

Global Spotlight Report # 6: Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation in Leading Greenhouse Gas Emitting Countries

INTRODUCTION:

For Global Spotlight Report # 6 Climate Scorecard asked our Country Managers to report on the status of efforts to address climate change adaptation. Adaptation is an important, and often overlooked component of climate change policy. It is generally addressed with lots of rhetoric and little data to help countries assess risk, mobilize resources, and monitor the wide variety of ways in which climate change can impact the environment.

We were pleasantly surprised with the report our Country Managers provided. Eleven of 20 countries were given a 3-star rating, meaning that they are moving in the Right Direction (Brazil, Canada, China, France, Japan, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Thailand, South Korea, and the United Kingdom). Six countries were given a 2-star Standing Still rating (China, Germany, Indonesia, Mexico, Russia, and the United States). Two countries received a 1-star Falling Behind rating (Australia and India), and the European Union received a 4-star-Good Move-rating.

However, looking deeper into our data we found that most countries face challenges in getting their adaptation policies and plans fully in place:

- Australia has cut funding for its only climate change research facility
- Brazil has a very good adaptation policy in place, but needs to expand its vulnerability index to more States
- Canada is seeking to secure long-term federal investment for its excellent adaptation platform
- China is questioning the effectiveness of its South-North Water Diversion Program
- The European Union needs to build upon the success of its excellent 2014 Adaptation Strategy, that set priorities for member countries, and develop a follow-up strategy that secures the funding necessary to implement local and regional climate adaptation projects.
- France is one of the few countries recognizing the need for constantly updating climate policies based upon recent climate science advances in order to design adaptation strategies. As climate leader, France must set an example of climate awareness and realism. It still needs to clearly state that there is no realistic adaptation plan to +2°C and over. Realistic adaptation plans are only compatible with the +1.5°C objective (or well below +2°C), not more global warming.

- Germany's adaptation strategy provides overall policy guidance but needs to take into account the impact of climate change on the countries different regions and sectors.
- India needs to do more to mitigate the impact of climate change on its farmers by strengthening its crop insurance policies.
- Indonesia lacks an effective mechanism for coordinating climate change adaptation efforts among different ministries and sectors.
- Japan is working on the implementation of its new and promising Climate Change Adaptation law.
- Mexico has a National Strategy on Climate Change that does not provide the data needed to assess what is being achieved as a result of adaptation actions. Hopefully the newly elected government can address this gap.
- Nigeria's Federal Executive Council (FEC) recently approved the adoption of the National Policy on Climate Change and Response Strategy (NPCC-RS), as a National Document for implementing climate activities in the country. Now Nigeria needs to undertake numerous activities in the areas of adaptation and awareness creation to ensure the implementation of the NPCC-RS. This obligation requires a coherent policy on climate change that will holistically view climate change from its multi-sectorial perspective.
- Russia: The Russian Federation has yet to ratify the Paris Agreement and has not yet completed its Climate Change Adaptation Strategy. However, the Moscow Region has developed an excellent draft adaptation plan that could become a model for the rest of the country.
- Saudi Arabia: Saudi Arabia developed its Climate Change Adaptation Plan in 2011. However, adaption actions are still at an early stage and more needs to be done at a faster pace to prepare for floods, droughts and other extreme weather events.
- South Korea: South Korea's Ministry of Environment has launched an ambitious campaign against fine dust. As long as almost half of the whole Korean population live in the three metropolitan areas, concrete actions in these areas are critical when fighting against air pollution.
- Thailand: Several key ministries in Thailand recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding to coordinate efforts related to climate change adaptation and disaster preparedness.
- United Kingdom: The latest draft of the National Adaptation Programme (NAP) makes some progress and provides promise that positive action to address the country's most

urgent risks might be delivered. However, this Summer's recent heat wave revealed that there is still much work to be done to prepare British homes and communities for the effects of extreme weather. The Committee on Climate Change is due to comprehensively assess this NAP next year, and the government would do well to heed its advice.

- United States: The Environmental Protection Agency runs a Climate Change Adaptation Resource Center that provides information including tools to identify the risks posed by climate change to specific cities and regions. The EPA's tool to help cities plan these actions is useful. However, without a unifying policy from the federal government, many vulnerable areas – particular areas with poorer minority populations – are left out of the climate change adaptation planning process.

Country Reports and Ratings:

1-star * = Falling Behind

2-star ** = Standing Still

3-star *** = Right Direction

4-star **** = Moving Forward

Australia

Spotlight Activity: Government Cuts Funding for The National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility (NCCARF)

NCCARF is an offshoot of Australia's national science organisation (CSIRO). For ten years NCCARF has been the only research body in Australia dedicated to studying climate change adaptation, working tirelessly to translate the best available data into real-world strategies and practical advice for dealing with the likely impacts of climate change. NCCARF research is highly regarded and used extensively by climate advocacy groups all over Australia. It has informed business and policy decision making at the highest level.

The facility has also developed a number of toolkits communities are able to use to assess the likely impacts of climate change at a local level. A great example is CoastAdapt, a free online platform that gives coastal communities the most up to date predictions for sea level rise (and in-depth case studies for helpful comparison) then links them to the wider adaptation community and suggests valuable strategies for adapting to the effects of sea level rise. Local authorities from all over Australia - from Darwin in the far north to Inverloch on the south east coast - have worked with NCCARF to develop and then use CoastAdapt to inform their decision making. Attending the official launch of CoastAdapt in early 2017, Minister for the Environment

Josh Frydenberg lauded its success and recognised the importance of managing the risks of sea level rise in a climate change-affected future, especially since half of all Australians live within 7km of the coastline.

The problem is, as of July 1 2018 NCCARF no longer exists as a government-funded research body. After starting with a budget of AUD\$50 million in 2008, NCCARF has had to function the last financial year on just \$600,000. Its budget is now zero dollars. There is no indication from the current government that funding will ever be restarted. There is also no mention of how NCCARF would be absorbed into the larger national science organisation, what will happen to its staff or whether its current research projects will be continued.

Activity Rating: 1-star * Falling behind

In 2014 an Australian government review of climate change adaptation described the lack of clear governance and policy direction as a significant barrier to adapting to climate change. Last year the World Economic Forum warned that failure to adapt and mitigate climate change was one of the five biggest risks the world currently faces. Local authorities, professionals and community groups have been consistently calling on the Australian government for more policy guidance on how best to adapt to climate risks for years. Australia had one government body dedicated to adaptation research and has decided to discontinue its work indefinitely.

Take Action: Please contact the policymaker below with the following message:

Dear Mrs Cash,

As the Minister responsible for CSIRO we urge you to restore funding for NCCARF, Australia's only research body dedicated to climate change adaptation studies. NCCARF has delivered high quality research for ten years now and is well regarded for its positive, consultative approach to working with communities. NCCARF is a perfect example of the innovative spirit your government has committed to supporting.

Your ministerial colleague Josh Frydenberg can confirm NCCARF's work is of the highest quality. Earlier last year he attended the official launch of CoastAdapt, a free online tool for communities to plan their climate risk management strategies and one of NCCARF's finest projects to date. He understands the importance of toolkits like CoastAdapt, especially given that half of Australia's population lives within seven kilometres of the coast line and needs the best tools available to plan for a future affected by climate change. NCCARF has also provided high quality advice to government and business decision makers on the health risks of more severe weather events like bushfires.

We implore you to recognise the importance of a research body dedicated to climate change adaptation and the need for the government to support it. In a future affected by climate change Australians will need the best advice and practical strategies to properly cope. NCCARF

is Australia's only research body committed to this task and has sadly seen its budget slashed over its ten-year life span before being reduced to \$0 this July.

We urge you to overturn this decision and commit more resources to climate change adaptation. Australians need the best support available to deal with a future affected by climate change, and NCCARF can and should continue to fill a key role.

Send Action Alert Message to:

Senator the Hon Michaelia Cash
Minister for Jobs and Innovation
44 Outram Street
West Perth, WA, 6005

Email: minister.cash@jobs.gov.au
Telephone: +61 8 9226 2000

Honorable Josh Frydenberg MP
Minister for the Environment and Energy
695 Burke Road
Camberwell, VIC, 3124

Telephone: +61 3 9882 3677

Learn More

https://www.huffingtonpost.com.au/2017/05/10/nobody-mentioned-it-but-we-stand-to-lose-our-best-defense-again_a_22078630/

<https://theecologist.org/2017/may/16/australia-axes-climate-change-adaptation-research>

<https://www.ntnews.com.au/news/northern-territory/climate-change-could-see-darwin-suburbs-submerged-by-2050/news-story/491c19e8b8f02ba41d8d474f52462ba4>

<https://coastadapt.com.au/>

<https://www.nccarf.edu.au/publications/climate-adapted-settlement-2030-inverloch-sandy-point>

<http://www.joshfrydenberg.com.au/guest/mediaReleasesDetails.aspx?id=357>

This Post was prepared by Climate Scorecard Australia Country Manager Julian Atchison. For further information, please contact Julian@climatescorecard.org

BRAZIL

Spotlight Activity: Implementation of National Climate Change Adaptation Plan

The Brazilian National Plan for Adapting to Climate Change (PNA), instituted on May 10, 2016, is an instrument prepared by the federal government in collaboration with civil society, the private sector and state governments that aims to promote the reduction of national vulnerability to climate change and to manage risk associated with this phenomenon. The adaptation strategy involves identifying the country's exposure to current and future impacts based on climate projections, identifying, and analyzing vulnerability to these potential impacts, and defining actions and guidelines that promote adaptation tailored to each sector.

The elaboration of the PNA considered 11 sectors, represented by the competent government agencies. The sectors covered are: Agriculture, Water Resources, Food and Nutrition Security, Biodiversity and Ecosystems, Cities, Disaster Risk Management, Industry and Mining, Infrastructure, Vulnerable Populations, Health and Coastal Zones. To facilitate its implementation, the Plan establishes targets with a four-year deadline for implementation, according to the country's nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement.

The first report (2016-2017) demonstrated the commitment of the Brazilian government. According to the PNA's report, the actions carried out following the framework of the goals are aligned to at least one of the specific purposes of the plan: 76% of them contribute to the production and management (Objective 1); 54% for the promotion of coordination and cooperation (Objective 2); and 72% for the identification and proposing adaptation and risk reduction measures (Objective 3). These results indicate an implementation more directed to the expansion of knowledge about vulnerabilities to changes in climate scenarios and the development of measures and tools for adaptation.

For the Objective 1, we stand out as example of action the generation of the Municipal Vulnerability Index Climate Change, for 6 Brazilian states, through implementation of the SisVuClima Project. SisVuClima's main objective is to automatize the calculation of indicators, being able to generate indexes and to construct, automatically, thematic maps using the cartographic base of the municipalities from six states involved in the project. SisVuClima will enable the identification of the sectors that need priority in the elaboration, implementation and follow-up of public policy actions aimed at adapting the population to climate change.

The results of the SisVuClima Project are also aligned to Objective 2, as far as they also portray the cooperation between the federal, and municipal governments, to support the development of adaptation strategies. For the Objective 3 we should highlight the projects that aim to provide more access to drinking water, such as the installation of 370 desalinizers, from the Freshwater Program, installed in Northeastern municipalities; the deployment of 78,000 social

technologies for access to drinking water and food production; and the increase by 15% of the number of municipalities covered by the Program National Water Quality for Human Consumption (VIGIAGUA).

Activity Ranking: 3-stars *** Right Direction

Despite financial constraints and political and economic crisis in the period, the number of initiatives undertaken were more than expected, with policies, programs, and projects whose actions are important measures for adaptation. The PNA went in the proposed direction as follow: an instrument for the implementation of the constant adaptation for the Brazilian NDCs, having supplied important bases for the country to strengthen its capacity of adaptation, risk assessment and risk management of vulnerabilities at the national, state, and municipal levels.

Take Action

You can help the Brazilian authorities by encouraging more work to overcome the PNA's challenges faced so far. Please send the policymaker below the following message:

Dear Minister Edson Duarte.

Despite the advances reported so far, and, as recognized by the Ministry of the Environment, there are much more challenges for the Brazilian PNA's implementation for the coming years, such as to promote further progress in stimulating cooperation and interinstitutional coordination and Expand the SisVuClima Project to all others Brazilian states and increase, at more affordable rates, the number of households served by access to drinking water programs.

Send Action Alert Message to:

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
Minister of Environment
Edson Duarte
Tel: +55 (61) 2028-1057/1289/1422

Head of Gabinet
Heitor Matallo Júnior
Email: heitor.matallo@mma.gov.br
Tel: +55 (61) 2028-1201

Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco B, 5º andar
70068-900 - Brasília - DF
FAX: 2028-1756

This Post was developed by Climate Scorecard Brazil Country Manager Rafael Nogueira
Contact: Rafael@climatescorecard.org

Canada

Spotlight Issue: Canadian Climate Change Adaptation Policy

Canadian climate impact risks include coastal erosion; thawing permafrost and glaciers; decreasing water supplies; more frequent heat waves, wildfires, and high winds; winter road failures; droughts and flooding; food insecurity; sea-level rise, rising temperatures; infrastructure disruptions and replacement costs of essential services; and changing forestry, fisheries and agriculture. The cost of no action on climate change is greater than the cost of action: Our Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change policy (Dec. 2016) to reach Paris Agreement targets states: climate change could cost \$21-\$43 billion per year by 2050, given 2011 estimates from our past National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

Indigenous Peoples, northern and coastal regions and remote communities in Canada are particularly vulnerable given their geographic location, socio-economic challenges, and for Indigenous Peoples, a reliance on wild food sources. The Framework recognizes Canada's Arctic average temperatures have grown at a rate nearly three times that of the global average.

Adaptation is not new. 'Canada's Adaptation Platform' (2012) has regional centres (started in 2007) and working groups that share expertise, science, data and technology among governments, industry, academics, and professional groups collaborating with Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and communities. Action priorities such as regional capacity, more resilient infrastructure and climate-resilient standards help create collaborative decision-making to lessen future costs. Traditional infrastructure (such as roads, dykes, seawalls, bridges, and permafrost measures) will require upgrades. Living natural infrastructure (such as constructed/managed wetlands and urban forests) can build on communities and ecosystems along with benefits, such as carbon storage and health support given extreme heat, air pollution, and vector-borne diseases).

Details - <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/environment/impacts-adaptation/adaptation-platform/10027>

Canada's Platform includes a governance body chaired by Natural Resources Canada (NRCan), subject working groups and a Secretariat. Issues include agriculture, biodiversity adaptation, coastal management, economics, energy, forestry, infrastructure and buildings, measuring progress, mining, the North, regional collectives and tools, science assessment, water and climate information and enhancing uptake. Thus, many major issues are taken on through regional efforts.

Activity Ranking: 3-stars *** Right Direction

Take Action:

To maintain the success of this extensive adaptation process, please contact Amarjeet Sohi, Canada's Minister of Natural Resources with the following message:

A changing climate presents a wide range of risks that cut across regions, sectors and disciplines. Please safeguard federal adaptation investment that supports the Adaptation Platform and working groups in building regional expertise and capacity, risk management, high quality data, monitoring and land-use planning to reduce vulnerabilities, and prepare for future uncertainties.

Contact:

The Honourable Amarjeet Sohi, Minister of Natural Resources
House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A6
Email: Amarjeet.Sohi@parl.gc.ca, NRCAn.Adaptation.RNCan@Canada.ca
Telephone: 613-992-1013
Fax: 613-992-1026

For more information, please email Climate Scorecard Canadian Country Manager: Diane Szoller at Canada@climatescorecard.org

CHINA

Spotlight Activity: South-to-North Water Diversion Project Helps China Adapt to Climate Change

Uneven water distribution from South to North has long been a serious water security problem for China. Climate change further intensified this problem through change in precipitation patterns and increases in temperature. More and higher intensity of rain leads to more floods in the South. Less precipitation combined with increase in ground temperature in the North has greatly reduced the amount of usable water in the North. The population pressure, over extraction of ground water have resulted in rapid sinking water table, empty wells and increasingly expensive pumping costs in the North, which makes water usage a big challenge for people in the Northern part of China.

Since the late twentieth century, China has tried to divert water from the South to the North to mitigate the water shortage problems. In 2010, 2012 and 2014, thousands billions of dollars were invested into the South-to-North Water Diversion project. Four hundred million people that lived in the Northern part of China had better access to drinking water after this project was established. The water coming from the South also helped alleviate over extraction of the ground water in the North, which helps maintain the functionality of the wetlands in the North and protects biodiversity.

Many critics have identified water quality problems with the project. Some of the water from the South has been polluted by some large industries in the South. Negative environmental impacts are seen in the South as water extraction process disturbed the ecosystem in the Changjiang River. Moving water to the North also caused water depletion in dry season of some major lakes in the South including Hongze Lake and Boyang Lake. What's more, the cost of

moving water is estimated to be higher than a proposed water desalination process by 2-3 times.

Under the era of climate change, with increasingly more precipitation falling in the South and less in the North, this project definitely helps redistribute water. However, the environmental cost should be considered as well.

Activity Rating: 2-star ** Standing Still

The water diverting project has helped adapt to climate change by redistributing water from the South to the North. Excessive rain precipitates in the South, a sign of climate change, and this water is being moved to the North. However, considering the potential negative impacts on river and lake ecosystems, the overall benefits of this project are questionable. Also, this project focuses more on water quantity, with a neglect of focus on water quality issues. Water pollution has also been seen as a drawback for this project.

Take Action: Please send the following message to the policymaker below:

Dear Ministry of Water Resources and Environmental Protection Department,

Thank you so much for implanting the South-to-North Water Diversion Project. It does greatly increase the accessibility of drinking water for citizens in the North. However, please cautiously monitor the health of the ecosystem in the Southern areas to make sure that we are taking the environmental impacts into account. Please work together to ensure this project is not only good for humans to cope with climate change, but also does not impede health and biodiversity.

Please Contact:

Hanping Xu

The Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China

Email Address: anquan@mwr.gov.cn

Tel: 010-63202183

This post was developed by Climate Scorecard Country Manager Siya Tong:

Contact Siya@climatescorecard.org

EUROPEAN UNION

Spotlight Activity: Implementing the EU Adaptation Strategy

The European Commission adopted an EU strategy on adaptation to climate change in April 2013. The EU Adaptation strategy focuses on three priorities which are to raise awareness and increase action by member states, organize adaptation knowledge and catalyze new research,

and lastly to investigate the impact for key vulnerable sectors. A description of the three focus areas is provided below. By the end of 2018, the EU will complete an evaluation of the Strategy to examine the actual implementation and performance of the policy.

So far, a lot of progress has been accomplished. In fact, 21 out of 28 countries have adopted a comprehensive national adaptation plan. Moreover, between 2014 and 2017, € 190 million or 42% of the LIFE budget dedicated to climate action was set aside for adaptation projects at local and regional levels, as well as new financial schemes to fund adaptation grants.

Mayors Adapt – the Covenant of Mayors Initiative on Climate Change Adaptation – was set up by the European Commission to engage cities in taking action to adapt to climate change. It was launched in 2014 as a parallel adaptation initiative to the Covenant of Mayors, which focused on mitigation. In 2015, the European Commission merged the two initiatives in an effort to promote an integrated approach to climate and energy action. From 2017 onwards, adaptation and therefore the Mayors Adapt initiative is entirely integrated into the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy.

Although much has been accomplished, a critical aspect of success is whether countries will take action based on their adaptation recommendations and whether significant future funding will be available to adaptation projects for the period after 2017.

Brief overview of the EU Adaptation Strategy:

Priority 1: Promoting action by Member States (MS)

Action 1: Encourage MS to adopt Adaptation Strategies and action plans

Action 2: LIFE funding, including adaptation priority areas

Action 3: Promoting adaptation action by cities along the Covenant of Mayors Initiative

Priority 2: Better informed decision-making

Action 4: Knowledge-gap strategy

Action 5: Climate-ADAPT platform

Priority 3: Key vulnerable sectors

Action 6: Climate proofing the Common Agricultural Policy, Cohesion Policy, and the Common Fisheries Policy

Action 7: Making infrastructure more resilient

Action 8: Promote products and services by insurance and finance markets

Activity ranking: 4-stars **** Moving Forward

The EU Adaptation Strategy was very comprehensive and successful at catalyzing policies, knowledge, and finance around adaptation.

Take Action: Please send the following message to the policymaker below:

Dear Commissioner for Climate Action & Energy,

the EU Adaptation Strategy was very comprehensive and successful at catalyzing policies, knowledge, and finance around adaptation. Now we strongly encourage you to lead the efforts to design a follow-up strategy that builds upon the success and secures the funding necessary to implement local and regional climate adaptation projects.

Contact information:

Email address of the European Commissioner for Climate Action & Energy:
cab-arias-canete-archives@ec.europa.eu

Sources

https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/adaptation/what_en

<https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/eu-adaptation-policy/funding/life>

<https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/eu-adaptation-policy/covenant-of-mayors>

To read more about Climate-ADAPT <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/about>

This Post was [submitted by Climate Scorecard EU Country Manager Marta Morello:](#)

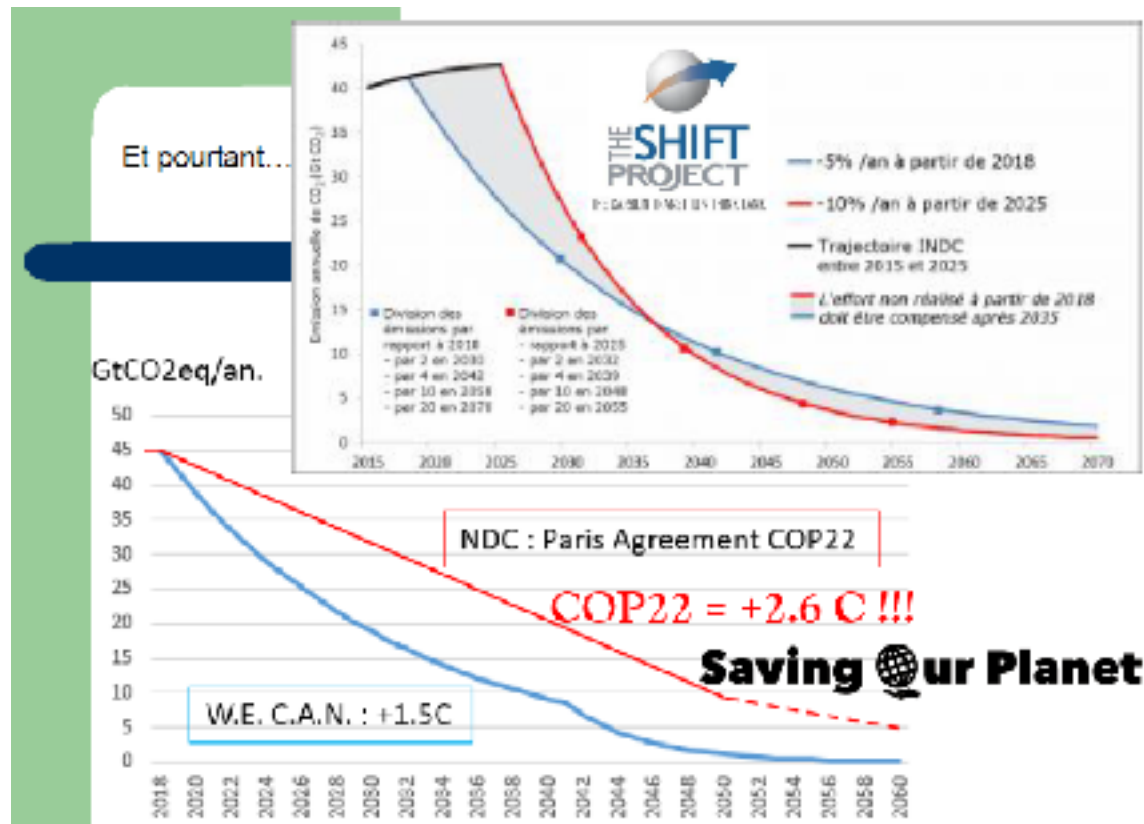
[Contact Marta@climatescorecard.org](mailto:ContactMarta@climatescorecard.org)

FRANCE

Spotlight Activity: The Need for an adaptation plan to +3°C or more

A major shortcoming of the National Low-Carbon Strategy, in French: [Stratégie Nationale Bas Carbone](#) and [Plan Climat](#), was to underestimate the consequences of global warming, assuming that the objectives of the [Paris Agreement](#) would be reached. Adaptation plans should be built instead to adapt to the current trajectory from the NDCs, which cannot keep global warming under +2.6°C. For France, these are the [First NDC of the European Union](#) and the [First France NDC](#). A realistic estimate is that the current GreenHouse Gaz (GHG) emission trajectory corresponds to +3° global warming, given that many countries are not on target with their current NDC, let alone reinforced NDCs. Fortunately for France, information published on the [ONERC](#) (Observatoire National sur les Effets du Réchauffement Climatique) web site shows it is now gearing up to face this issue in a realistic way, probably taking less optimistic hypotheses on the consequences of global warming in the next revision of [PNACC](#) (Plan National d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique): the Climate Change National Adaptation Plan, named PNACC-2.

The first objective of PNACC-2 will thus be a better coordination between mitigation and adaptation: “Improve consistency between mitigation and adaptation policies”, mentions the last ONERC report published in novembre 2017 : : [towards a 2nd climate change adaptation plan for France](#).



Estimates of CO2 emissions required to beat current NDC emissions trajectory. Source: independent research from Saving Our Planet/Climate Action Now! and The Shift Project, December 2016.

It is necessary to adequately describe and quote the cost of adaptation plans to +3°C or more to make people understand that we need to stick to the +1.5°C objective, with a reasonable chance of getting there so we can make sure to stay well below the +2°C maximum threshold. If such adaptation plans were made, they would be consistent with the [Stern Review](#), which quotes 5 to 20% GDP cost for any adaptation plan to the current trajectory of CO2 emissions, or even more if pessimistic hypotheses are confirmed, as seems to be the case from [recent field observations](#). Each country would then clearly evaluate their own interest to invest for the climate massively, for instance in [climate-friendly and resilient buildings](#), coal power plant replacements, energy savings, cleaner transportation, CO2 capture by tree planting and CO2-made materials than trying to adapt.

Thus, Climate Scorecard encourages France to address this issue by asking President Emmanuel Macron, its Government and Parliament, to set up a joint task force to evaluate the appropriate adaptation measures to +3°C and multi-meter sea level rise by 2100. Then, this would be considered as a realistic worst-case scenario against which any plan combining mitigation and adaptation would be evaluated, so as to enable fact and science-based decision making. Climate Scorecard would be able to help setting up and to contribute to such a task force.

Activity Ranking: 3-stars *** Right Direction

Climate Change is way ahead of us. We think that we can adapt when warning signs indicate that the Business As Usual scenario leaves no room to adaptation. Overestimating our capacity to adapt is human, but it is not an option for France. France is one of the few states recognizing the need for constantly updating climate policies based upon recent climate science advances in order to design adaptation strategies. As climate leader, France must set an example of climate awareness and realism. France is doing its homework with the next Climate Change National Adaptation Plan. It still needs to clearly state that there is no realistic adaptation plan to +2°C and over. Realistic adaptation plans are only compatible with the +1.5°C objective (or well below +2°C), not more global warming.

Take Action:

Write to your MP and Senator:

Example of contribution text:

“Dear Mr./Ms MP/Senator,

Current climate change adaptation plans assume that the objectives of the [Paris Agreement](#) will be met. Clearly, this is an overestimation of our capacity to adapt. Overestimating our capacity to adapt is human, but it is not an option for our country. As climate leader, France must set an example of awareness and realism. There is no realistic adaptation plan to +2°C and over. Realistic adaptation options should only consider the +1.5°C objective (or well below +2°C). This should be clearly stated in the preamble of the next Climate Change National Adaptation Plan due this summer 2018. I agree with the NGO Climate Scorecard and I believe that the French parliament should set up a Commission to study this issue and submit a report to the Government quoting the adaptation consequences and costs to the current emission levels, which have not been decreasing for several years. This base scenario should then be compared to more aggressive, combined mitigation and adaptation plans ensuring both the protection of French people and assets, and enhancing global chances to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Would you agree to carry this message across to the French Parliament and Government?

Climate Scorecard can provide specific support to your climate action.

We are looking forward to your answer and support your climate action worldwide.

With our respectful and best regards [sign name]

Send This Action Alert Message to:

Write to your MP : you can find their email address here:

<http://www2.assemblee-nationale.fr/recherche-localisee/carte/FRANCE>

Education organizations, NGOs and community services in your neighborhood: become a Climate Scorecard Partner. Please fill out the form:

<https://www.climatescorecard.org/partners/>

To contact us for more information, email Climate Scorecard French Country Manager:

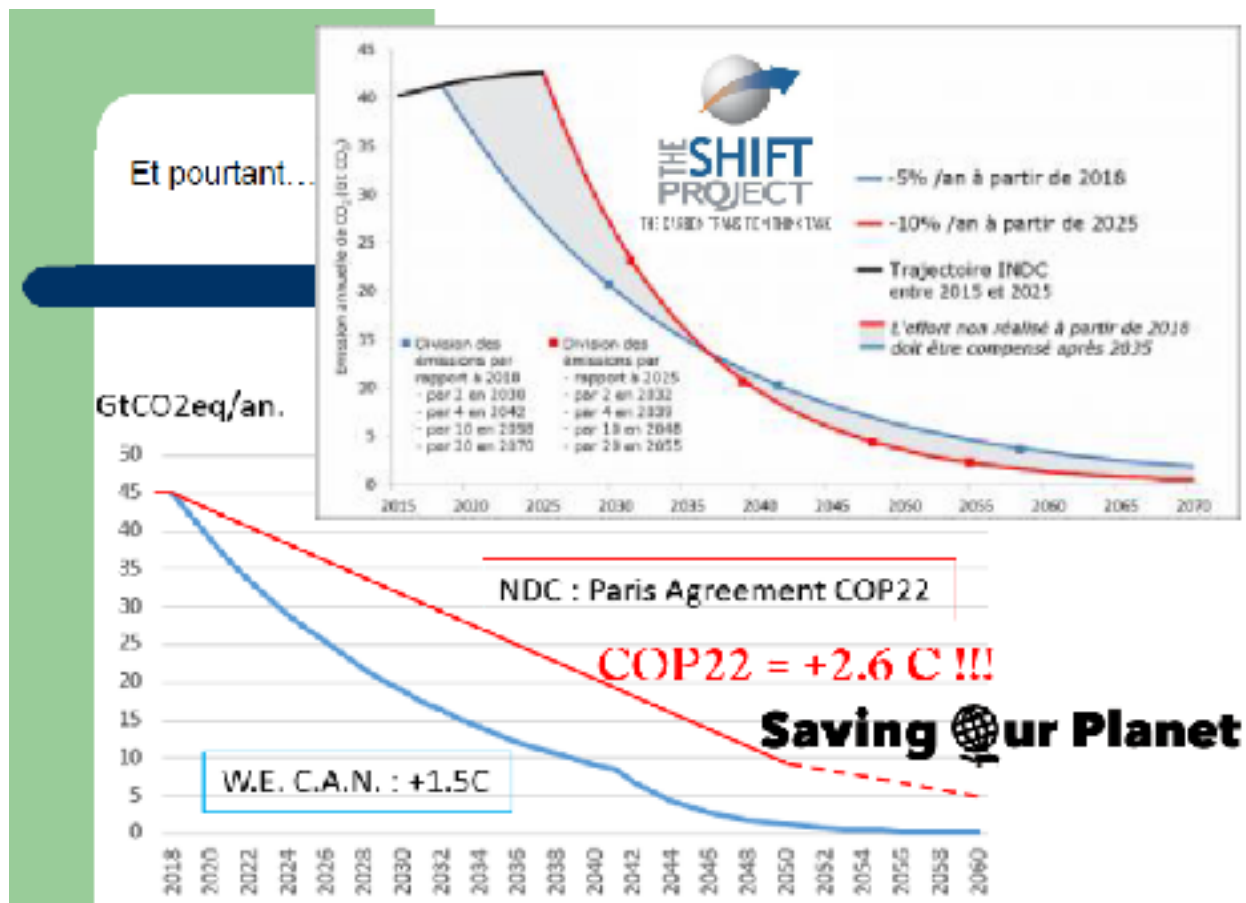
Stephan Savarese at stephan@climatescorecard.org

Version française :

Phase 2 : Bulletin no. 6 France

Activité : Plan d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique de la France: il n'y a aucun plan d'adaptation à +3°C ou plus

Un des points faibles de la [Stratégie Nationale Bas Carbone](#) et du [Plan Climat](#) était de supposer acquise l'atteinte des objectifs de l'[Accord de Paris](#). Or, les plans d'adaptation devraient plutôt viser l'adaptation à la trajectoire actuelle basée sur les engagements (NDC) actuels de la France, à savoir : le [Premier NDC de l'UE](#) et le [Premier NDC français](#). Heureusement, le [Plan Climat](#) de la France est révisé environ tous les 5 ans pour tenir compte de l'évolution de la trajectoire d'émissions, laquelle ne peut pas actuellement contenir le réchauffement global au-dessous de +2.6°C dans le meilleur des cas. En fait, il y a une grande probabilité que la trajectoire actuelle d'émissions de Gaz à Effet de Serre (GES) nous amène vers les +3°C, car de nombreux pays ne sont même pas en ligne avec leur propre NDC, sont la plupart sont insuffisants... Heureusement, selon les informations publiées sur le site de l'Observatoire National sur les Effets du Réchauffement Climatique, l'[ONERC](#) a appréhendé ce problème de manière réaliste : il est raisonnable d'espérer que des hypothèses moins optimistes sur les conséquences du changement climatique, nettement plus réalistes que celles prises en compte pour la première version, seront intégrées à la prochaine révision en 2018 du [PNACC](#) : le Plan National d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique. Le premier objectif du PNACC-2 sera ainsi une meilleure articulation entre atténuation et adaptation: "Renforcer la cohérence de la politique d'adaptation avec la politique d'atténuation." , extrait du dernier rapport de l'ONERC publié en novembre 2017 : [vers un 2ème plan d'adaptation au changement climatique pour la France](#).



Estimation de la baisse des émissions de CO₂ requise pour compenser l'insuffisance actuelle des NDC. Source : études indépendantes des ONG Saving Our Planet/Climate Action Now! et The Shift Project, Décembre 2016.

Pour améliorer cette cohérence entre atténuation et adaptation, il est important de connaître et d'expliquer le coût d'adaptation à un scénario +3°C, afin de faire comprendre à tous que l'objectif de +1,5°C n'est pas seulement un objectif humanitaire envers les populations les plus menacées, certes louable mais considéré comme secondaires par la plupart des acteurs économiques, mais une nécessité qui s'impose à tous. Si des plans d'adaptation à +3°C ou plus étaient établis et chiffrés, ils seraient cohérents avec le Rapport Stern, lequel estime que 5 à 20% des richesses produites chaque année seraient détruites sans plans d'atténuation et d'adaptation idoines, voir bien plus si les hypothèses les plus pessimistes continuent d'être confirmées par les [observations les plus récentes](#). Ainsi, chaque pays serait alors confronté à ses propres responsabilités : courir le risque de catastrophes économiques en chaîne ou bien investir dans le climat. Par exemple : [bâtiments économes et résilients](#), remplacement des centrales à charbon, efficacité énergétique, transports bas-carbone, capture de CO₂ par la reforestation et les matériaux fabriqués à partir de CO₂.

En conclusion, Climate Scorecard encourage la France à transformer l'essai et demande au Président Emmanuel Macron, au Gouvernement et au Parlement de créer une commission spéciale pour évaluer les mesures d'adaptation à un réchauffement de +3°C et à une montée du niveau de la mer de plusieurs mètres d'ici 2100. Ce scénario du pire serait ensuite considéré

comme base de comparaison de tous les scénarios futurs d'adaptation et d'atténuation afin de permettre une prise de décision politique basée sur des faits et sur la science. Climate Scorecard se tient prêt à contribuer à la mise en place et aux travaux d'une telle commission.

Evaluation : ** *

Le changement climatique a pris de l'avance sur nous. Nous pensons que nous sommes capables de nous adapter alors que les avertissements nous montrent que la tendance historique d'augmentation des émissions de GES ne nous laissera pas le temps de s'adapter. Surestimer notre capacité d'adaptation est un luxe que la France ne peut pas se permettre. En tant que leader climatique, la France doit donner l'exemple du réalisme et de la prise de conscience climatiques. Elle a bien entrepris cette tâche avec le prochain Plan National D'Adaptation au Changement Climatique PNACC-2. Cependant, il lui reste à établir et affirmer clairement que :

1. il n'y a aucun plan d'adaptation réaliste à +2°C ou plus.
2. Les plans d'adaptation réalistes ne sont compatibles qu'avec des politiques d'adaptation suffisantes pour limiter le réchauffement climatique à +1,5°C et, dans tous les cas, bien au-dessous de +2°C avec une probabilité suffisante.

Action pour le climat :

Ecrivez aux Membres du Parlement de votre circonscription ou de votre entourage, députés et sénateurs, mais aussi attachés parlementaires et suppléants :

Exemple de contribution :

« M. Le Député/Sénateur ou Mme La Députée/Sénatrice,

Les plans d'adaptation au changement climatique reposent sur des hypothèses encore trop optimistes, comme l'atteinte des objectifs de l'Accord de Paris, ce qui est loin d'être acquis. Surestimer notre capacité individuelle à nous adapter est humain, mais ce ne serait pas une bonne stratégie au niveau national. En tant que leader climatique, la France doit donner l'exemple du réalisme et de la prise de conscience climatiques. Elle a bien entrepris cette tâche avec le prochain Plan National d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique PNACC-2. Cependant, il lui reste à établir et affirmer clairement que :

1. il n'y a aucun plan d'adaptation réaliste à +2°C ou plus.
2. Les plans d'adaptation réalistes ne sont compatibles qu'avec des politiques d'adaptation suffisantes pour limiter le réchauffement climatique à +1,5°C et, dans tous les cas, bien au-dessous de +2°C avec une probabilité suffisante.

Voici nos propositions :

- Demander à l'ONERC d'étudier les conclusions ci-dessus et les ajouter au préambule du prochain plan PNACC-2
- Créer une commission spéciale pour identifier et chiffrer les conséquences climatiques en 2050 et 2100 du maintien de la trajectoire actuelle des émissions de GES. Ce chiffrage serait ensuite pris comme base de comparaison des politiques d'atténuation et

d'adaptation climatique proposées par le Gouvernement. Ainsi, cet outil de décision mis à la disposition des institutions de la République aboutirait à des politiques climatiques pragmatiques, basées sur les faits et la science.

Climate Scorecard se tient à votre disposition pour assister et participer à la mise en œuvre de ces propositions. Dans l'attente de votre réponse, nous soutenons votre action pour le climat en France et dans le monde.

Avec nos salutations les plus respectueuses [Prénom Nom] »

Diffusez cet Appel à l'Action Climatique dans vos réseaux:

Ecrivez au Président de la République Française et/ou au Gouvernement et au Parlement:

<http://www.elysee.fr/ecrire-au-president-de-la-republique/>

<https://www.senat.fr/senateurs/senatl.html>

<http://www2.assemblee-nationale.fr/qui>

Ecoles, associations et organismes d'enseignement ou services sociaux

Devenez partenaires de Climate Scorecard en vous inscrivant sur :

<https://www.climatecorecard.org/partners/>

Pour nous contacter, envoyez un courriel au Directeur National de Climate Scorecard:

Stephan Savarese

stephan@climatecorecard.org

Germany

Spotlight issue: Implementing the German Adaptation Strategy (Deutsche Anpassungsstrategie, DAS)

The [German Adaptation Strategy](#) is a policy framework that gives guidelines for adaptation of climate change impacts. The guidelines represent the input of the Federal government to guide stakeholders. It focuses on the current knowledge of climate changes the potential impacts and ways to deal with underlying risks of such consequences. The strength of the adaptation strategy lies with its ability to give guidelines on how to reduce climate change vulnerability in natural, social and economic systems while suggesting options for actions in; human health, building sector, water management, coastal and marine protection, soil, biodiversity, agriculture, forest and forestry management, fishing, energy industry, financial services industry, transport infrastructure, trade and industry, tourism, land use planning and civil protection. The Adaptation Action Plan (APA) sets strategic priorities for climate change risks and adaptation measures.

However, the strategy has knowledge gaps in relation to the extent of future climate change. The federal government relies on estimating consequences based on a multi-model approach

and does not specify any individual sector or regional scenario on how to develop adaptation activities. It is thus, difficult to estimate the impacts of climate change and the adaptation efforts to be pursued in sectors or regions.

Vulnerability to climate change impacts varies from region to region. For instance, the central parts of eastern Germany, the north-east German plain and the south-east German basin and hills expect reduced water supplies. The hilly parts of the Rhine are expected to experience floods due to increased rainfall. The Rhine rift valley is likely to experience heatwaves and flooding could be a major risk. The Alpine regions are sensitive due to biodiversity and recreational activities that take place there e.g. Winter sports. Rock falls or mudslides are likely to cause natural dangers which may increase in the future. The coastal regions could be affected by sea level rise and storms. The northern German coastal regions for instance are assessing the dangers of sea level rise and storms and are identifying appropriate adaptation measures. The port of Hamburg is also likely to be exposed to potential danger because the area is low-lying.

Activity ranking: 2-stars ** Standing Still

The German Adaptation Strategy needs to be updated with a vulnerability assessment that focuses on regions, sectors and the country as a whole. There is a need to develop an up-to-date report evaluating indicators of risk assessment for specific sectors and regions. The adaptation strategy does not set any specific targets that need to be met by the adaptation activities that are likely to be undertaken.

Take action:

If you are concerned that Germany needs to develop a stronger climate change adaptation strategy, please send the following Action Alert message to the Federal Ministry of the Environment.

The German Climate Change Adaptation needs to take into account the ways in which climate changes affects different sectors and regions of the country. The knowledge base ought to be improved to enhance communication of opportunities, risks and help in the identification of action options. The strategy needs to provide stakeholders from different regions and sectors with information upon which they could base their investment in climate change adaptation measures. Government authorities also need to engage in public awareness campaigns on the adaptation guidelines.

Contact:

Federal Minister Svenja Schulze

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, BMUB

Address: Robert-Schuman-Platz 3, 53175 Bonn

Phone: +49 (0) 22899 305-0

Email: Klimawandel.DeutscheAnpassungsstrategie@bmub.bund.de

Website: <http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/topics/climate-energy/climate/adaptation-to-climate-change/>

This Post was developed by Climate Scorecard Germany Country Manager Mary Nthambi:
Contact Mary@climatescorecard.org

INDIA

Spotlight Activity: India Needs to Strengthen Crop Insurance Policies for Better Climate Adaptation.

India is among the most vulnerable countries to climate change. Average temperatures in the country have risen by as much as half a degree Celsius between 1956 and 2005.¹ If we continue with our current pace of emissions, by the end of this century, about three-quarters of our population is projected to experience a dangerous level of humid heat, compared to about 15 percent today². There are projections with regard to severe flooding events as well as intense drought conditions for India. Weather extremes will have severe impacts on both water security and food security.

India is an agrarian country with majority of people depending on agriculture. About 60 percent of the country's agriculture is rain-fed. India is said to be one of the four³ most vulnerable countries to climate change and the country could see a cut in agricultural incomes, particularly in unirrigated areas that would be hit hardest by rising temperatures and declines in rainfall. It is among the five countries in the world who are facing risk of being the most vulnerable to food insecurity when moving from the present-day climate to a 2 degree C global warming scenario⁴.

The Economic Survey of Govt of India for 2017-2018, a report that the Govt. brings out before presenting the annual budget in the Parliament, has said that climate change will induce a decrease in incomes of farmers of the country by as much as 25% in some parts of the country. According to this report, "climate change could reduce annual agricultural incomes in the range of 15% to 18% on average, and up to 20% to 25% for unirrigated areas."

While there are several schemes that both the federal government as well as provincial governments are running to increase income of the farmers, a crucial aspect where the governments have tried to address vulnerability of farmers to climate variability and related distress – through crop failure – is 'crop insurance'. Currently in the country there are two main

¹ <http://indiadialogue.net/2018/06/14/human-activity-responsible-for-hotter-india/>

² <http://advances.sciencemag.org/content/3/8/e1603322.full>

³ <http://news.trust.org/item/20180319145806-rf5x6/>

⁴ <https://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/india-at-risk-of-food-shortage-due-to-climate-change-says-study/310396>

crop insurance schemes namely the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)⁵ and the Revised Weather-Based Insurance Coverage Scheme (RWBICS)⁶.

Activity Rating: 1-Star * Falling Behind

However, both these schemes are mired with several problems and have not been able to provide the related succor to the farmers against climate related crop losses they have faced. The PMFBY faces problems such as the delay in crop cutting experiments and its associated high costs, delayed/non-payment of insurance claims to farmers and lack of transparency⁷. The RWBICS, that seems to be still in a pilot mode, has faced many problems such as lack of automatic weather stations (AWS) to monitor the real loss, controversial rules to determine loss, etc. as a result of which the enrollment in this scheme has been falling down. There is a lot of discontent among the farmers on these schemes throughout the nation. Climate Scorecard would rate India's crop insurance schemes at ONE, because the country has neither considered these schemes as 'climate adaptation' schemes nor has been doing much to improve the same to cover all impacted farmers.

Take Action:

Please urge upon the Govt. of India to immediately consider the crop insurance schemes as Climate Adaptation Schemes and provide 100% coverage in these schemes with government guarantee, improved crop loss monitoring systems and timely payments that cover the entire loss to the farmers.

You can write to:

Dr. Harsh Vardhan, Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Email: ps2mefcc@gov.in, Twitter: @drharshvardhan and @moefcc

Or

Radha Mohan Singh, Minister of Agriculture

Email: am.krishi@nic.in, Twitter: @AgriGol

This Post was submitted by Climate Scorecard India Country Manager Ranjan Panda:

Contact Ranjan@climatescorecard.org

⁵ <http://www.fasalbimayojana.in/>

⁶ <https://www.india.gov.in/weather-based-crop-insurance-scheme-wbcis?page=2>

⁷ <https://thewire.in/agriculture/india-needs-to-make-crop-insurance-work-for-its-farmers>

INDONESIA

Spotlight Activity: Indonesia's National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation

Rencana Aksi National – Perubahan Iklim (RAN-API) is Indonesia's national action plan on climate change adaptation. It identifies two key areas of climate change and their impacts on livelihoods. These two areas are increases in sea level and changes in weather, climate, and rainfall. Increasing sea level rise impacts fisheries, marine economies, and agriculture. Changes in weather, climate, and rainfall impacts health (vector borne disease and respiratory illness from fire), water availability, and contributes to natural disaster. Bappenas – the ministry of national development planning – implements RAN-API.

Indonesia has 17,504 officially listed islands. Sea level rise is especially threatening in this archipelago country; it is the 14th largest country in the world but has the 3rd most coastline. This increases exposure to sea level rise. Combatting flooding and erosion is essential to increase resiliency to climate change. Floods and drought will be intensified by changing weather, climate and rainfall patterns. Some key adaptation and resiliency strategies include: promoting farming practices which are flexible to changing weather and water conditions, building infrastructure to secure water sources and prevent flooding, develop warning systems for natural disasters, flood-proofing homes, preventing deforestation, and increasing community access to finance, training, and the planning of resiliency programs.

Activity Ranking: 2-stars ** Standing Still

An effective adaptation policy will increase resiliency in sectors, as they often overlap and coincide. For example, resiliency in food security must entail promoting farmer access to agricultural technologies, providing training on how to reduce soil erosion, building embankment infrastructure, and ensuring community involvement in all projects. RAN-API covers the broader and overlapping categories of economic, social and livelihood, ecosystem, and special area resilience. It then breaks these categories into the types of resiliency programs and strategies. RAN-API also lays out coordination among different ministries and with local/regional governments. Working at the regional and village level is key in Indonesia's decentralizing democracy. RAN-API also develops a vulnerability indication and evaluation system to determine what adaptation activity is necessary in each area. RAN-API is a strong adaptation policy.

Although RAN-API meets the criteria of a good adaptation policy, coordination between agencies and with sub-national jurisdictions is poor. Urban planners from seven Indonesian cities were interviewed in a report by ACCCRN (Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network). These planners want to see greater climate change awareness at the local level, better coordination between the public and private sector, greater capacity development at the local

level (including institutional capacity, workshops and adequate training), financing to vulnerable and developing communities, technology and information provision to fishermen and to other livelihoods affected by climate change, and community participation in adaptation development through Musrenbang – a participatory public forum. Indonesia is standing still on climate change adaptation. Until the national government, particularly Bappenas, works more with local governments and increases financing to adaptation projects, its ambitious national adaptation policy will continue to be all bark and no bite.

Action Alert:

ACCCRN reports that in 2018, city governments and the national government are starting to prioritize “climate change resilience into their agendas”. This nudge in the right direction is far too late and nowhere near where it should be. Indonesia is standing still on RAN-API. When Indonesia improves coordination between agencies, coordination with different levels of government, and secures greater financing of climate change adaptation projects, Climate Scorecard can give a moving forward rating to Indonesia on its adaptation policy.

Contact Bappenas and push them to implement RAN-API. Indonesia cannot stand still on adaptation to climate change.

Reach out to your member of parliament and stress the importance of financing climate change adaptation programs and understanding how climate change will impact your MP’s constituents.

Send Action Alert Message

Submit the following message to RAN-API:

Climate change adaptation requires all ministries to work together. Resilience to climate change is not possible when one sector falls behind the others. When the ministry of forestry and environment does not monitor for illegal logging which create hotspots, the disaster management agency cannot predict which areas might catch fire during an El Nino year. When the disaster management agency does not catch fires in time, the ministry of health has to handle more cases of respiratory illness. Increased vulnerability from health issues will decrease resiliency overall. To adapt to climate change, all sectors must work together. Strong agency coordination will enable holistic and flexible responses to climate change. These solutions will be improved by consulting communities on local climate change impacts and areas of vulnerability. Bappenas must coordinate the government agencies and have each one develop an adaptation plan. Bappeans must also center cities, regencies, and villages in the development of adaptation plans.

Contact form: <https://www.bappenas.go.id/en/kontak/>

Send the following sample message to your member of parliament:

Climate change adaptation must be a priority in the budget of parliament. Put forward programs to adapt to climate change, especially increasing resilience to floods, droughts, and sea level rise. Push climate change adaptation to the top of the agenda. Outside of parliament, reach out to the regencies and villages you represent and learn where vulnerabilities may occur from climate change. Get involved in Musrenbang to inform your constituents of climate change adaptation and get feedback on what needs improvement. Climate change is impacting communities in Indonesia already. You must understand what its impacts have been, how those impacts will change in the future, and what can be done to secure a good standard of living for your constituents.

Find your parliament member here: <http://www.dpr.go.id/anggota>

Further Reading:

RAN-API: <http://dp2m.umm.ac.id/files/file/>

[National%20Action%20Plan%20Addressing%20Climate%20Change.pdf](http://dp2m.umm.ac.id/files/file/National%20Action%20Plan%20Addressing%20Climate%20Change.pdf)

Climate change adaptation strategies for Indonesia: <http://www.onlynaturalenergy.com/2018/02/climate-change-adaptation-strategies-for-indonesia/>

ACCCRN report: <http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/10712IIED.pdf>

For more information contact Climate Scorecard Indonesia Country Manager Tristan Grupp: Tristan@climatescorecard.org

JAPAN

Spotlight Activity: The Climate Change Adaptation Law

The bill adopted by the cabinet in February, so called “Climate change adaptation law”, has passed the Diet on June 6th. This new law aims at legally defining adaptation strategy and promoting it in cooperation with local governments and private sector. Prior to the law, climate policy in Japan was limited to the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures enacted in 1998, which solely focuses on mitigation effort. In recent years, however, we have seen severe effects of climate change all over Japan. As a result, adaptation strategy is becoming more and more important. This law requires that the government set up a national plan for adaptation and call for local governments to make their own plans according to their circumstances.

There are four pillars in this law: 1) comprehensive adaptation program; 2) information platform; 3) adaptation in local areas; and 4) international actions. As briefly mentioned above, the law requires the central government to develop national adaptation plan for the first pillar. The cabinet has already adopted the “National plan for adaptation to the impacts of climate

change” in 2015, but it will be reviewed. The law also requests the minister of the environment to be responsible for assessing the effects of climate change every five years. As for the second pillar, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) was selected as the national hub for collecting and providing data related to the impacts of or adaptation to climate change. Prefectures and city governments are obligated to research the effects of climate change on the local scale in order to adjust adaptation strategy to the unique condition of each place. This corresponds to the third pillar. Finally, to promote international cooperation in the field of adaptation, the government is encouraging private companies to start “adaptation businesses”.

Nevertheless, there are some limitations to this law. To begin with, it is difficult for multiple stakeholders to efficiently share their resources and to prevent NIES, the central institution appointed by the government, from carrying too much of a burden. Also, the criteria for evaluating outcomes of the adaptation plan are still unclear. In addition to the issue in its structure, financial constraints are problematic for the implementation of the law. The cost for the adaptation plan is not yet estimated, and private fund should be seriously considered.

Activity Rating: 3-stars * Right Direction**

This law is a great first step to advance efforts for climate change adaptation. Since the effects of natural disasters are getting more and more severe, including the floods that happened just two weeks ago, adaptation strategy is increasingly important. We hope this law will accelerate adaptation efforts taken by both central and local governments.

Take Action:

Ask members of the Diet to improve the national adaptation plan to be more specific and verifiable. Additionally, ask the minister of the environment to call for cooperation from local governments and private companies. Please send the following message to the contact below:

We congratulate the central government that they have taken the initiative to advance adaptation effort for climate change. However, it is still unclear who will take the lead in implementing adaptation plan. We hope that leaders including minister of the environment will show us an ambitious vision for building a low-carbon society.

Contact:

Minister of the Environment
Mr. Masaharu Nakagawa
Email: moe@env.go.jp

Reference:

<https://www.env.go.jp/en/earth/cc/adaptation/mat01.pdf>

This post was developed by Climate Scorecard Japan Country Manager Kenta Matsumoto.
Contact Kenta@climatescorecard.org

MEXICO

Spotlight Activity: Mexico's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy

[Mexico's National Strategy on Climate Change, or ENCC](#), is a planning mechanism which aims to guide national policies on climate change in the medium and long term. One of the four guiding principles of the ENCC is adaptation, which presents a diagnosis, three strategic axes and the proposed lines of action for each strategic axis.

The diagnosis presented in the ENCC shows Mexico's disaster risk, resulting from the integration of climate related hazards (floods, landslides, droughts, yield decrease due to precipitation and temperature, heatwaves, and disease transmission); exposed infrastructure, settlements and assets; and the degree of social, health, agricultural, and livestock vulnerability. The ENCC clarifies that it lacks an evaluation of ecosystem vulnerability.

The document shows that 1,385 municipalities, concentrating 27 million people, have high disaster risk due to climate related events. More specifically, it concludes that risk will increase due to higher temperatures, which will cause more draughts, particularly in northern Mexico, and will heavily affect the livestock and agricultural sectors. Moreover, human health will also be highly impacted, with even more effects than floods or landslides.

Based on this diagnostic, the ENCC presents three strategic axes: 1) Decrease vulnerability and increase resilience of the social sector to the effects of climate change, 2) Decrease vulnerability and increase resilience of strategic infrastructure and productive systems to the effects of climate change, and 3) Ecosystem conservation, sustainable use, and maintenance of their environmental services. Each of these present a dozen or more lines of action.

It is possible to think of this strategy only as a link between the General Law of Climate Change and following federal, state and municipal policies. However, the lack of more guidance as to what to do for each line of action, like which branch of the government should implement it or where should the budget come from, is reflected on the resulting policies. Moreover, as President Peña Nieto's government comes to an end, it's difficult to know how much was accomplished, as there aren't indicators proposed to evaluate the effectiveness of the strategy, nor any mechanisms to ensure that following governments keep working on the lines of action so the ENCC's adaptation goals are met.

Activity Rating: 2-stars ** Standing Still

Having a National Strategy that focuses on the implementation of Climate Change Law is a very valuable policy making instrument that can help the country achieve its adaptation

commitments to the Paris Agreement. However, in the case of Mexico's National Strategy on Climate Change, there is no way to know how much we have achieved regarding adaptation actions, how have they been implemented on every government level, and therefore, there is no way to know what has worked and what not. Following governments should take notice and establish more evaluation, verification and monitoring measures in order to be able to know what we need; and pay special attention to the information that we already have, like those settlements and activities at higher climate risk, so adaptation efforts are implemented as soon as possible.

Take Action:

During the following months, the current government should evaluate the results of this strategy and ensure that it continues as the new government takes office on December 1st. You can help ensure that this is done by contacting the Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources with the following Action Alert message:

Rafael Pacchiano Alamán, Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources.

As your term as Secretary comes to an end, we encourage you to present an evaluation of how the climate change adaptation actions presented in the National Strategy on Climate Change have performed in Mexico; and develop a transition plan with the new government in order to have continuity between public policies that carries on the work already done.

Contact information:

Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources- Rafael Pacchiano Alamán

Email: rafael.pacchiano@semarnat.gob.mx

Website: <https://www.gob.mx/semarnat>

Telephone: 54900900 Ext. 12000/12076/12001

Address: Ejercito Nacional 223,

Col. Anáhuac, Delegación Miguel Hidalgo,

Ciudad de México, México,

Z.C. 11320

This Post we developed by Climate Scorecard Mexico Country Manager Raiza-Pilatowsky Gruner.
Contact Raiza@climatescorecard.org

NIGERIA

Spotlight Activity: Can Nigeria Climate Change Policy Influence Adaptation Strategy

Climate change is the latest challenge to sustainable human development. The scientific evidence is clear: climate change is likely to have negative impacts on efforts to achieve Nigeria's development objectives, including the targets set out in Nigeria Vision 20:2020 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In particular, climate change will impede efforts to reduce the poverty experienced by the majority of Nigerians. It will retard the drive to ensure equity in the distribution of development benefits, particularly among women and men; and it will check the effort to promote sustainable livelihoods. In addition, climate change will likely lead to other changes such as ecosystem degradation and reduced availability of water and food. It is therefore likely to become a major driver of increased human conflict.

The Nigerian Federal Executive Council (FEC) recently approved the adoption of National Policy on Climate Change and Response Strategy (NPCC-RS), as a National Document for implementing climate activities in the country.

According to the FEC, the nation's highest decision-making body, the approval is to provide the government with a framework for tackling environmental challenges occasioned by global changes in the climate, the effect of which, according to the body, has manifested in increased flooding and rise in sea level.

"Being a signatory to Kyoto Protocol, Nigeria's adoption of the policy will enhance her obligation towards reduction of emission of obnoxious substances in the environment even as it emerged that gas flaring in the country has been reduced to 8% and will improve further as more gas is sent to generate electricity in upcoming power stations, she the director of Climate Change Department."

Given Nigeria's status as a fossil-fuel dependent economy with a large climate sensitive agricultural sector, the development of a climate change policy and response strategy is critical; as climate change portends a serious threat to poverty eradication and sustainable development in general. One of the key pillars of the Vision 20:2020 is investment in low carbon fuels and renewable energy. Achieving the goal of low carbon, high growth and resilient socio-economic system for equitable and sustainable socio-economic and environmental development faces some challenges which include stability and sustainability of enabling environment, adequate institutional and human resources capacity and availability of adequate resources to address mitigation and adaptation initiatives to address climate change. Thus, Government needs to ensure that economic growth, resource management and climate change mitigation and adaptation can all happen simultaneously if this will be done effectively.

Nigeria also needs to undertake numerous activities in the areas of adaptation and awareness creation to ensure the implementation of the UNFCCC policies. This obligation requires a

coherent policy on climate change that will holistically view climate change from its multi-sectorial perspective. The policy explicitly itemizes the comprehensive national goals, objective and strategies towards mitigating the consequences of climate change.

Activity Rating: 3-stars *** Right Direction:

The Activity, as reported, has the potential to move the country forward in fulfilling its Paris Agreement pledge, but other steps need to be taken in order for the potential to be fully realized.

Take Action---Concerned citizens need to email the following Action Alert message to the contact people in the organizations listed below.

1. We need the Climate Change Policy to be reviewed and start implantation towards achieving Paris Agreement and the national communication.
2. Both the House committee on Climate Change and Department of Climate Change Should looking into how climate change policy will help to push issues on adaptation forward for sustainable environment in Nigeria.

Send Action Alert Message to:

Dr. Peter Tarfa
Director,
Depart of Climate Change
Federal Ministry of Environment,
Nigeria
petertarfa@hotmail.com

This Post was submitted by Climate Scorecard Nigeria Country Manager Olumide Idowu:
Contact Olumide@climatescorecard.org

RUSSIA

Spotlight Activity: Russia's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy

The biggest changes climate change will cause in Russia are soil erosion, thawing of permafrost, floods, extreme heat and a very high risk of fires. All these changes already affect the population of coastal cities, Siberia and Russian North East. Desertification of soils can be seen already in 27 areas of Russian Federation, according to the Ecology Safety Strategy.

To date, government action has been disproportionately focused on responding to disasters and recovering from them instead of preparing for them and trying to reduce risks. The shift

towards adaptation planning and risk management must happen at the local level as well as at the federal level.

According to the Decree of President from November 3, 2016, the official Climate Change Adaptation strategy [is to be developed by 2019](#). According to the Ministry of Environment, the goal is minimizing and preventing the negative effects of climate change as an alternative to spending money on their elimination.

Till that moment, the strategy can be seen in two important documents: [Energy Strategy of Russia](#) for the period till 2035 [and Ecology Safety Strategy of Russia](#) for the period till 2025.

These strategies cover a decrease of Greenhouse gases emission through promotion of innovative and green technologies and development of eco-friendly manufacturing processes. They propose to introduce technologies to decrease air pollution and to increase the waste recycling rate.

Nevertheless, the decrease of emissions is to be calculated in comparison with the level of 1990s. But this target is so weak that it would not require a decrease in GHG emissions from current levels.

It also is worth noting that taking steps to mitigate climate change are important but more long-term in nature. Climate change adaptation requires government and other stakeholders to invest in resources that can offset the environmental impacts of climate change, such as flooding, droughts and extreme weather. That's exactly what a draft adaptation plan for the Moscow region aims to do. The strategy takes stock of which sectors are most vulnerable to climate change, recommends adaptation measures, and estimates compliance costs. The draft plan lauds the high resilience it sees in the city's power grids, housing complexes, and transportation networks. But it raises the specter of more frequent and pronounced heat waves that would sicken or kill rising numbers of Muscovites and decimate greenery, as well as worsening air quality that would erode health.

Activity Rating: 2-stars ** Standing Still

Russian Federation has not yet ratified the Paris Agreement and has not finished its Climate Change Adaptation strategy. The proposed strategy suggests minimum steps to mitigate climate change, and does not include the allocation of resources needed to help Russia adapt to the impact of climate change

Take Action:

You can support the efforts of Russian authorities to develop a Russia's Climate Change Adaptation strategy by contacting them with the following Action Alert message:

We strongly encourage Russia to speed up the national process for ratification of the Paris Agreement, present a 2030 target with emissions reductions from current levels and

allocate resources to help Russia adapt to the impact of climate change on its environment. We believe that the draft climate change adaptation plan for the Moscow region can serve as a model for other parts of the country.

Contact:

Ministry of Russian Federation

<http://services.government.ru/letters/form/>

This Post was developed by Climate Scorecard Russia Country Manager Ekaterina Pronina

Contact Ekaterina@climatescorecard.org

Saudi Arabia

SPOTLIGHT ACTIVITY: Saudi Arabia's Climate Action Plan

Like other countries with coastlines and gradual slopes, Saudi Arabia is susceptible to sea level rise associated with climate change. This sea level rise puts coastal areas at risk of increasing erosion and inundation, which may destroy many of the countries' wetlands & mangroves. Rising sea level may also risk contaminating the country's groundwater with saline water, thereby reducing the country's already scarce water supply. Global warming also puts coral reefs in the Red Sea, on Saudi Arabia's West Coast, at risk, due to the process of coral bleaching associated with elevated sea temperatures. As a result of climate change, the Saudi Arabian deserts are also likely to experience prolonged droughts, which will have an adverse effect on the biodiversity of the area through reduced vegetation cover and terrestrial life.

Saudi Arabia plans to implement a process of sand nourishment, dune & salt marsh management, & sea dikes, all aimed at protecting coastal areas from increased inundation & erosion. To combat water scarcity, Saudi Arabia recognizes the need to build more desalination plants, and implementation of projects that reuse waste and agricultural drainage water. To protect biodiversity, the country plans to implement legal and institutional measurements, conservation & sustainable use practices, and strengthen environmental education and awareness at all levels. Saudi Arabia's Climate Adaptation Plan can be found here: <http://www.adaptation-undp.org/resources/assessments-and-background-documents/saudi-arabias-second-national-communication-official>

Activity Ranking: 3-stars *** Right Direction

Saudi Arabia's official climate change adaptation report submitted to UNDP in 2011 reflects a tremendously good understanding of the impacts of climate change, mitigation measures needed to combat the impacts on the coastal areas on both the Arabian Gulf and the Red Sea,

and solid policies and strategies to realize adaptation in the water sector and manage water vulnerability and demand arising from climate variability. Not only has Saudi Arabia started to set in place policies and strategies for adaptation to climate change severe impacts, but has also started to implement activities such as capacity building, conservation and protection of renewable natural resources and ecosystems, monitoring and evaluation of extreme weather trends such as drought and desertification, as well as international and regional cooperation, e.g. Convention to Combat and Control Desertification. However, adaptation in Saudi Arabia is still at an early stage and more needs to be done at a faster pace to better prepare for floods, droughts and other extreme weather events like the floods that happened in Jeddeh in 2009, 2011, and 2017.

Take Action: Please send the following message to the policymakers listed below:

We praise Saudi Arabia's plans for taking good steps to build in the resilience and adaptation measures in the areas of sea-level rise (spatial planning, sand nourishment, dune management, salt marsh management, sea grass beds and sea dikes); water resources (more accurate hydro-meteorological projections; ecosystem protection and restoration; and demand management); desert ecosystems; and biodiversity. For this step to realize its potential and Saudi Arabia's climate change vulnerability reduced, the country needs to expand and speed up these measures to manage climate change variability events. Environmental leaders and advocacy organizations should begin to inquire with the Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture about Saudi Arabia's immediate policies and strategies and the implementation program to enhance its climate change readiness level. They should also inquire with the Ministry about the status and timetables of implementation of the adaptation measures mentioned in its 2011 National Communication to the UNFCCC.

http://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/downloads/saudi_arabia_snc.pdf

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/country-profiles/saudi-arabia/>

<https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/>

Contact:

Abdurrahman Abdul Mohsen Al-Fadli

Minister of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Toll Free: 800 247 2220

Or Eng. Mansour Bin Hilal Al Mushaiti, Deputy Minister of Environment, Water and Agriculture,

Toll Free 800 247 2220

[For further information contact Climate Scorecard's Saudi Arabia Partner Organization-----](#)

[OR Climate Scorecard Country Managers for Saudi Arabia, Abeer Abdulkareem](#)

[abeerabdulkareemm2003@gmail.com and Amgad Ellaboudy amgad.ellaboudy@gmail.com](#)

مثل غيرها من البلدان ذات الخطوط الساحلية والمنحدرات التدريجية ، فإن المملكة العربية السعودية عرضة لارتفاع مستوى سطح البحر المرتبط بتغير المناخ. ويؤدي ارتفاع مستوى سطح البحر هذا إلى تعرض المناطق الساحلية لخطر التآكل والفيضان، مما قد يدمر العديد من الأراضي الرطبة ومانعروف البلدان. وقد يؤدي ارتفاع مستوى سطح البحر إلى خطر تلويث المياه الجوفية في البلاد بمياه مالحة ، مما يقلل من إمدادات المياه الشحيحة بالفعل في البلد. كما أن الاحترار العالمي يضع الشعاب المرجانية في البحر الأحمر، على الساحل الغربي للمملكة العربية السعودية ، في خطر، بسبب عملية تبيض المرجان المرتبطة بارتفاع درجة حرارة البحر. ونتيجة لتغير المناخ، من المرجح أن تشهد الصحاري العربية السعودية فترات جفاف طويلة ، وسيكون لها تأثير ضار على التنوع البيولوجي للمنطقة من خلال تقليل الغطاء النباتي والحياة الأرضية.

وتعتزم المملكة العربية السعودية تنفيذ عملية تغذية الرمل، وإدارة الكثبان الرملية والمسكن، والحواجز البحرية ، التي تهدف جميعها إلى حماية المناطق الساحلية من زيادة الفيضانات والتعرية. لمكافحة ندرة المياه ، تعترف المملكة العربية السعودية بالحاجة إلى بناء المزيد من محطات التحلية، وتنفيذ المشاريع التي تعيد استخدام النفايات ومياه الصرف الزراعي. ولحماية التنوع البيولوجي ، تخطط البلاد لتنفيذ القياسات القانونية والمؤسسية ، وممارسات الحفظ والاستعمال المستدام، وتعزيز التنقيف والتوعية البيئية على جميع المستويات. ويمكن العثور على خطة التكيف مع المناخ في المملكة العربية السعودية هنا: <http://www.adaptation-undp.org/resources/assessments-and-background-documents/saudi-arabias-second-national-communication-official>

تصنيف النشاط ***

يعكس التقرير الرسمي للمملكة العربية السعودية المقدم الى الصندوق الأنامي للأمم المتحدة في عام 2011 فهماً جيداً الى حد كبير لتأثيرات التغير المناخي وتدابير التخفيف الضرورية لمكافحة التأثيرات على المناطق الساحلية على كل من الخليج العربي والبحر الأحمر والسياسات والإستراتيجيات الثابتة لتحقيق التكيف في قطاع المياه وإدارة نقاط الضعف في المياه والطلب الناجمين عن التغير المناخي ولم تبدأ المملكة العربية السعودية في الشروع في سياسات واستراتيجيات التكيف للتأثيرات الشديدة للتغير المناخي فحسب بل أنها أيضاً بدأت نشاطات مثل بناء القدرات وحفظ وحماية الموارد الطبيعية المتجددة والأنظمة البيئية ومراقبة وتقييم الظواهر الجوية الشديدة مثل الجفاف والتصحر فضلاً عن التعاون العالمي والأقليمي والاتفاقيات والمواثيق لمراقبة وتقييم التصحر. وعلى الرغم من ذلك فإن التكيف في المملكة العربية السعودية مازال في مراحله الأولية وهناك الحاجة الى عمل المزيد بوتيرة أسرع للإستعداد بصورة أفضل للفيضانات والجفاف وللظواهر الجوية الشديدة الأخرى كالفيضانات التي ضربت جدة في الأعوام 2009 و 2011 و 2017.

تنبيه العمل (المملكة العربية السعودية)

نتني على خطط المملكة العربية السعودية لاتخاذ الخطوات الأولى لبناء القدرة على والتدابير للتكيف في المناطق عرضة لارتفاع مستوى سطح البحر (التخطيط المكاني، تغذية الرمل، وإدارة الكثبان الرملية والمسكن، والحواجز البحرية) والموارد المائية (توقعات هايدرولوجية أكثر دقة، وحماية واصلاح النظام البيئي وإدارة الطلب والنظام البيئي الصحراوي والتنوع الأحيائي. ولتحقيق هذه الخطوة إمكاناتها وخفض مواطن الضعف للتغير المناخي في المملكة العربية السعودية ، يحتاج البلاد أن يوسع ويسرع من التدابير للسيطرة على الظواهر التنوع من التغير المناخي. ويجب أن يبدأ القادة البيئيون وجمعيات الدعوة بالاستفسار مع وزارة الزراعة والمياه والبيئة عن السياسات والإستراتيجيات المباشرة للبلاد وبرنامج التنفيذ لرفع مستوى الإستعداد للتغير المناخي. وينبغي عليهم أيضاً الاستفسار من الوزارة عن الوضع والجدول الزمنية لتنفيذ تدابير التكيف المذكورة في بيانها الوطني المقدم في عام 2011 الى اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة الأطارية بشأن التغير المناخي.

إرسال رسالة تنبيه العمل إلى:

سعادة معالي الوزير عبد الرحمن الفضلي، وزير البيئة والمياه والزراعة ، رقم الهاتف 8002472220
أو

المهندس منصور بن هلال المشايطي، وكيل وزير البيئة والمياه والزراعة، رقم الهاتف 8002472220

وللحصول على مزيد من المعلومات ، يرجى الاتصال بشركاء مؤسسة (Climate Scorecard) في المملكة العربية السعودية
----- أو مدراء بلد (Climate Scorecard) للمملكة العربية السعودية ، Abeer Abdulkareem ،
Amgad Ellaboudy amgad.ellaboudy@gmail.com و com.abeerabdulkareemm2003@gmail.com

South Korea

Spotlight Activity: The Fight Against Fine Dust

The Ministry of Environment (MOE) and the three metropolitan area municipalities including Seoul Special City, Incheon Metropolitan City, and Gyeonggi Province will form an alliance for “fight against fine dust.” In order to reduce pollutants emitted from diesel cars that are considered to be major causes of fine dust in the metropolitan area, the head of the municipalities has decided to increase the budget for expansion of early-scrap of old diesel vehicles, to hasten enactment of special laws about fine dust, to eliminate the proposed price gap between gasoline and diesel as OECD suggested, and to announce a long-term internal combustion engine exemption as EU did. MOE also said that it would keep consulting with related ministries.

In the future, MOE will introduce restrictions on vehicle operation based on the emission rating system for automobiles, limit the entry of old vehicles into the agricultural wholesale market, logistics complex, and ports. In addition, diesel buses are to be replaced by more eco-friendly vehicles such as compressed natural gas (CNG) buses, electric buses and hydro buses. MOE and the three municipalities have decided to consider raising the fine dust reduction from $20 \mu\text{g} / \text{m}^3$ in 2021 to $15 \sim 18 \mu\text{g} / \text{m}^3$ in 2022. Also they are planning to expand the transport restrictions of old-age diesel vehicles that are currently being applied to the wholesale market in Garak, Gangseo and the landfill of Incheon metropolitan area to agricultural wholesale markets, public distribution centers and ports in the metropolitan area. They also have decided to limit the introduction of new buses to the metropolitan area from 2022 and replace them with eco-friendly

Regarding the thermal power plants in the metropolitan areas, a capping system will be introduced to limit the amount of power generation when high-concentration fine dust occurs from this coming October this. If fine dust warning is issued until 14 o'clock and the fine dust is predicted to exceed $50 \mu\text{g} / \text{m}^3$ on the next day as well, the generation amount of the Yeongheung Thermal Power (Coal) Unit 2 in Incheon and the Pyeongtaek Thermal Power Unit 1 ~ 4 in Gyeonggi Province will be reduced to less than 80% of maximum capacity for expiration.

Source. Ministry of Environment, <http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/board/read.do?pagerOffset=0&maxPageItems=10&maxIndexPages=10&searchKey=&searchValue=&menuId=284&orgCd=&boardId=881660&boardMasterId=108&boardCategoryId=&decorator=> (July 6, 2018)

Activity Rating: 3-stars *** Right Direction

MOE's plants with the major metropolitan municipalities are concrete. As long as almost half of the whole Korean population live in the three metropolitan areas, concrete actions in these areas are critical when fighting against air pollution.

Take Action: Please send the following message to the policymaker below:

Dear Mr. HONG Dong-kon,

We would like to express our appreciate and encourage the cooperative efforts MOE made together with the three major metropolitan municipalities. In South Korea, climate has been changing dramatically for the last couple of years and air conditions have been getting worse. Though international variables cannot be neglected, South Korea's individual efforts are necessary and meaningful too. Please, keep working on this.

Contact:

Ministry of Environment

Clean Air Planning Division

+82-44-201-6861

Director: Mr. HONG Dong-kon

Spain

Spotlight Activity: Change adaptation policy or strategy

As many scientific documents have pointed out, because of its geographical situation and its socioeconomic characteristics, Spain is very vulnerable to climate change. The impact of global warming in Spain is based on the increase in temperatures and the scarcity of rain in the process known as desertification, especially in the south and southwest of the Iberian Peninsula. This desertification, in turn, causes serious effects in agriculture, since there are

displacements to the north, in search of the most suitable soils to cultivate. In addition, there has been abandonment of lands caused by the low yields of said crops.

In order to combat these impacts, actions and initiatives have been carried out at the national and regional levels, both for mitigation and adaptation. Both actions are closely connected, but in this post we will focus mainly on adaptation policies:

National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Spain

<https://www.mapama.gob.es/es/cambio-climatico/temas/default.aspx>

The National Plan of Adaptation to Climate Change for Spain was prepared by the Spanish Office of Climate Change, and has been carried out for the range of years between 2014-2020. Only one year of implementation remains, for the time being it is still in force and we will analyze which is the main policy that has been used.

The main general objective is the integration of climate change adaptation in the planning of the different sectors and / or systems, in compliance with the objectives acquired at COP21.

As more specific objectives we highlight:

- Develop regional climate scenarios for Spanish geography
- Develop and apply methods and tools to assess the impacts vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in different socioeconomic sectors and ecological systems in Spain.
- Carry out a continuous process of information and communication activities of the projects.
- Promote participation among all the agents involved in the different sectors / systems, in order to integrate climate change adaptation into sectoral policies

Activity Rating: 3-star *** Right Direction (en la dirección adecuada)

Spain is one of the countries in the European Union that has increased its emissions most between 2014 and 2017. That's why there are aspects that still need improvement.

There have been numerous mitigation initiatives, but they have always been relegated to the knowledge of a few or within more specialized sectors. This is the case of the AdapteCCa tool, a platform full of information on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change that facilitates the coordination and transfer of information, knowledge and experiences in the matter among the different Spanish administrations, as well as among the scientific community, planners and managers, both public and private and other agents, enabling a multidirectional communication channel between all of them. <https://www.adaptecca.es/>

Spain also is collaborating with EUROPARC, which has developed a Toolkit to facilitate the incorporation of adaptation to climate change in the preparation of management plans in protected areas, Red Natura, National parks.

It is important to disseminate information about climate change adaptation policies and tools to all citizens, so that they can participate in the different consultations on adaptation policies such as the case of the on-line consultation for the Action Plan on Adaptation of the Urban Agenda for the EU, or the consultation on the long-term European Strategy for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Take Action:

The government needs to do more to disseminate information to citizens about efforts to adapt to the impact of climate change in each of the regions that make up Spain.

Take action in social media:

- Climate action NOW

- How can I, from my position as a citizen, contribute to these policies?

- Urgent actions against climate change must be priority in political agenda

- Have we adapted to climate change?

Send the messages above to:

Teresa Ribera <https://twitter.com/teresaribera?lang=es>

Grupo de crecimiento verde:

Tel: 628 76 72 20 -

Email: comunicacion@grupocrecimientoverde.org

Amigos de la Tierra España: +34 91 306 99 00/21

[tierra\(@\)tierra.org](mailto:tierra(@)tierra.org)

In Spanish:

Adaptación del cambio climático.

1. Spotlight Activity: Cambios de adaptación al cambio climático en las políticas o estrategias. Como bien han ido señalando numerosos estudios científicos, España por su situación geográfica y sus características socioeconómicas es muy vulnerable al cambio climático. Los principales cambios que está provocando el calentamiento global en España se basan en el incremento de temperaturas y en la escasez de lluvias que aceleran el proceso conocido como desertificación, sobretodo en la zona sur y suroeste peninsular. Esta desertificación, provoca a su vez graves efectos en la agricultura, ya que se producen desplazamientos hacia el norte, en busca de los suelos más adecuados para cultivar, además del abandono de tierras provocado por los bajos rendimientos de dichos cultivos.

Para poder combatir estos duros impactos, se han ido realizando acciones e iniciativas a nivel nacional y regional tanto de mitigación como de adaptación. Ambas actuaciones están estrechamente conectadas, pero en este artículo nos centraremos principalmente en las políticas de adaptación:

Plan Nacional de Adaptación al cambio climático (España)

<https://www.mapama.gob.es/es/cambio-climatico/temas/default.aspx>

A pesar de que el Plan Nacional de adaptación al cambio climático que tiene España, elaborado por la Oficina Española de Cambio climático, se realizó para el rango de años comprendido entre 2014-2020 (ya que se requiere mayoritariamente de estrategias a medio o largo plazo) y sólo le quede un año de implementación, por el momento es el que sigue vigente y analizaremos cuál es la principal política que se ha utilizado.

Para su desarrollo, se elaboraron varios programas de trabajo necesarios para la coordinación entre las administraciones públicas y otros factores clave implicados a distintos niveles. El principal objetivo general es la integración de la adaptación al cambio climático en la planificación de los distintos sectores y/o sistemas dando cumplimiento a los objetivos adquiridos en la COP21.

Cómo objetivos más específicos destacamos:

- Desarrollar los escenarios climáticos regionales para la geografía española
- Desarrollar y aplicar métodos y herramientas para evaluar los impactos, vulnerabilidad y adaptación al cambio climático en diferentes sectores socioeconómicos y sistemas ecológicos en España
- Realizar un proceso continuo de actividades de información y comunicación de los proyectos.
- Promover la participación entre todos los agentes implicados en los distintos sectores / sistemas, con objeto de integrar en las políticas sectoriales la adaptación al cambio climático

2. Clasificación de actividad --- Utilice el sistema de clasificación de 4 estrellas de Climate Scorecard para calificar la política / estrategia que se encuentra en su actividad de Spotlight y proporcione las razones por las cuales.

*** Right Direction (en la dirección adecuada)

A pesar de que se han puesto muchos esfuerzos en la realización de este Plan, España es uno de los países de la Unión Europea que más ha aumentado sus emisiones entre 2014 y 2017. Por eso hay aspectos que se necesitan mejorar.

Han sido numerosas las iniciativas en materia de mitigación, pero quedando siempre relegadas al conocimiento de unos pocos o dentro de sectores más especializados. Es el caso de la herramienta AdapteCCa, una plataforma llena de información sobre impactos, vulnerabilidad y adaptación al cambio climático que facilita la coordinación y la transferencia de información, conocimiento y experiencias en la materia entre las distintas administraciones españolas, así como entre la comunidad científica, los planificadores y los gestores tanto públicos como

privados y otros agentes, posibilitando un canal de comunicación multidireccional entre todos ellos.

<https://www.adaptecca.es/>

O Asociaciones como EUROPARC, que ha realizado un Toolkit para facilitar la incorporación de la adaptación al cambio climático en la elaboración de los planes de gestión en áreas protegidas, Red Natura, parques Nacionales...

Es importante difundir la información también entre todos los ciudadanos, sobre todo de cara que puedan participar en las diferentes consultas sobre políticas de adaptación como es el caso de la consulta on-line para el Plan de Acción sobre Adaptación de la Agenda Urbana para la UE o la consulta sobre la Estrategia Europea a largo plazo para la reducción de emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero.

3. Actúe: este debería ser un mensaje dirigido a los responsables de formular políticas con sus sugerencias sobre cómo se puede fortalecer la política / estrategia de adaptación, resaltada en su actividad de Spotlight.

El principal objetivo debería ser difundir positivamente cómo se ha avanzado en materia de mitigación de cambio climático en cada una de las regiones que componen España.

→ Acciones climáticas YA

→ ¿Cómo puedo yo desde mi posición como ciudadano contribuir a estas políticas?

→ Actuar con urgencia contra el cambio climático debe ser prioritario en la agenda política

→ ¿Nos hemos adaptado al cambio climático?

Enviar mensajes para: Teresa Ribera <https://twitter.com/teresaribera?lang=es>

Grupo de crecimiento verde: 628 76 72 20 - comunicacion@grupocrecimientoverde.org

[Amigos de la Tierra España](#) → +34 91 306 99 00/21 [tierra\(@\)tierra.org](mailto:tierra(@)tierra.org)

[This Post was developed by Climate Scorecard Country Manager \[need name\]](#)

THAILAND

Spotlight Activity: Inter-Ministerial Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) Significant for Thailand's Climate Change Adaptation Efforts

Climate change adaptation strategies are required specifically in response to climate change related-hazards like “floods, droughts, heat waves, and sea-level rises”; along with the impacts of climate change upon Thailand’s “urban dwellers, the urban eco-system, urban infrastructure and services”. Climate change issues are becoming increasingly prominent at a broader-scale across Thailand, which in turn is increasing the vulnerability amongst rural and urban communities to climate change. As an outcome, climate change vulnerability is affecting human settlements in Thailand’s rural and urban areas, which in turn is leading to community displacements and forced migrations. To address these climate change vulnerability issues at a national level, there were joint discussions on February 27, 2018, between officials from different sectors for strengthening the adaptation strategies in Thailand. The joint collaborations led to the formulation of the “New Urban Agenda”, which aims to “strengthening the resilience in cities and implementing adaptation measures”. During the discussions, Dr. Raweewan Bhuridej, Secretary General of Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Mr. Anawat Suwannadej, Deputy Director General of Department of Public Works and Town & Country Planning (DPT) and Mr. Heinrich Gudenus, Project Director of Risk-based National Adaptation Plan (Risk-NAP), proposed strategies for enhancing “adaptive urban planning and climate resilience in the human settlement sector”. The February’s meeting provided a roadmap for formulating the recent Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), which was signed in June.

On 1 June 2018, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by Mr. Monthon Sudprasert, Director General of DPT, Ministry of Interior (MoI) and Dr. Raweewan Bhuridej. To reflect upon the MoU, Mr. Monthon Sudprasert, highlights the active role of the DPT for enhancing sustainable urban cities across Thailand. Here, Mr. Sudprasert argues, “DPT is committed to plan and design sustainable cities in response to the consequences of climate change to increase the resilience and robustness of the cities as well as decrease the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission”. During the drafting phase of the MoU, German International Cooperation GIZ Thailand assisted the two agencies ONEP and DPT in the drafting and incorporation of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) roadmap within the MoU.

There are two major strengths of the MoU through which the climate change adaptation efforts in Thailand can be enhanced. One such strength is the joint collaboration between the ONEP and DPT agencies. Joint collaboration from both agencies is likely “to move forward Thailand to climate resilient development”. The second strength is the facilitation of a concrete National Adaptation Plan (NAP) roadmap. Here, the NAP roadmap is likely to be included with the broader “development and spatial plans”. By doing so, the MoU is likely to create a well-designed NAP for Thailand, which will “increase the resilience and robustness of the society and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in all levels”. Finally, there are two key limitations of the MoU. One limitation is that specific budget allocations required for implementing adaptation projects are not clearly outlined in the MoU. The second limitation is that specific timeframes with respect to the MoU’s implementation phases are not clearly mentioned. However, despite the limitations of the MoU, government officials like Mr. Sudprasert and Mr. Bhuridej are optimistic about the vast potentials of the MoU to strengthen Thailand’s climate change adaptation efforts in the long-run.

To learn more about the joint meeting on February 27, 2018 please visit the March 27, 2018 report by the German International Cooperation GIZ, at <http://www.thai-german-cooperation.info/news/content/412>

To learn more about the MoU signed in June 1, 2018 please visit the report by the German International Cooperation GIZ, at <http://www.thai-german-cooperation.info/news/content/418>

Activity Ranking: 3-stars *** Right Direction

By signing the MoU, Thailand is certainly moving in the right direction with respect to developing well-designed climate change adaptation strategies. In this regard, the commitments by ONEP and DPT towards the MoU provisions will help in implementing well-honed adaptation action plans in Thailand. Here, the implementation of well-designed adaptation schemes under the MoU will help in building resilience amongst the urban and rural communities across Thailand. As an outcome, community members in urban and rural areas will be better trained for disaster preparedness. Implementation of such well-formulated adaptation schemes will also improve community infrastructures and will reduce climate change vulnerability by offsetting migration and displacement of people living in vulnerable areas. Similarly, well-developed adaptation projects implemented through the MoU will further assist towards the advancement of energy-efficient and environment-friendly technologies. Introduction of energy-friendly technologies will in turn lead to the reduction of large-scale greenhouse gas emissions in the country. Therefore, by developing well-designed climate change adaptation measures, which are community resilient and energy-efficient, this MoU is more likely to enhance Thailand's INDC pledge to the Paris Agreement.

Take Action:

To help ensure that the MoU remains successful in strengthening Thailand's climate change adaptation measures, you can contact members of the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning with the following Action Alert message:

We congratulate the Government of Thailand, and Thai Officials from ONEP and DPT for signing the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on June 1, 2018. This MoU is a major progress for Thailand in terms of enhancing the climate change mitigation and adaptation measures across the country at a national level. To ensure that the MoU successfully implements well-designed adaptation measures in the long-run, your role will be critical. As a prominent member of the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), I request you kindly to make two necessary modifications for strengthening the MoU. One of the recommendations is associated with the budgetary provisions for implementing the adaptation projects, which should be incorporated within the MoU. Finally, another recommendation is to include an appropriate timeframe within the MoU for the implementation of the adaptation schemes. This will help in successful planning and execution of the schemes.

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THAILAND (THAI)

๐ ประเทศไทย: โพสต์ 6

ไฟฉายสว่างจากกิจกรรม:บันทึกความเข้าใจล่าสุด(MoU)อย่างมีนัยสำคัญสำหรับความพยายามในการปรับตัวให้เข้ากับสภาพภูมิอากาศของประเทศไทย

กลยุทธ์การปรับตัวให้เข้ากับการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศเป็นสิ่งจำเป็นสำหรับการตอบสนองต่อความเสี่ยงที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศเช่น"น้ำท่วมภัยแล้งคลื่นความร้อนและการเพิ่มขึ้นของระดับซีล";ตลอดจนผลกระทบจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศในประเทศไทย"ชาวเมืองระบบนิเวศในเมืองโครงสร้างพื้นฐานและบริการของเมือง".ปัญหาการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศมีความสำคัญมากขึ้นในระดับที่กว้างขึ้นในประเทศไทย,ซึ่งจะเพิ่มช่องโหว่ให้กับชุมชนในชนบทและในเมืองต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ.เป็นผล,ความเปราะบางของการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศส่งผลต่อการตั้งถิ่นฐานของมนุษย์ในเขตชนบทและในเมืองไทย,ซึ่งจะนำไปสู่การเคลื่อนย้ายชุมชนและการโยกย้ายถิ่นฐานที่บังคับ. เพื่อแก้ไขปัญหาคงโหว่ด้านการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศในระดับประเทศ, มีการหารือร่วมกันเกี่ยวกับ 27 กุมภาพันธ์ 2018, ระหว่างเจ้าหน้าที่จากหลายภาคส่วนเพื่อเสริมสร้างยุทธศาสตร์การปรับตัวในประเทศไทย. ความร่วมมือร่วมกันนำไปสู่การจัดทำ "New UrbanAgenda", ซึ่งมีจุดมุ่งหมายเพื่อ"เสริมสร้างความยืดหยุ่นในเมืองและใช้มาตรการปรับตัว".ในระหว่างการอภิปราย,ดร.Rawewan Bhuridejเลขาธิการสำนักงานนโยบายและแผนทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อม(ONEP),นาย.AnawatSuwannadejรองอธิบดีกรมโยธาธิการและผังเมือง (DPT) และ นาย. Heinrich Gudenus, ผู้อำนวยการโครงการ แผนปรับตัวตามความเสี่ยงแห่งชาติ (Risk-

based National Adaptation Plan)(ความเสี่ยง NAP), เสนอยุทธศาสตร์เพื่อเสริมสร้าง"การวางแผนเมืองแบบปรับตัวและความยืดหยุ่นด้านสภาพภูมิอากาศในภาคการตั้งถิ่นฐานของมนุษย์". การประชุมเดือนกุมภาพันธ์เป็นแผนงานสำหรับการจัดทำบันทึกความเข้าใจล่าสุด(MoU)ซึ่งได้มีการลงนามในเดือนมิถุนายน.

เมื่อวันที่ 1 มิถุนายน 2018, บันทึกความเข้าใจลงนามโดย MoU นาย. Monthon Sudprasert, อธิบดี ของ โยธาธิการ, กระทรวงมหาดไทย (Moi) และ ดร. Raweewan Bhuridej. เพื่อทำความเข้าใจ MoU, นาย. Monthon Sudprasert ไฮไลต์เกี่ยวกับ คล่องแคล่ว บทบาท จากกรมโยธาธิการ และผังเมือง สร้างเมืองที่ยั่งยืนในประเทศไทย. ที่นี้, นาย. Sudprasert ระบุ" กรมโยธาธิการและผังเมือง มุ่งมั่นในการวางแผนอย่างยั่งยืนและการออกแบบเมือง เพื่อตอบสนองต่อผลกระทบจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ เพื่อเพิ่มความยืดหยุ่นและความแข็งแกร่งของเมืองรวมถึงการลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจก(GHG)". ในร่างของ MoU ความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศเยอรมัน GIZ Thailand ช่วยทั้งภาครัฐและกรมโยธาธิการ ในการร่างและการบูรณาการแผนปรับตัวในระดับชาติ (National Adaptation Plan - NAP) ภายใน MoU.

มีจุดแข็งสองข้อของ MoU ผ่านความพยายามในการปรับตัวให้เข้ากับสภาพภูมิอากาศในประเทศไทยได้. จุดแข็งดังกล่าวเป็นความร่วมมือระหว่าง ONEP กับกรมโยธาธิการ. ความร่วมมือจากหน่วยงานทั้งสองน่าจะเป็นไปได้"ก้าวสู่ประเทศไทยต่อการพัฒนาสภาพภูมิอากาศที่ยืดหยุ่น". จุดแข็งที่สองคือการอำนวยความสะดวกของแผนปรับตัวในระดับชาติ (National Adaptation Plan - NAP). ที่นี้แผน NAP มีแนวโน้มที่จะรวมอยู่ใน"การพัฒนาเชิงพื้นที่และการวางแผนเชิงพื้นที่". การทำบันทึกความเข้าใจนี้มีแนวโน้มที่จะสร้าง NAP ที่ได้รับการออกแบบมาอย่างดีสำหรับประเทศไทยซึ่งจะช่วยเพิ่มความยืดหยุ่นและความแข็งแกร่งของสังคมและบรรลุเป้าหมายการพัฒนาอย่างยั่งยืน(SDGs) ในทุกระดับ. สุดท้ายมีข้อ จำกัด สองข้อคือ MoU. ข้อ จำกัด ประการหนึ่งคือการจัดสรรงบประมาณที่เฉพาะเจาะจงไม่ได้ระบุไว้อย่างชัดเจนใน MoU. ข้อ จำกัด ที่สองคือระยะเวลาโครงการเฉพาะไม่ได้ระบุไว้อย่างชัดเจน. อย่างไรก็ตามแม้จะมีข้อ จำกัด ของ MoU, ข้าราชการ นาย. Sudprasert และ ดร. Bhuridej มองโลกในแง่ดีเกี่ยวกับศักยภาพที่กว้างขวางของ MoU เพื่อเสริมสร้างความพยายามในการปรับตัวให้เข้ากับการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศของประเทศไทยในระยะยาว.

หากต้องการเรียนรู้เพิ่มเติมเกี่ยวกับการประชุมที่ 27 กุมภาพันธ์ 2018 กรุณาเยี่ยมชม 27 มีนาคม 2018 รายงานโดย GIZ ความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศเยอรมัน, ที่ <http://www.thai-german-cooperation.info/news/content/412>

หากต้องการเรียนรู้เพิ่มเติมเกี่ยวกับการลงชื่อเข้าใช้ MoU 1 มิถุนายน 2018 กรุณาเยี่ยมชมรายงานของ GIZ ความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศของเยอรมันที่ <http://www.thai-german-cooperation.info/news/content/418>

การจัดอันดับกิจกรรม*ทิศทางที่ถูกต้อง.**

การลงนามในบันทึกความเข้าใจนี้เป็นไปในทิศทางที่ถูกต้องเกี่ยวกับการพัฒนากลยุทธ์การปรับตัวให้เข้ากับการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศที่ได้รับการออกแบบมาอย่างดี. ในเรื่องนี้, สัญญา ONEP และ DPT ต่อ MoU จะช่วยปรับแผนการปรับตัวที่ดีในประเทศไทย. ที่นี้, การปรับใช้แผนการปรับตัวที่มีประสิทธิภาพภายใต้ MoU จะช่วยในการสร้างความยืดหยุ่นให้กับชุมชนในเมืองและ

ชนบททั่วประเทศ. เป็นผลลัพธ์, สมาชิกชุมชนในเขตเมืองและชนบทจะได้รับการฝึกอบรมที่ดีขึ้นเพื่อเตรียมความพร้อมในการรับมือกับภัยพิบัติ. การดำเนินโครงการปรับตัวที่ดีจะช่วยปรับปรุงโครงสร้างพื้นฐานของชุมชนและจะช่วยลดความเสี่ยงต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศโดยการชดเชยการโยกย้ายถิ่นฐานและการเคลื่อนย้ายของผู้คนที่อาศัยอยู่ในพื้นที่ที่เปราะบาง. ในทำนองเดียวกัน, โครงการปรับตัวที่ได้รับการวางแผนอย่างเหมาะสมผ่าน MoU จะสนับสนุนความก้าวหน้าของเทคโนโลยีที่ช่วยประหยัดพลังงานและเป็นมิตรกับสิ่งแวดล้อม. การแนะนำเทคโนโลยีที่เป็นมิตรต่อสิ่งแวดล้อม ซึ่งจะไปสู่การลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกอย่างมาก. ดังนั้น, โดยการพัฒนามาตรการปรับตัวเพื่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศที่ได้รับการออกแบบมาอย่างดีซึ่งเป็นชุมชนที่ยืดหยุ่นและประหยัดพลังงาน บันทึกข้อตกลงนี้มีแนวโน้มที่จะช่วยเพิ่มสัญญาของ INDC ในข้อตกลงปารีส.

เริ่มปฏิบัติ

เพื่อช่วยให้มั่นใจว่าบันทึกความเข้าใจยังคงประสบความสำเร็จในการเสริมสร้างมาตรการปรับตัวของการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศของประเทศไทย, คุณสามารถติดต่อสมาชิกของสำนักงานนโยบายและแผนทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อมพร้อมกับข้อความแจ้งเตือนการดำเนินการต่อไปนี้:

เราขอแสดงความยินดีกับรัฐบาลไทยและเจ้าหน้าที่ของไทยเกี่ยวกับ ONEP และ DPT เพื่อลงนามในบันทึกความเข้าใจ (MoU) ในวันที่ 1 มิถุนายน 2018. บันทึกข้อตกลงนี้เป็นก้าวสำคัญของประเทศไทยในแง่ของการเพิ่มมาตรการเพื่อลดการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศและการปรับตัว ทั่วประเทศในระดับชาติ. เพื่อให้แน่ใจว่า MoU ประสบความสำเร็จในการนำการปรับตัวที่ได้รับการออกแบบมาเป็นอย่างดีในระยะยาว, บทบาทของคุณจะมีความสำคัญ. ในฐานะสมาชิกคนสำคัญของสำนักงานนโยบายและแผนทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อม (ONEP) ฉันขอให้คุณโปรดทำสองการปรับเปลี่ยนที่จำเป็นเพื่อเสริมสร้าง MoU. ข้อเสนอแนะที่เกี่ยวข้องกับบทบัญญัติด้านงบประมาณสำหรับการดำเนินโครงการปรับตัวซึ่งควรจะรวมอยู่ในบันทึกความเข้าใจ. สุดท้ายข้อเสนอแนะอื่นคือการรวมกรอบเวลาที่เหมาะสมภายในบันทึกข้อตกลงสำหรับการดำเนินโครงการปรับตัว. ซึ่งจะช่วยให้การวางแผนและการใช้แผน.

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ดร. Rawewan Bhuridej

เลขาธิการใหญ่

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UNITED KINGDOM

Spotlight Activity: Government's strategy to deal with heatwaves leaves Out in the cold

Regardless of the degree to which future greenhouse gas emissions are limited, changes in the UK's climate are locked in for the next few decades. Thanks to lag in the climate system, a sea level rise of 1m by 2100 is plausible, and we can expect more volatile extremes in both seasonal temperatures and rainfall. This leaves UK communities and businesses facing substantial risks, which are laid out in the government's five-yearly Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA).

Of these, the [most severe](#) are those from flooding and coastal erosion. In 2014, coastal and inland flooding took the lives of 17 people, along with a key section of railway line connecting the west of England. Just two years ago, flash flooding in the middle of June submerged basement flats in London and sent cars floating down streets. In the last 10 years, such events have become noticeably [more frequent](#), severe, and widespread. Even if we limit warming to 2C, the number of people at risk of flooding is set to rise from 1.8 million to [2.6 million](#) by 2050. Coastal infrastructure is also under serious threat from increases in the height of storm surges brought by rising sea levels.

At the other extreme, longer and stronger heatwaves are on the horizon, for which British homes and public infrastructure are not designed. This places pressures on water availability, productivity, and health. In 2010, five million staff days were lost due to overheating, at an economic cost of [£770m](#). In 2013, sustained hot weather claimed 760 lives in nine days, and the number of heat-related deaths in the UK is projected to increase by [250%](#) by the 2050s. This year's ongoing heatwave, itself following a fatal cold snap, has [melted roads](#) and brought drought, raising concerns that wheat and barley harvests will fail. Heatwaves like this one are now [twice as likely](#) thanks to human-induced climate change. This means that overheating buildings, infrastructure collapses, water scarcity, and crop failures are all projected to become [more common](#) without urgent action. Topsoil loss has also been accelerated by both heatwaves and heavy rainfall, leaving the future of UK farming precarious – at current rates, the country has [less than 100](#) harvests left.

Following each CCRA, the Government publishes its [National Adaptation Programme](#), a blueprint guiding government action to address the increasing risks facing the country. Its second iteration, published in July, contains promising ambition to improve soil health and shift towards sustainable farming practices. Investment in flood and coastal defence assets continues its upward trend, and the latest programme aims to put right the current absence of strategy to combat surface water flooding from increasingly heavy rainfall. The document also outlines encouraging plans to develop a set of green infrastructure standards for new construction by 2023, and to ensure that all hospitals – unable to open windows during hot weather – have thermal monitoring in place.

However, after 10 years of national adaptation efforts, the government is still only at the research stage in minimising overheating in homes and other public buildings. According to the House of Commons' Environmental Audit Committee report, 'essential heatwave adaptation measures are [not being delivered](#)', either at local or national levels. There isn't even yet a commonly accepted definition of a heatwave in the UK, and in the absence of clear information, the public tend only to see heatwave alerts as [barbecue alerts](#).

On flooding, there is a key gap in plans to replace the withdrawal of 'Flood Re', a scheme that helps those living in high-risk areas to buy affordable home insurance. And aside from the urgent risks identified above, there are many less substantial but still urgent risks identified in the CCRA that are [not addressed](#) at all in the programme. Perhaps most worryingly, there are no adequate plans to rectify the [removal of funding](#) to support to climate change adaptation by local authorities, which have a crucial role to play in rolling out resilience measures quickly.

Activity Rating: 3-stars *** Right Direction

The latest National Adaptation Programme isn't up to scratch. Ignoring urgent risks makes it a bit-part plan at best, and there is no clear sense of the government's priorities, other than that heatwave adaptation is not among them. It doesn't set measurable success criteria with timescales, nor does it properly address how actions are to be monitored and evaluated. Given the government's recent track record of rhetoric without substance, we must keep a watchful eye on how plans translate into action. However, this iteration does make some progress on the first, and provides promise that positive action to address the country's most urgent risks might be delivered. The Committee on Climate Change is due to comprehensively assess this NAP next year, and the government would do well to heed its advice. We, the public, need to keep the pressure on to make sure that they do.

Take Action:

[Write](#) to Lord Gardiner of Kimble, the minister responsible for climate adaptation policy, to urge him to rectify the NAP's shortcomings, and heed the Committee on Climate Change's future advice. A template is available below:

Dear Lord Gardiner of Kimble,

The latest National Adaptation Programme makes encouraging progress in dealing with risks from flooding and soil health. However, with this European heatwave still going strong, tangible adaptation measures are still non-existent. A number of other urgent risks outlined in the Committee on Climate Change's Evidence Report on Climate Change Risks are not even addressed, and the programme lacks meaningful success criteria, timescales, or monitoring tools to effectively implement and assess planned actions. I urge you to rectify these shortcomings, and to work closely with the CCC in the coming months to make full use of its upcoming assessment of the NAP.

Yours sincerely,

Youtube video to embed within the article:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=67&v=PJeSG0wH03c

[This Post was developed by Climate Scorecard UK Country Manager Jordan Reine. Contact Jordan@climatescorecard.org](#)

UNITED STATES

Spotlight Activity: EPA Climate Change Adaptation Resource Center

The United States does not have an official, federal-level climate change adaptation policy. Rather, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency provides a series of guidelines for states, cities, towns, and businesses to create their own climate adaptation plans. The [Climate Change Adaptation Resource Center \(ARC-X\)](#), run by the EPA, provides information including tools to identify the risks posed by climate change to specific regions; relevant adaptation strategies; case studies illustrating how other communities have successfully adapted to those risks and tools to replicate their successes; and EPA funding opportunities.

Where climate adaptation policies are already being put in place, cities at particular risk to heat-related effects of climate change or sea level rise are leading the charge. Coastal cities, including Boston, Massachusetts, and Tampa, Florida, have invested in raised wastewater infrastructure to prevent future flooding from storm surge and sea level rise. Midwestern cities and counties, at the greatest risk for heat-related effects, have created emergency response plans to provide cooling centers and free transportation to and from these centers during extremely hot days. Policymakers in counties in Minnesota, specifically Olmsted County, have combined resources from the EPA with their own research and policy expertise to tailor the adaptation plans specifically to the needs of their community.

Activity Rating: 2-stars ** Standing Still

Many of the cities and states that are most vulnerable to the effects of climate change are taking decisive actions to protect the health and safety of their citizens in the long term. The EPA's tool to help cities plan these actions is extremely important to facilitating this planning. However, without a unifying policy from the federal government, many vulnerable areas – particular areas with poorer minority populations – are left out of the planning process.

Take Action: Require Climate Adaptation Planning by 2025

Tell the Environmental Protection Agency to require all counties to conduct risk assessments and create a climate adaptation plan. Send the following message to acting EPA administrator Andrew Wheeler:

Dear Acting EPA Administrator Andrew Wheeler,

Climate change adaptation is extremely important to protecting the health, safety, and quality of life of the American people. The EPA should require all counties to create a climate adaptation plan by 2025. In particular, the EPA should offer assistance to low-income regions or counties with large minority populations to protect those Americans most vulnerable to the increasing severity of climate change.

Andrew Wheeler, Acting Administrator of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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