



Zagreb, 26.11.2015  
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# Zašto smjernice za regionalne strategije prilagodbe?

- > Nacionalna strategija prilagodbe može samo
  - > Postaviti okvir
  - > Stvoriti povoljne uvjete
  - > Uspostaviti mehanizme podrške
  - > Oblikovati očekivanja i osnovne zahtjeve
- > Prilagodba se događa na lokalnoj i regionalnoj razini.

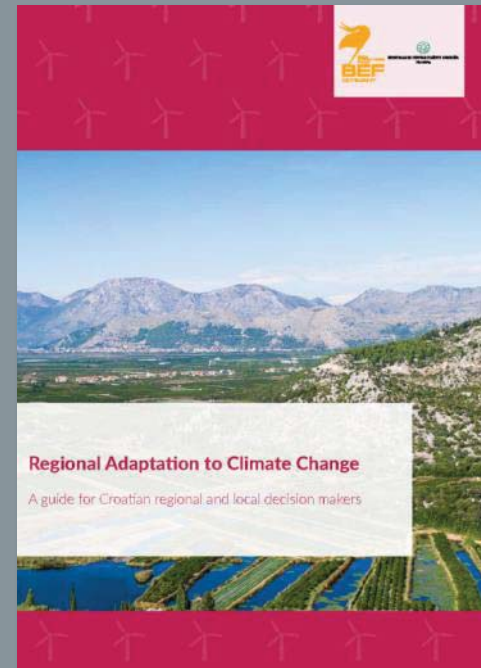
# Kako do smjernica za regionalne strategije prilagodbe?

- > Dostupne su različite vrste smjernica ... ali gdje započeti?
- > Preuzeli smo najbitnije dijelove i točke oko kojih se svi slažu iz niza postojećih smjernica, i na 20 stranica objasnili početne korake za razvoj regionalne politike prilagodbe
- > Dodali smo i vlastiti primjer – radionice u Slavoniji kao studiju slučaja
- > Dostupne na hrvatskom jeziku !

# Smjernice za regionalne strategije prilagodbe – što sadrže?

3 poglavlja

- > Uvod
- > Zašto je prilagodba važna?
- > Politika prilagodbe – korak po korak



# Smjernice za regionalne strategije prilagodbe – kome su namijenjene?

- > Svima koji se bave donošenjem politika i planiranjem prilagodbe klimatskim promjenama na regionalnoj i lokalnoj razini
  - > Prvenstveno javna uprava
  - > Organizacije civilnog društva
  - > Ostali zainteresirani (civilna zaštita itd.)

# Smjernice za regionalne strategije prilagodbe

SECTOR	Future cooperation partners
Energy	Energy providers, energy agencies, house owner associations, municipal facility management, local energy unions
Water resources (wastewater, flooding, coastal)	Local water services, municipal infrastructure services, authority for regulation national waterways, hydrographer service
Terrestrial and marine biodiversity	Nature protection bodies, NGOs working on biodiversity
Agriculture & food production	Agricultural bodies, association of farmers
Forestry	Forestry authority, national park administration, forest owners
Fisheries and Aquaculture	Association of fishermen, fish processing industry
Transportation and Infrastructure	Municipality, traffic management services, private transportation companies
Coastal and Marine environment	Shipping companies, harbor operators, nature protection bodies
Tourism	Tourism board associations
Urban and regional planning	Municipality, traffic management, planning agencies, municipal and regional authorities
Cultural Heritage	Cultural associations, museums
Public Health	Health services, Civil protection, Scientific institutions dealing with viruses and infections, health insurance
Emergency Management	Emergency services, municipal authorities, health authorities

Change – Lessons and Experience from Germany for Inspiration and Ideas how to go about stakeholder participation

### 2.1.4 Funding of the Plan

Another element that determines the success of the climate change adaptation policy is the availability of the resources, particularly financial resources. Ideally, every adaptation plan should be equipped with adequate funding. Hence, it is advised to identify the potential sources for funding the project as early as the preparation phase – this can lead to:

- already budgeted and earmarked public funds which are directed to climate proof investments;
- third party funds (such as EU grants, for example the EU Programmes on Competitiveness and Growth, on Central Europe and the Mediterranean, Horizon2020, JFET), that are applied for specific activities; and
- private funding, either as private financial preparation or through public-private partnership projects.

### WHAT TO DO

- Check all available and unexploited of the public sector;
- Also for local level of projects in cooperation with stakeholders from the public sector;
- Use of special funding sources to be integrated into the plan and measures, but must be fully eligible in terms of funding objectives.

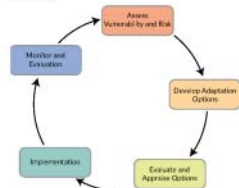
### 2.1.5 Consultancy Services

In the project Croatia2022, in which these guidelines were developed, the project team started a regional adaptation process in the region Slavonia. This was the first time that adaptation as a key topic was addressed on the regional level in Croatia. As a first step, all possible stakeholders that could either have an active role in the adaptation process or provide knowledge were listed. In total 107 stakeholders could be mapped in the region. These stakeholders includes amongst others public administration, scientific institutes/universities, civil society organisations, service providers etc. in

- <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/publication-detail/view/104646> – stakeholder participation in climate adaptation to climate

### 3.2 Phase 2: Step-by-step Process of Adaptation Policy Making

After the preparation phase has been completed, the step-by-step policy process in designing an adaptation initiative can begin, using the following five major steps as a guide. Be reminded that stakeholders should be involved in every step of this cyclical process. Together with the people who are tasked to work with the adaptation plan, their insights and inputs should be heard and valued.



Concrete process in designing adaptation initiatives

In the following chapters, we will explain the policy cycle regarding adaptation policy. Concrete methods to carry out the individual tasks are mentioned in boxes below the respective step.

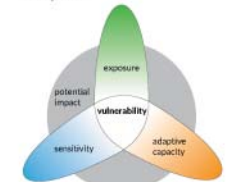
#### 3.2.1 Assess Vulnerability and Risk

The first major step in preparing a climate change adaptation initiative is to clarify how the climate changes affect local conditions and which consequences people and infrastructure in the researched area have to cope with, e.g. could the increased occurrence of heavy precipitation events lead to a higher discharge in a certain water body? On the grounds of climatic and topographical data one can define the area that is threatened by flooding and the probable future frequency of this event. Afterwards the number of endangered people and the affected physical assets and material values in the area can be assessed as well as the probability of any climate related impact.

Though there is no standard definition of the term vulnerability, IPCC (2007) shared its definition as "the degree to which a system is susceptible to, and unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes". Moreover, conducting a vulnerability assessment is one of the rather

complicated steps in designing an adaptation strategy; hence, in order to be successful with the task, it is very important to have a sufficient understanding of the essential components of vulnerability:

- **exposure:** "extent to which a system comes into contact with climate conditions or specific climate impacts"
- **sensitivity:** "the degree to which a system is affected, either adversely or beneficially, by climate variability or change"
- **potential impacts:** "impacts of climate change are the effects of climate change on natural and human systems. Potential impacts are all impacts that may occur given a projected change in climate, without considering adaptation".
- **adaptive capacity:** "the ability of a system to adjust to climate change (including climate variability and extremes) to moderate potential damages, to take advantages of opportunities, or to cope with the consequences"



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Another crucial task in designing a climate change adaptation plan is conducting risk assessment. The term risk is generally defined as "the product of the consequence of an impact and the likelihood of its occurrence." In order to be successful in assessing risk, one should consider two important components of the subject as part of the holistic process of risk assessment, namely (i) the probability, or likelihood, of the impact occurring, (ii) the magnitude, or consequence, of the impact should it occur.

### 3.2.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

The last stage, at the same time the prerequisite for the assessment of vulnerability and risk to begin anew, is the monitoring and evaluation stage. A close monitoring and regular evaluation of the adaptation measure is essential in order to distinguish if the community is adapting well. Considering the uncertainties, and non-linear developments of a complex sociological environment, adaptation options may become outdated or attractive again. With this step, the team has the chance to point out what are the things that need to be changed in light of new developments and also new scientific findings and those things that need to be kept and improved. This step will help the team to enhance, update and polish the adaptation option that they have implemented.

### 3.3 Phase 3: Sustainability of the adaptation process

Sustainability is one of the important criteria that has to be considered in evaluating and choosing adaptation options. It is one of the challenges that the adaptation team has to think beyond the implementation phase of the adaptation project. How long will it last? What has to be done to make it sustainable? These are some of the questions that every practitioner or a policy maker needs to address especially in designing an adaptation initiative. It is not the cyclical process alone which is difficult and challenging to accomplish, but also making the project last in the long run.

There are projects that require only a short time to achieve the desirable results, while there are some that demand more time and effort before the results will be tangible. Climate change adaptation policies definitely belong to the latter. It will take time and a lot of effort before the community achieves the target goals of the strategy. In this last part, we would like to guide practitioners and policy makers through this phase and mention two essential steps to ensure that the newly established adaptation initiative is sustainable and effective in the long run.



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#### Methods and Tools for Evaluating and Monitoring the Initiatives

Monitoring and evaluating the adaptation initiative is the last step of the entire cyclical policy process. And most often it could take time to reach this stage. However, if the previous steps will be done properly

and smoothly without any interruption, one can reach the final stage with the objective of monitoring and evaluating (M&E) the entire initiative. UNFCCC has also provided a guideline with book that will aid the people in charge in this level to fulfil their tasks.

#### WHAT TO DO

- Consider future monitoring and evaluation possibilities from the beginning of project planning
- Define responsibilities for monitoring and evaluation
- Use the evaluation results to improve adaptation measures

In order to have a long-term impact, there is a need for perpetual and continuous engagement of the stakeholders. They have to be involved actively all throughout the entire first cycle of the adaptation process and beyond. Stakeholders should continue working with the adaptation team especially during the post-implementation phase. They can bring in a lot of local knowledge which is valuable for the monitoring and evaluation. They could give inputs if the initiative is working properly and effectively or not. Therefore, it is also important that these stakeholders will be kept informed and updated. Up-to-date information regarding the issue should also be available and accessible for the public because it can motivate them to continue their support and commitment towards the long-term goals of an adaptation strategy. The link between single-adaptation action and long-term strategy should be clear in order to keep the community on track and the issue alive also in terms of political attention.

<https://www.unfccc.org/indicators/step-content/18/UNFCCC-1800001.pdf>



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#### WHAT TO DO

- Identify stakeholders from all levels affected by the planned adaptation initiative
- Develop a communication and representation plan for all levels involved in the policy-making process (public, private, etc.)
- Develop a communication strategy and a communication plan as well as a working plan to regularize the involvement of stakeholders
- Read more about stakeholder involvement
- Read the experience report from Germany "Stakeholder Participation in Adaptation to Climate



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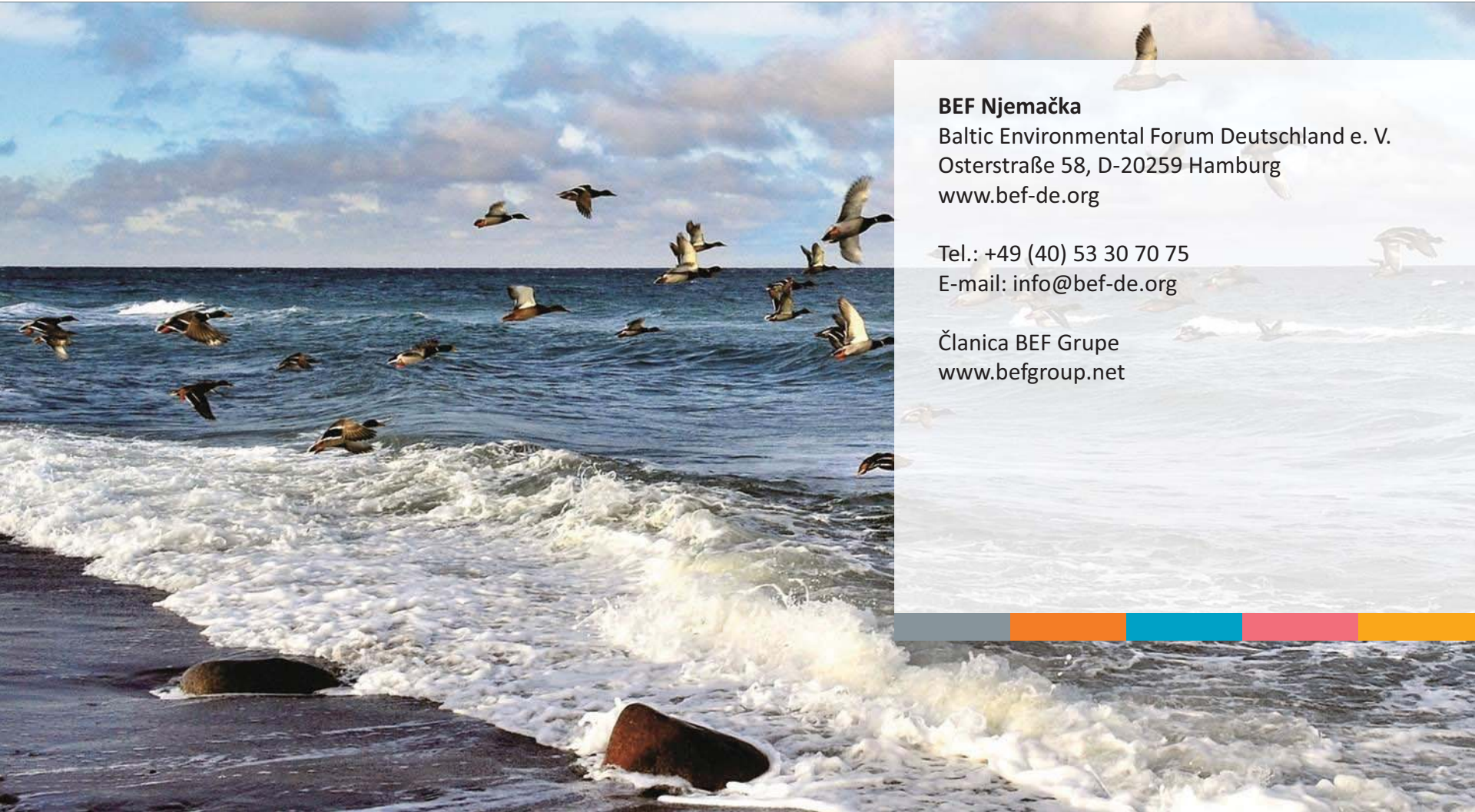
> Preuzimanje s web-stranice naših hrvatskih partnera:

> <http://croatia.rec.org/publikacije/>

> Mogu se preuzeti i u engleskoj verziji:

> <http://bef-de.org/index.php?id=68>

# Kontakti



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