

Taller de Intercambio: Evaluación de Políticas Públicas en Mitigación y Adaptación

Ciudad de México, 16-18 de abril de 2018

Cómo medimos y monitoreamos la adaptación
Segmento inicial: El estado del arte del monitoreo de adaptación

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Financiado por
la Unión Europea



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Contenido

- EEA: mandato, objetivo, productos
- Evaluación de políticas ambientales y climáticas
- Estrategia de Adaptación de la UE
- Evaluación de la Estrategia de Adaptación de la UE
- Climate-ADAPT (Plataforma Europea de Adaptación)
- Evaluación de Climate-ADAPT
- Conclusiones

EEA: mandato, objetivo, grupos destinatarios

Mandato y objetivo

- Proporcionar la base para decisiones informadas en material de medio ambiente y clima en la UE y países miembros, a través de la producción de...
 - Datos e indicadores medioambientales a nivel europea, regional y global
 - Evaluaciones ambientales integradas
 - Análisis temáticos medioambientales



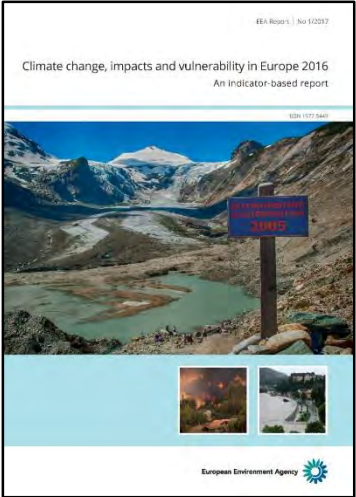
Grupos destinatarios

- Stakeholders: Instituciones y gobiernos
 - Comisión Europea, Parlamento, Consejo de Europa, países miembros de la EEA
- Sociedad civil
 - ONGs, sector privado, media, academia
- Público en general

EEA networking (EIONET y otros actores)

EEA: productos y servicios relativos a impactos, vulnerabilidad y adaptación

Impacts and vulnerability



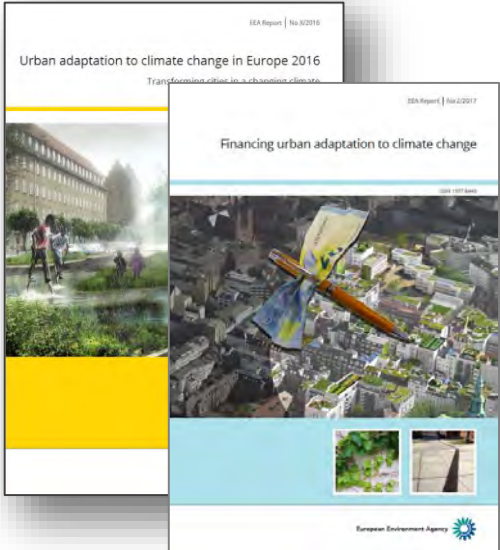
CCA & DRR



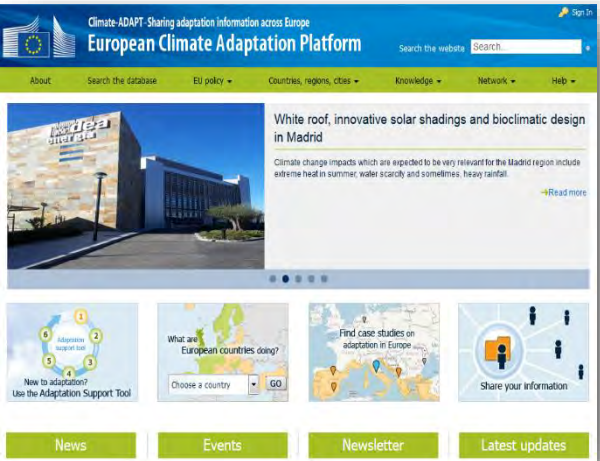
National adaptation



Urban adaptation



Sectoral adaptation



Climate-ADAPT

Products for 2018-19:

- Evaluation on Climate-ADAPT
- Transnational regions
- Analysis of national CCIV
- Assessment CCA in sectoral policies

El cambio climático afecta a todas las regiones europeas – pero las necesidades de adaptación difieren entre regiones

Arctic region

Temperature rise much larger than global average
Decrease in Arctic sea ice coverage
Decrease in Greenland ice sheet
Decrease in permafrost areas
Increasing risk of biodiversity loss
Some new opportunities for the exploitation of natural resources and for sea transportation
Risks to the livelihoods of indigenous peoples

Atlantic region

Increase in heavy precipitation events
Increase in river flow
Increasing risk of river and coastal flooding
Increasing damage risk from winter storms
Decrease in energy demand for heating
Increase in multiple climatic hazards

Mountain regions

Temperature rise larger than European average
Decrease in glacier extent and volume
Upward shift of plant and animal species
High risk of species extinctions
Increasing risk of forest pests
Increasing risk from rock falls and landslides
Changes in hydropower potential
Decrease in ski tourism

Coastal zones and regional seas

Sea level rise
Increase in sea surface temperatures
Increase in ocean acidity
Northward migration of marine species
Risks and some opportunities for fisheries
Changes in phytoplankton communities
Increasing number of marine dead zones
Increasing risk of water-borne diseases

Boreal region

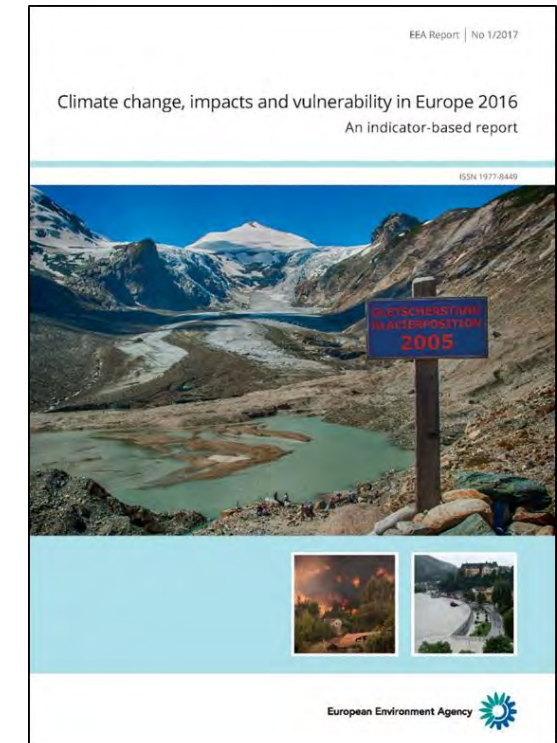
Increase in heavy precipitation events
Decrease in snow, lake and river ice cover
Increase in precipitation and river flows
Increasing potential for forest growth and increasing risk of forest pests
Increasing damage risk from winter storms
Increase in crop yields
Decrease in energy demand for heating
Increase in hydropower potential
Increase in summer tourism

Continental region

Increase in heat extremes
Decrease in summer precipitation
Increasing risk of river floods
Increasing risk of forest fires
Decrease in economic value of forests
Increase in energy demand for cooling

Mediterranean region

Large increase in heat extremes
Decrease in precipitation and river flow
Increasing risk of droughts
Increasing risk of biodiversity loss
Increasing risk of forest fires
Increased competition between different water users
Increasing water demand for agriculture
Decrease in crop yields
Increasing risks for livestock production
Increase in mortality from heat waves
Expansion of habitats for southern disease vectors
Decreasing potential for energy production
Increase in energy demand for cooling
Decrease in summer tourism and potential increase in other seasons
Increase in multiple climatic hazards
Most economic sectors negatively affected
High vulnerability to spillover effects of climate change from outside Europe



EEA report on climate change, impacts and vulnerability (2017)



Informes de la EEA sobre políticas nacionales de adaptación

National adaptation policy processes in European countries



National monitoring, reporting and evaluation of climate change adaptation in Europe



Panorama de las estrategias y planes nacionales de adaptación en Europa (EEA 2017)

- **Voluntary reporting** by countries to the Commission and EEA **end 2016/early 2017**
- Information included on **Climate-ADAPT country pages**
- 25 EU MS and 3 EEA member countries have a **national adaptation strategy** and 16 and 2 respectively also have **action plans** (national and/or multi-sectoral)
- Some countries are in the **implementation stage**
- Some countries have systems for **monitoring and reporting** in place, but **few** have performed **evaluations**
- **Providing information and mainstreaming** in sectors are the most reported policies

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/overview-of-national-and-sectoral-2>

EEA countries:	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (1)
Austria													
Belgium													
Bulgaria													
Croatia													
Cyprus													
Czech Republic													
Denmark													
Estonia													
Finland													
France													
Germany													
Greece													
Hungary													
Ireland													
Italy													
Latvia													
Lithuania													
Luxembourg													
Malta													
Netherlands													
Poland													
Portugal													
Romania													
Slovakia													
Slovenia													
Spain													
Sweden													
United Kingdom													
Iceland													
Liechtenstein													
Norway													
Switzerland													
Turkey													

white

National adaptation strategy (NAS) in place

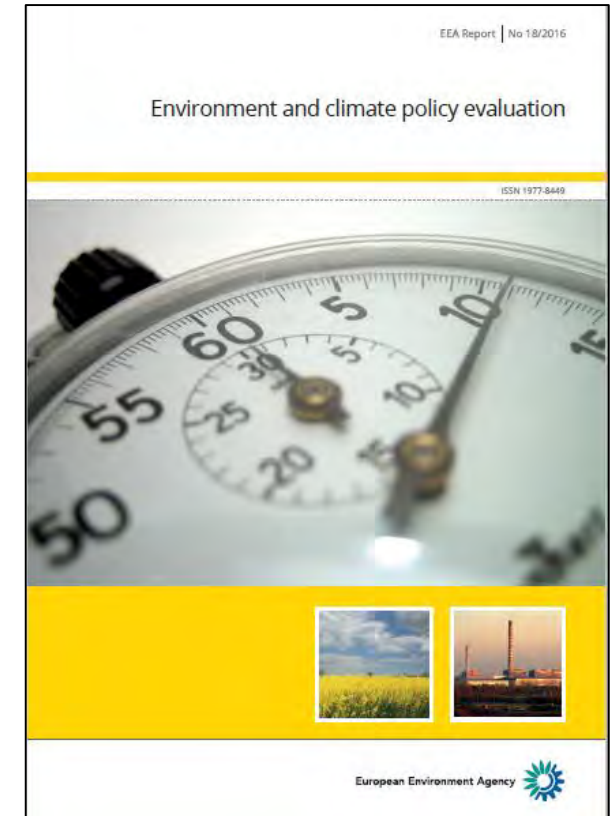
National adaptation strategy (NAS) and national and/or sectoral adaptation plans (NAP/SAP) in place

*
National Adaptation Strategy (NAS) updated

Environment and climate policy evaluation (EEA Report No 18/2016)

Criteria typically used in the EU evaluation of environment and climate policy

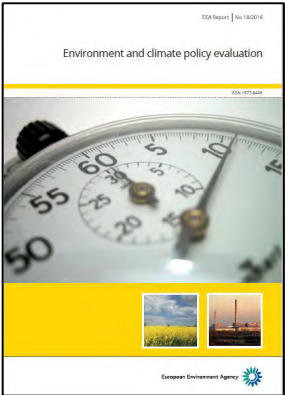
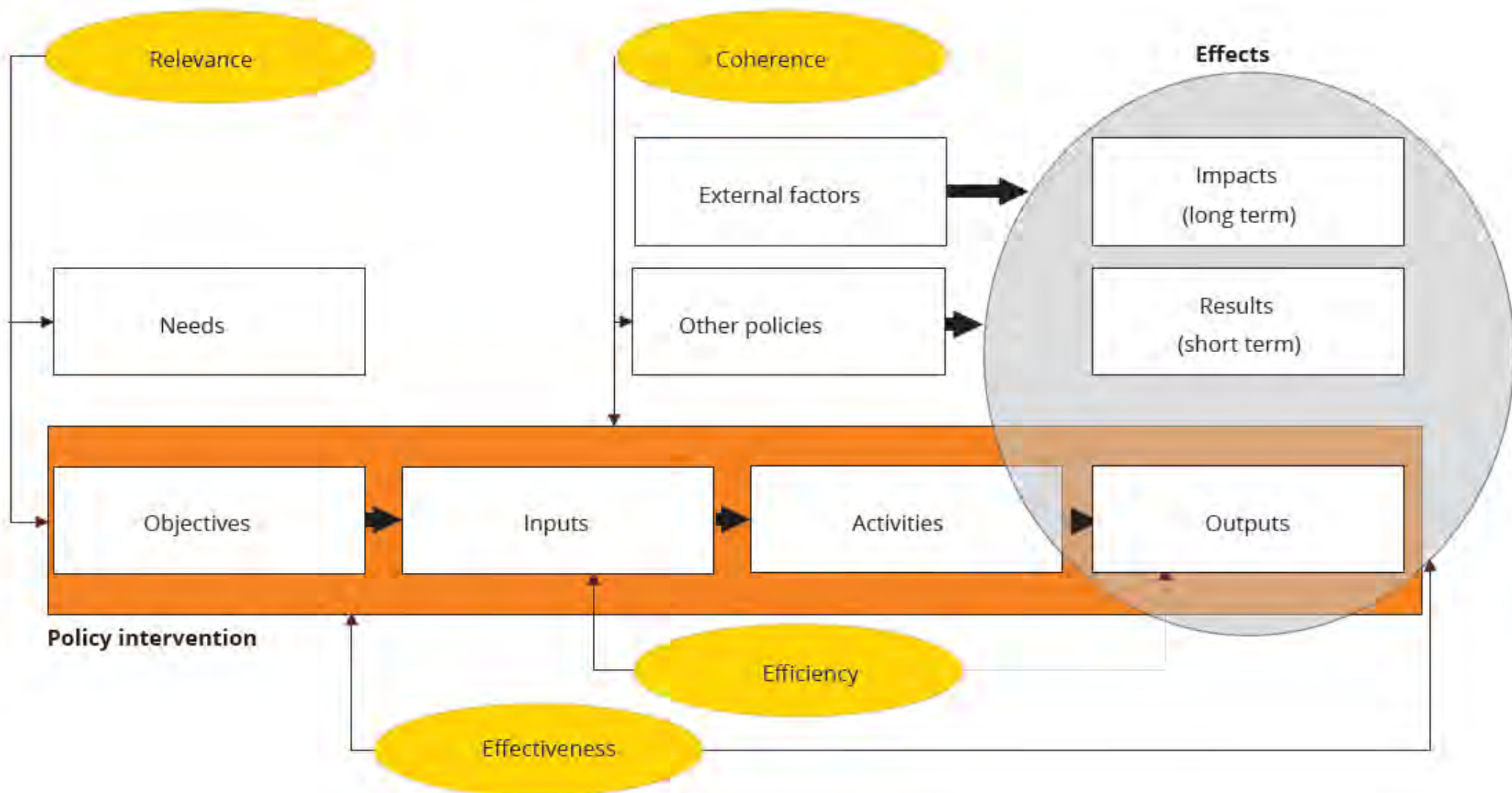
- **Relevance** — To what extent do the (original) objectives (still) correspond to needs and issues?
- **Effectiveness** — To what extent did a public intervention cause observed effects and changes? To what extent do the observed effects correspond to the objectives?
- **Efficiency** — Were the costs involved justified, given the changes and effects achieved?
- **Coherence** — External coherence: To what extent is a public intervention coherent with other interventions? Internal coherence: To what extent is the public intervention coherent internally?



<https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/environment-and-climate-policy-evaluation>

Environment and climate policy evaluation (EEA Report No 18/2016)

Figure 2.1 Policy evaluation framework



Estrategia Europea de Adaptación (2013-2020)

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

Evaluación de la Estrategia Europea de Adaptación (2016-18)

Process

(https://ec.europa.eu/clima/events/articles/0119_en)

- The Commission launched an evaluation of the EU Adaptation Strategy in 2016 to examine the actual implementation and performance of the strategy.
- The evaluation is planned to be completed by the end of 2018.
- The evaluation follows the standard framework for evaluation of EU policies and examines the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and EU added value.
- Evaluation roadmap (purpose, scope, evidence base)
- Stakeholder Consultation Strategy (Scope and Objectives, Stakeholder Mapping, Methods & tools, Webpage):
 - 5 April 2017: First targeted stakeholder workshop
 - July-August 2017: Targeted stakeholder survey
 - 7 December 2017 - 1 March 2018: 12-week public internet consultation (on line questionnaire)
 - 23 January 2018: Public consultation meeting
 - Second half of 2018: Publication of evaluation results

Evaluación de la Estrategia Europea de Adaptación (2016-18)

Evidence base:

MS reporting (EU MMR, UNFCCC) scoreboard, EEA reports, Majors Adapt and CoM reports, LIFE reports, consultations, other sources)

Scoreboard: outline the climate change adaptation preparedness of each EU MS; adaptation indicator list and methodology for assessing them, based on the **AST** →



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

https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/consultations/docs/0035/scoreboard_description_en.pdf

https://ec.europa.eu/clima/consultations/evaluation-eus-strategy-adaptation-climate-change_en

Evaluación de la Estrategia Europea de Adaptación (2016-18)

Five primary evaluation criteria:

Relevance

- To what extent do the objectives and actions of the Strategy (still) respond to needs within the EU and at international level?

Effectiveness

- To what extent have the objectives been achieved since 2013?
- What drivers and barriers (expected or unexpected) contributed to or stood in the way of implementation of the EU Adaptation Strategy and how did they affect it?

Efficiency

- How adequate were the resources for the overall implementation of the EU Adaptation Strategy and how proportionate were those resources across its eight actions?

Coherence

- How well does the Adaptation Strategy fit together with other relevant EU legislation and policies, or similar initiatives at international, national or regional level?
- Are there any gaps or inconsistencies between policies?

EU added value

- What is the added value of addressing climate adaptation at EU level?

Climate-ADAPT (Plataforma Europea de Adaptación)

Mandato

- Apoyar el desarrollo e implementación de estrategias de adaptation
- Complementaria a plataformas nacionales y otras

Objetivos

1. Facilitar el intercambio de información
2. Apoyar la aplicación de la información y conocimientos para la acción adaptativa
3. Contribuir a una mejor coordinación

Usuarios

- Expertos y tomadores de decisiones en los niveles europeo, nacional y sub-nacional
- Instituciones de investigación

Mantenimiento

- EEA con DG CLIMA, apoyado por ETC/CCA

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Climate-ADAPT platform. At the top, there is a blue header with the European Union flag and the text "Climate-ADAPT - Sharing adaptation information across Europe" and "European Climate Adaptation Platform". A search bar is located on the right. Below the header is a green navigation bar with links: "About", "Database", "EU policy", "Countries, regions, cities", "Knowledge", "Network", and "Help". The main content area is divided into several sections. On the left, there is a yellow box titled "Navigating on Climate-ADAPT" with the subtitle "Sharing adaptation information across Europe - guide to the European Climate Adaptation Platform". It contains three illustrations of people using laptops. To the right of this box is a section titled "Climate-ADAPT quick guidance" with a link to a guide. Below these are four green boxes: "News", "Events", "Newsletter", and "Latest updates". Each box contains a list of recent updates or events. At the bottom right, there is a logo for the European Environment Agency.

Climate-ADAPT - Sharing adaptation information across Europe
European Climate Adaptation Platform

Log in

Search:

About Database EU policy Countries, regions, cities Knowledge Network Help

Navigating on Climate-ADAPT
Sharing adaptation information across Europe - guide to the European Climate Adaptation Platform

Climate-ADAPT quick guidance
Do you need help to find the information you want on the knowledge platform - Climate-ADAPT? Help is at hand! Use this new guide to learn how. The guide is focused around 6 different user groups and sets out navigation 'tips' that link to areas of the site that are particularly relevant for that user. The user groups covered are

- New users, National or Regional users
- Transnational users
- Resilience for Sectors
- Researchers
- City users

→ A quick guide to find the information you want, for different user groups

News

- » 17 Oct 2017, EEA Report Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction
- » 12 Oct 2017, New map data depict regional climate change after a rise in global temperature of 1.5 degrees
- » 02 Oct 2017, Dutch cities of Groningen and Rotterdam will accommodate Global Climate Adaptation Centre

Events

- » 07 Feb 2018, International conference on climate change & water 2018
- » 24 Nov 2017, 6th European Environmental Evaluators Network Forum (EEEN Forum)
- » 08 Nov 2017, Pyradapt 2017: 2nd International Colloquium on Climate Change in mountain areas

Newsletter

Check the European Climate Adaptation Newsletter and register to receive it in your e-mail

Latest updates

- » Copernicus Climate Change Service
- » Updated Country page of Bulgaria
- » Urban Adaptation Support Tool

Main features of Climate-ADAPT

A searchable database of QC information

Cities

Tools



About Climate Change Adaptation in Europe

The European Climate Adaptation Platform (Climate-ADAPT) aims to support Europe in adapting to climate change. It is an initiative of the European Commission and helps users to access and share information on:

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

[Read more](#)

Search for case studies

Adaptation support tool



Country profiles

News

Events

Newsletter

Latest updates

Main features of Climate-ADAPT

News, Events & Newsletter

News

- 15 Feb 2018, European Food Safety Authority survey on climate change and risks for food safety
- 29 Jan 2018, Global warming poses substantial flood risk increase for Central and Western Europe
- 17 Jan 2018, Report on forest fire danger extremes in Europe under climate change

» More news

Events

- 23 Jan 2018, EU Adaptation Strategy evaluation: public consultation meeting
- 01 Mar 2018, Public consultation launched on EU Adaptation Strategy
- 11 Dec 2017, Webinar on "Implementing a pathway approach for climate change adaptation at the local level"

» More Events

Newsletter

Check the European Climate Adaptation Newsletter and register to receive it in your e-mail



Latest updates

Check the latest updates in the content of the Platform.

- Copernicus Climate Change Service
- Updated Country page of Bulgaria
- Urban Adaptation Support Tool

Sectoral information

EU Sector Policies



EU policy and funding

EU Funding and Adaptation



Life Climate Action



ESI funds



H2020

EU Climate Policy



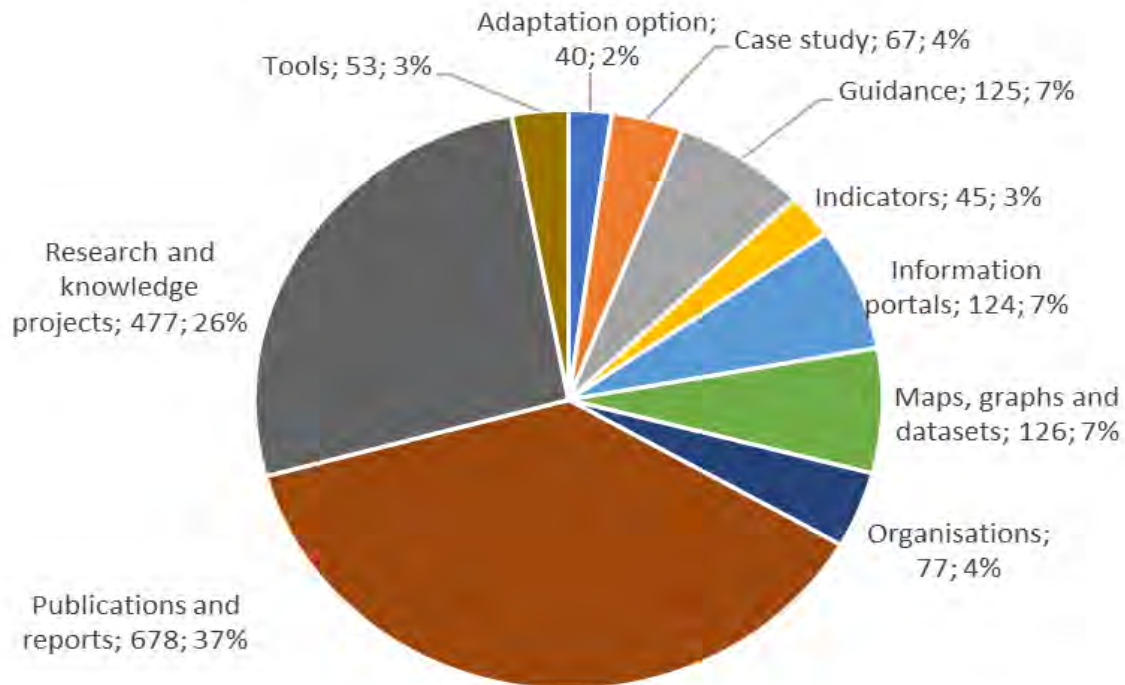
EC Climate Action



EEA Climate Change topic

Algunos datos de Climate-ADAPT

Distribution of items per type of data (number; %)

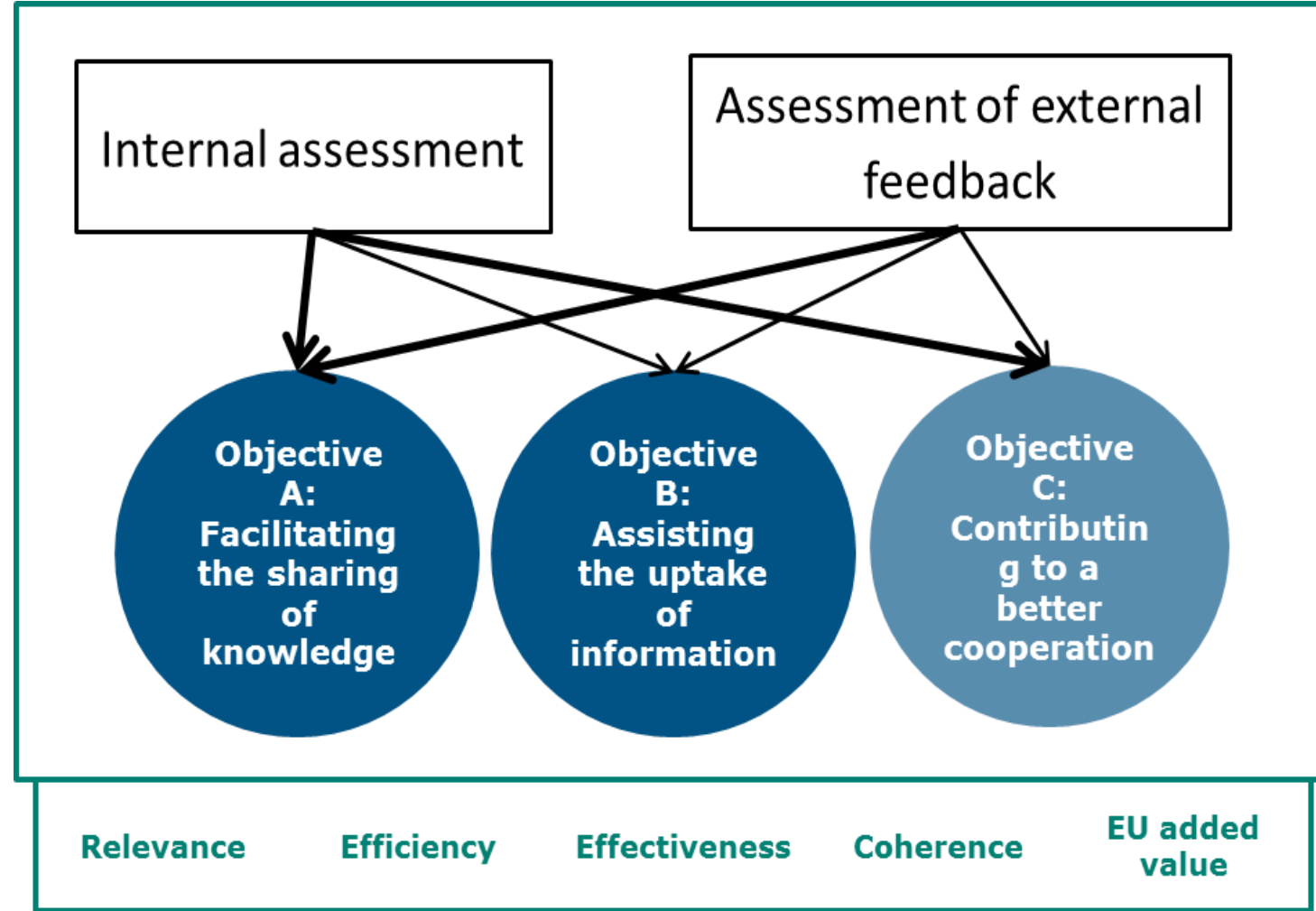


~ 2000 items in the Climate-ADAPT database in April 2018

- Climate-ADAPT is increasingly being visited, from 2.500 to 14.100 in the period March 1, 2013 – April 30, 2017 (~ 270.000 total visits)
- ~ 40.000 monthly pages visited in recent months
- Large amount of returning visitors
- Climate ADAPT newsletter: 5.000 recipients

Evaluación de Climate-ADAPT

- Three Climate-ADAPT objectives
- Operationalisation by 14 questions
- Internal assessment elements:
 - Content
 - Functionalities
- External feedback mechanisms:
 - Web statistics
 - Survey
 - Use cases
 - Ad-hoc feedback at conferences/meetings



Evaluación de Climate-ADAPT

Combined conclusions from internal and external assessment

Relevance

- Sharing the knowledge across Europe, assisting the uptake of information, and supporting cooperation among sectors and across governance levels, for better informed decision making, is still needed.

Effectiveness

- Growth of knowledge (from EU funded research and other projects, countries, cities, other practitioners) was captured.
- Knowledge presented in the policy context is useful and reaches a wide audience.
- Informed policy processes across Europe at various levels of governance (examples: informing policies and plans, supporting participatory processes and generating funding proposals).

Efficiency

- Climate-ADAPT resources (EEA and Commission) were limited, taking into account the increase in user demands and the available knowledge

Coherence

- Climate-ADAPT aims to be coherent with other EU platforms, which are also continuously developing (climate change services; disaster risk reduction; sectoral)

EU Added value

- Climate-ADAPT adds value as the main reference for “state-of-the-art” knowledge on adaptation in Europe, supports peer-to-peer learning and increases the coherence of EU member states regarding better informed decision-making.

Complementarity

- Climate-ADAPT aims to be complementary to transnational and national knowledge platforms. Information is not duplicated, but users are guided to the relevant information sources.

Gracias por su atención...

To know more:

eea.europa.eu

Climate ADAPT:

climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu

Sign up to receive EEA information and reports:

eea-subscriptions.eu/subscribe

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