



Adaptation measures in post-2013 rural development programmes

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22 November 2012

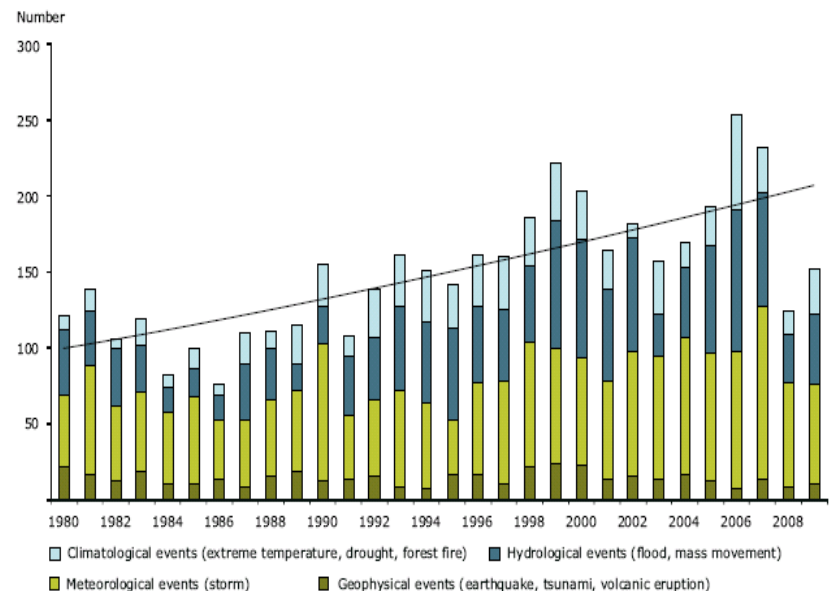
Outline

- 1. Why adapting to climate change?**
2. The EU policy context
3. Guidance on how to climate proof investments and measures under the CAP

Evidence of current impacts

- The average temperature for the European land area for the last decade (2002-2011) is 1.3°C above the preindustrial average
- Annual precipitation trends in the 20th century showed an increase in Northern Europe (10–40%) and a decrease in some parts of Southern Europe (up to 20 %)
- There is also a projected increase on the frequency of extreme events for the rest of the century

Figure 2.3 Disasters due to natural hazards in EEA member countries, 1980–2009



Note: Definition loss events, events can occur in several countries, events are counted countrywise.

Source: NatCatSERVICE, 2010; © 2010 Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft, Geo Risks Research, NatCatSERVICE – as at August 2010.

- **Economies, societies and ecosystems need to adapt to:**
 - increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events - storms, floods, droughts, forest fires and heat waves
 - rising sea levels and coastal erosion
 - severe biodiversity loss
 - increased variability of crop yields
- **Rural areas** which still make most of the EU's land area and represent an important share of employment – are exposed to a wide range of impacts such as those affecting agriculture, forestry, tourism, and infrastructure.

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What is the EU added value?

- **why adaptation at EU level?**
 - transboundary impacts, transnational action
 - impact in European policies, single market
 - solidarity with the most impacted regions
- **European added-value**
 - common framework, guidance and tools
 - integrated cross-border solutions where required
 - experience exchange and knowledge sharing

EU Adaptation Strategy to Climate Change

- **General aim:** enhancing the preparedness and capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change in the EU, its Member States and regions, down to local level by:
 - Enhancing knowledge generation and its dissemination
 - Facilitating cooperation with and between Member States, regions, cities and other relevant stakeholders
 - Mainstreaming of adaptation into different EU policies
 - Better capturing the potential of the private sector



European Commission

EU Adaptation Strategy: building on the success of Climate-ADAPT

<http://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu>

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European Climate Adaptation Platform

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New to adaptation?
Use the Adaptation Support Tool

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

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Find case studies on adaptation in Europe

What are European countries doing?

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News

- » Sept 2012 Evidence of the wider risks to public health from climate change in the UK
- » Sept 2012 Extreme weather puts climate change on business agenda
- » Sept 2012 Climatometer helps municipalities to decide best approach to flood risk analysis
- » Sept 2012 EEA publishes interactive maps with climate-related data from over 500 cities

[» News archive](#)

Events

- » 2 October 2012, ADWICE (Adapting Drinking Water resources to the Impacts of Climate change in Europe) Stakeholder Exchange
- » 2 October 2012 Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaptation Programme: Building resilience conference in Belfast
- » 8-10 October 2012, Dealing with uncertainties in research for climate adaptation, Knowledge for Climate/SENSE, Bunnik, Netherlands
- » 27-29 November 2012, Littoral 2012 - Coasts of tomorrow

EU sector policies

Agriculture & Forestry

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EU information systems

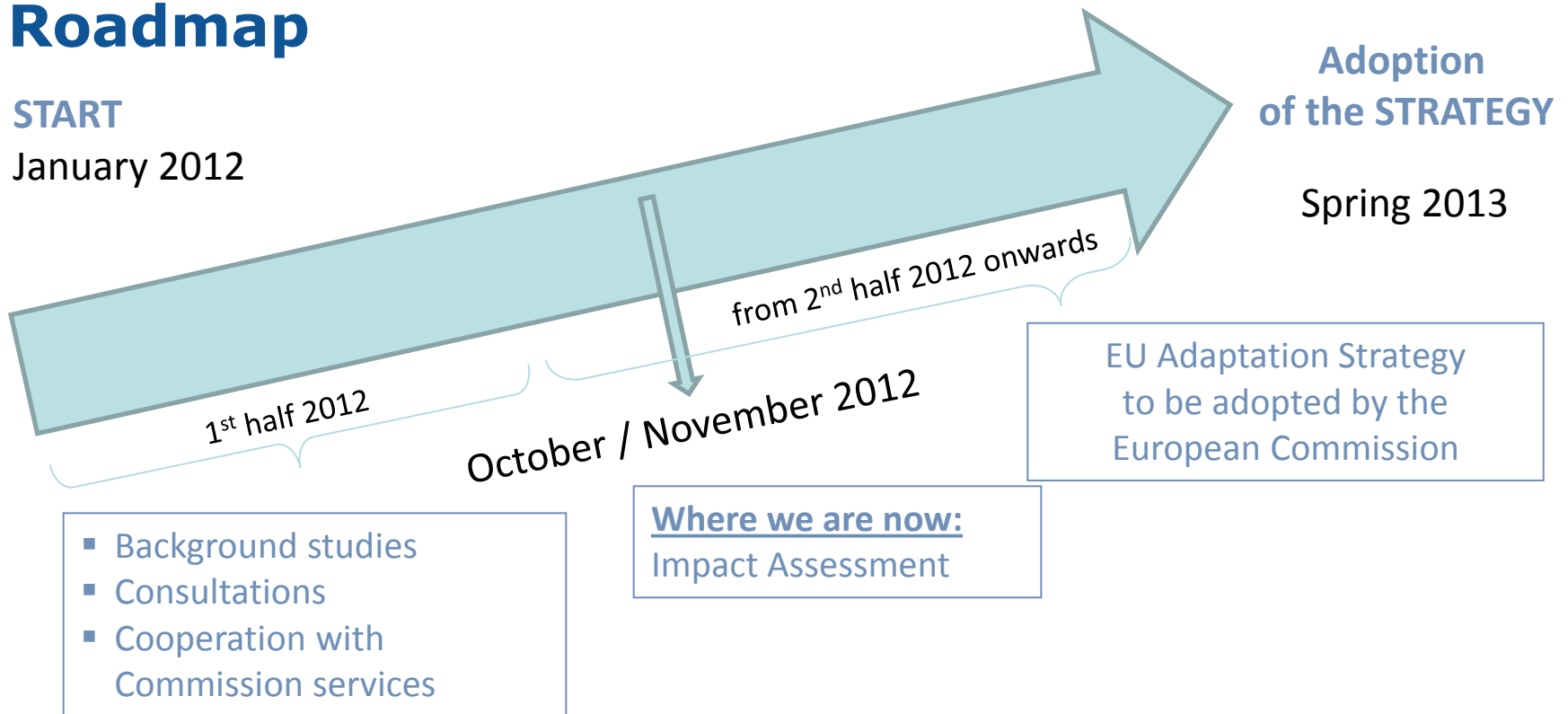
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Roadmap

START

January 2012



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Why adaptation in the CAP context?

Article 8 of General Regulation includes climate change adaptation

Common Strategic Framework – all investments should be resilient to the impact of climate change

New for 2014 – 2020; translated into a more specific requirement within the proposed rural development regulation

Union priorities 4 and 5 for rural development:

RD priority 4: restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forestry; and

RD priority 5: promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in the agriculture and food sectors and the forestry sector.



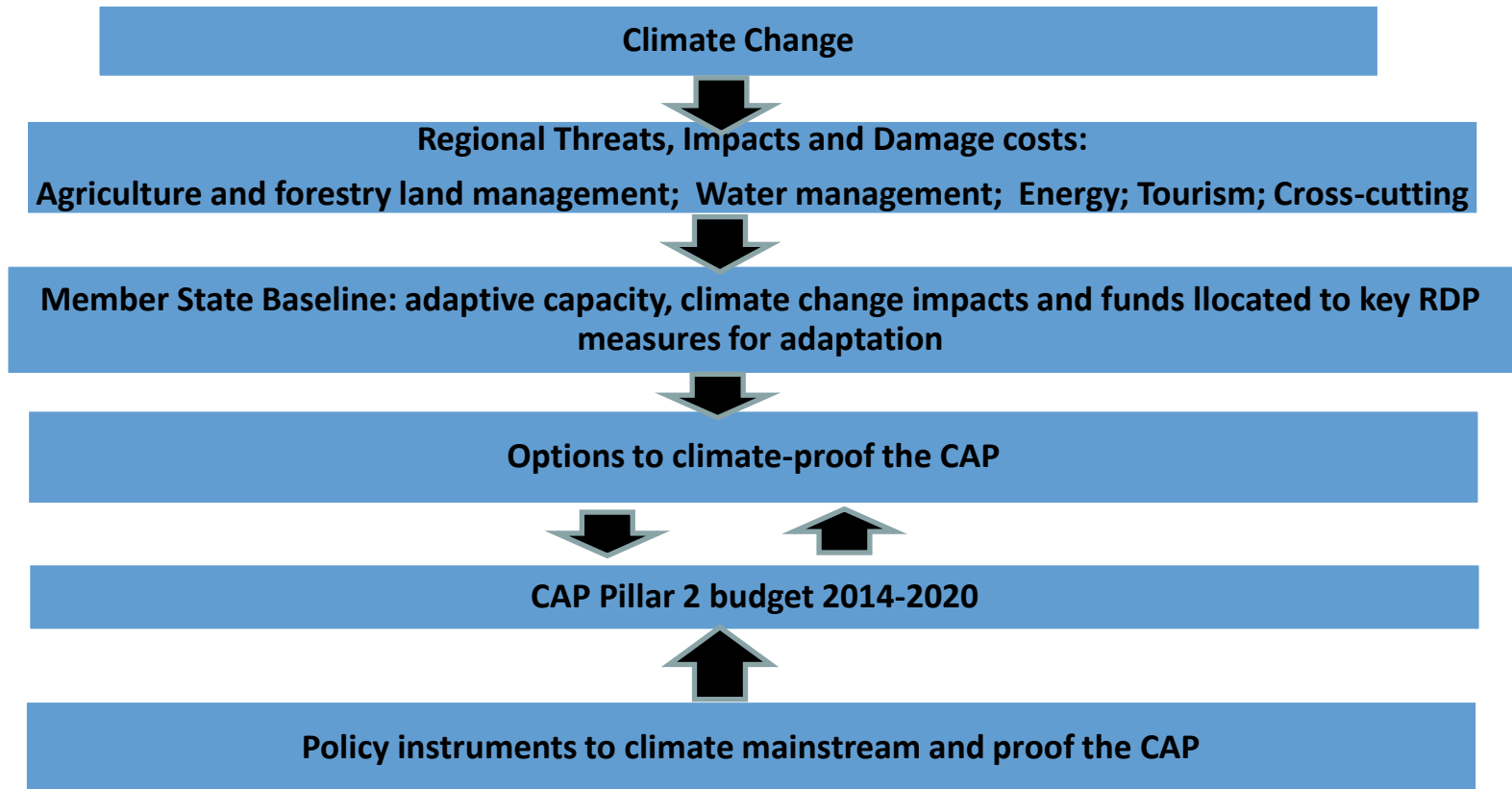
Technical guidance for the CAP (1)

Findings Based on the Study for DG CLIMA: Climate Proofing Investments under Cohesion Policy and CAP, and in particular:

Capacity needs for climate mainstreaming and proofing CAP expenditure

Technical guidance for Managing Authorities and stakeholders

Context and evidence base

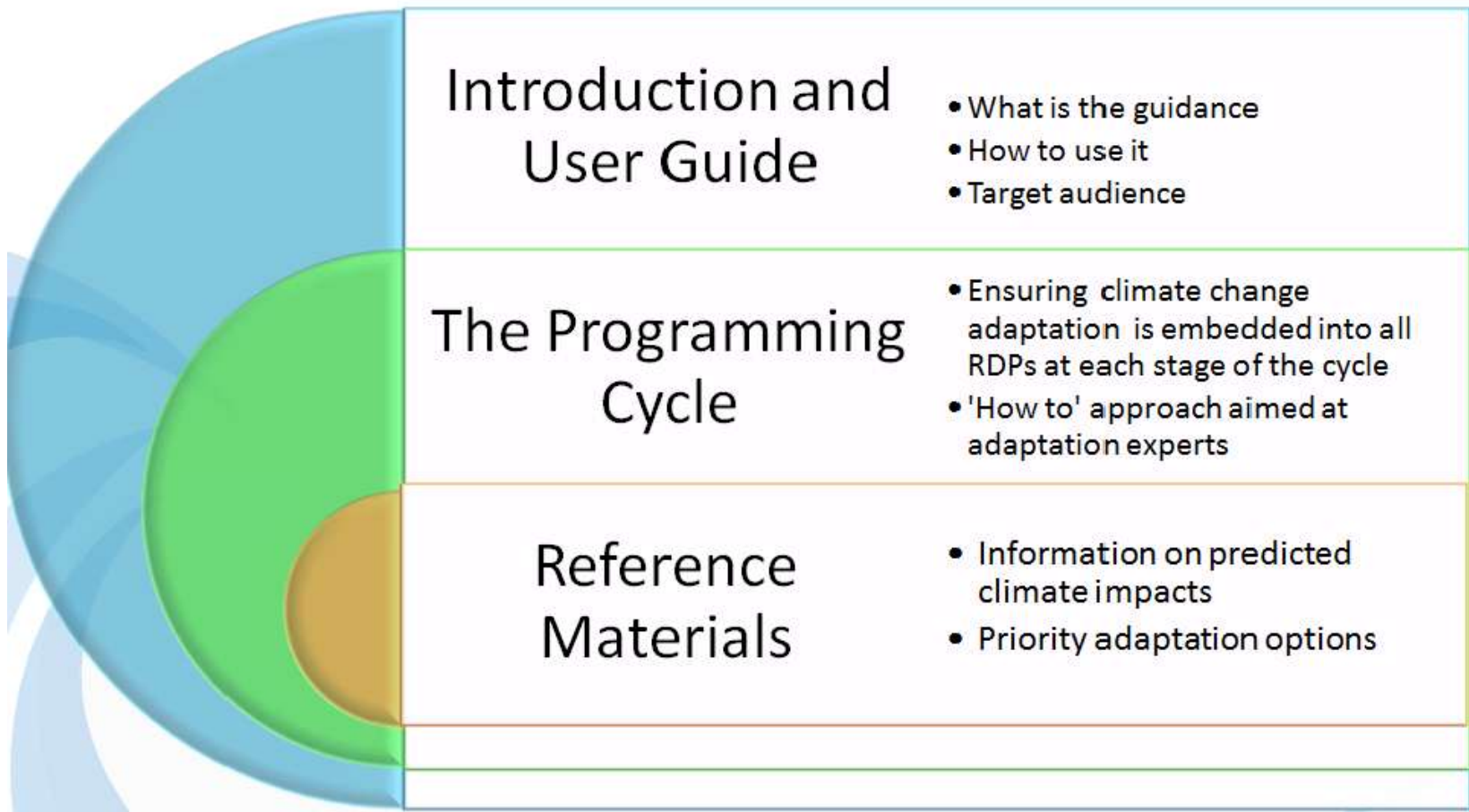




Guidance

- **Targets Managing Authorities and adaptation experts within authorities**
- **Closely linked to 2014-2020**
- **Focus on governance issues – how to integrate adaptation at each stage of the programme cycle**
- **Separate 'fiches' covering priority technical adaptation options**

Guidance Contents



Development of priorities and objectives of RDPs

Key actions:

- **Identify the technical options that are a priority for funding under the RDP;**
- **Identify the measures available in RD Reg that can be used to deliver these priorities;**
- **Identify the multiple benefits that can be achieved while responding to climate adaptation needs**
- **Identify any activities that are inappropriate for funding because they counter climate adaptation needs;**
- **Identify safeguards needed;**
- **Ensure coherence with other elements of the CAP, particularly cross compliance.**



Fiches on technical adaptation options

Key adaptation options

Overview of impacts, urgency, effectiveness and coherence of these options with other objectives

Designed as a direct tool for authorities (and other experts) to use to raise the profile of adaptation in programming

Give adaptation a concrete face: what things can/should be funded



Partnerships and Networks

*Climate change adaptation is a **cross-cutting issue** that needs a **cross-cutting approach** to ensure effective mainstreaming.*

The partnership principle:

Relevant social and economic stakeholders for climate change adaptation must be involved in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Such partnerships can range from a pro forma consultation exercise to genuine participatory planning.

Networking:

Integrate climate experts with established rural networks, such as the **National Rural Network (NRN)** and the new **European Innovation Partnership (EIP)** for Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability.

Training and capacity building, ranging from general awareness to technical skills-building.

Research and information to address **vulnerabilities, risks and responses**, for example the EU climate adaptation platform, **CLIMATE-ADAPT**.

Thank you!

For further information:

<http://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/change/>



Climate
Action