



The European Commission's science and knowledge service

Joint Research Centre

The CoM pillars: Adaptation to Climate Change

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Essential requirements for adaptation planning





Five key requirements

- Identification of current and future climatic hazards
- 2. Identification of critical infrastructure
- 3. Active stakeholder participation
- 4. Avoid maladaptation
- 5. Estimate implementation action costs







1. Identification of current and future climatic hazards

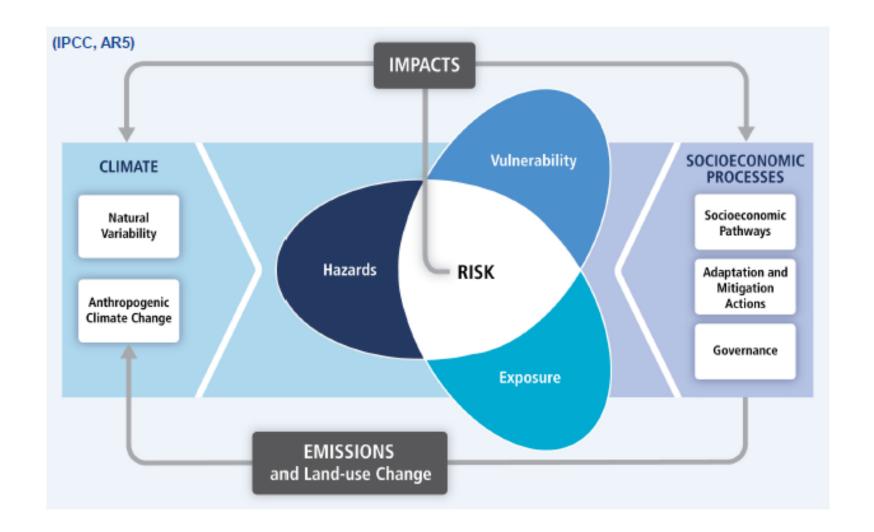
- Floods:
 - River floods
 - b. Flash floods
 - c. Coastal floods
- Droughts
- Wildfires/Forest fires

- Wind storms
- Heatwaves
- Cold waves
- Landslides
- Avalanches
- Sea level rise

Source: Ciscar et al., 2014.



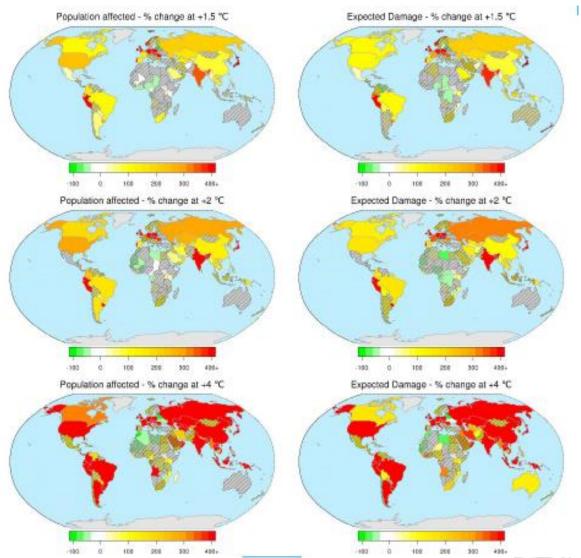






Flood loss per warming levels

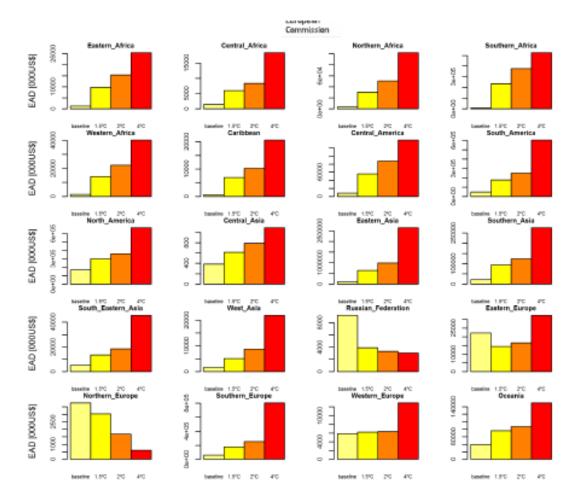






Global drought losses per warming levels









2a. Identification of critical infrastructure

- 1. Communication technologies
- 2. Education
- Energy
- 4. Healthcare systems
- 5. Heavy industries
- 6. Security
- 7. Transport
- 8. Waste treatment
- 9. Water

Source: EEA, 2012; Forzieri et al., 2015; IPCC, 2014; OJEU, 2008.





2b. Essential requirements for critical infrastructure

- An inventory of all critical infrastructure available within the Municipality.
- An inventory of all critical infrastructure located beyond the city boundaries that may put the city at risk under climatic disaster events (e.g. heavy industries).
- Level of risk for each critical infrastructure facility.

Source: EEA, 2012; Forzieri et al., 2015; IPCC, 2014; OJEU, 2008.





3a. Active Stakeholder Participation

- Experts in climate change.
- 2. Public sector:
 - Planning authorities.
 - Authorities concerned with disaster risk management.
- Private sector:
 - Business organisations.
 - Trade unions.
- 4. Other stakeholders:
 - NGOs.
 - Citizens concerned with disaster risk management.

Source: EEA, 2016; Hernández et al., 2016.





3b. Essential requirements for participation

- Inventory of all relevant stakeholders and the level of participation (see the definitions in the annex):
 - Level 1: Involvement.
 - Level 2: Collaboration.
 - Level 3: Delegated power.
 - Level 4: Citizen control.
- A list of stakeholders that did not participate and an explanation of their reasons.

Source: Arnstein, 1969; IAP2, 2017.





4a. Avoid maladaptation: a definition

- «Action taken ostensibly to avoid or reduce vulnerability to climate change that impacts adversely on, or increases the vulnerability of other systems, sectors or social groups» (Barnett and O'Neill, 2010, p. 211).
- «A result of an intentional adaptation policy or measure directly increasing vulnerability for the targeted and/or external actor(s), and/or eroding preconditions for sustainable development by indirectly increasing society's vulnerability» (Juhola et al., 2016, p. 136-137).

Source: Barnett and O'Neill, 2010; Juhola et al., 2016.





4b. Five types of maladaptation and examples

- Increasing GHG emissions: energy-intensive air conditioners in response to heat waves, or desalination plants for water supply based on fossil fuel production.
- Burdening the most vulnerable: adaptation actions that imply increasing prices to lower income families.
- High opportunity costs: adaptation actions with higher economic, social, and environmental impacts than other alternative actions.
- Reduce incentive to adapt: rebound effects, e.g. the introduction of new technologies that reduce water prices, inducing water consumption.
- Inducing path dependency: large capital commitments, leading to paths difficult to change in the future, e.g. large infrastructural investments with high opportunity costs.

Source: Barnett and O'Neill, 2010.





5. Estimate implementation action costs

- An estimation of the investment and maintenance costs of all proposed adaptation actions. There should not be an action without its correspondent cost estimation.
- Adaptation actions should have a time horizon for their implementation.
- Actions should have allocated funding.

Source: EEA, 2016.

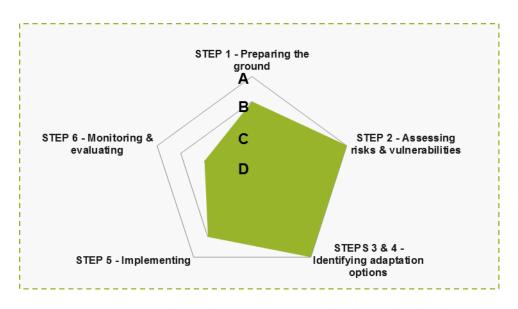


Adaptation scoreboard



Adaptation self- assessment QUALITATIVE APPROACH

Overview of the capacity, status and principals of the Risk and vulnerability study developed



From SECAP of GHENT (Belgium)



RISK and VULNERABILITIES ASSESMENT



Summary of the risk and vulnerability assessment developed and submitted by the signatory

- Qualitative systems
- Drop menu based
- Main sections:

Climate hazard Vulnerabilities Impacts

c	Climate Hazard Type	Current hazard risk level	Expected change in intensity	Expected change in frequency	<u>Timeframe</u>	Risk-related indicators
	Extreme Heat	Low	Increase	Increase	Long-term	
	Extreme Cold					
Ex	treme Precipitation	Moderate	Increase	Decrease	Medium-term	
	Floods	Moderate	Increase	Increase	Medium-term	Pluvial flooding
	Sea Level Rise	Moderate	Increase	Increase	Medium-term	
	<u>Droughts</u>					
	Storms	Moderate	Decrease	Decrease	Medium-term	Severe wind, rain storm
	<u>Landslides</u>					
	Forest Fires					
ther	[please specify]	[Drop-Down]	[Drop-Down]	[Drop-Down]	[Drop-Down]	
rows that do	ws that do not concern your local ① To be completed for the climate hazards that concern your local authority only.					

Adaptation actions



Five key requirements

- 1. Identification of current and future climatic hazards
- 2. Identification of critical infrastructure
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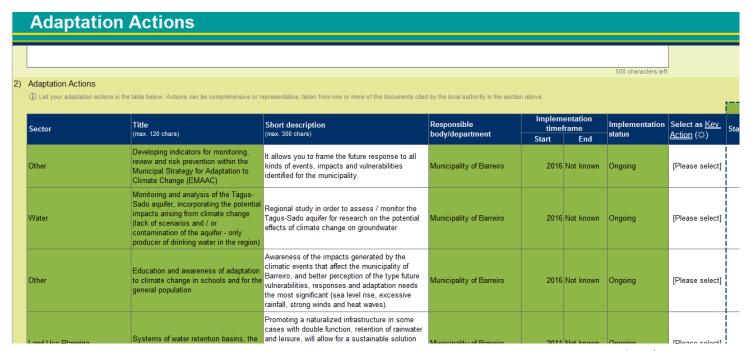


Adaptation actions



Summary of the adaptation actions proposed in the plan

Same scheme as for mitigation Synergies with mitigation



From municipality of Barreiro SECAP





Access to Energy

- Pillar to be integrated in the system
- Energy poverty?
- Sustainable energy?
- Affordable enegy?
- Secure access to energy?
- Diversification
- Targets? Sectors?



Stay in touch

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