

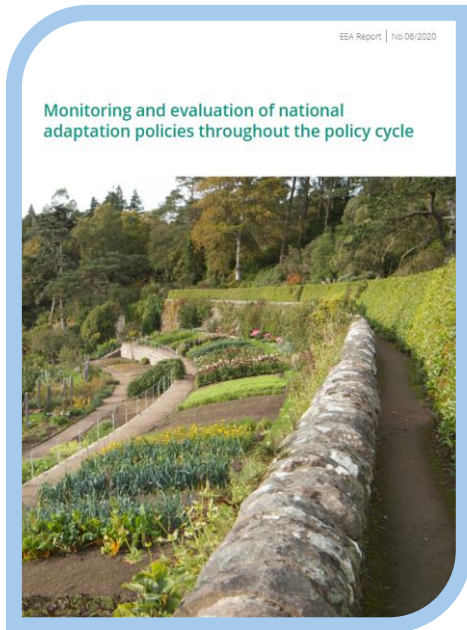
Status of national adaptation actions

REGILIENCE 4th Open Training Session: Multi-level Governance on Climate Adaptation

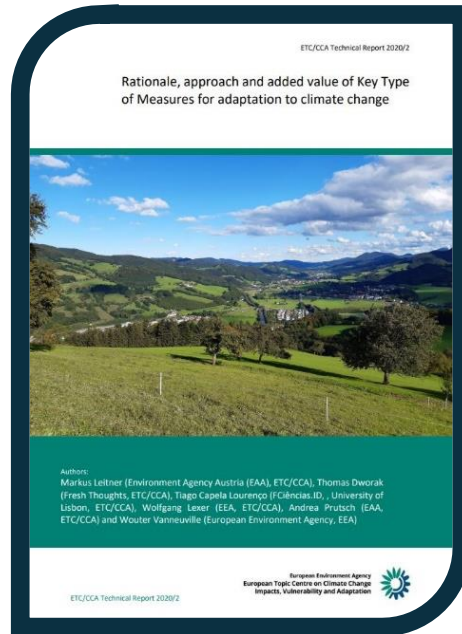
Angelika Tamášová, European Environment Agency
11 March 2024, 11.00 - 13.00 CET, online



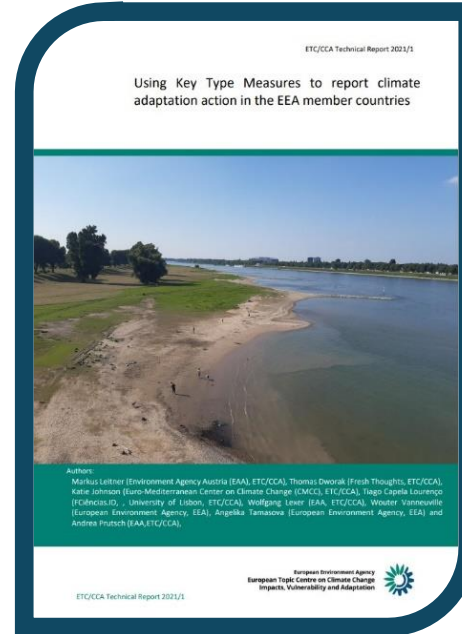
European Environment Agency - Publications



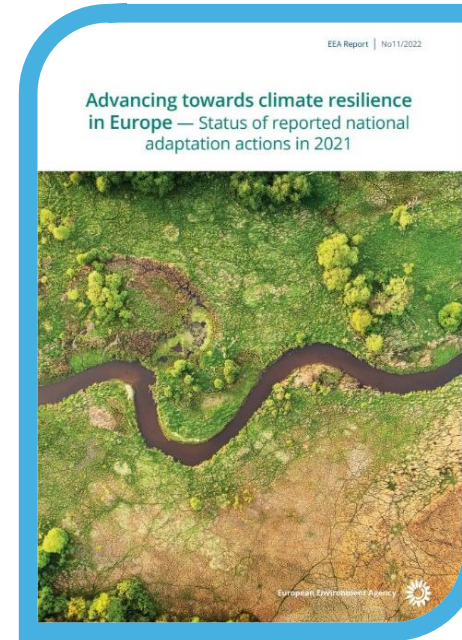
2020 EEA Monitoring and evaluation of national adaptation policies throughout the policy cycle



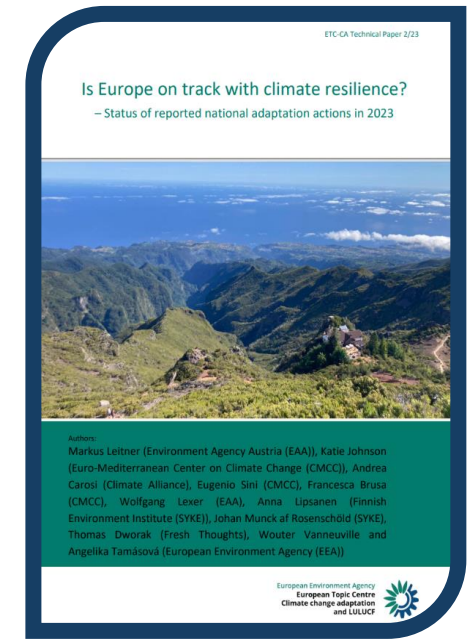
2020 ETC-CA Rationale, approach and added value of Key Type of Measures for adaptation to climate change



2021 ETC-CA Using Key Type Measures to report climate adaptation action in the EEA member countries



2022 EEA Advancing towards climate resilience in Europe: status of reported national adaptation actions in 2021



2023 ETC-CA Technical Paper 2/23



The adaptation policy landscape in Europe

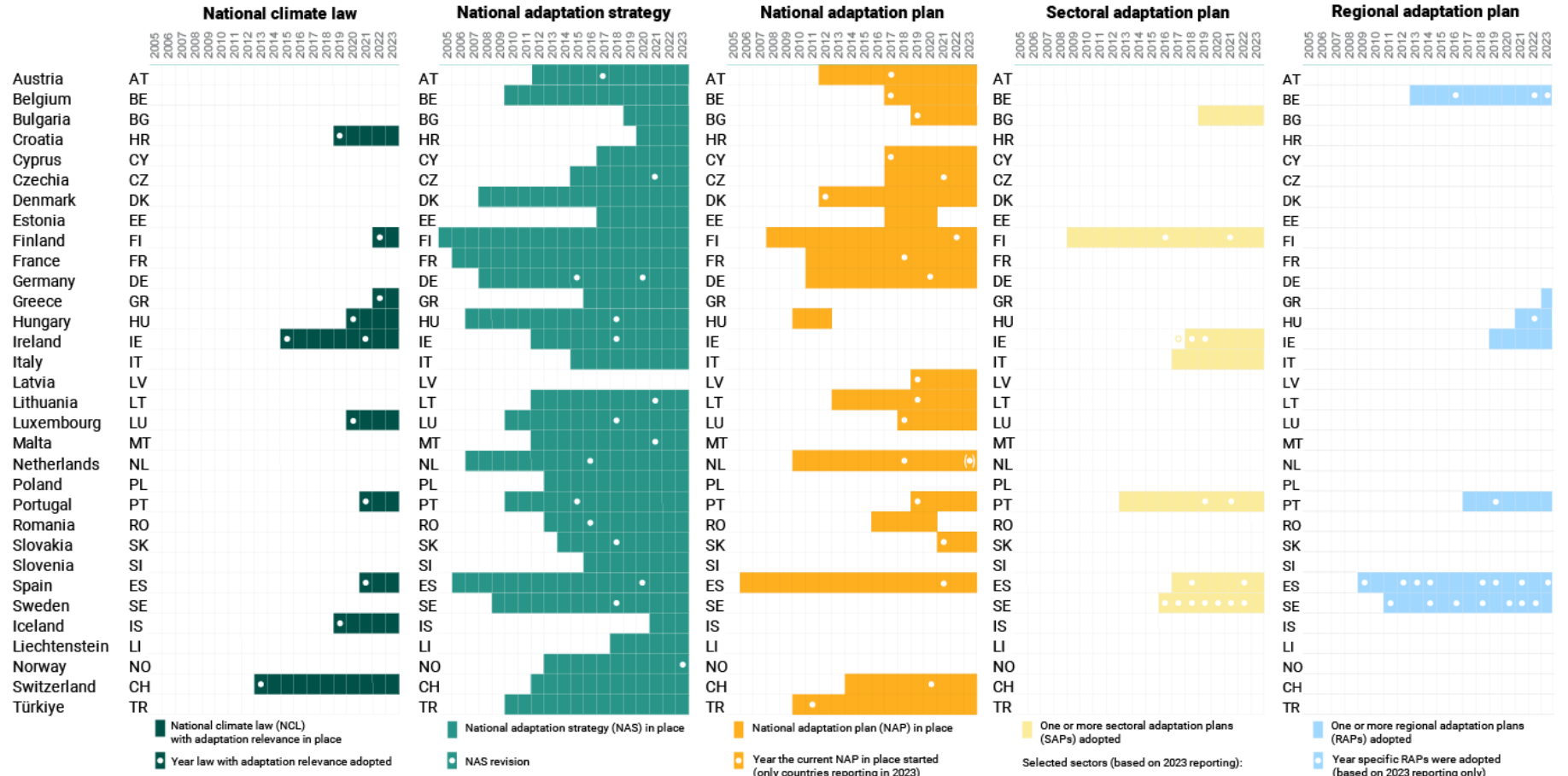


*reported under the Governance Regulation in 2023



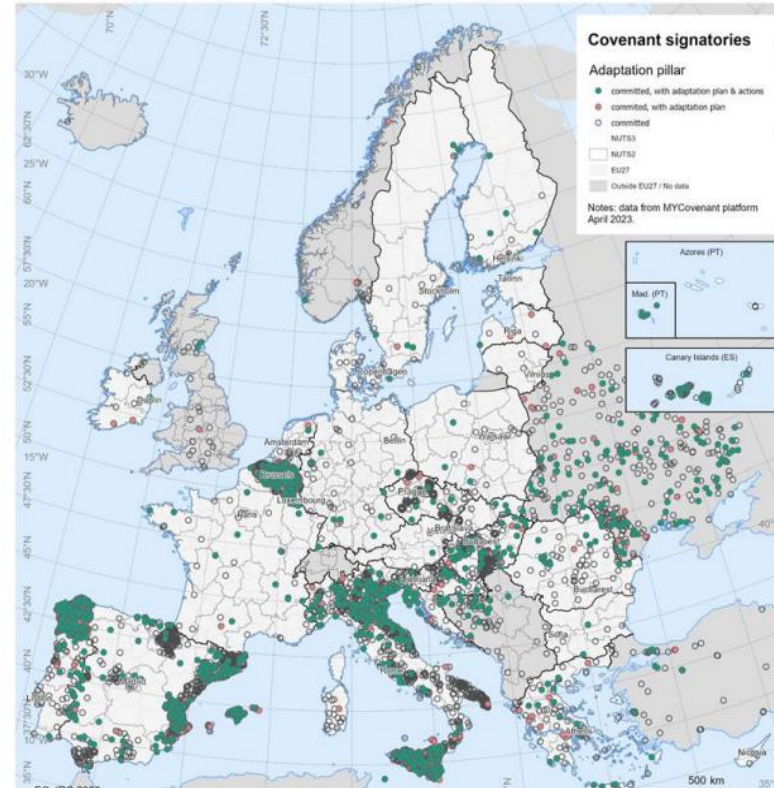
2023 EEA Is Europe on track towards climate resilience?
Status of reported national adaptation actions in 2023

2023 ETC-CA
Technical Paper 2/23



Transnational and subnational action and progress

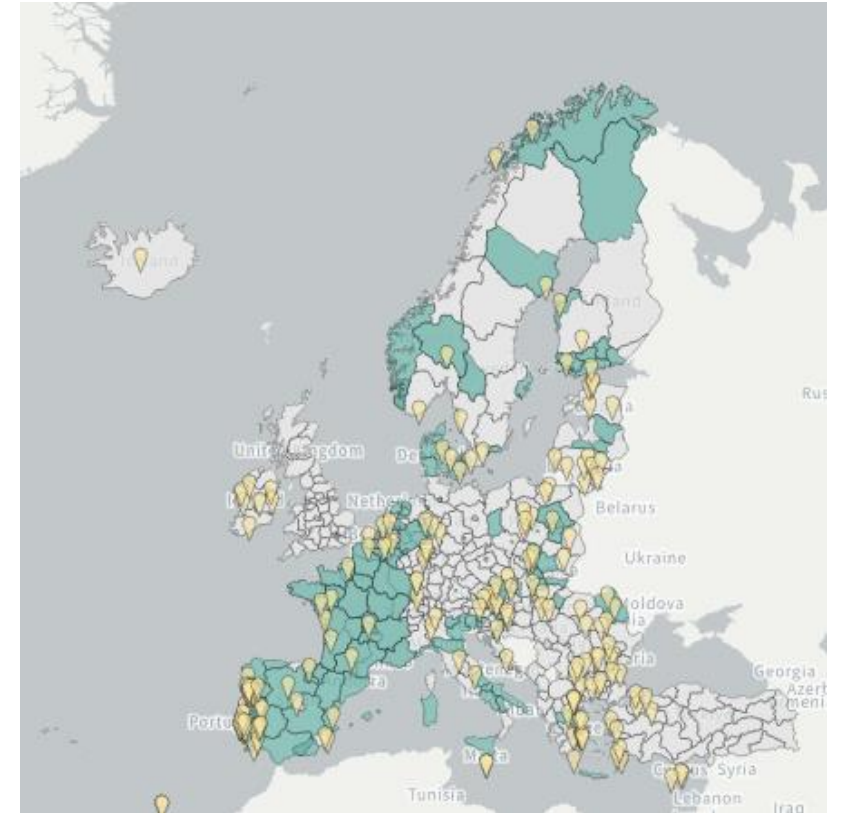
- EU funding schemes for transnational cooperation (e.g. EU Interreg Programmes) and research (e.g. Horizon Europe) continue to be strong enablers of **transnational** adaptation efforts.
- **Subnational** adaptation policymaking is further progressing in all countries, mostly due to voluntary and bottom-up initiatives.
- Multi-level networks and collaborative mechanisms are reported to be crucial to advancing local adaptation, supporting subnational governments and stakeholders through capacity building activities, information provision, guidance, and financing schemes.



Map 1: Covenant of Mayors Europe signatories and coordinators with an adaptation commitment

Note: Based on data submitted in MyCovenant (updated April 2023).

Source: GCoM - MyCovenant, 4th Release - April 2023. European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC) [dataset] (Baldi et al., 2023).



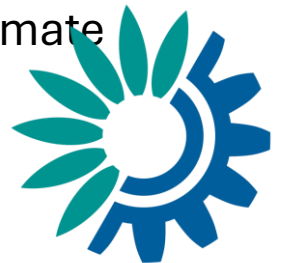
[EEA - Mission on Adaptation - Dashboard](#)





Institutional arrangements and adaptation governance

- Despite the growing number of countries that are embedding vital elements of their adaptation policy systems in binding legal frameworks, soft and collaboration-based forms of vertical and horizontal governance still predominate.
- Diverse high-level national coordination bodies and mechanisms for multi-sectoral policy integration and multilevel governance coordination are in place in almost all countries.
- Coordination work at the technical and operational level is often tasked to dedicated adaptation working groups.
- Allocating policy ownership in environment-related ministries remains a stable model. In addition, since 2021, more countries have established specific climate ministries, which may signal strong political commitment.



Institutional arrangements and adaptation governance - examples of reported good practices

- The **Office of Climate Service and Adaptation in Iceland** is an example of a central national institution delivering scientific and expert advice as well as support services to the national adaptation policy process.
- In **Austria**, an informal, temporary, cross-level working group, composed of adaptation and disaster risk reduction experts from federal government and state administrations, has worked on cross-cutting measures for self-responsible risk precaution, based on a mandate by the **Conference of State Environment Ministers**.
- As an example for multi-level governance efforts, the **Estonian Ministry** responsible for adaptation is promoting agenda setting at local levels by cooperating with the **Association of Estonian Cities and Municipalities** through various cooperation and exchange formats.
- In the **Netherlands**, local and regional authorities as well as the Water Management Ministry are performing stress tests, collaborating in a network and engaging in risk dialogues under the **Delta Programme for Spatial Adaptation**.
- The **Climate Action Regional Offices in Ireland** are regional governance structures, knowledge hubs and agents of multi-level coordination that support municipalities in their local adaptation work.
- National support for sub-national levels in the form of knowledge provision: a manual on the use of indicators for adaptation in urban development in **Poland**, the newly installed **Climate Change Adaptation Resource Centre in France**, a national **adaptation web hub in Greece**, and climate adaptation portals at the regional level (**Wallonia, Flanders**) in **Belgium**.
- The Climate Pact in **Luxembourg** serves a platform for the engagement of national and local authorities, with resources provided to municipalities including a **catalogue of local level measures** to help tackle biodiversity and climate change issues, and the possibility to achieve a **thematic certification** for adaptation.



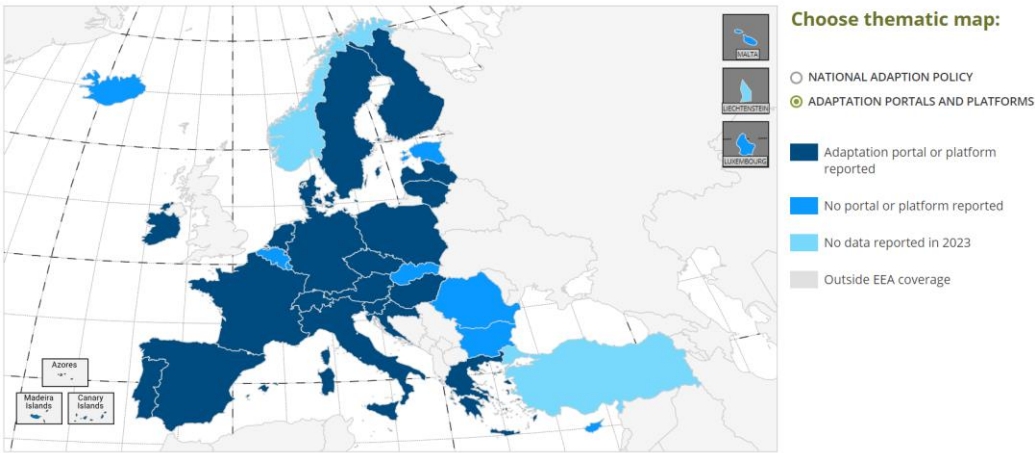
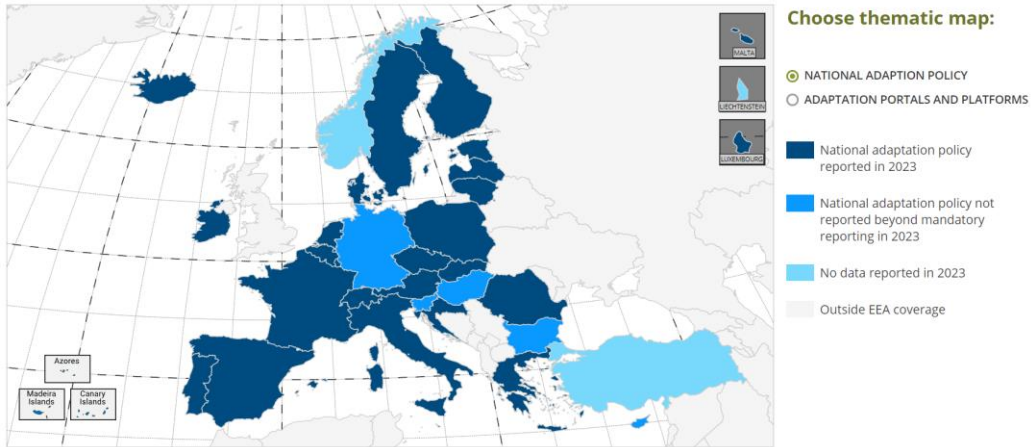
Institutional arrangements and adaptation governance – barriers, gaps and challenges

- Governance-related challenges are a persistent barrier to the implementation of adaptation actions in many countries, even where well-developed governance frameworks are in place.
- Almost all countries reported substantial barriers, gaps and challenges in institutional, financial, technical and human capacities.
- More than half of all countries reported gaps in coordination, cooperation and policy coherence, which were often connected to unclear responsibilities, lack of awareness and low political saliency.
- Complex coordination mechanisms lacking capacities are a barrier in many countries, even in those with many mature governance frameworks in place.



For more information please visit:

CLIMATE – ADAPT Country profiles



Country Profiles

Climate and Energy in the EU Adaptation dashboard

Decarbonisation - Adaptation

Information reported under the Governance Regulation progress reporting



In 2023, EU Member States reported for the first time on the status of the implementation of their integrated national energy and climate plans (NECP). The progress reporting is biennial and covers, among other areas, the following information on Decarbonisation - Adaptation:

- Adaptation goals in integrated national energy and climate plans
- Information on adaptation which may affect the delivery of Energy Union objectives and targets and the long-term Union greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments under the Paris Agreement.

The conditions of this progress reporting are defined under Article 17 of the Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action (2018/1999) and in Annex III of the second Commission Implementing Regulation (2022/2299).

The Decarbonisation - Adaptation dashboard showcases country specific information reported per EU Member State with a cutoff date of 30 September 2023.

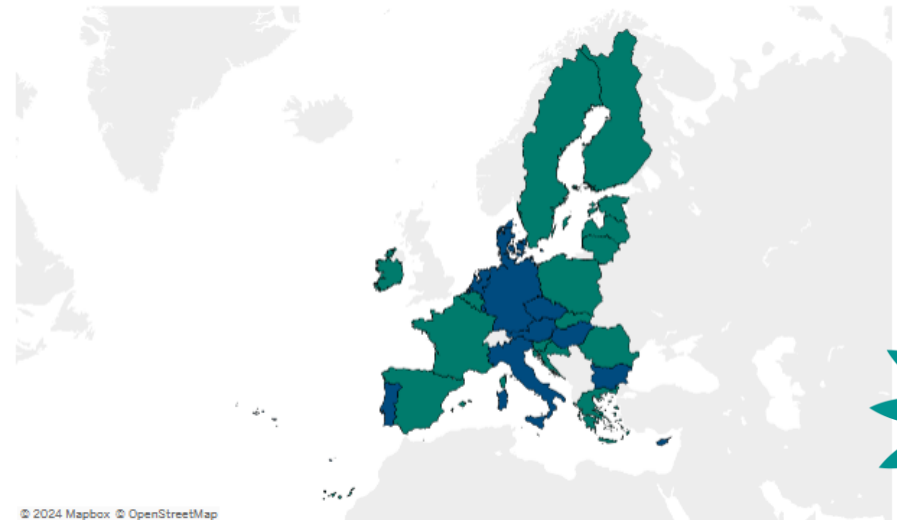
Country Overview



The map below illustrates information reported by EU Member States on the inclusion of adaptation goals in the current integrated national energy and climate plans. Country specific information can be displayed by selecting one or more countries from the tab below, or by selecting a country from the map.



■ Yes - Adaptation goal included in the current NECP ■ No - Adaptation goals not included in the current NECP



Climate and Energy Portal



Angelika Tamášová
angelika.tamasova@eea.europa.eu