Interactions with Member States Member States' Reporting (MMR)

Status

- All 28 MS have sent reports

Next steps

- MMR reports, to be used in 2017 report.
- Update Climate-ADAPT country pages.
- Further alignment with UNFCCC reporting.

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