MAY 2016

EUROPEAN COMMISSION DG CLIMATE ACTION

Mainstreaming of climate action into ESI Funds

TRAINING STRATEGY FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EX-ANTE CONDITIONALITY ON SEA/EIA

MODUL 2 SEMINAR

KLIMATSKE SPREMEMBE V CELOVITIH PRESOJAH VPLIVOV NA OKOLJE IN PRESOJAH VPLIVOV NA OKOLJE

EU 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth aims for a shift to a low-carbon, resource-efficient and climate-resilient economy. In its February 2013 Conclusions, the European Council states that climate action objectives will represent **at least 20 % of EU** spending in the 2014-2020 period.

The European Structural and Investment Funds constitute 42 % of the EU 2014-2020 budget (the Multiannual Financial Framework). Thus, the European Structural and Investment Funds are a key contributor to achieving the political target of 20 % of EU spending being for climate action objectives.

The key questions that the analyses aimed to answer include:

Reaching the political 20 % target: To what extent has the political target of 20 % been achieved globally? and to what extent have Member States succeeded in contributing to this? Which funds contribute to this? Which TOs contribute? Which IFs/FAs/measures contribute? How much of the allocation relates to climate change adaptation? How much relates to climate change mitigation?

Mainstreaming of climate action ensures that climate action is embedded widely in the programming of the European Structural and Investment Funds: This is achieved **directly** in terms of supporting investments that promote for example energy efficiency and resilience to climate change. **Indirectly**, it is achieved through considering, for example, the climate-relevant aspects of research, skills upgrading, and nature protection.

It rests on a thorough analysis of the 28 Partnership Agreements and the 530 programmes that have been prepared by Member States, focusing on the European Regional Development Fund including its European Territorial Cooperation Goal, the European Social Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund.

In **ESF, CF**, and **ERDF** (including ETC), each OP defines its **Priority Axes**. Each Priority Axis consists of one or more **Thematic Objectives** and includes one or more **Investment Priorities**. The eligible Investment Priorities are defined for each TO in the regulation. The selected Investment Priorities are then further detailed through the setting of **Specific Objectives**, **Results** and **Actions**. For each of the selected TOs under a given Priority Axis, the budget is broken down into support categories, i.e. Intervention Fields.

In **EAFRD**, the TOs are translated into six **Union Priorities** and it defines **Focus Areas** within these Union Priorities. The regulation defines the specific measures that can be used across Union Priorities and Focus Areas. The individual RDP specifies which measures it intends to use for the selected Focus Areas. It also provides the specific allocation of support according to these categories.

In **EMFF**, the TOs are translated into six **Union Priorities**. The regulation defines eligible measures for each Union Priority. The OP sets out the Union Priorities and the accompanying measures that it will support, and it specifies the budget according to measures-specific climate marker.

Fund/ Programme	Total support (MEUR)	Share for climate change mitigation (%)	Share for climate change adaptation (%)	Share for: a) climate change adaptation and/or mitigation and b) measures that have the potential to support climate change mitigation and/or adaptation (%)	Total share for climate action (%)
European Regional Development Fund	187,469	15.9	1.6	1.7	19.1
Cohesion Fund	63,393	21.1	4.7	2.0	27.8
European Social Fund	82,223	1.4	-	-	1.4
Youth Employment Initiative	6,672	-	-	-	0.0
European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development	98,619	5.5	7.6	44.0	57.1
European Maritime and Fisheries Fund	5,749	-	-	-	17.7
Total	444,126	11.2	3.0	10.7	25.2
European Territorial Cooperation	9,192	11.2	4.7	4.8	20.6
GRAND TOTAL	453,318	11.2	3.1	10.6	25.1

THEMATIC OBJECTIVES frame the 2014-2020 programming:
(1) Strengthening research, technological development and innovation.
(2) Enhancing access to and use and quality of, ICT.
(3) Enhancing competitiveness of SMEs, of the agricultural sector (for the EAFRD) and of the fishery and aquaculture sector (for the EMFF).
(4) Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors.
(5) Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management.
(6) Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency.
(7) Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key networks and infrastructures.
(8) Promoting sustainable development and quality of employment and supporting labour mobility.
(9) Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination.
10) Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning.
(11) Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration

Union Priorities for the EAFRD:

(1) fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry, and rural areas
(2) enhancing farm viability and competitiveness of all types of agriculture in all regions and promoting innovative farm technologies and the sustainable management of forests
(3) promoting food chain organisation, including processing and marketing of agricultural products, animal welfare and risk management in agriculture
(4) restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry
(5) promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors
(6) promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas
Measures are not defined at the level of UP, but can be put into use to promote any UP.

Union Priorities for the EMFF:

UP1: Promoting environmentally sustainable, resource-efficient, innovative, competitive and knowledge-based fisheries
UP2: Fostering environmentally sustainable, resource-efficient, innovative, competitive and knowledge-based aquaculture
UP3: Fostering the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)
UP4: Increasing employment and territorial cohesion
UP5: Fostering marketing and processing
UP6: Fostering the implementation of the IMP
Measures are defined at UP level, i.e. the regulation defines for each UP which measures can be used to promote that UP

In **Partnership Agreements**, climate action is always explicitly referred to in Thematic Objectives 4, 5 and 6. Those are also Thematic Objectives that relate directly to climate action. In around half of the Agreements, explicit mentioning of climate action is made in regard to Thematic Objectives 1, 3 and 7. Ten Partnership Agreements explicitly mention climate action in the case of Thematic Objectives 8, 9 and/or 10. With regard to Thematic Objective 2 and 11, only a few Agreements make an explicit reference to climate action.

In **European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund**, climate action is supported in several Thematic Objectives (notably in Thematic Objective 4 on supporting the shift to a low-carbon economy). The actions included are mainly related to climate change mitigation and comprise support to energy efficiency in buildings, more sustainable transport, energy efficiency in SMEs and renewable energy, Thematic Objective 7 also provides a significant contribution to climate change mitigation through supporting actions that promote more sustainable transport, including rail transport. Thematic Objective 5 considers climate change adaptation, and 11.5 % of support for climate action is allocated under TO5.

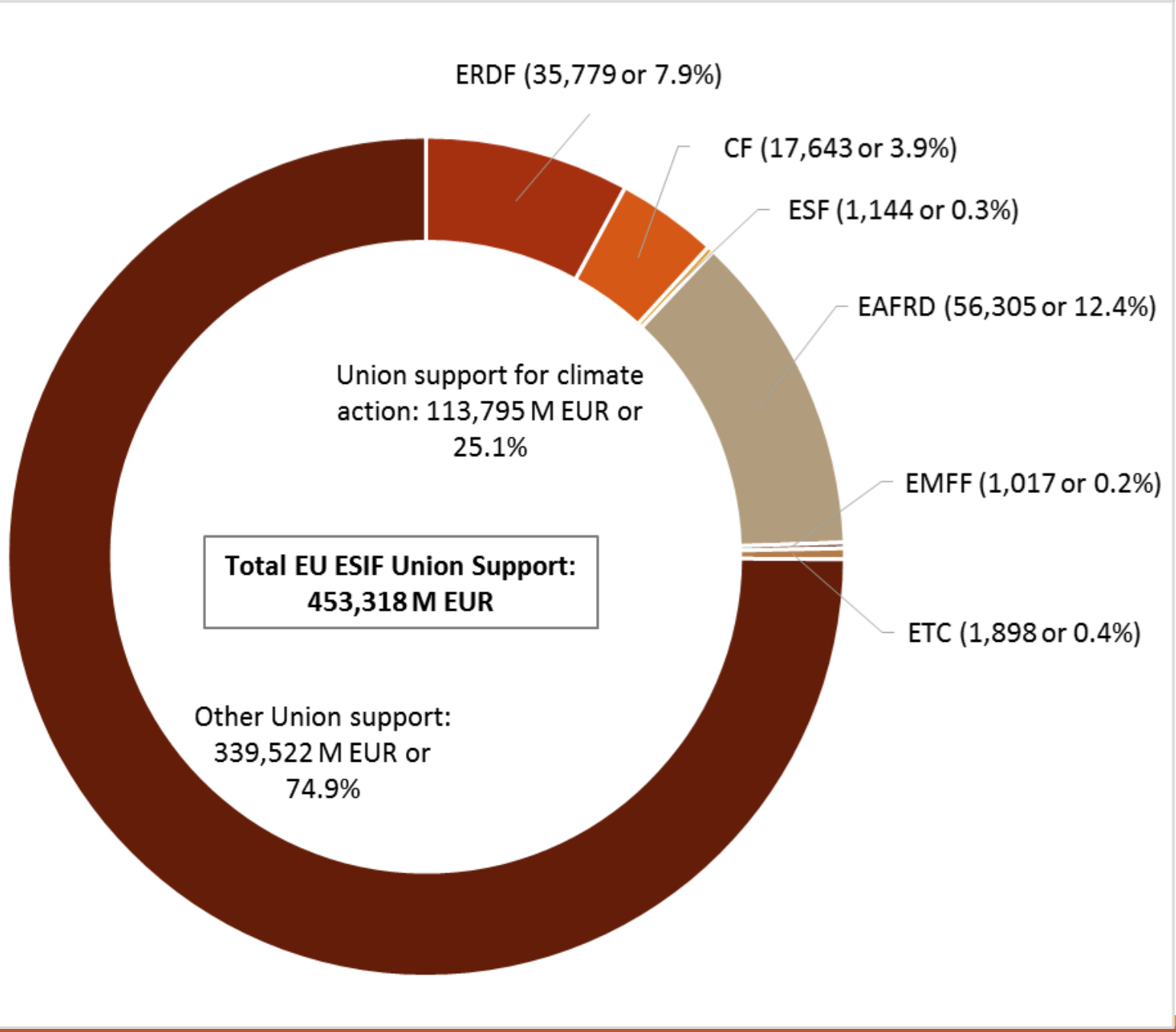
For the **European Territorial Cooperation Goal**, climate action is supported through multiple Thematic Objectives. Most climate action can be found in Thematic Objective 6, which targets the environment and resource efficiency. In this context, many of the actions focus on improved environmental management, such as biodiversity. Thus, climate action under this objective, of which most relates to adaptation, is integrated with environmental management. Thematic Objective 5 is concretely dedicated to climate change adaptation. Most of the actions cover preventive and adaptive measures like flood protection and coordination. Thematic Objective 4, which supports the shift to a low carbon economy, includes such themes as energy efficiency, renewable energy and, partly, energy systems. Climate change mitigation is allocated to Thematic Objective 7, which covers sustainable transport.

In **European Social Fund programmes**, climate change mitigation is more often referred to than climate change adaptation. There is a tendency to mention climate action mainly in the description of actions to be supported. However, climate action is only rarely considered when setting out the results and the considerations for selection of projects. The latter is observed only in a few cases, and for Thematic Objective 10 (education, training and lifelong learning) only. There is not, across the 187 ESF programmes, a consistent approach in the way that climate action is addressed, and how it relates to the support marked for climate action.

In **European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development**, climate action is mainly targeted at climate change adaptation, often foreseen as an integrated part of environmental management activities (such as biodiversity protection, soil conservation or water resource development). This mirrors the priority given to Union Priority 4 in the financial allocations of the Rural Development Programmes. The key measure is, in almost all cases, the Agri-Environment-Climate measure. Mitigation plays a less prominent role. Still, a minority of programmes explicitly dedicate support and measures to reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses or enhance carbon sequestration. Indirect climate action is often observed through activities seeking to address other environmental concerns. Examples of this include soil or water management activities, biodiversity protection, or livestock measures. This makes it difficult, ex ante, to assess the expected climate benefits that will result from the identified climate and measures allocation.

In **European Maritime and Fisheries Funds** programmes, the climate-relevant content is typically explicit at the overall and strategic levels. Climate action is most pronounced in Union Priority 1 and Union Priority 2 (promoting environmentally sustainable, resource-efficient, innovative, competitive and knowledge-based fisheries and aquaculture, respectively). These two Union Priorities both cover Thematic Objectives 3, 4 and 6 and, in total, they account for slightly less than 50 % of all support of the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund.

General Assessment



General Assessment - Mitigation

TO	ERDF/CF	EAFRD	EMFF
TO5	Development of national climate-change adaptation strategies; investments for increased adaptive capacity in urban areas; Prevention, risk and disaster management against droughts, floods, forest fires, heat waves, coastal erosion; Development of detection and warning tools, and of public awareness-raising actions; Sectoral actions aimed at increasing disaster resilience	Soil management and prevention of soil degradation (e.g. through crop rotation); prevention of GHG emissions; Sustainable water management and reduced pressure on water resources from irrigation; Decrease of climate-related damage in the agricultural sector; Reforestation of degraded areas due to fires or overgrazing; Forest fire prevention and disaster management; Improved management of risks related to adverse climatic conditions (high temperatures, droughts, flood and coastal erosion) and risk awareness; Increasing adaptation capacity of ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry	Not relevant

General Assessment - Adaptation

TO	ERDF/CF	EAFRD	EMFF
TO1	Climate and energy research/ R+D+I in efficient and clean energy; RES, energy efficiency, resource efficiency, sustainable resource management; Development of technologies and products adapted to “new” climate conditions; Development of systems for prevention and management of climate change risks; Support for eco-innovations (particularly in SMEs); Adaptation focused research, and innovation; Agro-food, energy, blue economy, environmental sector; Enhancing ITC use that contributes to a reduction of GHG emissions from transport;	Innovation to stimulate green transition and environmental sustainability; green technologies and green employment in agriculture, forestry and rural areas; Adapting production processes to climate change, soil conservation and natural risks; Reducing energy consumption and sustaining bio-energy production from waste products;	Product development and increase of technological capacity, including introduction of alternative energy and energy-saving technologies

European Regional Development Fund and Cohesion Fund

Conclusions

Almost EUR 6 billion has been allocated for climate change **adaptation**. In supplement, it should also be mentioned that some Member States have concentrated their support for climate change adaptation more to the ERDF. Still, nearly half of the Operational Programmes address climate change adaptation strategically. Allocations for adaptation are most often seen as being directed toward actions to prevent or protect against floods and coastal erosion, through both the construction of infrastructure to reduce the impact (e.g. dykes), as well as the modernisation of monitoring and warning systems are also seen.

The total support for climate change **mitigation** is EUR 43 billion. Mitigation is addressed in the majority of the Operational Programmes, relevant actions include support to sustainable transport, energy efficiency in buildings and renewable energy systems. Transport actions comprise more than a third of allocations for climate change mitigation.

Examples of climate change adaptation contents of relevant IPs

IP	Key scope	Examples from OPs
5a (ERDF)	Supporting investment for adaptation to climate change, including eco-system based approaches	Actions include planning (including flood risk management plans) and renovation or construction of flood protection measures. Elaboration of regional plans for climate change, vulnerability and risk studies, maps of areas facing flood risks and landslide risks, climate change monitoring databases and regional strategies for integrated management of coastal areas with a view to prevent and minimise climate change risks. Construction of coastal protection shields and stabilisation of the coast in areas with erosion phenomena or areas threatened by sea-level rise; equipment for the prevention of soil erosion caused by the sea. Investments for the upgrading and development of warning and information systems about threats and rescue operations
5i (CF)	Supporting investment for adaptation to climate change, including ecosystem-based approaches	Development or modernisation of infrastructure and ICT systems for monitoring and warning of severe hydro-meteorological phenomena in order to protect from climate change-related risks, mainly floods and coastal erosion. Construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure to reduce the impact of extreme weather events. Flood risk management actions and actions to limit the negative effects of coastal erosion, e.g. dams and dykes for retention of sand, support walls, etc. Interventions to protect and improve biodiversity in relation to the effects of climate change.
6d (ERDF)	Protecting and restoring biodiversity and soil and promoting ecosystem services through Natura 2000 and	Green infrastructure (for example, restoring natural floodplains) achieves multiple benefits, including the climate change adaptation element of protecting against flood risks and a possible carbon storage effect. Re-establishing natural floodplains as an

Examples of climate change mitigation contents of relevant IPs

IP	Key scope	Examples from OPs
1b	Promotion of business R&I investments and synergies between enterprises and research centres and institutions. This includes support to eco-innovation.	Examples include support for establishment of energy and resource management systems in companies, energy auditing capability pilot projects, and support to commercialisation of climate change mitigation innovations.
4a	Promoting the production and distribution of energy derived from renewable sources	The actions include, for example, demonstration projects for new energy techniques and use of renewable energy. It could be support to investments in biomass, hydropower or wind energy generation – typically small-scale plants. Other examples include pilot projects to stabilize power networks, projects on power storage (e.g. hydrogen as storage medium), as well as implementation of smart distribution systems, including intelligent load management and intelligent grid control, smart grids, and smart metering.
4c	Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructures including public buildings, and energy efficiency in the housing sector.	Most OPs have actions such as renovation of public buildings (educational facilities like schools and universities, hospitals) with respect to insulation of facades, doors and windows. Also, the use of renewable energy sources for public buildings is mentioned as an action for support. It also includes examples of improving energy efficiency in public infrastructure, such as street lightning and wastewater treatment plants.
4e	Promoting low-carbon strategies in particular for urban areas and including promotion of sustainable urban mobility.	Examples include support to sustainable urban mobility planning. Actions also include specific support to stations and terminals that can facilitate a shift to more sustainable transport. It sometimes includes investment in low-emission transport vehicles and in-cycle infrastructure.
7c	Developing and improving environmentally-friendly and low-carbon transport systems.	Examples include investments in low-emission public transport means and investment in cycling infrastructure, and investment in inland-waterway transport facilities.

European Territorial Cooperation

Conclusions

Overall, Cooperation Programmes contribute more than 20 % of their total support for European Territorial Cooperation to climate-related issues: 20.6 %. There are, however, large differences between the individual Cooperation programmes. Transnational programmes in particular have a relatively high share of support for climate action (29.8 %), and the share is also significant in cooperation programmes (18.6 %), whereas it is more modest in interregional programmes (7.1 %). This difference reflects the strand of cooperation that is embedded in the three types of programmes.

Examples of climate change adaptation contents of relevant IPs

IP	Key scope	Examples from cooperation programmes
5a	Supporting investment for adaptation to climate change, including eco-system based approaches	Examples of indicative types of cross-border actions to be supported under this SO include: Jointly commissioned research where there are clear gaps in the evidence based on shared climate change impacts on the Irish Sea and coastal communities; Joint development of tools to stimulate the cross-border exchange of knowledge and best practices with regard to climate change adaptation amongst coastal communities to influence behavioural change; Providing mechanisms and platforms for the sharing of knowledge about risks and opportunities from climate change between stakeholders.
5b	Promoting investment to address specific risks, ensuring disaster resilience and developing disaster management systems;	Development of joint studies, tools and methods; awareness-raising, communication and training actions; testing of innovative methods to address specific risks. For example: integration of monitoring data and networks on landslides, avalanches, floods and earthquakes; use of advanced methods, such as drones and satellites, to monitor risks.
6d	Protecting and restoring biodiversity and soil and promoting ecosystem services including through NATURA 2000 and green infrastructure	Increase and restoration of biodiversity and of ecosystem services through (1) Strategic cooperation for nature protection and landscape preservation, regarding concepts and management plans. This includes concepts and plans for the preservation and development of bogs and woods, and to avoid erosion caused by floods. (2) Actions on green infrastructure, including developing woods and other green areas as natural retention areas for flood protection. (3) Actions

Examples of climate change mitigation contents of relevant IPs

IP	Key scope	Examples from programme
1b	Promoting of business, R&D&I investment, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and institutions. This includes eco-innovation	Development of technological and applied research in particular using key enabling technologies, pilot projects, investments for low- scale material infrastructure or e-infrastructure. Some actions relate to climate change as they refer to key enabling technologies, which include low-carbon technologies.
4c	Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management, and renewable energy use in public infrastructures including in public buildings, and in the housing sector	Measures to promote low-energy and energy-efficient solutions, and upgrade skills in public sector operation, construction and development departments. Projects that mobilise and create a consensus on common challenges, e.g. application of new technologies, materials, systems and solutions, development of services and solutions that make energy management better and easier.
4e	Promoting low-carbon strategies for all types of territories, in particular for urban areas, including the promotion of sustainable multimodal urban mobility and mitigation-relevant adaptation measures.	Implementation of low-carbon energy or climate protection strategies (localised energy generation and supply, distribution and efficiency management, or other means of reducing carbon emissions at a territorial level and their delivery). Analysis, testing, demonstration and implementation of solutions that integrate mitigation and adaptation measures (reduction in GHG emissions and reduction in risks), e.g. innovative approaches such as Water Sensitive Urban Design, optimised water distribution and CO2 neutral maintenance of adaptation measures.
	Developing and improving environmentally friendly (including low-noise) and low-carbon transport systems, including inland waterways	Types of actions include development of green cross-border transport corridors including core TEN-T network, measures to support rail transport, investigate and

European Social Fund

Conclusions

In total, there are 187 European Social Fund (ESF) Operational Programmes (OPs). In this number 92 multi-fund Ops are included. Multi-fund programmes combine ESF with European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and/or with Cohesion Fund (CF). The ESF allocates support for climate action through the so-called ESF secondary theme 01, ‘supporting the shift to a low-carbon, resource-efficient economy’.

While 56 % of all the Operational Programmes do mark some of the support for climate action, as many as 44 % do not. Along the same line, 71 % of the Member States do provide some allocation for climate action, while 29 % do not. Clearly, these differences reflect differences in overall programmatic approach; at the programme and Member State levels. However, it can also be an indication of an unharvested potential for further climate mainstreaming in the European Social Fund.

Examples of climate change adaptation contents of relevant IPs

IP	Key scope	Examples from OPs
8i	Access to employment for job-seekers and inactive people, including the long-term unemployed and people far from the labour market	Competences in the fields of energy efficiency, green building and green growth are foreseen Training of employment seekers to include environmental awareness or modules on conservation of environmental quality Training initiatives to create employment or adapt professional skills in strategic innovative sectors, such as the green and blue economy and risk prevention and management Actions aimed at hiring unemployed people for providing services in Natura 2000 network areas
8ii	Sustainable integration of young people into the labour market, in particular those not in employment, education or training	The potentials offered through the specific event called the 'environmental gap year' are referred to Mentioning of the potentials of emerging sectors such as the green and blue economy Mentioned training opportunities include low-carbon and disaster prevention Incentives for self-employment in areas such as energy efficiency equipment, low-carbon vehicles, solutions for renewable energy, biomass, green chemistry.
8v	Adaptation of workers, enterprises and entrepreneurs to change	Environmental education and education for sustainable development Strategic actions to rationalize and improve efficiency of sectors, such as transport, in line with the EC Communication Green Employment.
10ii	Improving the quality and efficiency of, and access to, tertiary and equivalent education, especially for disadvantaged groups	A priority to projects that focus on green economy themes Training /education interventions to focus on: climate change, hydrogeological risk prevention, risk monitoring and prevention, mountain areas resources management Risk prevention and management, climate change and green economy are mentioned as examples of themes to be supported.

Examples of climate change mitigation contents of relevant IPs

IP	Key scope	Examples from OPs
8i	Access to employment for job-seekers and inactive people, including the long-term unemployed and people far from the labour market, also through local employment initiatives and support for labour mobility	An OP indirectly addresses adaptation through training initiatives and professional certification for prevention and effective response to forest fires, in the context of an emergency system developed for the protection of the environment. Although these actions are designed from a security perspective, they also have an important impact on climate change adaptation. Another OP points to the need to increase risk management skills.
10ii	Improving the quality and efficiency of, and access to, tertiary and equivalent education with a view to increasing participation and attainment levels, especially for disadvantaged groups	An OP with a relatively modest financial share for climate action (1.3 %) provides strong and detailed references to climate change adaptation, in particular in relation to IP10. In IP10ii, training and education interventions are to focus on climate change, hydrogeological risk prevention, risk monitoring and prevention and management of resources in mountain areas. Actions identified include training for high-skilled people to facilitate the transfer and adoption of a low-impact production system (focusing on mitigation).
10iii	Enhancing equal access to lifelong learning for all age groups in formal, non-formal and informal settings, upgrading the knowledge, skills and competences of the workforce, and promoting flexible learning pathways including through career guidance and validation of acquired competences	The above mentioned OP, with the relatively modest financial share for climate action (1.3 %), provides strong and detailed references to themes such as forestry, alpine environment, hydrogeological risks and energy in the context of lifelong learning (IP10iii).

European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development

Conclusions - 1

Climate-relevant financial allocation under the Rural Development Programmes amounts to 57 % of total funding. Judged by the financial allocation, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development is thereby a main contributor to the mainstreaming of climate action into the European Structural and Investment funds. All Member States allocate more than 35 % of support from the fund for climate action.

Many of the Rural Development Programmes do explicitly mention climate considerations in the analysis of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) and at the needs and strategy level, while the description of the specific climate measures is less concrete on climate action. In light of this, it becomes difficult to, ex ante, assess the expected climate benefits resulting from the identified climate and measure allocation.

European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development

Conclusions - 2

Some lost opportunities may need to be addressed. The Commission may, amongst other items, consider how to promote relevant measures with the biggest mitigation potential. A way forward could be for the Commission to issue targeted guidance with best-practice examples on how mitigation actions can be included in the programming of Rural Development Programmes, given that the absence of mitigation actions seems to rest on the lack of uptake and lack of design of appropriate measures by Managing Authorities rather than the Regulation lacking options for this.

Additional guidance may also be needed for more targeted measures on adaptation, including on better integration and synergies of adaptation and environmental measures.

Examples of climate change adaptation contents of relevant IPs - 1

Protection or enhancement of biodiversity, with an adaptation component (i.e. building ecosystem resilience): One-third (42) of all RDPs have both programmed FA 4a and included dedicated biodiversity actions that have been found to support climate change adaptation. In all programmes, biodiversity action is identified, but in the remaining two-thirds, the climate action consideration is not clearly specified.

Water management (scarcity, efficiency): One-third of RDPs (43) have programmed FA 4b and/or 5a, and include climate change adaptation actions targeted at water management under M10. Almost all programmes address water issues, but not in a climate-change adaptation context.

Examples of climate change adaptation contents of relevant IPs - 2

Soil management, meaning protection from and prevention of erosion and soil degradation and restoration of productive capacity/fertility: One-fourth of RDPs (31) link to FA 4c and show a clear focus on soils in the programming of M10. Again, in a number of cases additional to those 31, land management or the land resource is mentioned. However, these mentions were made without clear explanations of actions that allowed confirmation of adaptation relevance.

Animal breeding and genetic resource management (both plant and animals): Some RDPs (11) include distinct actions on genetic resources and breeding from a climate-change adaptation perspective.

Examples of climate change mitigation contents of relevant IPs

Almost all RDPs (107) allocate support for M11 – Organic Farming, and the allocation varies from 0.1 % to 49 % of total support for climate action. The possible contribution to climate change mitigation is indirect. The measure is not used to mitigate climate change. The use of M11 is quite similar across RDPs. This is well exemplified by the approach in the Mainland RDP for Finland, where it is explicitly stated that climate benefits are secondary.

It is quite interesting that only three RDPs provide allocations under M11 for FAs 5d and e, and no RDP allocates to 5c, although energy efficiency should be a perceived benefit of organic farming. The three RDPs are, by order of amount allocated, Greek National, Valencia (ES) and Liguria (IT). The National Greek RDP allocates some EUR 211 million to 5d, thus creating the expectation that significant emission reductions, mainly from fertilizer management and carbon sequestration in soils, should be achieved.

European Maritime and Fisheries Fund

Conclusions

The European Maritime and Fisheries fund is by far the smallest of the European Structural and Investment Funds: 0.22 % of total support from the European Structural and Investment Funds is allocated to climate action under the EMFF. Overall, the Operational Programmes focus on support to the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy. Most of the measures supported are thus focused on the promotion of economic, social and environmental sustainability in fisheries.

As the Operational Programmes do not detail allocations for climate action, it is only possible to identify the overall allocation to climate action at the programme level. Furthermore, the Operational Programmes' descriptions are not very detailed on the exact contents of the individual Specific Objectives. Measures are selected that reflect the contents of the Specific Objectives, but the formulation is standard.

Overview of climate-relevant measures in UP1, and frequency of selection in OPs

Measure
Limiting the impact of fishing on the marine environment and adapting fishing to the protection of species (+ art. 44.1.c Inland fishing)
Innovation linked to the conservation of marine biological resources (+ art. 44.1.c Inland fishing)
Protection and restoration of marine biodiversity – contribution to a better management or conservation, construction, installation or modernisation of static or movable facilities, preparation of protection and management plans related to NATURA2000 sites and spatial protected areas, management, restoration and monitoring marine protected areas, including NATURA 2000 sites, environmental awareness, participation in other actions aimed at maintaining and enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services (+ art. 44.1.d Inland fishing)
Permanent cessation of fishing activities
Support to systems of allocation of fishing opportunities
Diversification and new forms of income (+ art. 44.4 Inland fishing)
Temporary cessation of fishing activities
Mutual funds for adverse climatic events and environmental incidents
Fishing ports, landing sites, auction halls and shelters - investments improving fishing port and auctions halls infrastructure or landing sites and shelters (+ art. 44.1.d Inland fishing)

HOW TO ASSESS EFFECTS RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN SEA?

CONSIDER CLIMATE CHANGE SCENARIOS AT THE OUTSET OF THE SEA

ANALYSE EVOLVING BASELINE TRENDS
Vulnerability
Policy consistency and coherence

ASSESS ALTERNATIVES THAT MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN TERMS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

ASSESS CLIMATE CHANGE CUMULATIVE EFFECTS
Trend analysis

SEEK TO AVOID ADVERSE EFFECTS WHEREVER POSSIBLE, BEFORE CONSIDERING MITIGATION

MONITORING SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

SKLEP in PRIPOROČILO

Vprašanje je kako sta povezani politika podnebnih sprememb v EU in vsebina študije CPVO?

Vsekakor je treba podnebne vsebine (predvsem zaradi povezave med vplivi in ukrepi) v strateških planskih dokumnetih države, ki izhajajo iz ureditve finančnih linij in mehanizmov EK na področju podnebnih sprememb na relaciji Bruselj – Ljubljana, analizirati in ugotoviti za katere vplive v vsakem konkretnem primeru gre. Podnebni vplivi morajo biti **identificirani** in na nek način ocenjeni izhajajoč iz strateških dokumentov. Temu, vsebinsko in postopkovno najbolj ustreza faza strateškega presojanja, konkretno **študija CPVO**.

V nadaljevanju je treba preveriti kolikšen delež skladov Evropske komisije je bil namenjen za podnebno akcijo. To pa ni več naloga CPVO, temveč projektne dokumentacije kot je investicijski program ali idejni projekt.