

The Climate-ADAPT Adaptation Support Tool: practical experience and use for policy planning and decision making



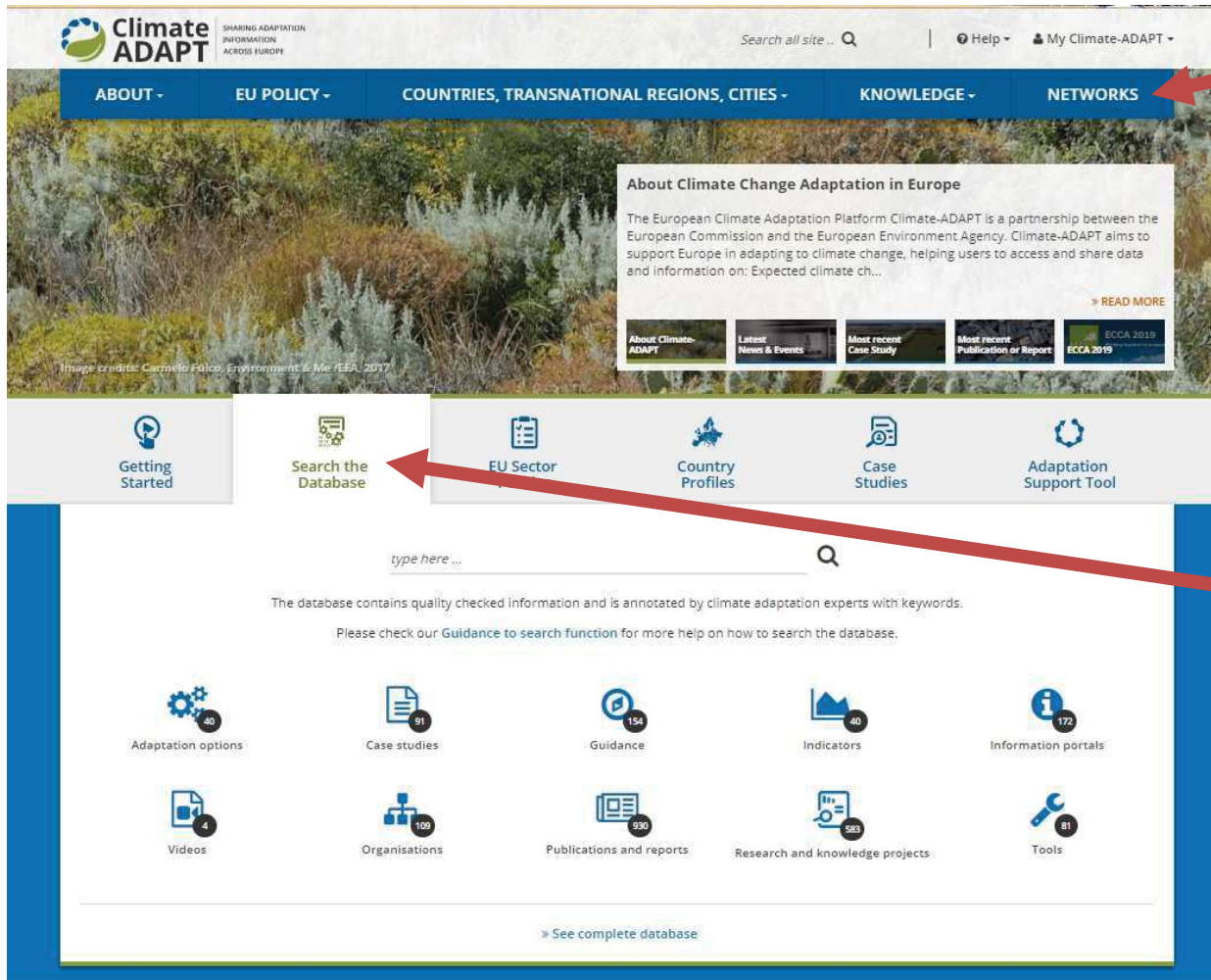
Introduction: The European Adaptation Platform Climate-ADAPT

Kati Mattern
European Environment Agency

8th Climate-ADAPT Webinar, 18 November 2020, 12:30 – 13:30 CET



Climate-ADAPT



1. Web content:

2. Database:
relevant sources of information, searchable through filters and keywords (more than 2000 items)

EU Adaptation Strategy (2013)

PRIORITY 1: TO ENCOURAGE ACTION BY MEMBER STATES

- Action 1 Encourage all Member States to adopt comprehensive adaptation strategies
- Action 2 LIFE funding to support capacity building and step up adaptation action in Europe
- Action 3 Promoting adaptation actions by cities along the Covenant of Mayors initiative

PRIORITY 2: TO SUPPORT BETTER-INFORMED DECISION-MAKING

- Action 4 Knowledge gap strategy
- Action 5 Further develop Climate-ADAPT as the 'one-stop shop' for adaptation information in Europe

PRIORITY 3: TO PROMOTE ADAPTATION IN KEY EU VULNERABLE SECTORS

- Action 6 Climate-proofing of the Common Agricultural Policy, the Cohesion Policy and the Common Fisheries Policy
- Action 7 Making infrastructure more resilient
- Action 8 Promote insurance and other financial products for resilient investment and business decisions

Policy and programmes drive adaptation



Global level

Policies:

UNFCCC Paris Agreement

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Sustainable Development Goals



European level

Policies:

The Climate Law

EU Climate Adaptation Strategy (new one in 2021)

EU Regulation on governance of the Energy Union and Climate action

EU Water Framework Directive

EU Floods Directive

EU Biodiversity strategy

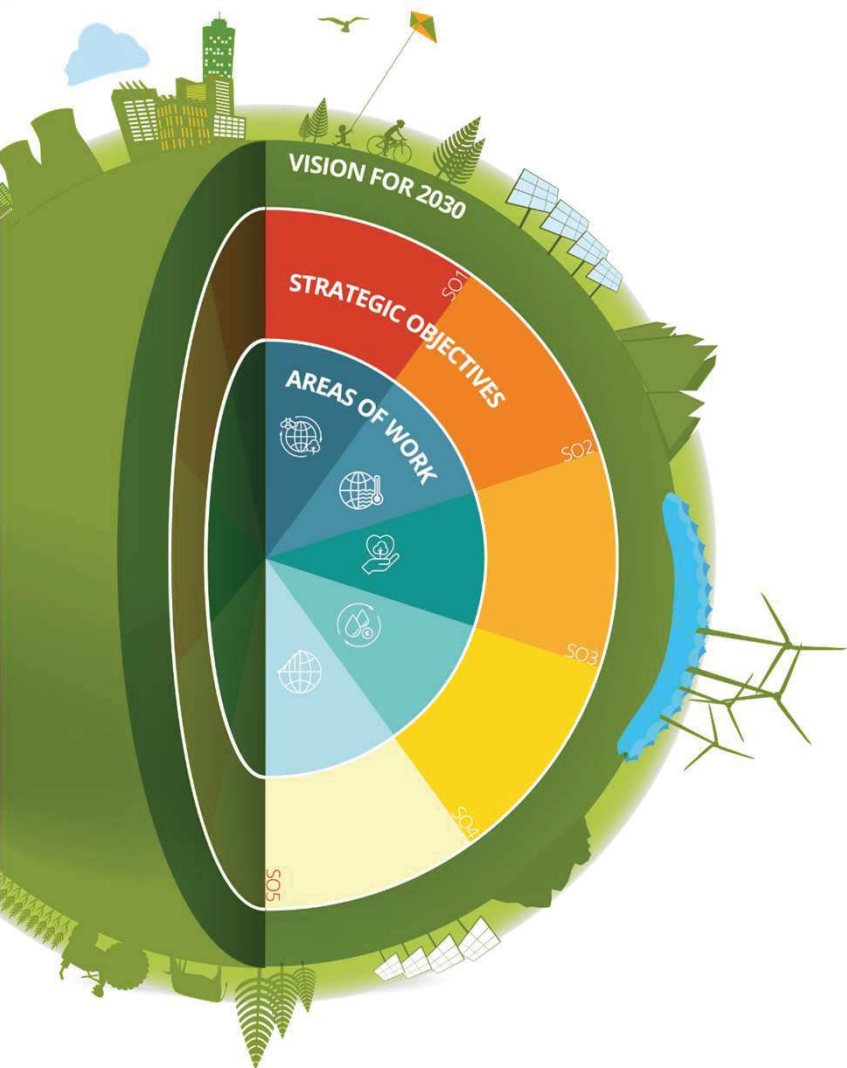
EU Common Agricultural Policy

Programmes:

LIFE+, Copernicus, Horizon 2020/Europe, Regional Development funds



Blueprint for a new more ambitious EU Adaptation strategy



Source: EEA/Eionet Strategy 2021-2030

- 1) Continue and expand existing work
- 2) Suggested strands and building blocks:
 - More and better data
 - Deeper knowledge and faster deployment of solutions
 - Closing the climate protection gap
 - Preventing damage to infrastructure and beyond
 - Adapting forests, oceans and other ecosystems
 - Reinforced global action for climate resilience

https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/consultations/docs/0037/blueprint_en.pdf



Selected Climate-ADAPT webinars

Recordings and presentations available on the Eionet Forum library:

2015 Providing content to Climate-ADAPT

(<https://forum.eionet.europa.eu/nrc-climate-change-adaptation/library/workshops-meetings/climate-adapt-development-webinars/>)

Recording available on Climate-ADAPT

(→About/Outreach)

2018 Climate-ADAPT evaluation

2019 Case studies

2019 Using urban knowledge

2020 Adaptation options

2020 Adaptation Support Tool

(<https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/help/Webinars.html>)

The screenshot shows the 'Webinars' section of the Climate-ADAPT website. The page header includes the Climate-ADAPT logo and navigation links: ABOUT, EU POLICY, COUNTRIES, TRANSNATIONAL REGIONS, CITIES, KNOWLEDGE, and NETWORKS. Below the header, there is a search bar and user options. The main content area is titled 'Webinars' and contains a brief description of the program's goals. Below the text, there are four video thumbnails with their respective titles and dates:

- Climate ADAPT Webinar: The Evaluation of Climate-ADAPT** (28 June 2018)
- The Case Studies in Climate-ADAPT** (June 2019)
- Urban Knowledge in Climate-ADAPT** (October 2019)
- Outreach** (Exploring potential adaptation options for policy and decision-makers, May 2020)

Adaptation Support Tool – one of the 5 most used features of Climate-ADAPT

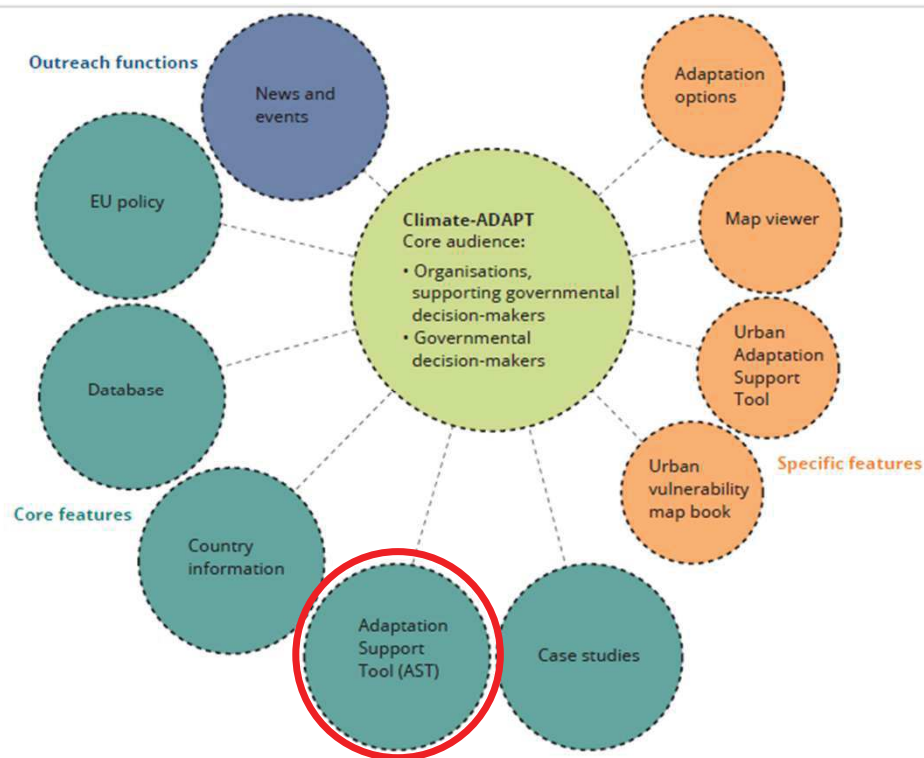
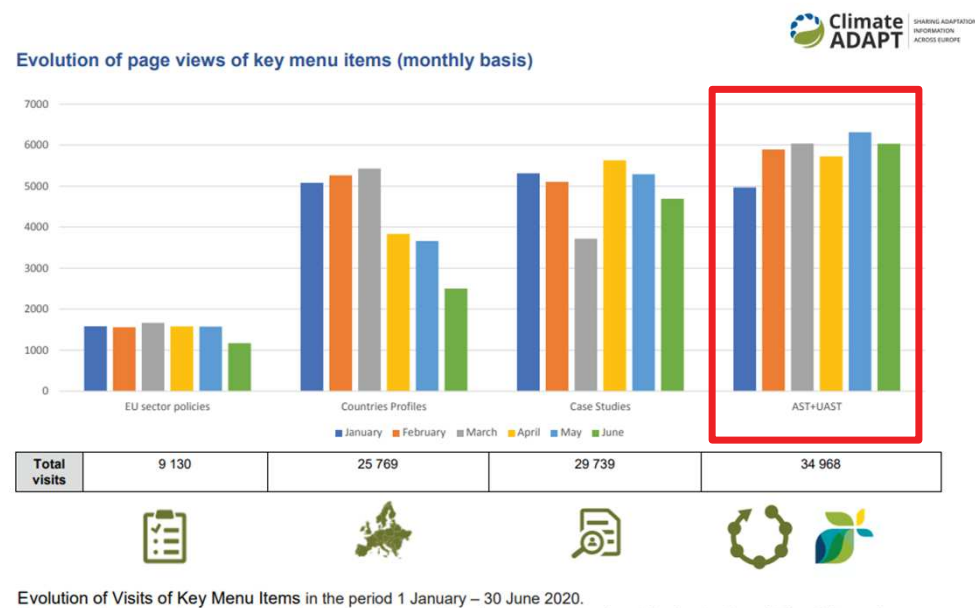


Figure: Climate_ADAPT features used by its core audience
Source: EEA: 2017 Climate-ADAPT evaluation

Climate-ADAPT 2017



Evolution of Visits of Key Menu Items in the period 1 January – 30 June 2020.

2020 Climate-ADAPT Web statistics

ABOUT ▾

EU POLICY ▾

COUNTRIES, TRANSNATIONAL REGIONS, CITIES ▾

KNOWLEDGE ▾

NETWORKS

Access to the AST

Climate change undermines the safety of buildings and infrastructure in Europe

Higher temperatures will accelerate corrosion of buildings, and will expose infrastructure to higher stresses, thus undermining the safety of constructions. Researchers of the Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change and members of the scientific network established by the Joint Research Centre o...

[» READ MORE](#)

About Climate-ADAPT

Webinar

Latest News & Events

Most recent Case Study

Most recent Publication or Report

Image credits: Mario Calvo on Unsplash, 2014



Getting Started



Search the Database



EU Sector Policies



Country Profiles



Case Studies



Adaptation Support Tool

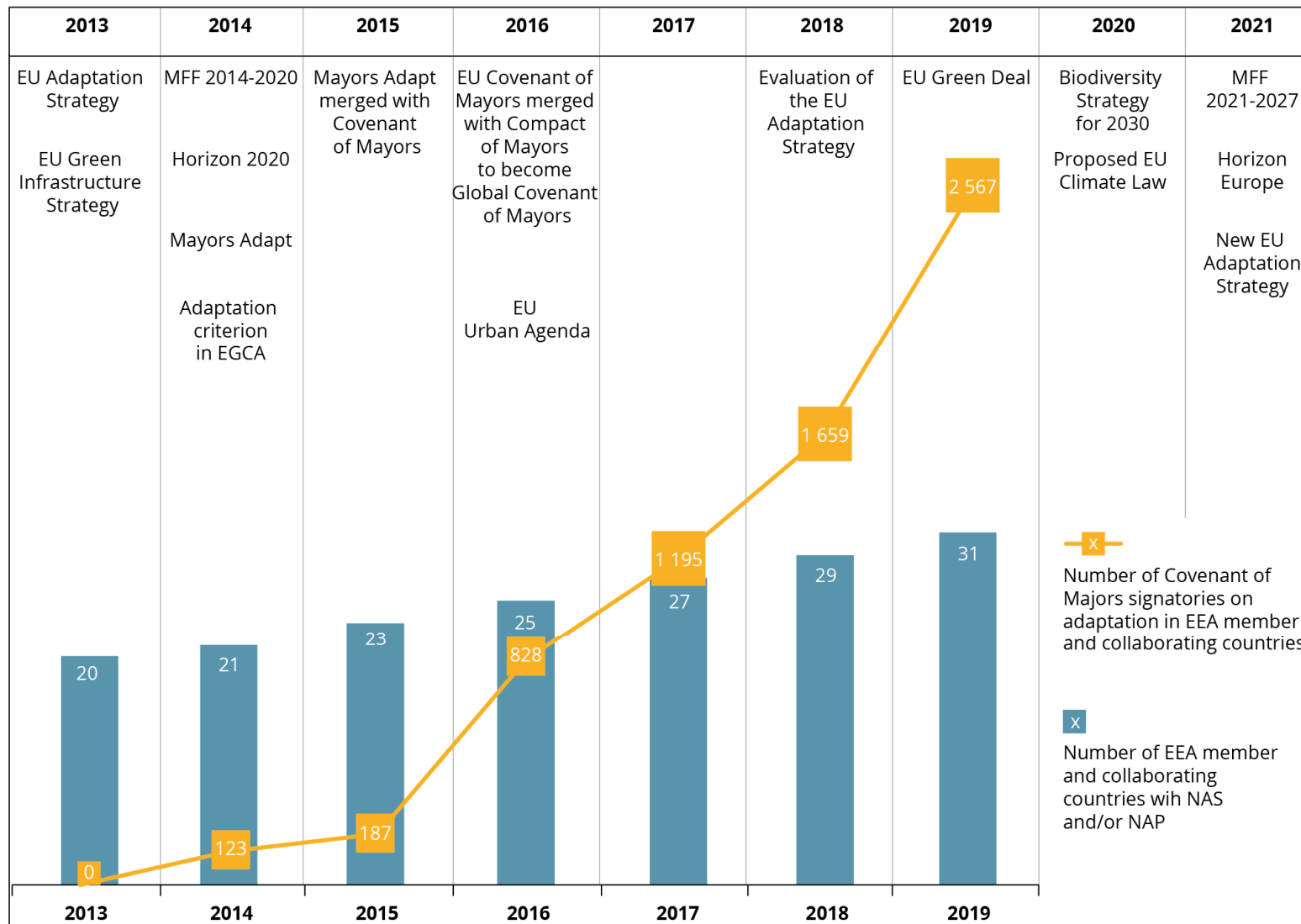
Climate-ADAPT case studies showcase initiatives that are already being carried out in Europe to adapt to climate change and increase resilience to extreme weather and slow-onset events.

Case studies are flagship of the Climate-ADAPT platform. They have a comprehensive structure that covers all the key aspects in the implementation cycle of adaptation measures and are carefully and specifically prepared for Climate-ADAPT by the organisation that is involved in the implementation with the support of EEA, following a set of [criteria](#) and also in collaboration with the main stakeholders. See the [Case Studies Page](#).



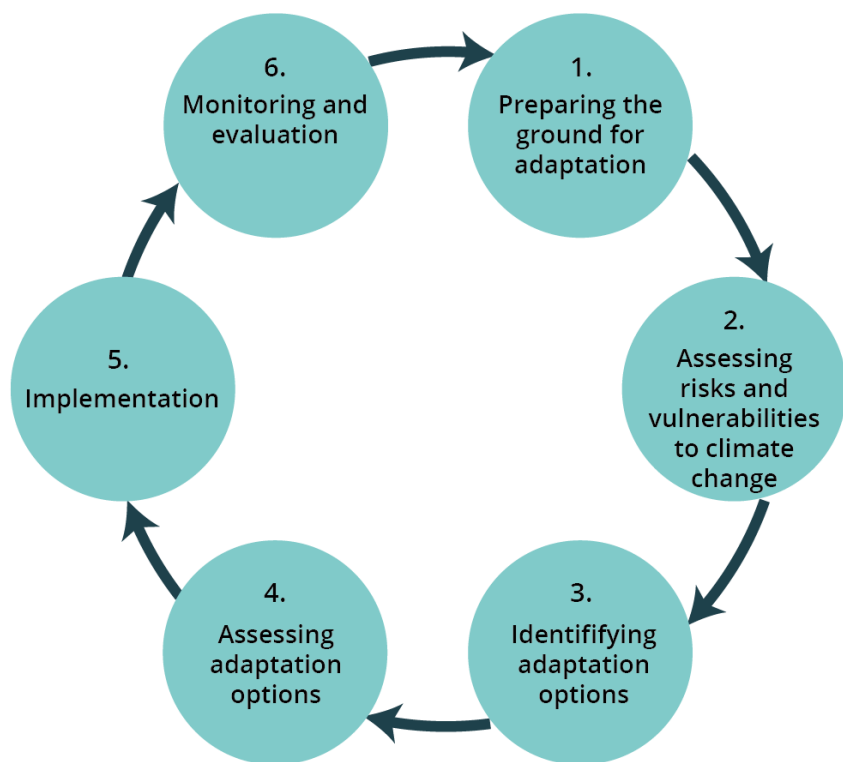
See how Europe is adapting to climate change:
[» Case studies booklet](#)

Efforts towards adaptation in the EU



Vertical coordination between EU, national and local levels is largely in place

The Adaptation Support Tool (AST) on Climate-ADAPT



Adaptation Support Tool - AST

- **WHY**

- practical guidance tool for national level actors for all steps needed to prepare for, develop, implement, monitor and evaluate a national adaptation strategy

- **AIM**

- assist policy makers and coordinators on the national level to prepare for develop, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and plans
→ avoid/reduce the negative impact of current and future climate

- **Additional added value**

- supports sub-national and trans-national actors
→ AST refers to relevant resources and dedicated tools in CCA

- **How is it set up?**

- key features relevant to adaptation policy processes, building on the experience available in Europe (EEA member countries)

Adaptation Support Tool - AST



The Adaptation Support Tool – Getting started

The aim of the Adaptation Support Tool (AST) is to assist policy makers and coordinators on the national level in developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating climate change adaptation strategies and plans. The AST was developed as a practical guidance tool for national level actors for all steps needed to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate a national adaptation strategy. It also supports sub-national actors and trans-national actors to prepare for, develop, implement and monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies. It refers to relevant resources and dedicated tools in climate change adaptation (CCA).

In 2013 the European Commission issued the [EU guidelines on developing adaptation strategies](#) as a component of the [EU strategy on adaptation to climate change](#), with the aim to support EU Member States (MS) in the process of developing, implementing and reviewing their adaptation strategies. They provide a common understanding of key features relevant to adaptation policy processes, building on the experience available in the EU.

[READ MORE](#)

The Adaptation Support Tool - Getting started

- » Climate Impacts in Europe
- » Adaptation to climate change
- » Principles and success factors
- » Using the Adaptation Support Tool

1. Preparing the ground for adaptation

2. Assessing climate change risks and vulnerabilities

3. Identifying adaptation options

4. Assessing adaptation options

5. Implementing Adaptation

6. Monitoring and Evaluating Adaptation

Climate-ADAPT database items

- » Guidelines on developing adaptation strategies
- » Methods and Tools for Adaptation to Climate Change - A Handbook for Provinces, Regions and Cities
- » UKCIP 'Adaptation Wizard'
- » Climate change adaptation of major infrastructure projects

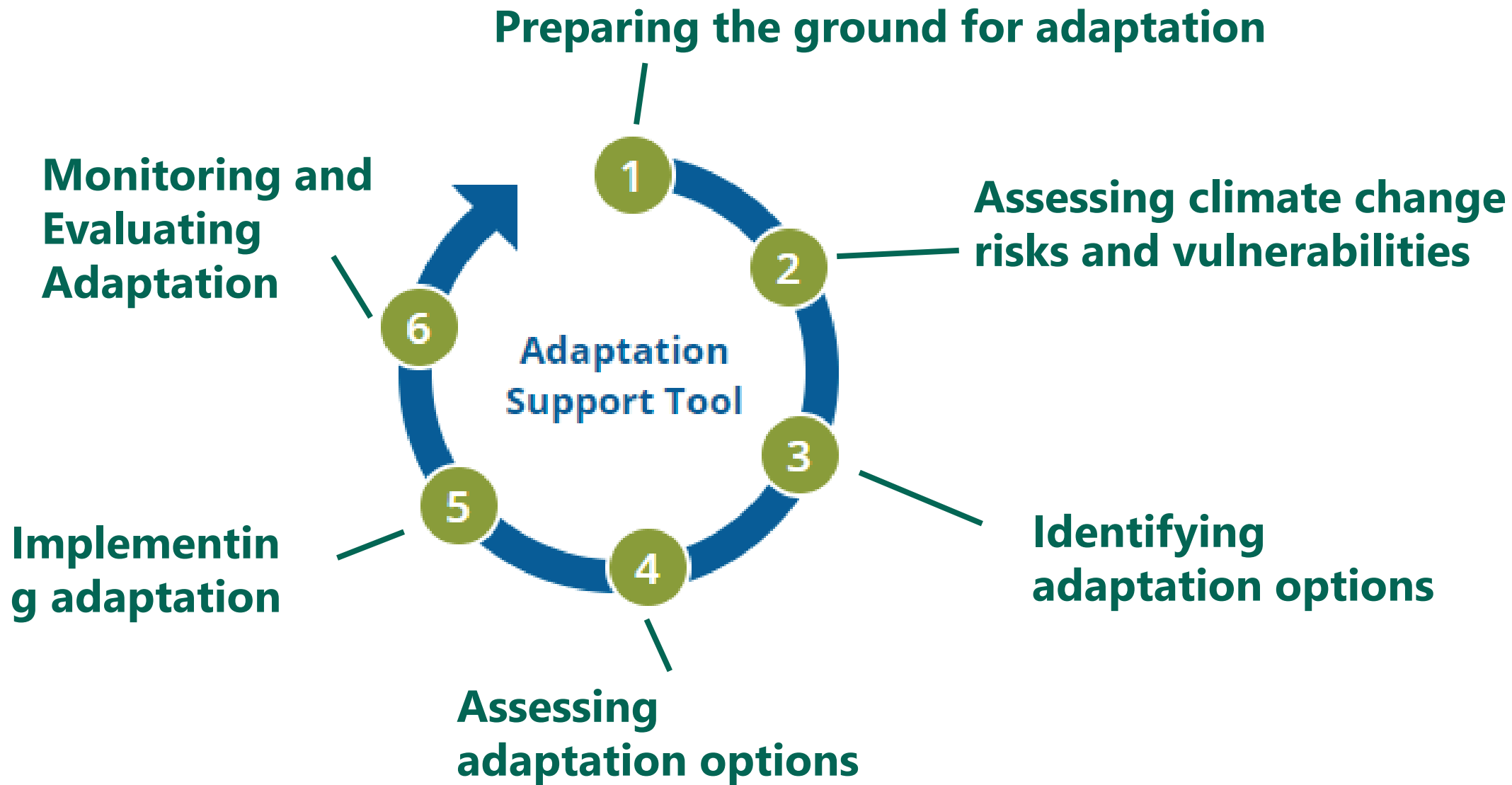
Additional resources

[Overview of EEA member countries with national adaptation strategies and adaptation plans](#)

Link: <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/knowledge/tools/adaptation-support-tool>

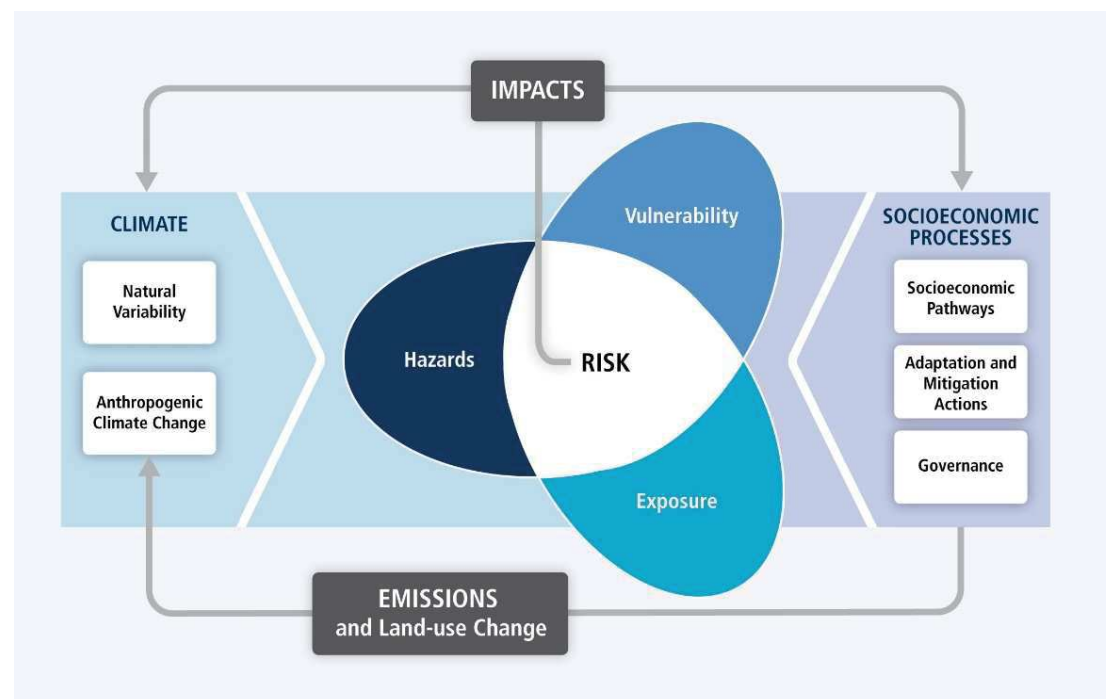


Adaptation Support Tool - AST



Adaptation Support Tool - AST

- **What is new?**
 - Concrete and targeted to stakeholder needs
 - Link to multi-level portals improved
 - Step (2) - Assessing climate change risks and vulnerabilities
 - consistency with IPCC AR5
 - guidance on the usability of e.g. Copernicus climate change services



Source: [IPCC, 2014: Summary for policymakers.](#)

Adaptation Support Tool - AST

- **What is new?**

- Considering the global adaptation goal and linkages to SDGs and SFDRR and including mitigation efforts
- Substantial revision and further progress on step (5) Implementing Adaptation and (6) Monitoring and Evaluation



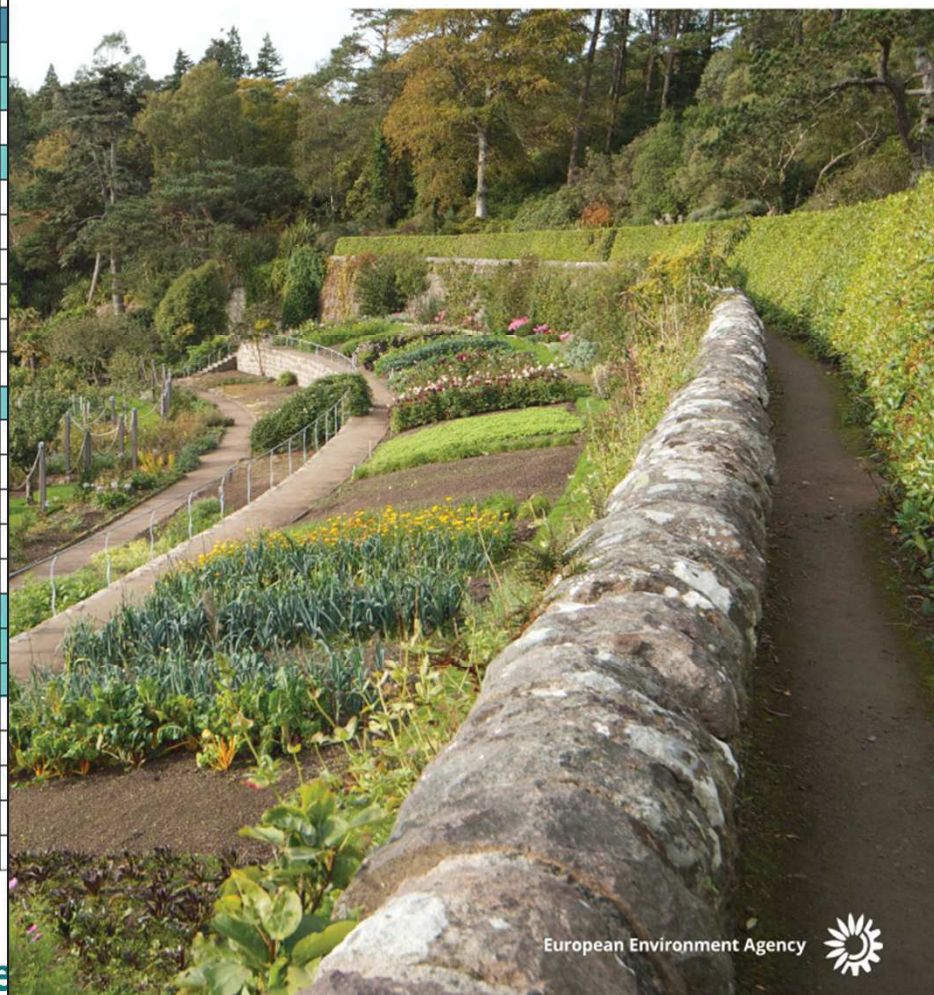
Source: UN (2015)



State of Play in EEA member countries

EEA Report | No 06/2020

Monitoring and evaluation of national adaptation policies throughout the policy cycle



European Environment Agency



Link:
<https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/metadata/publications/monitoring-and-evaluation-of-national-adaptation-policies-throughout-the-policy-cycle>

	No adaptation policy adopted
	National adaptation strategy (NAS) adopted
	NAS and national adaptation plan (NAP) adopted
*	NAS revision adopted

EEA Member States	2005	2006	2007	2008
Austria				
Belgium				
Bulgaria				
Croatia (1)				
Cyprus				
Czechia				
Denmark				
Estonia				
Finland				
France				
Germany				
Greece (2)				
Hungary (3)				
Ireland (4)				
Italy				
Latvia (5)				
Lithuania				
Luxembourg				
Malta (6)				
Netherlands (7)				
Poland				
Portugal				
Romania				
Slovakia				
Slovenia				
Spain				
Sweden (8)				
United Kingdom				
Iceland				
Liechtenstein				
Norway				
Switzerland				
Turkey				




KEY findings EEA report

EEA Report | No 06/2020

Monitoring and evaluation of national adaptation policies throughout the policy cycle



European Environment Agency 

- 2 Knowledge supporting adaptation policy developments
 - 2.1 Increasing the knowledge base on climate risks improves adaptation policies.....
 - 2.2 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation informs policy revisions and planning of measures.....
 - 2.3 Stakeholder involvement has a key role in adaptation's success.....
 - 2.4 Lessons learned, remaining knowledge gaps and key challenges for developing adaptation policy
- 3 Implementation of adaptation
 - 3.1 Mainstreaming approaches and experiences.....
 - 3.2 Overview and examples of supporting conditions for implementation.....
 - 3.3 Financing adaptation.....
 - 3.4 Lessons learned and key challenges for
- 4 Approaches to monitoring, reporting and evaluation
 - 4.1 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation serve multiple purposes.....
 - 4.2 Indicators aim to track adaptation progress.....
 - 4.3 Evaluations of adaptation policies require mixed methods.....
 - 4.4 Lessons learned and key challenges for monitoring, reporting and evaluation

KEY findings EEA report

- **Participatory approaches** contribute to further building up resilience and increasing adaptive capacity
- **Co-production of knowledge** & stakeholder engagement are crucial for the adaptation policy cycle
- **Knowledge** on CCIVR has **improved sizably** at all scales over recent years
- **Public finance** towards climate change adaptation **increased** but private sector finance is harder to identify
- MRE relevant for **documenting the impacts of implemented policies**
- MRE can ensure **learning loops** that **further support implementation**

KEY findings EEA report

- **MRE informs** more effective **adaptation implementation**
- **Progress on experience of tracking processes**, but move towards understanding the outcomes and impacts of policies and actions
- **M steps**
 - (1) receive quantitative & qualitative data for monitoring process & progress
 - (2) interpreting available data & deriving relevant messages
- **Evaluation**
 - needs to be a specific and separate effort
 - put emphasis on getting deeper insights into some elements and into progress from these insights
 - ➔ feeding back into revising adaptation policy. Few countries have gained deeper insights through evaluation.

Example of the Swiss Impact model

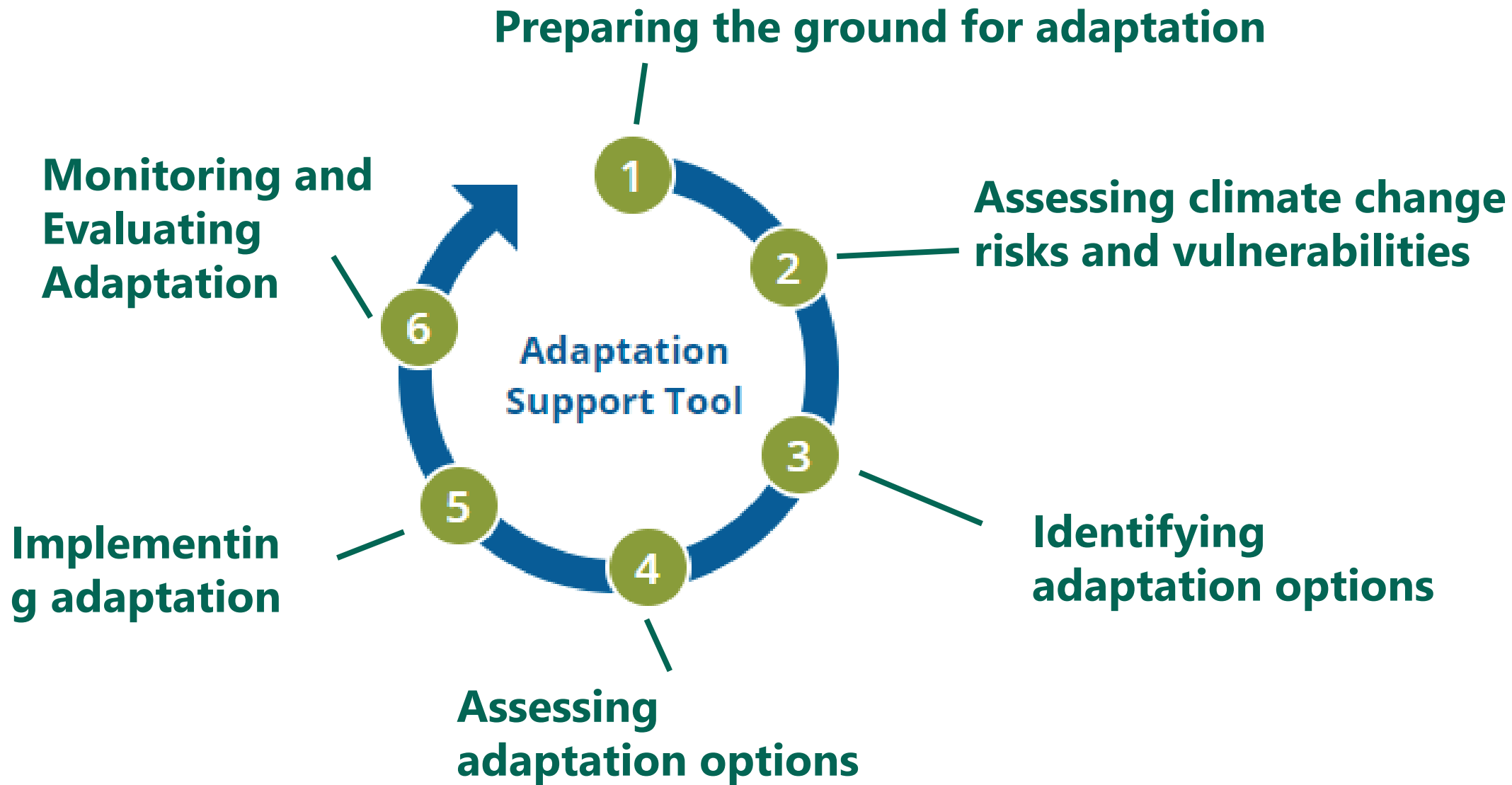
Strategic goals:

- Increase adaptive capacity
- Seize opportunities
- Minimise risks

Goals	Goals: Reduced mortality due to heat waves, increased well-being	<i>Clarity, coherence, completeness of goals</i>
Activities	Activities: Information about heat waves, suitable for target group.	
Implementation	Implementation: Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH)	<i>Responsibility, stakeholder involvement, resources, coordination by FOEN</i>
Output	Output: Measure to deal with the challenges of heat waves.	<i>State of implementation</i>
Outcome	<p>Federal level: FOPH develops and distributes information to cantons</p> <p>Cantons: are informed and distribute information to other stakeholders (hospitals, doctors, etc.)</p>	<i>Increased adaptive capacity</i>
Impact	Impact: Reduced heat mortality, reduced health problems, ensured well-being	<i>(potential) impacts of implementation of measures, optimisation needs, added value of coordination by FOEN</i>

Source: FOEN (2014).

Adaptation Support Tool - AST





Ministry of
Environment and
Water

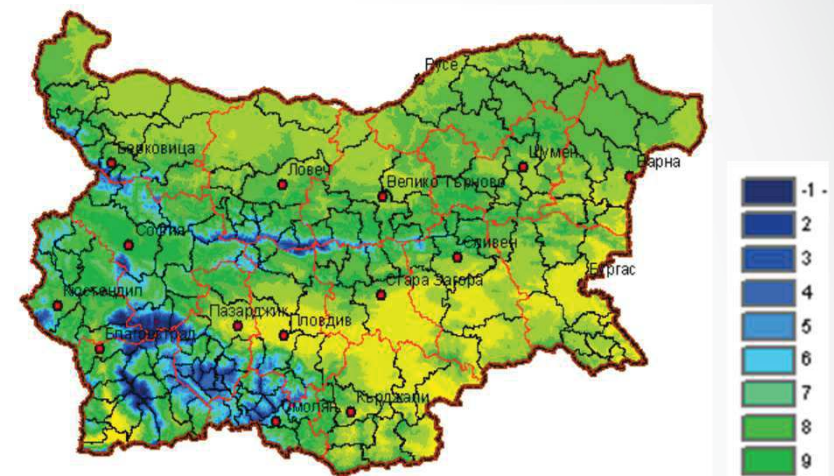
National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan

Detelina Petrova

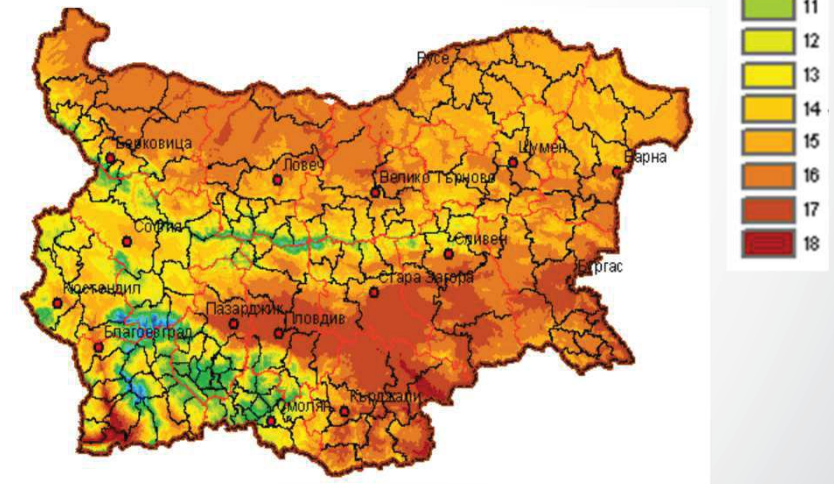
State expert in Climate Change Policy Directorate under
the Ministry of Environment and Water of Bulgaria

Climate change in Bulgaria

(A) – Average Year Temperature for 1961–1990



(Б) – Pessimistic Climate Scenario for Average Year Temperature for 2080

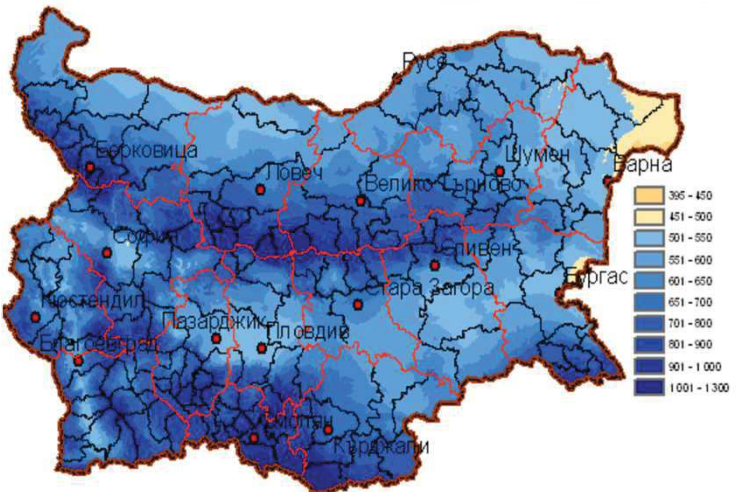


Temperature will increase from 2,9°C to 4,1°C by 2080

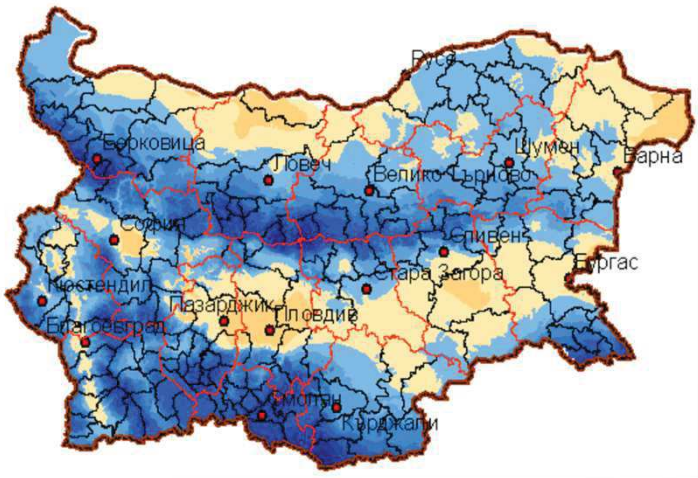
Source: NIMH.

Climate change in Bulgaria

(A) – Precipitation per Year for 1961–1990;



(B) – Precipitation per Year for 2080 according to the Pessimistic Scenario



Decrease in precipitation up to 40% by 2080

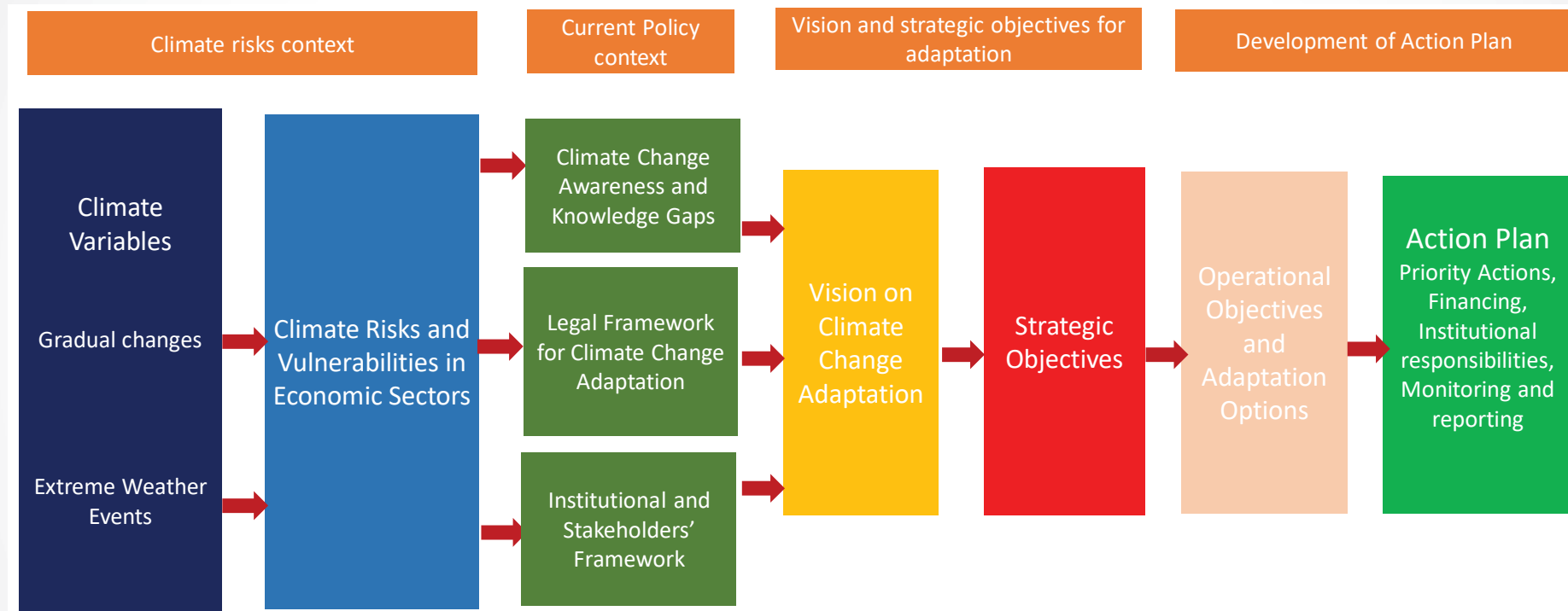
Source: NIMH.

Strategic Objectives

- **Mainstream and integrate climate change adaptation in all sectors;**
- **Build institutional capacity;**
- **Raise awareness;**
- **Build resilience.**

Framework of National Climate Change

Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan



Strategic objectives for sectors

Agriculture

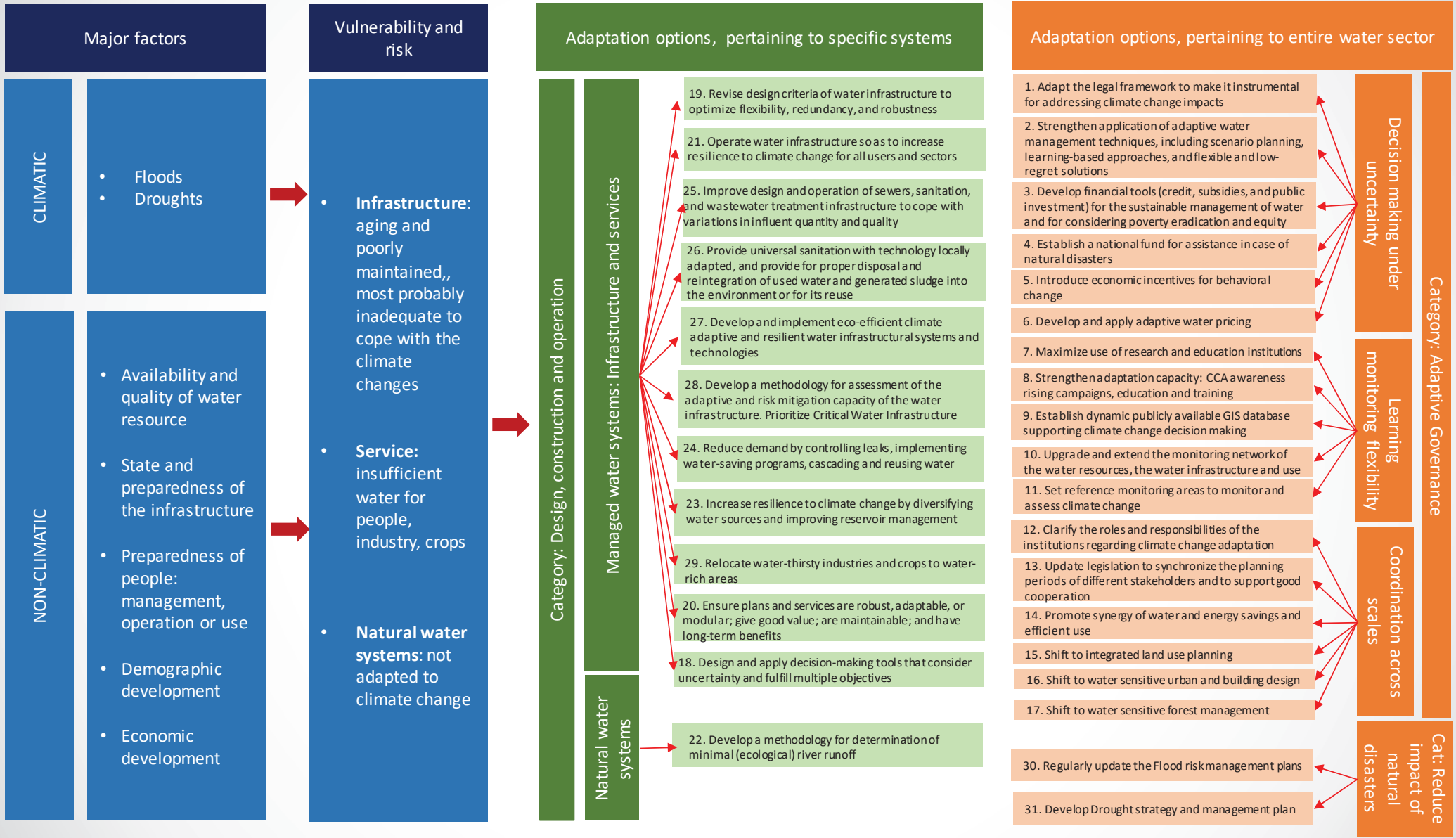
- Sustainably manage agricultural practices for adaptation
- Promote adaptive capacity and awareness
- Promote research and innovation for adaptation
- Strengthen policy and legal framework for adaptation

Water

- Enhance adaptive governance
- Strengthen knowledge base and awareness for adaptation
- Enhance adaptive management of water system infrastructure

Assessing climate change risks and vulnerabilities

Identified adaptation options in Water sector



<https://www.moew.government.bg/en/climate/international-negotiations-and-adaptation/adaptation/>

About Climate-ADAPT

The European Climate Adaptation Platform (Climate-ADAPT) is a partnership between the European Commission and the European Environment Agency (EEA). Climate-ADAPT is maintained by the EEA with the support of the European Topic Centre on Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation (ETC/CCA).

Climate-ADAPT aims to support Europe in adapting to climate change helping users to access and share data and information on:

- Expected climate change in Europe
- Current and future vulnerability of regions and sectors
- EU, national and transnational adaptation strategies and actions
- Adaptation case studies and potential adaptation options
- Tools that support adaptation planning

Climate-ADAPT organizes information under the following main entry points:

- EU Policy: EU Adaptation Policy, Adaptation in EU Policy Sectors (Agriculture, Biodiversity, Coastal areas, Forestry, Water management, Marine and fisheries, Ecosystem-based Approaches, Disaster Risk Reduction, Buildings, Energy, Transport, Health, Urban), EU Regional Policy
- Countries, Transnational regions, Cities
- Knowledge: Topics, Data and indicators, Research projects, Tools, Practice
- Networks

The platform includes a database that contains quality checked information that can be easily searched.

Withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union:
Content provided by the United Kingdom before 31 January 2020 remains accessible on this website. From the entry into force of the UK Withdrawal Agreement on 1 February 2020, content from the United Kingdom will no longer be updated on this website.

- EC Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA)
- European Environment Agency (EEA)
- European Topic Centre on Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation (ETC/CCA)

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[READ MORE](#)

Climate-ADAPT database items

- Guidelines on developing adaptation strategies
- Methods and Tools for Adaptation to Climate Change: A Handbook for Provinces, Regions and Cities
- UNEP Adaptation Wizard
- Climate change adaptation of major infrastructure projects

Additional resources

- [Overview of EEA member countries with national adaptation strategies and adaptation plans](#)

Monitoring and Evaluating Adaptation

- **Monitoring;**
- **Reporting;**
- **Progress in implementation of measures.**

THANK YOU!

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