Handbook for Local Climate Change Adaptation Planning in the Baltic Sea Region

ESDN Conference 2023
Halfway to 2030 - Where does Europe stand and how does it move forward?

16 March 2023, Stockholm

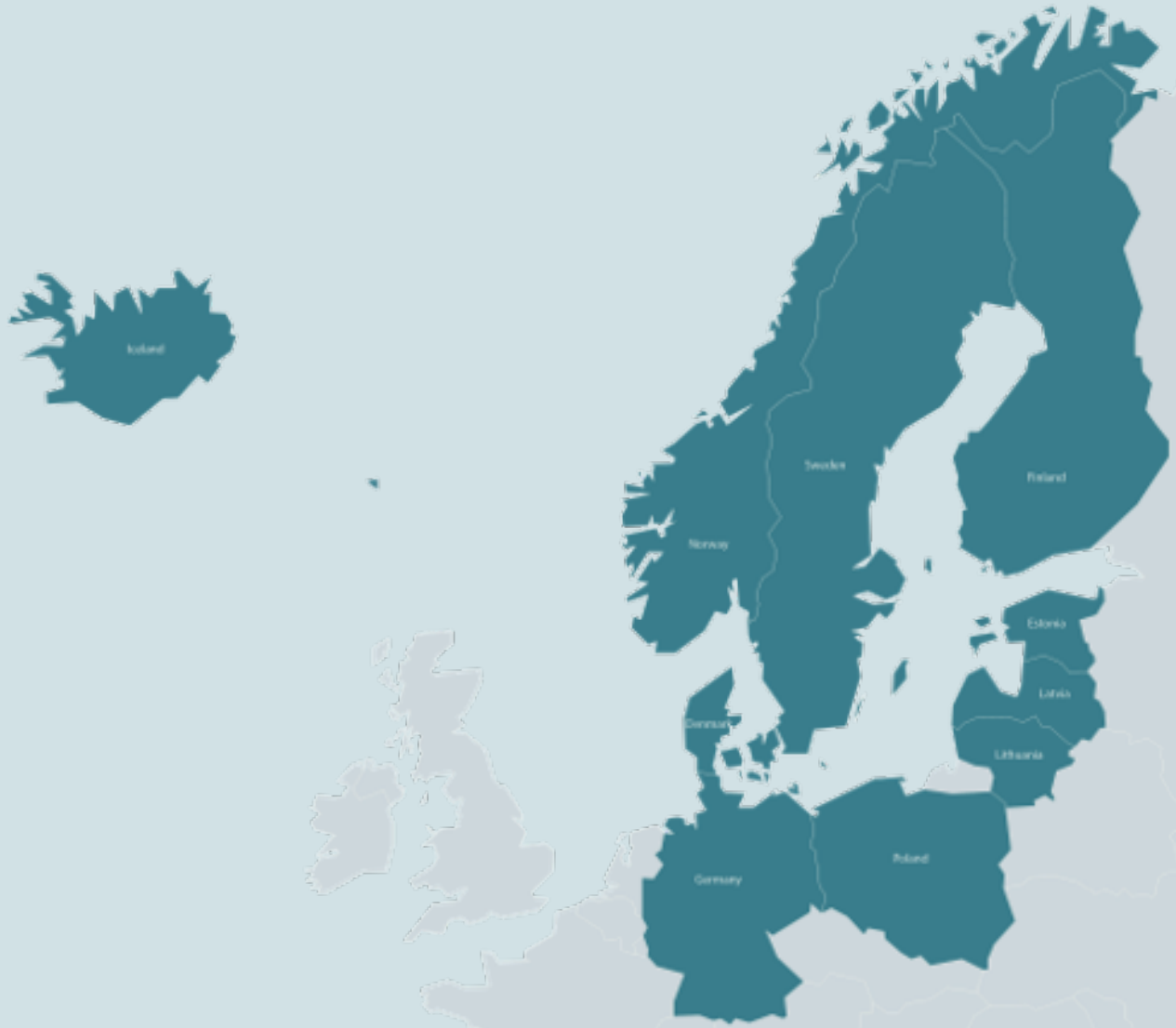
CBSS & 3 long-term priorities

COUNCIL OF THE BALTIC SEA STATES

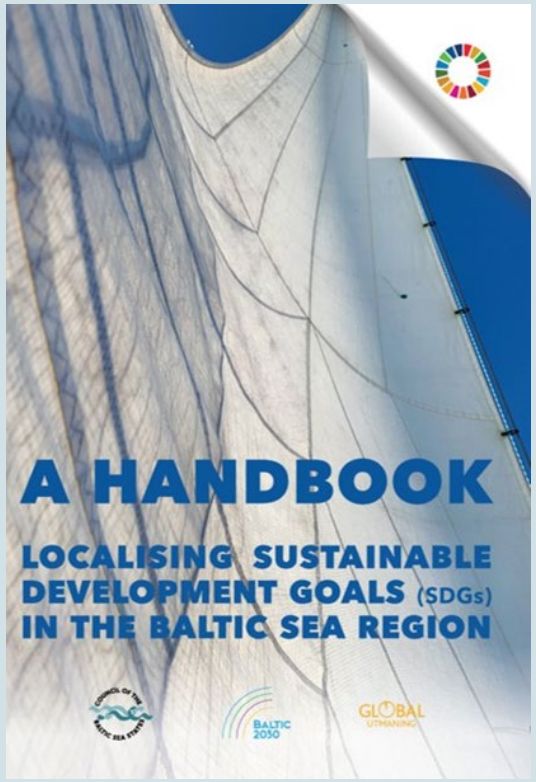
REGIONAL IDENTITY

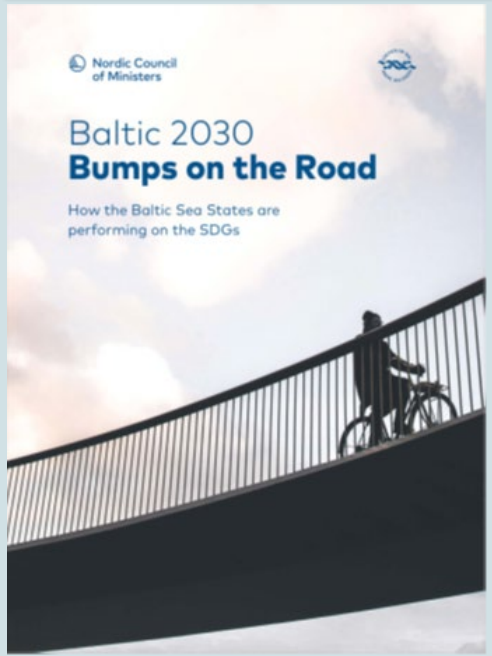
SUSTAINABLE & PROSPEROUS REGION

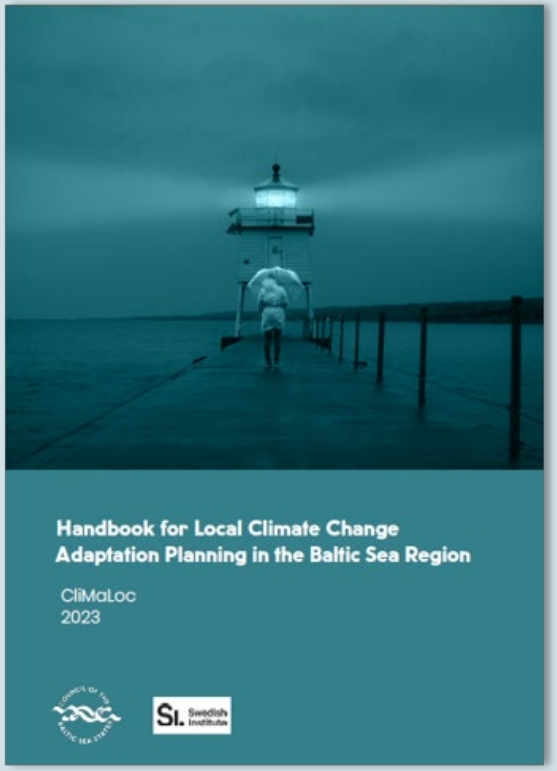
SAFE & SECURE REGION



Adaptation of the Agenda 2030 and its SDGs in the CBSS framework



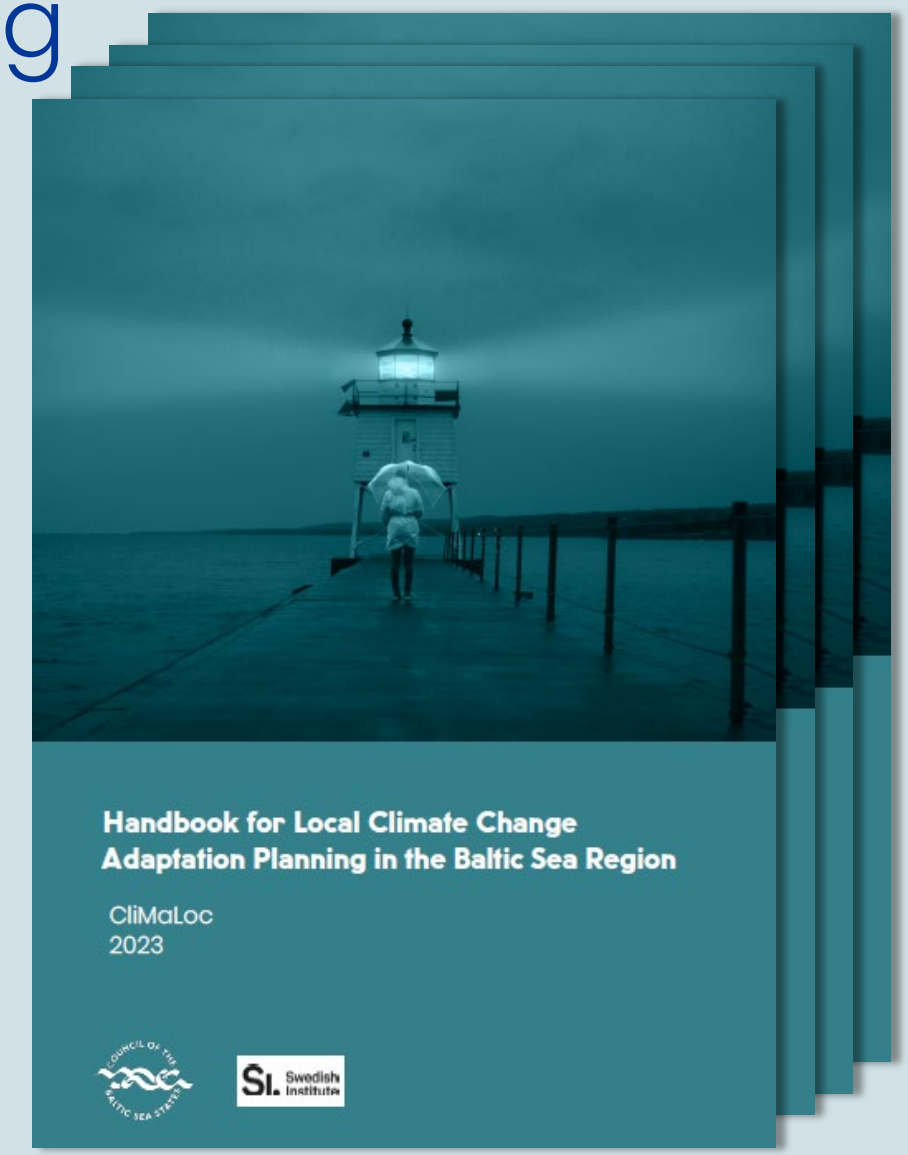




collaboration & trust

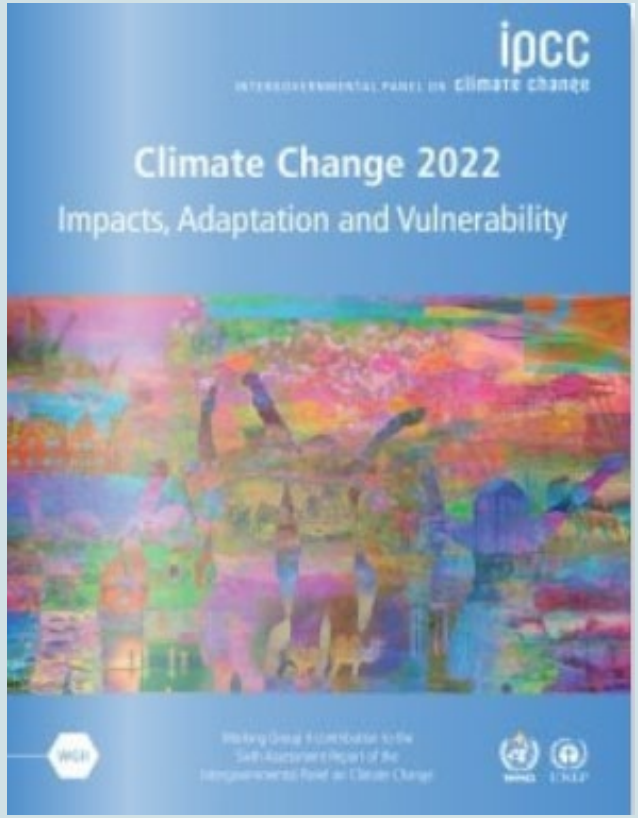
Handbook for Local Climate Change Adaptation Planning in the Baltic Sea Region

Contents



Introduction

- "...risk can arise from the dynamic interactions among **climate-related hazards**, the **exposure** and **vulnerability** of affected human and ecological systems" (IPCC AR6, 2022, p. 5)
- **Adaptation** – any activities or actions aiming to make adjustments and changes in human and natural systems in response to anticipated climate change impacts
- **Resilience** – a capacity of a dynamic system to adapt successfully to disturbances that threaten system function, viability, or its future development



STEP 1 Assess local climate data and trends

- City/municipality specific climate change challenges:

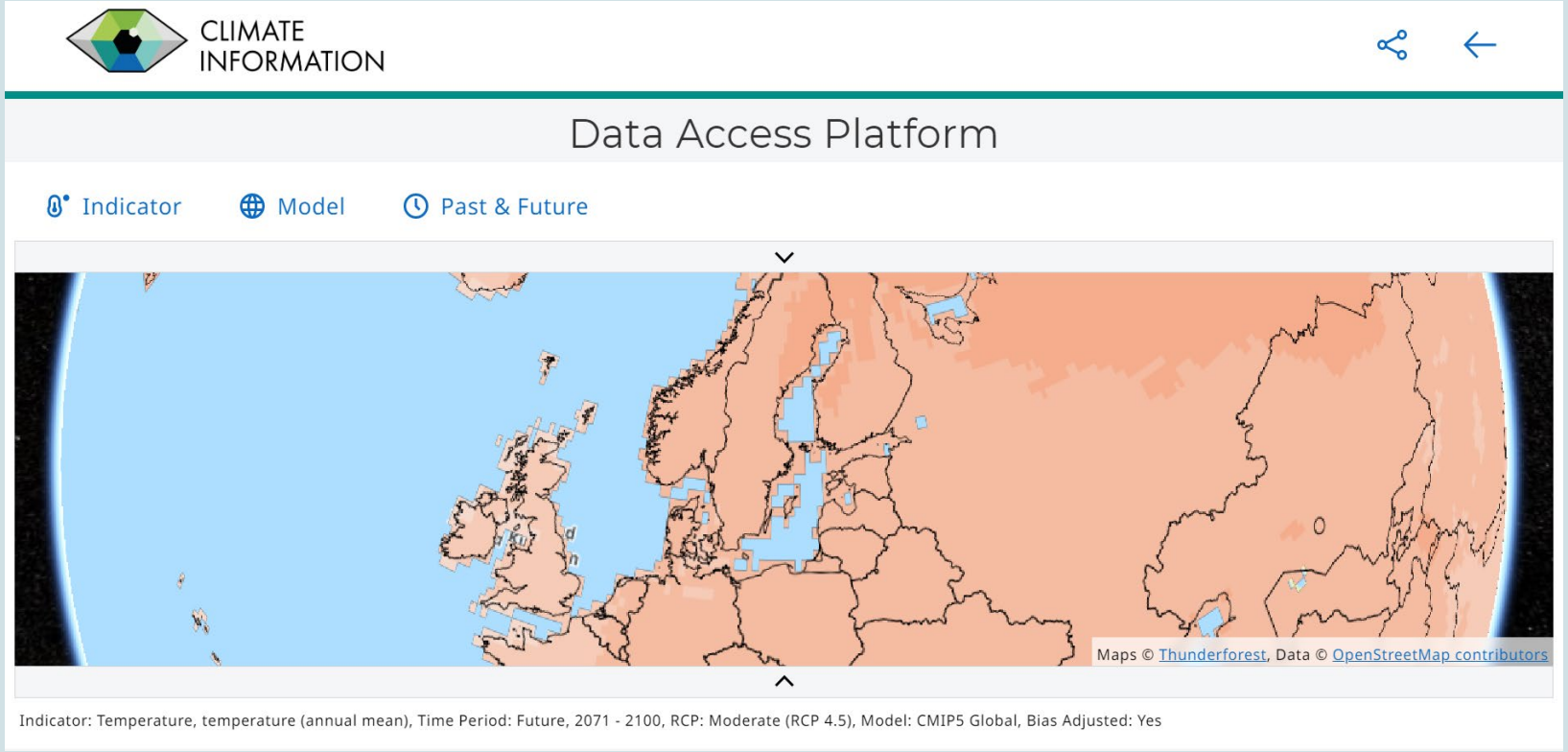
The SMHI together with WMO and WCRP developed a **tool providing site-specific climate data** based on IPCC long-term climate change prognoses.

- Link to the tool:

https://climateinformation.org/dap

- Access to Site specific report:

https://ssr.climateinformation.org/



STEP 2 Climate risks and vulnerability. Tips for a well-designed assessment

State-of-the-art knowledge

- IPCC AR6 Regional fact sheet – Europe

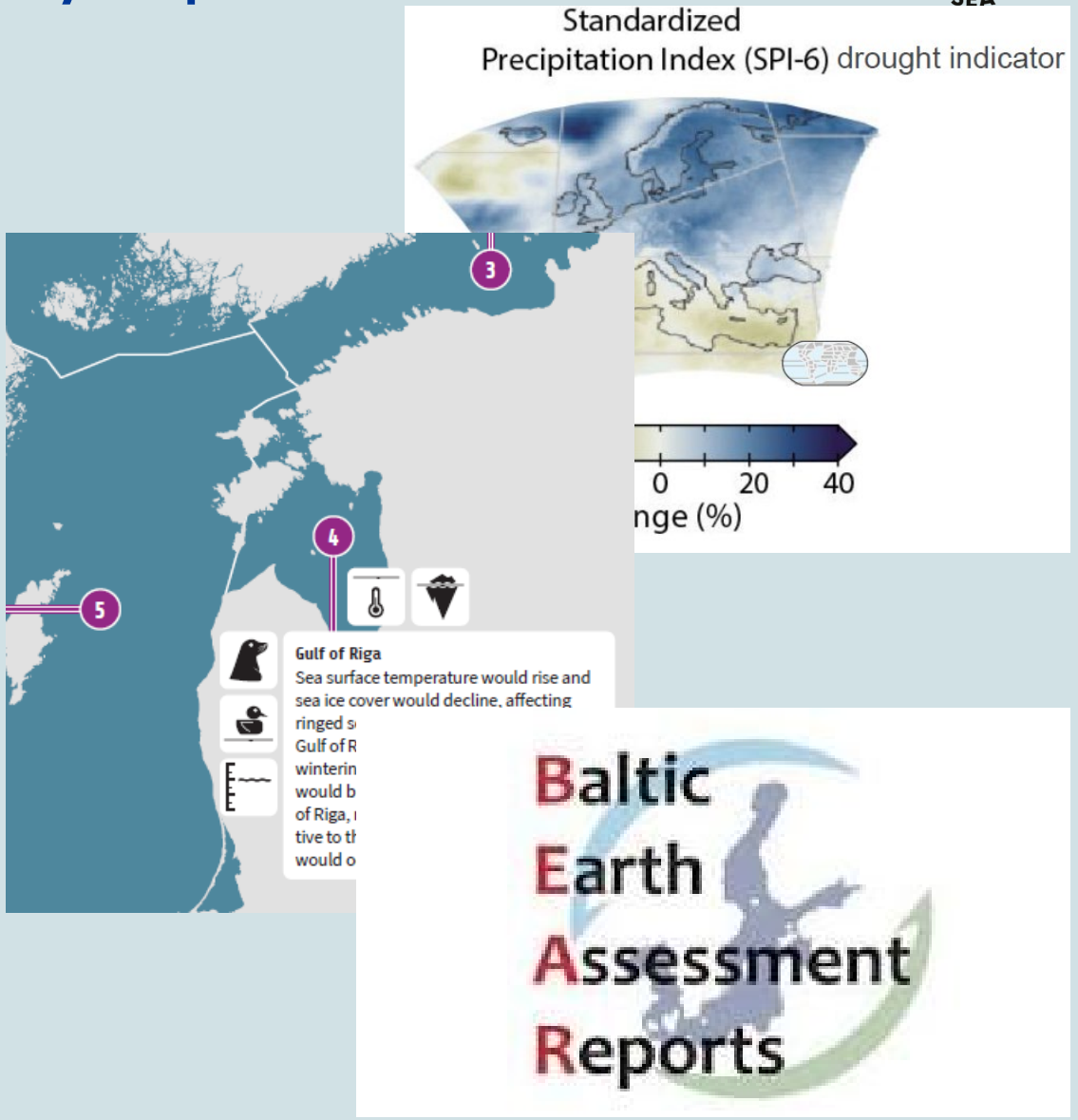
https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/factsheets/IPCC_AR6_WGI_Regional_Fact_Sheet_Europe.pdf

- HELCOM Baltic Sea Climate Change Fact Sheet 2021

https://helcom.fi/media/publications/Baltic-Sea-Climate-Change-Fact-Sheet-2021.pdf

- Baltic Earth Assessment Reports (BEAR) can be read and downloaded as Open Access papers from the Earth System Dynamics (ESD) web page

https://esd.copernicus.org/articles/special_issue1088.html



STEP 3 Review existing plans and priorities

- Review existing planning documents, will help identifying and prioritizing **adaptation goals, adaptive actions** and **resource allocation.**

STEP 4 Identify HOTSPOTS

- **Mapping hotspots** - a **very important step** for the development of adaptation plan
- Single or combined climate events may create or **increase risks for the community**'s assets, services, and economic activities but also, for the human health and their wellbeing

STEP 5 Prioritise adaptation actions

Different types of adaptation actions:

- No-regret
- Low-regret
- Win-win

STEP 6 Develop an adaptation stategy

- objectives and the scope
- the ways and means
- the actions and its justification
- the information, data and assumptions
- the validity period and the deadlines
- who is responsible for implementation

STEP 7 Develop an adaptation action plan, including budgeting

- list of prioritized adaptation actions and measurable indicators
- **Indicators** should not only consist of **quantitative** measurements also enable to assess the **quality** of implemented activities

STEP 8 Implement

- the **local adaptation plan** is embedded into the existing policies, strategies, processes, as well as the operational and administrative practices

- the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy developed the **Urban Adaptation Support Tool** suggesting that the following should be in place:
  - Adaptation strategy and the accompanying action plan are developed, consulted, and agreed upon;
  - Roles and responsibilities, timeframes and resources are allocated;
  - Existing sectoral policies are considered and mainstreamed;
  - Interactions between mitigation and adaptation actions are considered

- interactions and synergies between mitigation and adaptation actions are highly important

STEP 9 Monitor. Evaluate. Adjust

- Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (CCA MER) Framework enables to track and review the intended results and real progress

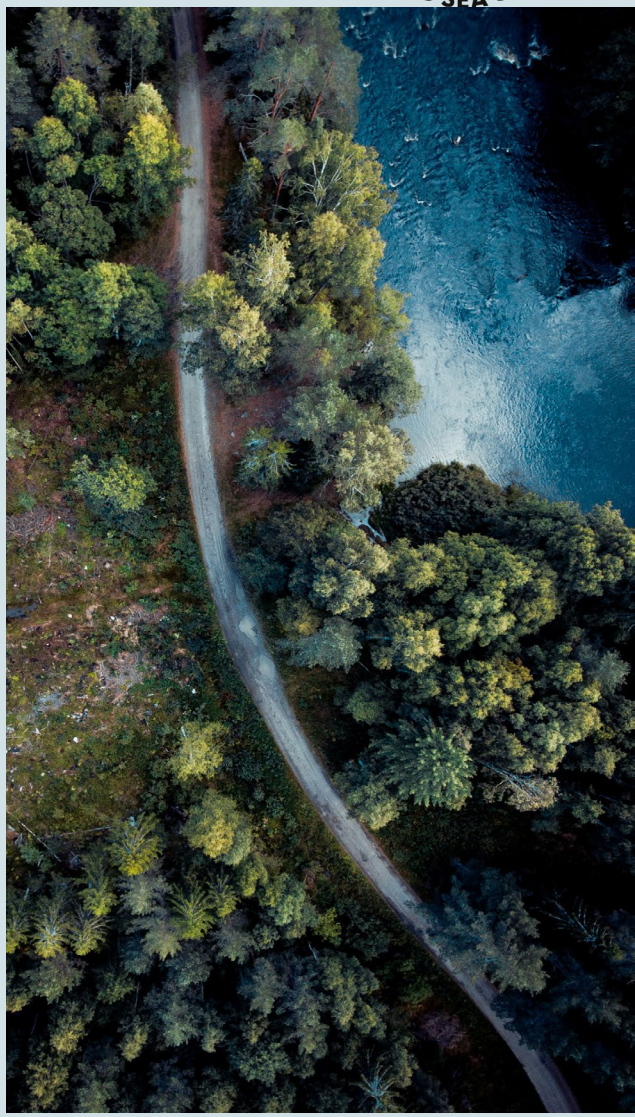
https://resourcecentre.c40.org/resources/monitoring-evaluation-and-reporting

- **Baseline Resilience Indicators for Communities (BRIC):**

-The BRIC index considers six categories of community disaster resilience: social, economic, community capital, institutional, infrastructural, and environmental at the county level.

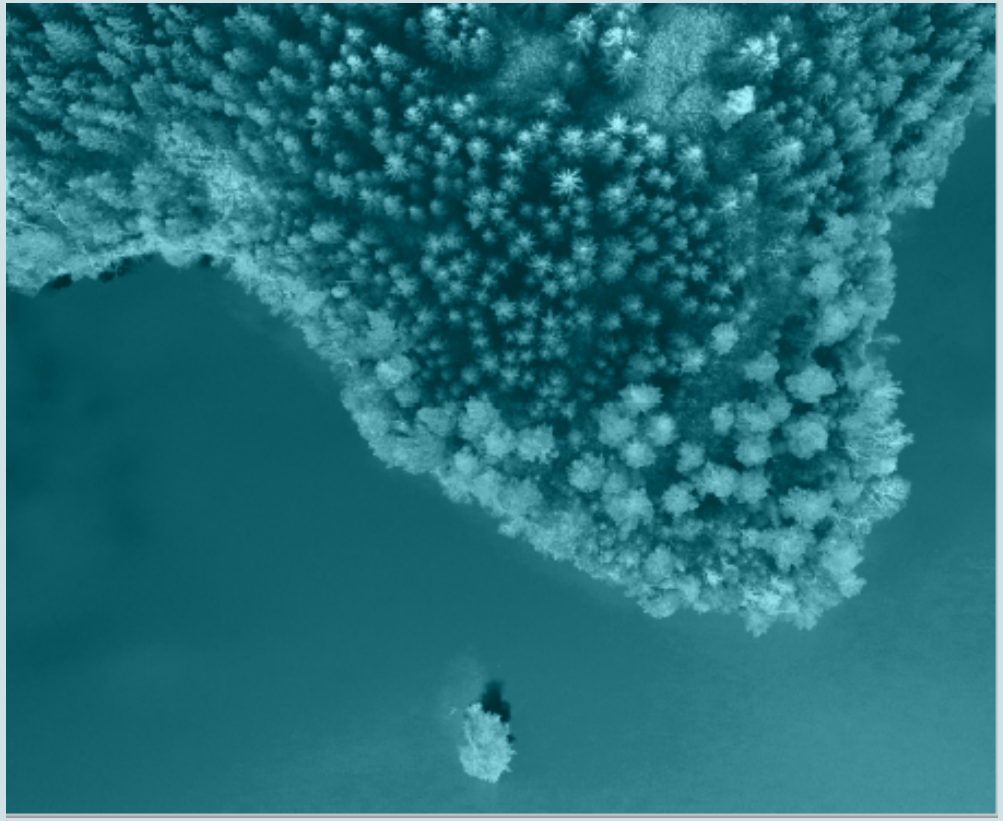
-Used as an initial baseline for monitoring existing attributes of resilience to natural hazards, BRIC can be used to compare places to one another

https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/376770c1113943b6b5f6b58ff1c2fb5c%20/page/BRIC/



STEP 10 Report. Share. Communicate

- Communication is key to inform the local population and all interested stakeholders about climate adaptation actions;
- It enables **timely planning** and **preparation**;
- Important to develop external and internal communication plans;



Handbook for Local Climate Change Adaptation Planning in the Baltic Sea Region

Website: www.cbss.org
Twitter: @CBSSsecretariat
Facebook: @CBSSpage
Instagram: @cbss_secretariat
LinkedIn: Council of The Baltic Sea States

S&PR Team
bernd.hemingway@cbss.org
ugis.zanders@cbss.org
igne.stalmokaite@cbss.org
jakob.faller@cbss.org

Council of the Baltic Sea States

Swedish Institute