



Lost in translation? Linkages between EU, macro-regional and national strategies and local actions

How can we ensure that the strategy adds value to local actions?

An outline aiming to...
endorsement

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www.baltadapt.eu



What is Baltadapt doing?

- Preparation of a Baltic Sea Region-wide climate change adaptation strategy and action plan with focus on the Sea and coastal areas
- Involving political decision makers and other stakeholders on the transnational, national and regional level in the process in order to lay the ground for political endorsement
- This workshop is part of this process
- 3rd Policy Forum, Tallinn 29-30 May. Final conference, Riga 2-4 Sept.
- Part of EUBSR Horizontal action “Sustainability” coordinated by CBSS

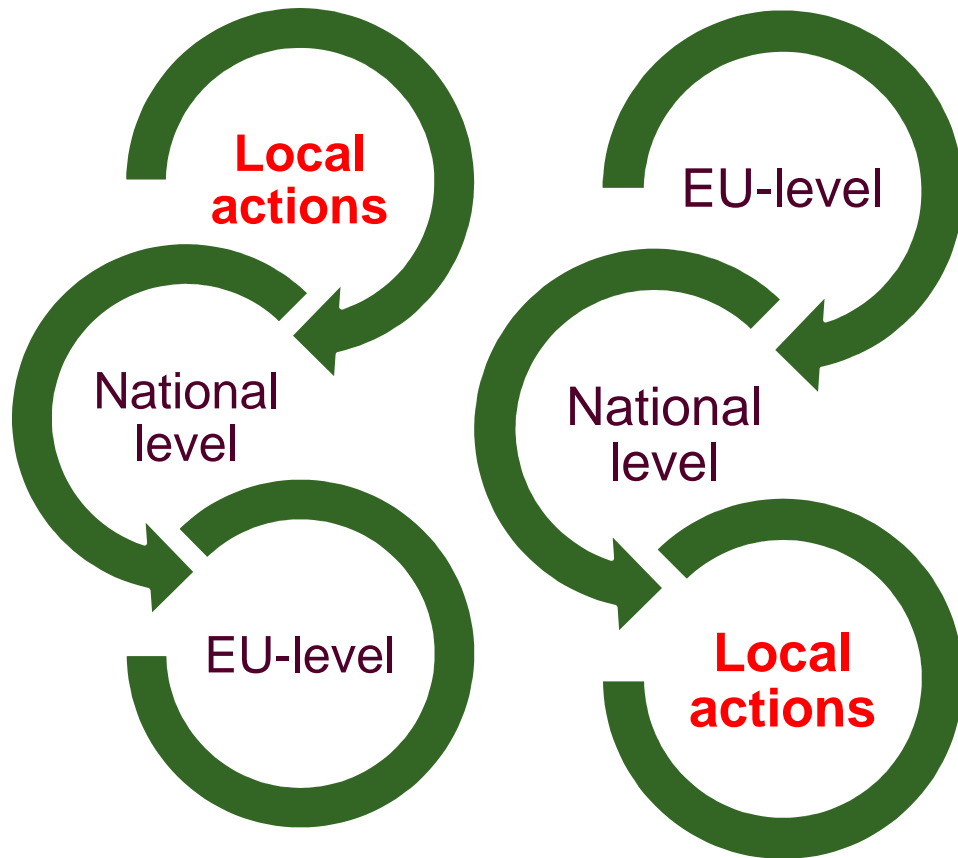


Farming



Tourism

Lost in translations?



Baltic Sea Region Strategy

Communicate the region's interests – "concretize" the EU Strategy to realities in the region

Cooperation on national strategies

Cooperation on "real actions" linked to scientific knowledge and experiences and innovations

Overriding goal:

A connected region with informed actors on all levels responding to climate change in a way that ensures prosperity, competitiveness, as well as clean water, and rich and healthy wildlife





Macro regional cooperation – about what?

- Cross border issues or issues of high relevance in several countries
- But...
 - Often specific adaptation measures are beneficial for several sectors.
 - Adaptation measures that are part of win-win strategies between sectors and between various goals integrated planning (public, private)
- Implementation based on already existing cooperation and networks on all levels
 - “Match-making”
- Baltadapt: Tourism, Fishery & Agriculture, Coastal infrastructure, Biodiversity.
 - The Baltic Sea is the common resource of the BSR
 - Cross-border exposure or exposure in many countries
 - Impacts and vulnerability perceived as significant in many countries
 -
- **The strategy is will be updated with new emergent issues when called for**



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Part-financed by the European Union
(European Regional Development Fund)

Added value of the strategy

- ✓ *Cluster, coordinate and promote existing activities that:*
- ✓ Integrate climate adaptation in relevant EUSBR priority areas
- ✓ Facilitate implementation of local, national and EU strategies through cooperation
- ✓ Include Russia in cooperation on climate adaptation when of mutual benefit
- ✓ Rise awareness of the need for action at all levels
- ✓ Provide robust, policy relevant, open-access research-based, common knowledge base on exposure, impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation measures, including handling of uncertainties and estimates of costs and benefits
- ✓ Provide platforms for exchange of experiences, with emphasis on “good examples”
- ✓ Provide web-based as well as “in real life” platforms for policy-research dialogues
- ✓ Review and mainstream and “climate proof” policies, directives and agreements in the light of climate change adaptation concerns (based on research outcomes) across all relevant areas
- ✓ Identify and give overview of available macro-regional funding opportunities
- ✓ Ensure common development of policies for funding of climate adaptation

Specific goals:

- Responding to climate change in a way that ensures prosperity and competitiveness of **coastal tourism**
- Responding to climate change in a way that ensures prosperity and competitiveness of **coastal communities**
- Responding to climate change in a way that ensures prosperity, competitiveness, and connectivity of **coastal infrastructure** (including, e.g., coastal protection, traffic, ports and touristic infrastructure) is adapted in a way that ensures prosperity, competitiveness, and connectivity
- Ensuring adaptation to climate change in a way that ensures that climate impacts on **marine biodiversity and habitats**, when possible, is limited by “climate proofing” of environmental agreements and directives

Action plan

Criteria 1&2 : CONFIDENCE and SPEED

Even with high confidence, adaptive management is needed since the actual amplitude of the changes is uncertain

- Higher annual air temperatures*** **(0-20 yrs)**
- Warmer summers*** **(10-50 yrs)** with more heat waves** **(50-100 yrs)**
- Increase of high wind speeds, storms and high waves in coastal and marine areas* **(50-100 yrs)**
- Increase of extreme precipitation** **(10-100 yrs)**
- More severe dry spells in summer* (Southern parts) **(10-100 yrs)**
- Rising sea level due to global sea level rise*** **(0 in south -100 yrs or more in north)**
- Increase of anoxic bottom areas due to climate change*** **(10-50 years)**



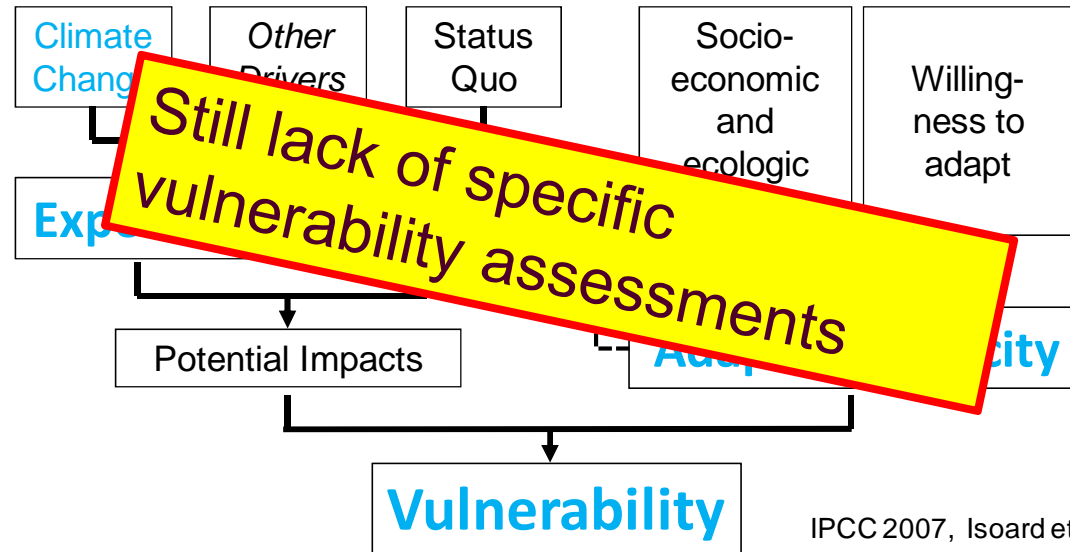
Criteria 3: High MACRO-REGIONAL COVERAGE

- A wider geographical coverage of impacts increases the benefits from cooperation across the region
- Impacts should be relevant for at least three countries.
- List of potential impacts need to be addressed by stakeholders defined for each BSR country with Baltic Sea coastline

**Countries bordering the Baltic Sea where the specified possible impacts are relevant
(DE, DK, EE, FI, PL, LT, LV, (RU), SE)**



(LUMPED) CRITERIA 4: High SEVERITY to environment or prosperity if adaptation not takes or POTENTIAL if it does



IPCC 2007, Isoard et al. 2008

Importance (defined for each country) to take action to adapt to specified possible impacts

1 = insignificant

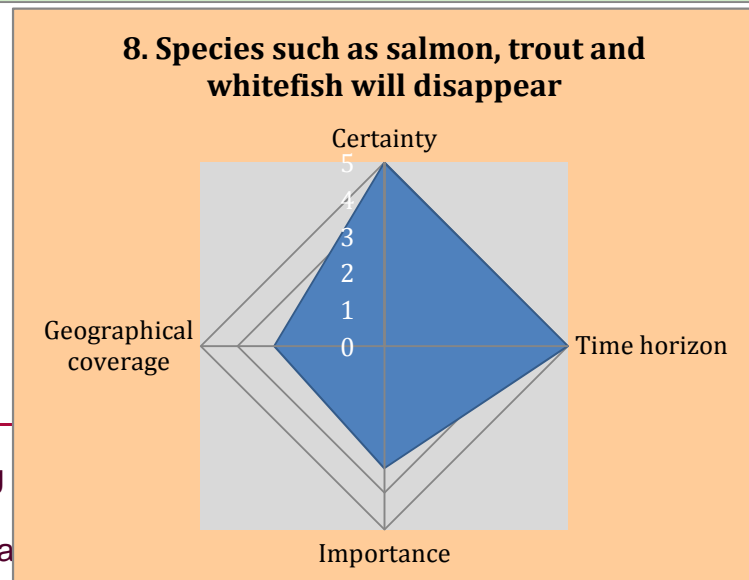
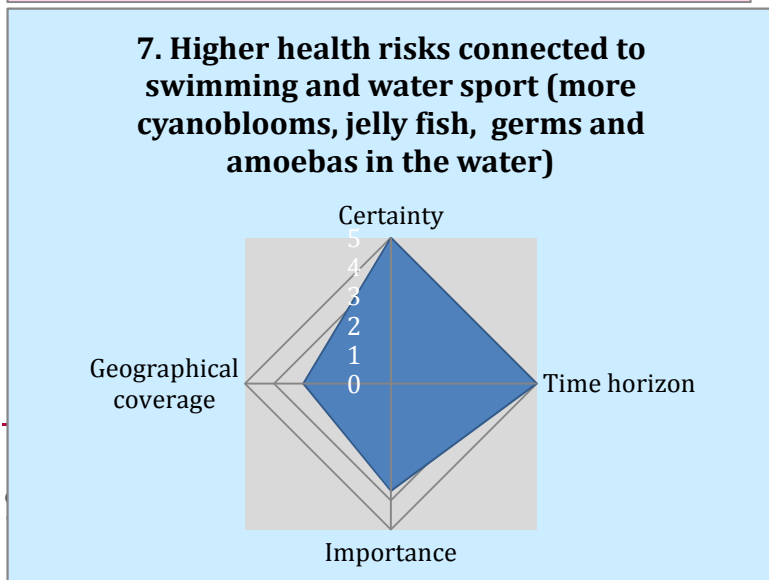
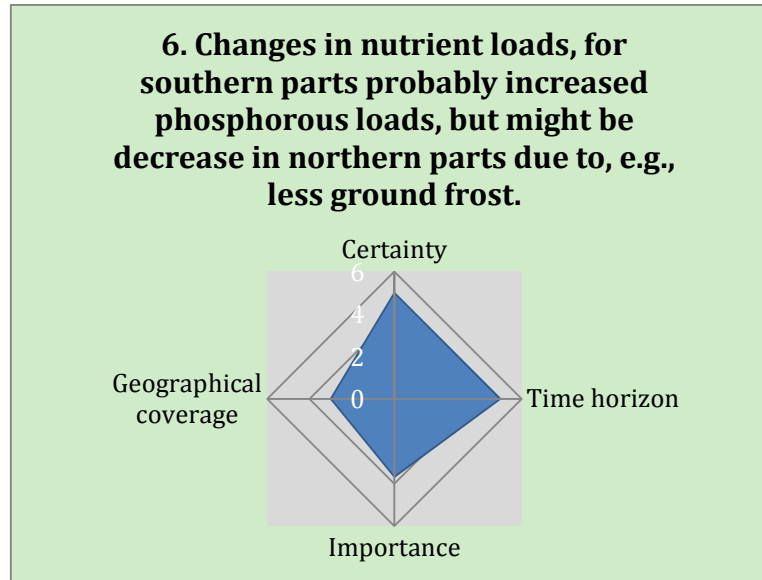
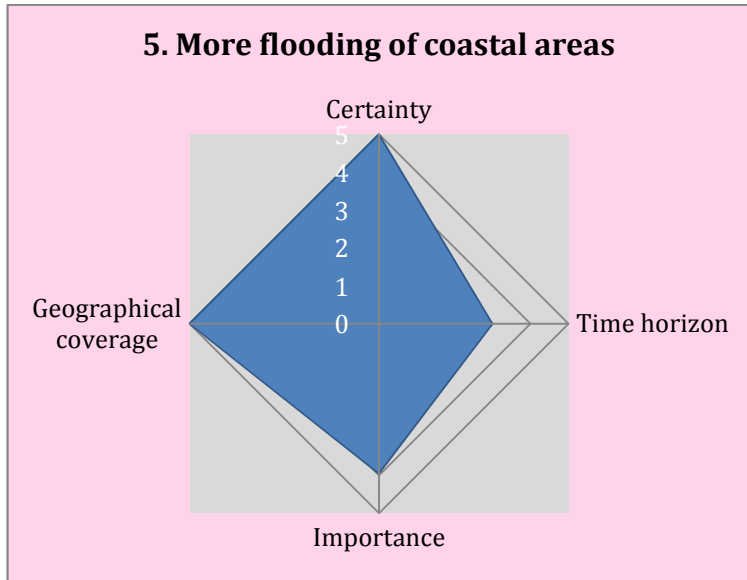
2 = low

3 = moderate

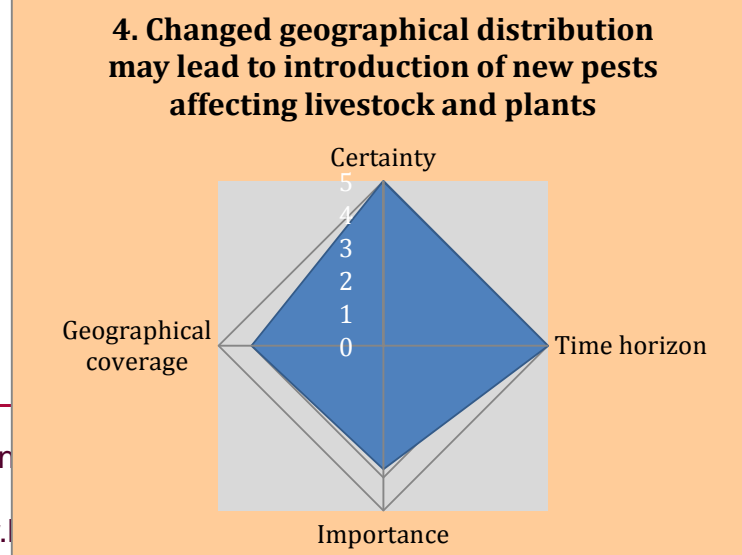
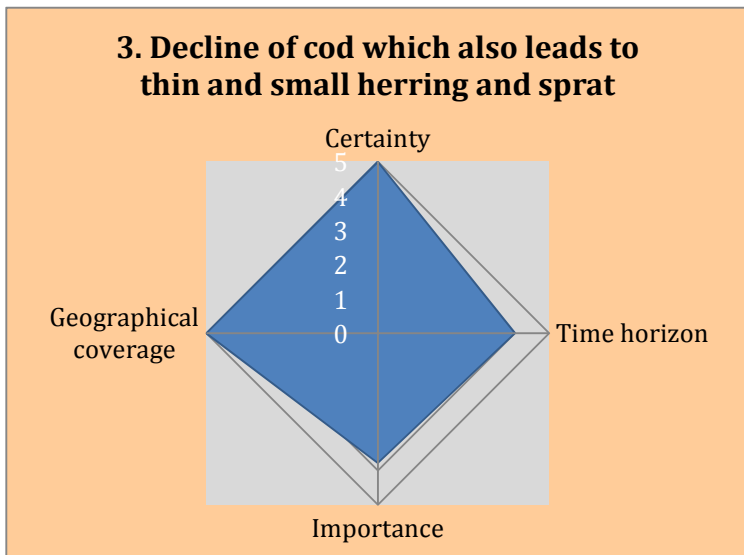
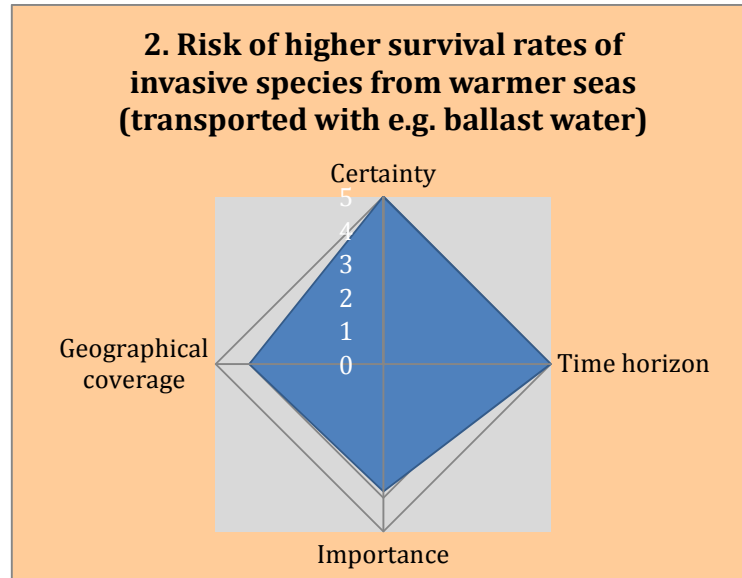
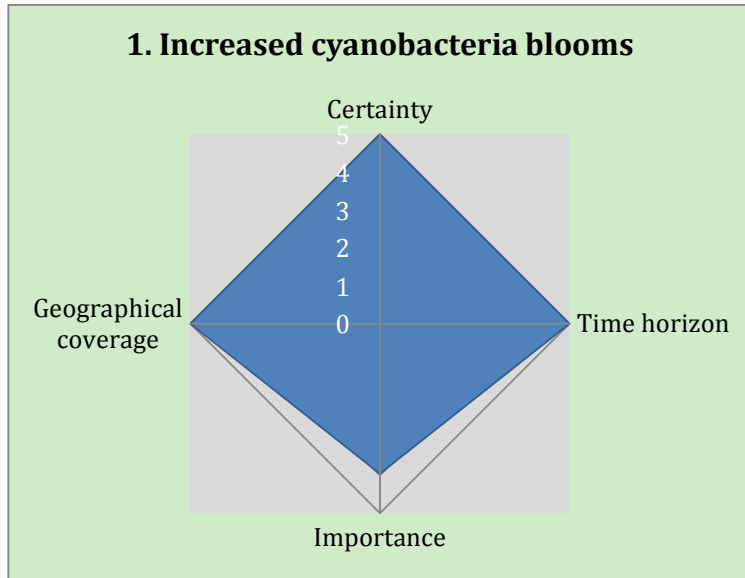
4 = high

5 = very high

Equal importance of criteria only one way to make a prioritization



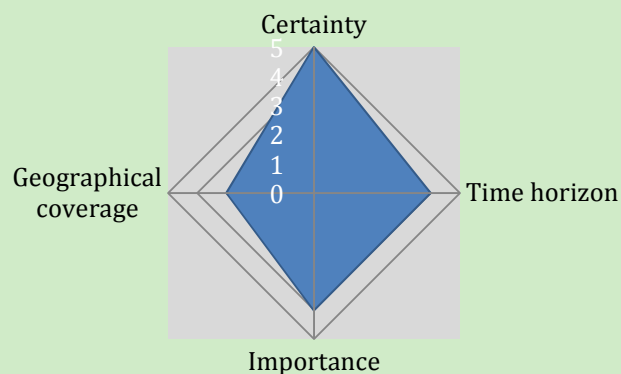
Impacts with high relevance for BSR cooperation – usually not limited to specific sector



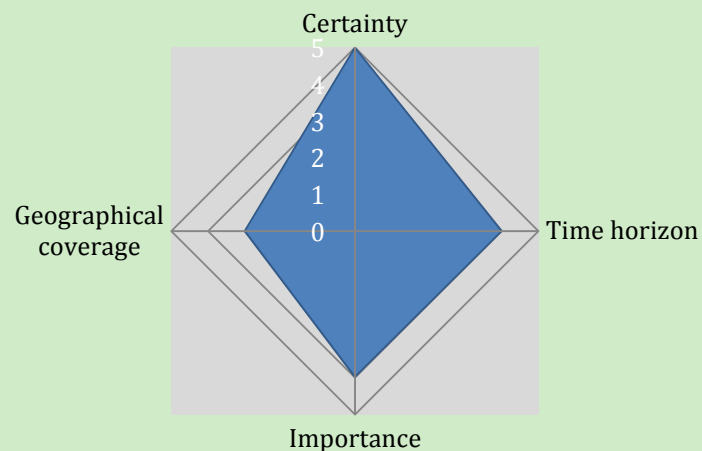


balt adapt

9. Accelerated eutrophication, increased cyano blooms, harmful algae and loss of biodiversity due to release of nutrients from anoxic sediments



10. Loss of original maritime flora and fauna



Loss of communities of organism that live at the sea bottom

More health problems

Fish production and values of catches will change

Possible to take advantage of longer vegetation periods for agricultural production

More flooding affecting e.g., urban areas, agricultural land, ports and tourism

More days with suitable temperatures for swimming and water sport

Potential for higher crop yields

Nutrient losses in times of high rainfall intensities/floods will increase eutrophication

More coastal (beach) erosion

Ecosystem losses in coastal areas

More need to ensure cooling of buildings and public traffic systems

Larger variations in catches from marine fish stocks due to increased variations in reproduction.

Decreased of fish production due to smaller water volume suitable for marine fish.

Accelerated eutrophication due to increased algae production when ice-free

Changes towards species that are more tolerant to low oxygen concentrations

Changed growth and geographical distribution of weeds

Possibilities to introduce new agricultural crops

Deterioration of marine habitats and recreational activities due to turbid water

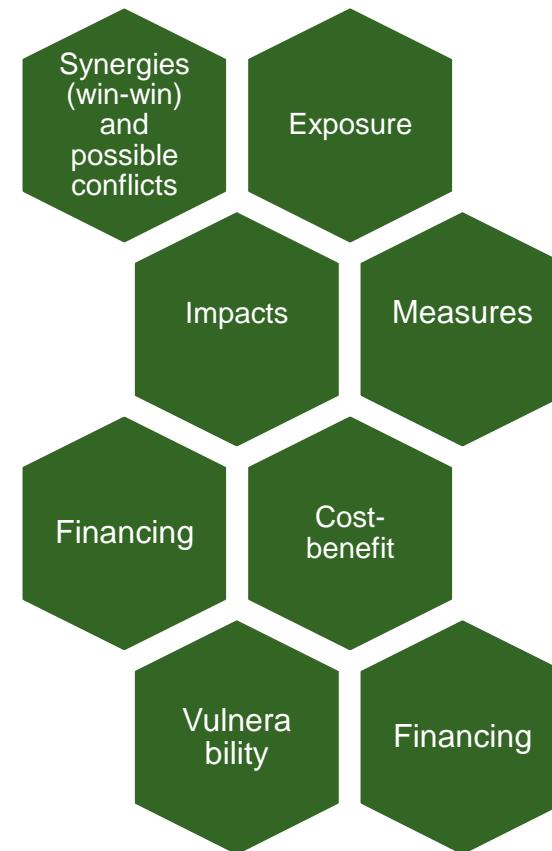
Changed population of birds and decrease of the ringed seal, with secondary ecosystem impacts

Risk of more organisms attacking maritime constructions and ships/boats

Poor reproduction and low abundance of marine fish

Knowledge base to facilitate adaptation

- Identify requirements of Baltic Window and other resources:
- It needs to find it home on clearinghouse platform, ensure cooperation with DGs, info to EU adaptation platform
- All info in clearinghouse – use that format
- Other platforms (web and “human”) to facilitate exchange of knowledge policy/science/”best practices” etc. ?



Other activities to be promoted

All activities needs to be grounded in a science-policy dialogue

- “Climate proofing” of intergovernmental and regional policies and
• Exc... with
similar...
 - Promote cooperation between the public, private and academic sectors
 - Sharing of “best practices” Economic, social and environmental aspects
- Exc... linked to development and
imp... strategies and
act... edge
 - Cooperation between national and local authorities related to climate adaptation

What are the main constraints to and potentials that the strategy and its action plan actually do improve possibilities for climate adaptation?

What are the main constraints to and potentials to ensure that the strategy increases possibilities for science-policy interactions?