

Call: LIFE-2022-STRAT-two-stage

(Strategic Nature and Integrated Projects (SNAP/SIP))

Topic: LIFE-2022-STRAT-CLIMA-SIP-two-stage

Type of Action: LIFE-PJG

Proposal number: 101105113-1

Proposal acronym: SLOVE LIFE4ADAPT

Type of Model Grant Agreement: LIFE Action Grant Budget-Based

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Application forms

Proposal ID **101105113-1**

Acronym **SLOVE LIFE4ADAPT**

1 - General information

Field(s) marked * are mandatory to fill.

Topic	LIFE-2022-STRAT-CLIMA-SIP-two-stage	Type of Action	LIFE-PJG
Call	LIFE-2022-STRAT-two-stage	Type of Model Grant Agreement	LIFE-AG
Structured Proposal Reference	LIFE22-IPC-SI-SLOVE LIFE4ADAPT		

Acronym SLOVE LIFE4ADAPT

Proposal title Slovenia's Strategic Integrated LIFE Project for Adaptation

Note that for technical reasons, the following characters are not accepted in the Proposal Title and will be removed: < > " &

Duration in months 108

Free keywords climate change, climate change adaptation, climate action, climate impacts, risk and vulnerability assessment, climate services, national adaptation strategy, national adaptation plan, climate portal

Panel Strategic Int Projects (SIPs) / Clima

Please select 1 descriptor(s) that best characterise(s) the subject of your proposal, in descending order of relevance. Note that descriptor(s) will be used to identify the best qualified evaluators for your proposal.

Descriptor1

Abstract

The proposed project, Slovenia's Strategic Integrated LIFE Project for Adaptation – SLOVE LIFE4ADAPT, aims at contributing to full implementation of the national adaptation strategy (NAS), Strategic Framework for Climate Change Adaptation (SFCCA), adopted by the Government in 2016. The project proposes a comprehensive set of activities to target main bottlenecks in climate change adaptation, adjust to major risks that will be identified in the project across sectors and include key stakeholders in the process, as foreseen by the SFCCA. So far implementation of the NAS was facing major barriers in the form of institutional capacity, know-how and wider recognition of risks, leading to suboptimal implementation will, capabilities and capacities across all sectors, levels of government and wider public. This has changed with climate impacts felt across Slovenia in 2022 due to extreme drought, heat waves and widespread forest fires. The project thus proposes to implement activities ranging from upgrading climate services at Slovenian Environment Agency, through establishment of a new two-tier interdepartmental Working group on Adaptation, Climate Portal and Local contact point for municipalities and regions, to developing a national action plan of measures for climate change adaptation, underpinned by work packages on implementation of pilot measures, trainings, communication, devising M&E system, innovative financing mechanisms and post-project implementation plan. The project will bring together crucial partners among local level association of municipalities, representatives of NGO, private and public sector as well as academia. It will be able to develop synergies with other policies, sectors and levels of governments through systematic, long term and coordinated actions ensuring successful involvement of all target groups and building capacity of the state and key actors to respond proactively to the rising risks and vulnerabilities due to climate change.

Remaining characters

8

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Has this proposal (or a very similar one) been submitted in the past 2 years in response to a call for proposals under any EU programme, including the current call?

Yes No

Please give the proposal reference or contract number.

Previously submitted proposals should be with either 6 or 9 digits.

Declarations

Field(s) marked * are mandatory to fill.

1) We declare to have the explicit consent of all applicants on their participation and on the content of this proposal. *

2) We confirm that the information contained in this proposal is correct and complete and that none of the project activities have started before the proposal was submitted (unless explicitly authorised in the call conditions).

3) We declare:
- to be fully compliant with the eligibility criteria set out in the call
- not to be subject to any exclusion grounds under the [EU Financial Regulation 2018/1046](#)
- to have the financial and operational capacity to carry out the proposed project.

4) We acknowledge that all communication will be made through the Funding & Tenders Portal electronic exchange system and that access and use of this system is subject to the [Funding & Tenders Portal Terms and Conditions](#).

5) We have read, understood and accepted the [Funding & Tenders Portal Terms & Conditions](#) and [Privacy Statement](#) that set out the conditions of use of the Portal and the scope, purposes, retention periods, etc. for the processing of personal data of all data subjects whose data we communicate for the purpose of the application, evaluation, award and subsequent management of our grant, prizes and contracts (including financial transactions and audits).

The coordinator is only responsible for the information relating to their own organisation. Each applicant remains responsible for the information declared for their organisation. If the proposal is retained for EU funding, they will all be required to sign a declaration of honour.

False statements or incorrect information may lead to administrative sanctions under the EU Financial Regulation.

Application forms

Proposal ID **101105113-1**

Acronym **SLOVE LIFE4ADAPT**

2 - Participants

List of participating organisations

#	Participating Organisation Legal Name	Country	Role	Action
1	Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor	SI	Coordinator	
2	ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA	SI	Partner	

Application forms

Proposal ID **101105113-1**

Acronym **SLOVE LIFE4ADAPT**

Short name **Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor (Ministry of th**

Organisation data

PIC	Legal name
885361972	Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor

Short name: Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor (Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning)

Address

Street Dunajska cesta 48

Town Ljubljana

Postcode 1000

Country Slovenia

Webpage <http://www.mop.gov.si>

Specific Legal Statuses

Legal person	yes
Public body	no
Non-profit	yes
International organisation	no
Secondary or Higher education establishment	no
Research organisation	no

SME Data

Based on the below details from the Participant Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

SME self-declared status.....	17/08/2022 - no
SME self-assessment	unknown
SME validation sme	unknown

Application forms

Proposal ID **101105113-1**

Acronym **SLOVE LIFE4ADAPT**

Short name **Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor (Ministry of th**

Departments carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name Climate Change Unit/Environment Department

not applicable

Same as proposing organisation's address

Street Dunajska cesta 48

Town Ljubljana

Postcode 1000

Country Slovenia

Links with other participants

Type of link	Participant

Application forms

Proposal ID **101105113-1**

Acronym **SLOVE LIFE4ADAPT**

Short name **Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor (Ministry of th**

Main contact person

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to step - Manage your related parties of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title Ms

Gender Woman Man Non Binary

First name

Last name

E-Mail

Position in org. undersecretary

Department Climate Change Unit/Environment Department

Same as organisation name

Same as proposing organisation's address

Street Dunajska cesta 48

Town Ljubljana Post code 1000

Country Slovenia

Website https://www.gov.si/drzavni-organi/ministrstva/ministrstvo-za-okol

Phone _____ Phone 2 _____

Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
			+XXX XXXXXXXXXX

Application forms

Proposal ID **101105113-1**

Acronym **SLOVE LIFE4ADAPT**

Short name **ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY OF THE REPUBLIC**

PIC	Legal name
999491105	ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Short name: ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Address

Street Vojkova 1/B

Town LJUBLJANA

Postcode 1000

Country Slovenia

Webpage

Specific Legal Statuses

Legal person	yes
Public body	yes
Non-profit	yes
International organisation	unknown
Secondary or Higher education establishment	unknown
Research organisation	unknown

SME Data

Based on the below details from the Participant Registry the organisation is unknown (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

SME self-declared status.....	unknown
SME self-assessment	unknown
SME validation sme	unknown

Application forms

Proposal ID **101105113-1**

Acronym **SLOVE LIFE4ADAPT**

Short name **ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY OF THE REPUBLIC**

Departments carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name METEOROLOGY, HYDROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY OFFICE

not applicable

Same as proposing organisation's address

Street Vojkova 1/B

Town LJUBLJANA

Postcode 1000

Country Slovenia

Links with other participants

Type of link	Participant

Application forms

Proposal ID **101105113-1**

Acronym **SLOVE LIFE4ADAPT**

Short name **ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY OF THE REPUBLIC**

Main contact person

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to step - Manage your related parties of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title Ms

Gender Woman Man Non Binary

First name

Last name

E-Mail

Position in org. director of METEOROLOGY, HYDROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY OFFICE

Department METEOROLOGY, HYDROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY OFFICE

Same as organisation name

Same as proposing organisation's address

Street Vojkova 1/B

Town LJUBLJANA Post code 1000

Country Slovenia

Website https://www.gov.si/drzavni-organi/organi-v-sestavi/agencija-za-ok

Phone Phone 2

Requested EU contribution to eligible costs/ EUR	Max grant amount/ EUR	Income generated by the project/ EUR	In kind contributions/ EUR	Financial contributions/ EUR	Own resources/ EUR	Total estimated project income/ EUR
6 000 000.00	6 000 000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7 535 500.00	13 535 500.00
4 000 000.00	4 000 000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6 004 500.00	10 004 500.00
10 000 000.00	10 000 000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13 540 000.00	23 540 000.00

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION (PART B)

COVER PAGE

Part B of the Application Form must be downloaded from the Portal Submission System, completed and then assembled and re-uploaded as PDF in the system. Page 1 with the grey IMPORTANT NOTICE box should be deleted before uploading.

Note: Please read carefully the conditions set out in the Call document (for open calls: published on the Portal). Pay particular attention to the award criteria; they explain how the application will be evaluated.

PROJECT	
Project name:	[Slovenia's Strategic Integrated LIFE Project for Adaptation]
Project acronym:	[SLOVE LIFE4ADAPT]
Coordinator contact:	[Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning]

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#@APP-FORM-LIFESIPSNAP@#

#@PRJ-SUM-PS@# [This document is tagged. Do not delete the tags; they are needed for the processing.]

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project summary
See Abstract (Application Form Part A).

#\$PRJ-SUM-PS\$# #@REL-EVA-RE@# #@PRJ-OBJ-PO@#

1. RELEVANCE

Fill in **only** sections 1.1, 1.2, 1.4 at stage 1 (concept note). Fill in **all sections** at stage 2 (full proposal).

1.1 Background and general project objectives

<p>Background and general project objectives</p> <p><i>Explain the problem and the needs to be addressed in the project.</i></p> <p><i>Provide following information about your project:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Targeted plan/strategy/action plan including (expected) date of adoption, period covered, status of implementation (main bottlenecks/gaps). Please note that it should be one of the plans/strategies/action plans listed as eligible in the Call document. – Geographical scope of the project (does the project cover entire country, one or several regions, cities etc?) <p><i>Describe the background, starting point/quantified baseline of the project, explaining the current level of implementation of the targeted plan/strategy/action plan.</i></p> <p><i>Explain the main gaps and barriers for the full implementation of the plan/strategy/action plan and main needs in terms of investments, concrete measures, capacity building etc.</i></p> <p><i>State the overall aim and explain where the main activities of the project will take place. Explain the reasons behind your choice.</i></p>

We are witnessing increasing and more frequent consequences of climate change in Slovenia. In the period 1961–2020, the average air temperature increased by 2°C and precipitation dropped by some 15 per cent in the western half of the country and by 10 per cent in the eastern half at the annual level in the same time period. The assessment of further climate change in Slovenia until the end of the 21st century drafted by the Slovenian Environment Agency (Assessment of Climate Change in Slovenia Until the End of the 21st Century, Synthesis Report, Part 1, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, the Slovenian Environment Agency, 2018) reveals that the climate will continue to change in Slovenia and adjustments will be necessary.

With rising temperature other climate characteristics are changing as well. The decreasing precipitation trend in the west of the country has slowed over the last decade and the climate projections predict that it would turn into a rising one across the whole country in the coming decades. Snow cover, as an important natural water retention element, has halved in the last six decades, what has already a significant influence on the river flow regime, with lower late spring pick and higher late autumn pick. Although the extreme events are rare by definition and therefore it is difficult to detect their significant change it is evident that all climate

indicators for extreme heat, extreme precipitation and drought show increasing trend for their intensity as well as for their frequency. This is particularly visible with extreme drought and forest fire in 2022.

Identified vulnerabilities to climate change stem from different factors, ranging from geographical through biological to demographic issues. Geographically Slovenia has despite its small size great landscape diversity due to its position at the intersection of four major European geographical units: the Alps, the Mediterranean, the Pannonian Basin, and the Dinaric Alps. This means that the climate is not typical due to the transit character and variability of its territorial types and local specificities need to be taken into account when forecasting and planning. Also due to such diverse geology in such a small area, there are great landslide and debris-flow susceptibilities, even more pronounced due to triggering factors such as 24h rainfall and average rainfall intensity are changing and are further projected to change due to climate change. Biologically as much as 58.3% of the surface of Slovenia is covered in forests, composing 70% of Natura 2000 sites. Natura 2000 sites cover about 37% of the country's territory, while more than half of the territory are areas of special interest. The great amount of animal and plant species that are found in Slovenia add to its resilience to climate change impacts, but also provide an element of risk and vulnerability due to greater possibility of widespread penetration of invasive alien species and greater risk of wider forest fires and other consequences of extreme weather events that aging forests are increasingly unable to cope with. On the social aspects of vulnerability side, Slovenia is facing demographic changes such as the increase in the number of people over 65, low fertility rate and the decrease in the population in the age group of 20-64. These demographic changes are exerting pressure on the financial sustainability of social protection systems and the pension system that are insufficiently adapted. Demographic situation is significant element in the overall vulnerability to climate change as it's increasing the size of vulnerable groups while decreasing public finances available to cope with the raising costs of climate change impacts. The Slovenian economy is furthermore above average based on the use of raw materials, which is reflected in its lower material efficiency and its competitiveness, exposing it to risks and disturbances in supply chain due to climate change. While Slovenia has diverse biodiversity, as a consequence of the inadequate use of natural resources (especially in the areas of urbanisation, agriculture and water management), the conservation of species and their habitats is deteriorating. Climate change increasingly poses significant pressures on existing environmental, economic and social challenges already present in Slovenia. More frequent natural disasters due to storms, floods and other weather extremes impact sectors that are most exposed, such as agriculture, forestry and tourism. Regions that are already suffering due to difficult economic situation were assessed as being more vulnerable to climate change impacts. Adapting to climate change while moving to a climate-neutral and circular economy would enable Slovenia preserves natural resources, long term competitiveness and quality of life.

In 2014, first attempt at a comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessment (R/VA) resulted in a document named Expert basis for risk and vulnerability assessment in Slovenia, prepared by researchers at Biotechnical university of Ljubljana. The workshop with experts carried out within preparation process for the Expert basis for risk and vulnerability assessment in 2014 proved large differences in assessment of impacts on sectors. For example, in forestry sector there was no agreement weather forest fires and sanitary felling are to be considered important. In the following years, it proved sanitary felling has a major impact on the state of forests due to different natural disasters and their consequences. In water sector, changing patterns in water flows and floods were assessed as important, while for health impacts of heat waves and new diseases were deemed important alongside the changing quality of drinking water. In energy, most important impacts were considered impacts on RES, disturbances in energy transmission and higher demand for cooling in summer months. Infrastructure was deemed vulnerable due to already existing pressures on public finances due to higher damages to infrastructure and buildings. In urban areas, air quality was deemed to be worsened, as well as available space for settlement due to natural disasters. In the field of national security, among identified as most important were threats due to supply chain disruptions, higher need of self-sufficiency in food along with higher health impact due to heat. There were also assessed as important impacts on increased number of refugees, possibility of climate refugees as well as increased possibility of war in the region was assessed as important.

Alongside first R/VA, first climate change projections were prepared by the Slovenian Environment Agency (ARSO) in 2014 on the basis of the IPCC SRES greenhouse gas emission scenarios (SRES A1B). Before that, the Slovenian Environmental Agency examined in detail the past climate variability in Slovenia both in terms of average conditions and in terms of extraordinary phenomena within the framework of the project "Climate variability of Slovenia". In 2016, ARSO launched the project "Climate Change Assessment in Slovenia until the End of the 21st Century". Within this project, more detailed climate projections were prepared for Slovenia on a local scale, based on model simulations with new IPCC greenhouse gas emission scenarios (Representative Concentration Pathways – RCP, from IPCC 5th Assessment Report). This climate projections for Slovenia are based on the simulations of global and regional climate models from the EUROCORDEX project and taking into account historical homogenized measurements for model bias adjustment and downscaling to 1 km resolution. The projections were prepared for three future periods (2011-2040, 2014-2070 and 2071-2100), taking into account the three possible pathways of greenhouse gas concentrations (low-emission scenario RCP2.6, stabilisation scenario RCP4.5 and high-emission scenario RCP8.5). The projected changes were assessed for basic climate variables (air and soil temperatures, surface, groundwater and sea temperatures, precipitation, reference evapotranspiration, wind and solar radiation) as well as for derived, water-cycle related variables (soil water content, river discharges, groundwater recharge and phenological development of selected plant species). A detailed project report is published on the website <http://meteo.arso.gov.si/met/sl/climate/change/>, where short summaries of the project report can be found as well. A user friendly web application – "Climate change atlas" allows users to easily browse the climate projections in graphical form. All detailed data on climate projections are freely available on open data portal OPSI (<https://podatki.gov.si/>) as well. The project "Climate Change Assessments in Slovenia by the end of the 21st century" is still ongoing, however with limited funds and human resources. The assessments of climate change impacts on individual sectors foreseen when projections are finished have thus not managed to continue as planned. Some sectoral impacts have been assessed, such as for floods or drought risk assessment, and some are ongoing (such as for forest fires and health impacts) while others will be only provided with the help of the project in the future. Research into impacts of climate change on large forest fires, spread of tropical diseases, buildings using wood as a material, ski tourism, irrigation, new species in agriculture and forestry, as well as biodiversity, green, blue and other infrastructure, were planned to be carried out but have so far proceeded more slowly than foreseen, with only the assessment for forest fires and heat impacts for public health currently proceeding.

The National Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA), Version 2.0, compared the risks of 12 types of disasters (earthquake, flood, hazards of biological, chemical, environmental or unknown origin to human health, highly contagious animal diseases, nuclear or radiological accident, railway accident, aircraft accident, drought, large wildfire, terrorism, ice storm, accidents involving dangerous substances) which were identified in 2015 on the basis of risk assessments for individual disasters. In 2016, certain risk assessments for individual disasters were amended taking into consideration the impacts of future climate change (Risk Assessment for Floods, Risk Assessment for Drought, Risk Assessment for Large Wildfires, and to a lesser extent, Risk Assessment for the Outbreak of Highly Contagious Animal Diseases and Risk Assessment for the Hazards of Biological, Chemical, Environmental or Unknown Origin to Human Health). The Risk Assessment for Ice Storms was also amended, even though according to current knowledge in this area, future climate change will most likely have no significant negative or additional impact on the occurrence of sleet and ice storms. In 2018, three new risk assessments for individual disasters were prepared (Risk Assessment for Cyber Threats, Risk Assessment for Accidents at Sea, Risk Assessment for Diseases and Pests Affecting Forest Trees), whereas the Risk Assessment for Nuclear and Radiological Accidents was amended. The national disaster risk matrix representing a joint overview, i. e. an overview of all impacts and likelihoods of all the assessed disasters, showed that the highest risk in Slovenia due to the combination of the impact levels and the likelihood of their occurrence, are floods, the only one at a very high risk level. In terms of their likelihood and frequency of occurrence, large wildfires and cyber risks represent a greater risk than floods. However, their impacts are much lower than those of the disasters with the highest impacts at least with regard to representative risk scenarios. Risk assessments for disasters are constantly being amended. National DRA was the basis for planning measures under the

Adaptation to climate change and management of natural disaster heading in all major documents on the use of European funds to date, including the latest Recovery and Resilience Plan. However, with increasing impacts and unabated climate change it may prove that further flood defense infrastructure project will need to be geared more towards green infrastructure in order to counter possible damages downstream.

In Slovenia, the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) is in charge of climate change action, by approximation also adaptation policy-making. The Environmental Protection Law - EPA-2 (Official Gazette of RS, no. 44/22) regulates matters related to climate change with adaptation more specifically mentioned only in connection with the provision of finances from the Climate Fund to adaptation measures. The Resolution on the National Environmental Action Programme 2020-2030 (ReNPVO20-30, Official Gazette of RS, no. 31/20), adopted by the Parliament in March 2020, foresees the latest set of measures in the area of planning and steering of activities for achieving goals concerning climate change adaptation.

In Slovenia, municipalities are the only official local level of government; they have an extensive role regarding spatial planning, housing, water management, economic development and environmental protection. There are no legal requirements for municipalities to prepare adaptation plans, however climate change impacts are being integrated in their spatial plans through Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of these Plans. There is no officially nominated level of government at the regional level in Slovenia, but there are 12 statistical regions with regional development and energy agencies playing a coordinating role for different purposes, among other planning and distribution of European funds.

Climate change adaptation initiatives at the local and/or regional levels are mostly based on one-off participation in various projects (e. g. pilot research, transnational cooperation and LIFE projects). Collaborations on adaptation across authorities is therefore missing on a more regular level. There are several municipalities and regions already that have already adopted or are in process of developing Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) in line with the Covenant of Mayors methodology, incorporating also regional vulnerability assessment and measures important for adaptation. Currently 63 municipalities (out of 212) have joined Covenant of Mayors and only two regions (out of 12) have joined the EU Mission on Adaptation. The first Slovenian LIFE project on adaptation, LIFE ViVaCCAdapt, concluded in 2021. Within the project regional analysis in support of adaptation of agriculture in the Vipava Valley was developed, and the Strategy for adaptation that followed was adopted by several municipalities in the region. However, these climate change adaptation initiatives at the local and/or regional levels are not capitalized upon, taken up and spread after project end.

This represents the background situation and expert groundwork that was prepared before the adoption of Slovenian national adaptation strategy (NAS) in 2016. In December 2016, the Government of Slovenia adopted the Strategic Framework for Climate Change Adaptation (SFCCA), which as a NAS incorporates guidelines for better mainstreaming of adaptation in policies, measures and actions. The document provides a long term vision, purpose and strategic guidelines for enhancing adaptation-related activities under four chapters that are relevant for all sectors: Mainstreaming, Broader cooperation, Research and knowledge transfer; and Education, training, awareness raising and communication. In these four priority areas, actions have been defined, as well as the importance of monitoring and providing funding was put forward in separate chapters. However, no priority sectors were identified as instead the development of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) was supposed to be prepared in the future.

The Interdepartmental Working Group on Climate Change Adaptation (WGA), with members from all concerned ministries, agencies and government offices, was officially nominated by the Government in September 2016 and was tasked with the implementation of the NAS and horizontal and vertical coordination of adaptation policy-making. The Group served as a main reference point during the process of SFCCA preparation, led by the MESP, with the help of external experts. However, due to a large number of diverse governments level members, the work on developing climate change adaptation policy and measures was since then mainly done bilaterally and members of the WGA were invited to comment on the documents or to the events with presentation of results of climate projections as discussion with 40 plus

members proved challenging. Implementation of measures is also mainly agreed on bilateral basis and provision of finances for adaptation action secured in the Slovenian Climate Change Fund. There has been little action so far with relation to monitoring, evaluation and revision of adaptation policy as more attention is devoted to early stages of planning.

The sectoral adaptation strategy was adopted for agriculture and forestry sectors already in 2008, followed by an action plan for years 2009–2011 and 2010–2011. Due to the subsequent cessation of funds, the measures were no longer implemented. In the 2014–2020 period, the discussion of climate change was among the strategic objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy and adaptation is highlighted as one of the central objectives in the new agricultural policy 2021–2027. Adaptation measures are also included in certain other sectoral policies, especially pertaining to water (e.g. Flood Risk Reduction Plan 2017–2021, water management plans). What is lacking is better coordination and implementation of strategies and plans.

The draft report on the implementation of the SFCCA in the 2016–2020 period shows different success levels when implementing individual steps foreseen in the strategy. Mainstreaming of climate change adaptation in strategic planning, European and international activities, provision of climate services and steps made in the field of education proved to be the most successful. Implementation of certain steps was assessed as only partly successful, e.g. enhanced use of SEA and environment impact assessment (EIA) instruments, inter-ministerial cooperation, interconnection of databases and communication activities. Integration between local and regional levels (national contact point was not established) and the private sector, and the activities of establishing regular cooperation between researchers and decision makers (climate portal was not established) was assessed as unsuccessful for the most part. The key achievement was a significant increase in funds earmarked for adaptation purposes and the greatest failure was the lack of progress in preparing the vulnerability indicator and assessments. The report concluded with an overall assessment that the implementation of the NAS was only moderately successful.

Strategic framework for climate change adaptation – Overview of implementation 2016-2020 from the draft report on implementation

✓ Mainstreaming	
1. <u>The effective coordination of the contents and processes of development and spatial planning, including taking account of capabilities for disaster risk management</u>	
<i>Slovenia's main Development Strategy, ReNPVO20-30...</i>	
1. <u>Strengthened use of environmental impact assessment instruments</u>	
<i>Trainings, some check-ups, instructions and directions</i>	
✓ Broader cooperation	
1. <u>Ensuring appropriate inter-ministerial cooperation</u>	
<i>meetings of the WGA twice, later bilaterally</i>	
2. <u>Proactive participation in European and international activities</u>	
<i>GoApply, COST, DriDanube, ViVaCCADAPT,...</i>	
3. <u>Integration between the local and regional levels and the private sector</u>	
National contact point not established	
4. <u>Looking for areas of common ground with other policies and actor</u>	
<i>Cooperation mainly bilaterally with OECD, EU and other ministries and sectors</i>	
✓ Research and knowledge transfer	
1. <u>Providing climate services (producing long-term climate scenarios and regularly updating, upgrading and adapting the climate groundwork)</u>	
<i>New assessments, Atlas of climate projections</i>	
2. <u>Upgrading and linking databases and processes in support of</u>	

<u>decision-making</u>	
<i>e-prostor, OPSI, not sistematic (!)</i>	
3. <u>Establishing regular cooperation between researchers and decision-makers</u>	
<i>Only one meeting, not regular, dedicated climate portal not established</i>	
✓ Education and training, awareness raising and communication	
1. <u>The analysis of the situation, the establishment of comprehensive monitoring and evaluation as well as implementation</u>	
<i>Analyses done within the LIFE IP CARE4CLIMATE project</i>	
2. <u>Identification, exchange, dissemination and further development of good practices</u>	
<i>Good practices collected, but not specifically for adaptation</i>	
3. <u>Planning and conducting communication campaigns and working with the media</u>	
<i>A number of activities taken place but no specific communication campaign</i>	

- ✓ **More funds dedicated to adaptation, but**
- ✓ **No further steps in the direction of vulnerability indicator, impact and vulnerability sector assessments as a groundwork for NAP**

As the NAS foresaw, several activities have been implemented to strengthen the use of instruments of SEA/IEA for mainstreaming climate adaptation in all policies, plans and projects. One day trainings for authors of environmental reports and report verifiers were carried out in organisation of MESP every year from 2016-2020, providing guidelines, examples of good practices and exchange of experience. The Guidelines by the EC – DG Clima (Outline of the Climate Change related requirements and guidance for major projects in the 2014-2020 programming period) were translated to Slovene. Guidelines for the Inclusion of Climate Change in Strategic Environmental Impact Assessments for National Spatial Plans (NSPs) in the field of state infrastructure (roads, railways) were prepared. An Instruction to the producers of the environmental report for project level IEA was prepared by ARSO. Guidelines on the use of climate projections have been prepared for design engineers of infrastructure when extreme rainfall input data are used to include climate change impacts, adapted to design and verification of design calculations. Further preparation and promotion of guidelines, recommendations and other tools for strengthening the use of SEA/IEA and other instrument that were prepared until now (such as new government application MOPED for including climate change assessments in administrative procedures when developing laws) as well as exchanges and upgrades of databases, are necessary.

In particular, it proved necessary to continue and upgrade knowledge on the impacts of climate change on individual sectors (through the preparation of vulnerability assessments), and to plan priority measures on this basis. More efforts are needed to provide systematic research, planning and implementation as well as monitoring of measures, while also strengthening organization for implementation. An online consultation to develop the long term climate strategy has also shown that knowledge of adaptation (and also measures) to climate change among the general public is much weaker than in the area of mitigation.

With the adoption by the Parliament in March 2020 of the Resolution on the National Environment Protection Programme with programmes of measures until 2030 (ReNPVO20-30) (Official Gazette of RS, no. 31/20), some of these activities were postponed to later years, which is compliant with the expected obligations within the European Climate Law.

According to ReNPVO20-30, sectors (within different ministries) are responsible for preparing climate vulnerability assessment for their respective sector. In the area of risk assessment also sectors are responsible for disaster risk assessments for the disasters they find important. For both areas, mechanisms are in place to help in preparation and coordination of work (Interdepartmental Working Groups), one is WGA and the other is led by Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief. The Slovenian Environment Agency offers climate services to interested parties that help in preparation of assessments with tailor

made climate services. All this proved to be insufficient as no sector has so far developed a comprehensive disaster risk, climate risk or vulnerability assessment. With the project, it is foreseen that the climate risk and vulnerability assessments are done by ARSO and in cooperation with sectors.

As stated in the European Climate Law (Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law')), member states are obliged by law to adopt and implement national adaptation strategies and plans, based on robust climate change and vulnerability analyses, progress assessments and indicators, guided by the best available science.

The most recent IPCC report of the Working group II highlights a solutions framework called Climate Resilient Development (CRD) that points to the need to combine strategies to adapt to climate change with actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to support sustainable development for everyone. New scientific evidence shows that addressing the risks and impacts of climate change successfully involves a more diverse set of actions and actors than previously thought. As scientists explain, CRD means reducing vulnerability to climate hazards, cutting greenhouse gas emissions and conserving biodiversity are given the highest priorities. If temperatures exceed 2°C of warming, CRD will become impossible in some regions of the world.

Adaptation to climate change is inextricably linked with success in the field of climate change mitigation; the more humankind is successful in reducing GHG emissions, the lesser will be the impact of climate change and less adaptation will be required. The effects of climate change are no longer avoidable, which is why adaptation is of key importance to manage the risks and intensify the response to climate change. Extreme weather phenomena (drought, torrential rains, heat waves, etc.) are already occurring more frequently and alien species are increasingly present, proving that our environment is changing. It is only by joint efforts in mitigation (reduction of GHG emissions) and adaptation (measures and policies for systematic vulnerability reduction and an increase in resilience against detected or expected climate change impacts) that a more resilient society can be created.

Due to the COVID-19 epidemic, Slovenian Presidency of the Council of the EU and change of government priorities, the report on the implementation of the SFCCA in the period 2016-2020 was not adopted and the interdepartmental working group on adaptation (WGA) has not been convened. Only one expert basis was initiated on the vulnerability indicator at the level of municipalities, with no results so far. Since the new government in 2022, work has started on providing legal basis for climate action with the development of a new climate law, to be adopted by the end of 2023. With the help of this project we want to address barriers and gaps that resulted in lack of implementation of the NAS in the past and undertake a complete upgrade of the adaptation policy cycle, qualitatively and quantitatively bring action on a higher level to contribute to wider adaptation goals. With the help of new employees across beneficiaries and key stakeholders, updated skills and knowledge, upgraded competencies and in cooperation with complementary measures this project will be able to achieve full implementation of the NAS by removing remaining administrative, financial and structural barriers in its policy framework and institutional arrangements for its implementation. It will develop, demonstrate and promote innovative techniques, methods and approaches for reaching the objectives of the EU climate law, other initiatives and policies on climate action. Through the development of monitoring and indicators it will also contribute to the knowledge base, important for global assessment of progress on adaptation within the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement Global stocktake of the Article 7. Locally and regionally application of best practices will contribute concrete steps to CRD.

General objectives of the project are the following:

(1) To support implementation of the Slovenian NAS by tackling identified implementation gaps and barriers of the SFCCA implementation, contribute to the development of knowledge and institutional capacity, as well improvement of cooperation among the relevant stakeholders to enable wider and faster realisation of the adaptation goals set in the national adaptation strategy, namely, to reduce Slovenia's exposure, sensitivity and vulnerability to climate change impact and increase the climate resilience and adaptive capacity of society.

(2) To contribute to increased and improved resources and competencies of the beneficiaries and key stakeholders that will enable preparation of new and additional adaptation policies and measures at all levels, in particular in municipalities through SECAPs, in government through the NAS and in other sectors and communities through implementation of selected pilot measures, good practices and measures by complementary funding and assure better coordination among relevant sectors and levels of government by focusing among other on improving stakeholder capacity, involvement and collaboration.

(3) To set up supporting activities that will allow an efficient monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for tracking adaptation success, wider communication and exchange of experience, sharing of information, awareness-raising and training activities.

(4) To carry out selected pilot climate change adaptation measures in a way that will provide replicable good practices and contribute to wider sustainable development goals, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving biodiversity as well as social resilience, by among other mobilising complementary sources of funding.

1.2 Specific project objectives

Specific project objectives

Describe the specific objectives (clear, measurable, realistic and achievable within the duration of the project).

Note: Bear in mind that the overall aim of SIP/SNAP project must be to contribute to the full implementation of the targeted plan/strategy/action plan.

Specific objectives of the project are as follows:

- (1) Complement and upgrade provision of sufficient knowledge and data for expert and other assessments needed to prepare and successfully implement justified, informed, sufficient, and relevant climate adaptation measures. This will be done through the work of the Climate Adaptation Center (CAC) set up at the Slovenian Environment Agency that will provide improved climate services by updating climate scenarios to the latest used in the IPCC Assessment report 6 (AR6), upgrade reach out to important stakeholders such as project planners, building and design engineers (providing tailor made guidelines on use of climate scenarios and other data as well as expert opinions – at least 6 in different areas), as well as produce specific sectoral climate risk assessments (for at least 6 most vulnerable sectors).
- (2) Support the full implementation of the Slovenian NAS by
 - a. ensuring appropriate inter-ministerial cooperation through the establishment of a two-tier Inter-departmental working group on adaptation (1 WGA) with regular meetings at the expert level (at least 4 per year in order to ensure coordination of sectoral policies, measures and plans and mainstreaming of climate change adaptation across the sectors) as well as regular (2 per year) high-level meetings at the level of ministers or state secretaries in order to resolve strategic considerations for climate resilience across the board;
 - b. establishing Local contact point (1 LCP) for regions and municipalities serving as a helpdesk that will support regions and municipalities with knowledge, tools and capacity building workshops and result in more municipalities (at least 2 per year) joining the Covenant of Mayors leading to developing or upgrading SECAPs (especially in the eastern part of Slovenia) and more regions joining the EU Mission on Adaptation initiatives (at least 6 more) leading to application of the Mission's results and platform as well as help implement pilot projects through exchanges of good practices, providing capacities and information sharing;
 - c. establishing and maintaining a Climate portal (1 CP), online interactive web-page as a one-stop-shop for all climate related information, data and tools

that will provide space for exchanges among experts and practitioners and be accompanied by a social media centrally managed accounts and groups for awareness raising and exchanges among wider public.

- (3) Support for implementation of selected good practices with multiple benefits in terms of climate, biodiversity, air quality, and other sustainable development goals in regions, municipalities and different sectors (at least 1 per each sector with risk assessment, at least 1 in each municipality joining Covenant of Mayors). Through the identification and selection of good practices by the LCP and CAC, their sharing on the CP and supported exchanges among practitioners, good practices will be easily implemented and further replicated.
- (4) On the basis of sectoral risk assessment, the preparation of an Action plan on Climate change adaptation (1 NAP) will be possible. The NAP will be developed with the help of expert level WGA as well as regular exchanges with practitioners at the local level and experts serving in NGOs, academia and private sector.
- (5) Development of a comprehensive climate communication strategy (1 CS) to support the implementation of the NAS and NAP. Carrying out at least 1 targeted awareness raising campaign per year, one high-level conference per year, 2 workshops per year for exchanges among practitioners, policy makers and researchers as well as one training programme for experts in various fields that will provide certified experts in the field of climate change related topics and attest to the level of knowledge needed for assessing climate impacts at the project level, at the level of plans, etc.
- (6) Set up an efficient monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for the implementation of the NAS and NAP. Develop innovative financial instruments and mechanisms as well as work on mobilisation of various other sources of financing. Devise a post-after LIFE implementation plan for carrying out activities after project end.

1.3 Compliance with LIFE programme objectives and call topics *(n/a for concept note)*

Compliance with LIFE Programme objectives and call topics *(n/a for concept note)*

Explain how the project contributes to the specific objectives of the LIFE Programme and the sub-programme targeted by the call (Nature and Biodiversity, Circular Economy and Quality of Life, Climate Mitigation or Clean Energy Transition).

Explain how the proposed project addresses the scope of the topic description in the Call document.

Insert text

#\$PRJ-OBJS-POS# #@CON-MET-CM@#

1.4 Concept and methodology

Concept and methodology

Describe the overall intervention logic of the project, including the main idea and assumptions (i.e. how are the proposed activities and steps of your project expected to lead to the intended changes in terms of outcomes and impacts).

*You should divide your project into **phases**, each one lasting if possible at least 3 years (not compulsory, but strongly recommended to reduce administrative burden). The first phase should be clearly described, the remaining phases of your project may include fewer details but overall you should be able to demonstrate how the project objective will be achieved once all the phases are implemented. You will be able to make necessary adjustments to the subsequent phases as you proceed with the implementation of the project.*

Explain the methodology, i.e. the main tools, techniques, methods and procedures you will use to implement the technical part of your project. Justify why the proposed methodology is the most suitable for achieving the project's objectives.

The project is planned to start on January 1st 2024, and last for 9 years (108 months).

The first, preparatory phase (Phase 1) will last for 3 years. It will include preparatory actions for setting up CAC, LCP, CP and WGA, building capacity for carrying out the tasks of these instruments and prepare selection of first sectors for climate risk assessment studies, first municipalities for developing SECAPs and first good practices to replicate through the Climate portal. This preparatory phase will cover the recruitment of the needed new staff and their training to build capacity to carry out task of the project's actions as well as the purchase of the necessary IT tools and equipment, here included preparation of the call for setting up the Climate portal. Last year of the preparatory phase will include already a pilot phase of implementation of the CAC, LCP, CP and WGA.

Recruitment of new personnel will start immediately after the beginning of the project in order to enable them to start to train and work as soon as possible. Recruitment has to follow national legislation and it starts with a public call for a position, followed by interviews with applicants and other technical procedures before actual employment and beginning of work. This usually takes some months, so it is envisaged to take up to 6 months to employ new personnel at all the beneficiaries. More intensive work from existing personnel is envisaged in the first year of the project, offering mentorship and transfer of knowledge to newly employed. They will also undertake specific trainings for work, especially in relation to procedures and legal requirements. Together with capacity building and training of newly recruited personnel as well as purchases of IT equipment (laptops, monitors, IT tools), these activities will last by the end of the first year of the project.

Second year will involve establishment of the CAC at the Slovenian Environment Agency, of the WGA at the MESP and LCP at the provider of these services selected in the second phase of the application process. Newly recruited personnel will start with upgrading and improving climate services (preparing more and better products), with a two-stage call for setting up the CP (following the guidelines for public procurement of IT solutions), with a call for members of the WGA at both levels, to be nominated by the government, and will start with preparing a repository of good practices and other tools for municipalities.

Third year will see CAC, LCP, CP and WGA in pilot operation, working on developing first climate risk assessments and adaptation measures to be included in the NAP, implementing good practices by partners and preparing SECAPs in selected municipalities, development of communication, information and awareness raising activities as well as carrying out complementary measures in the field of research, other sectors and levels of government.

In the following years all these activities will continue to take place along development of NAP and M&E system which is foreseen in the second phase of the project, implementation phase lasting for next 3 years (Phase 2). In each of these three years, new sectoral climate risk assessments and plan of measures will be developed, new municipalities supported by the LCP, more stakeholders included and trained in the field of climate change adaptation as well as higher levels of climate risk awareness and preparation attained through communication and training activities. In the Phase 2, work package 12 on Development of innovative financing mechanisms will be carried out, and solutions tested with demonstration calls with the help of additional funding identified within this work package. NAP should be prepared and adopted by the end of this phase, on the basis of activities carried out in WP2, WP3 and WP7.

Last three years (Phase 3) will continue with all the above-mentioned activities, as well as start with the development of the Post-after LIFE implementation plan.

#§CON-MET-CM§# #@COM-PL-CP@#

1.5 Upscaling results of other EU funded projects *(n/a for concept note)*

Upscaling results of other EU funded projects *(n/a for concept note)*

Explain if and how the proposal builds on or up-scales results of other EU-funded projects.

Insert text

1.6 Synergies and co-benefits with other LIFE sub-programmes *(n/a for concept note)*

Synergies and co-benefits with other LIFE sub-programmes *(n/a for concept note)*

Describe synergies with other LIFE sub-programmes (Nature and Biodiversity, Circular Economy and Quality of Life, Climate Change or Clean Energy Transition). Describe spillover effects (co-benefits) in addition to those targeted by the project. If possible, quantify the contribution.

Identify the planned activities/tasks that address these policy objectives of other LIFE sub-programmes.

Insert text

1.7 Synergies and co-benefits with other EU policy areas *(n/a for concept note)*

Synergies and co-benefits with other EU policy areas *(n/a for concept note)*

Describe the synergies and positive spillover effects (co-benefits) with other EU policy areas (for example agriculture, health, civil protection, jobs and growth, etc.). If possible, quantify the contribution.

Identify the activities/tasks that address these other EU policy objectives.

Insert text

#§COM-PL-CP§# #§REL-EVA-RES# #@IMP-ACT-IA@#

2. IMPACT

Fill in **only** section 2.1 at stage 1 (concept note). Fill in **all sections** at stage 2 (full proposal).

2.1 Impact and ambition

Impact and ambition

Define the effects of the project (during the implementation and up to 5 years after its end).

Be specific and provide information about impacts that are a result of your project, and separately, the impacts of the complementary measures and actions.

In addition to the expected specific results, indicate the level or degree of implementation of the targeted plan/strategy/action plan that will be achieved through the SIP/SNAP project.

*Wherever possible, use quantified indicators and targets. Show the steps of your calculation and base yourself on the activities mentioned in your work plan. Justify and substantiate the baselines, benchmarks and assumptions you used, making reference to relevant publications, studies or statistics. Try to use the same methodologies for calculating impacts: (not different methodologies for each partner, region or country). Extrapolations should preferably be prepared by one partner. *(n/a for concept note)**

Note: *In addition to the description above, for stage 2 (full proposals) include quantified indicators in Part C of the application forms (both horizontal KPIs for the LIFE programme as well as any specific KPIs relevant to the proposal). Ensure correspondence between part B and part C.*

Expected impacts as a result of this project:

- Preparation of climate projections following IPCC AR6, more and improved climate services, tailor made guidelines on use of climate scenarios and other data as well as expert opinions (at least 6 in different areas)

- Risk and vulnerability assessments for selected sectors (at least 6)
- Established Climate Adaptation Center (CAC) at Slovenian Environment Agency
- Working group on Adaptation in full operation at two levels of government
- Established Local contact point for climate action in regions and municipalities (LCP)
- More municipalities and regions joining Covenant of Mayors (at least 12) and Mission on Adaptation (at least 6), preparing, updating or implementing SECAPs
- Setting up and maintaining an online Climate portal (CP) as a one-stop shop for a climate action related information, data and tools, with a forum for exchange, social media accounts and groups, and monthly newsletter
- Implementation of measures (at least 3 per year, 18 overall) with multiple benefits across different SDGs and focus on increasing resilience
- Preparation of NAP on the basis of sectoral risk and vulnerability assessments
- Preparation and implementation of Communication strategy (1) with implementation of the actions including several (at least 6) targeted campaigns, high-level conferences (at least 6) and workshops (at least 12)
- At least three Training and certification activities will be organized, leading to a pool of at least 150 people certified in the different fields important for climate resilience
- 1 M&E system will be developed to follow the implementation of NAP
- At least 3 Innovative financing mechanisms and instruments will be developed and tested with demonstration activities or through expert groundwork
- 1 Post-after LIFE implementation plan will be devised
- Overall strengthened resilience through improved cooperation across sectors, better and more targeted provision of climate services, sectoral risk and vulnerability assessments as well as pilot actions
- Improved awareness of risks and measures across sectors, levels of government and wider public

Impact of the complementary measures:

- Prepared indicator on vulnerability assessment for municipalities (state budget)
- Measures on energy efficiency (EE), renewable sources of energy (RES), energy resilience, biodiversity, flood defense, reforestation, natural disasters management, green infrastructure and others from EU funds

With the project concluded, the implementation of the targeted strategy SFCCA (the national adaptation strategy) will be fully realized.

Monitoring of the effects of the project will be carried out on a regular basis, making effects of the project tangible, visible and transparent. The progress made during the implementation of the project will be regularly assessed. To measure the desired effects of the project, specific indicators will be selected that allow to closely monitor the effects along project progress.

The process of monitoring the effects of the project will begin with setting of indicators and preparation of methodological bases for them, which will include definitions, classification, assessment methods and data sources. Specific project indicators will be defined and with the participation of all project partners reviewed in more detail and supplemented in the second stage proposal. By periodically monitoring individual project actions, we will be able to assess the overall impact of the project. Special attention will be developed to measuring indicators in relation to their contribution to risk and vulnerability reduction, capacity building, mobilization of complementary funds, reduction of GHG and other emissions and environmental factors, awareness-raising activities and socio-economic indicators. Emphasis will be also placed on monitoring all pilot and demonstration activities. In the field of capacity building, a number of different training courses and participants will be counted. Monitoring the effects of awareness-raising activities will include monitoring websites and social networks

visitors, campaigns, events and exhibitions, print media, project reports and other media. We will monitor the contribution of the project to the mobilization of complementary funds and determine complementary actions to the project.

#@SUS-CON-SC@#

2.2 Sustainability and exploitation of project results *(n/a for concept note)*

Sustainability and exploitation of project results *(n/a for concept note)*

Describe your strategy to sustain and exploit the project's results after the EU funding ends. Consider the following aspects:

- How will the sustainability of the project impact be ensured? Which tasks will you carry out during the project to ensure that?
- Which parts of the project should be continued or maintained? How will this be achieved and which resources will be necessary?

Do you foresee other ways of exploiting the project's results, e.g. utilisation in further research, in developing / creating / marketing a product or process, in creating / providing a service, in standardisation activities etc.? Who are the targeted users?

How will you ensure the long term implementation of the targeted plan/strategy/action plan and beyond? Will the staff recruited/trained during the project continue to work on the implementation of the plan/strategy/action plan?

Note: Don't forget to include the activities in the mandatory Work Package for Sustainability, replication, and exploitation of project results.

Insert text

#§SUS-CON-SC§#

2.3 Catalytic potential: Replication and upscaling *(n/a for concept note)*

Catalytic potential: Replication and upscaling *(n/a for concept note)*

Describe the strategy and tasks to multiply the impact of the project (during implementation or afterwards). How will its main actions and results be replicated elsewhere?

Describe the potential for the results to be replicated in the same or other sectors or places. What factors might favour or limit the replication?

Describe the potential for the results to be up-scaled by public/private actors or through mobilising larger investments or financial resources. What is the coverage and size of the market? Who are the potential users of the results?

Note: Don't forget to include the activities in the mandatory Work Package for Sustainability, replication, and exploitation of project results.

Insert text

#§IMP-ACT-IA§# #@QUA-LIT-QL@# #@WRK-PLA-WP@#

3. IMPLEMENTATION

Fill in **only** sections 3.1 and 3.3 at stage 1 (concept note). Fill in **all sections** at stage 2 (full proposal).

3.1. Work plan

Work plan

Provide a brief description of the overall structure of the work plan, together with a graphical presentation of the components showing how they inter-relate (Pert chart or similar).

Consider dividing your project into **phases**, each one lasting at least 3 years (strongly recommended to reduce the administrative burden). Remember that project monitoring and interim payments are linked to completed phases of the project.

Present the work done by phase. The reader should get a general idea of the chronology of work packages and their

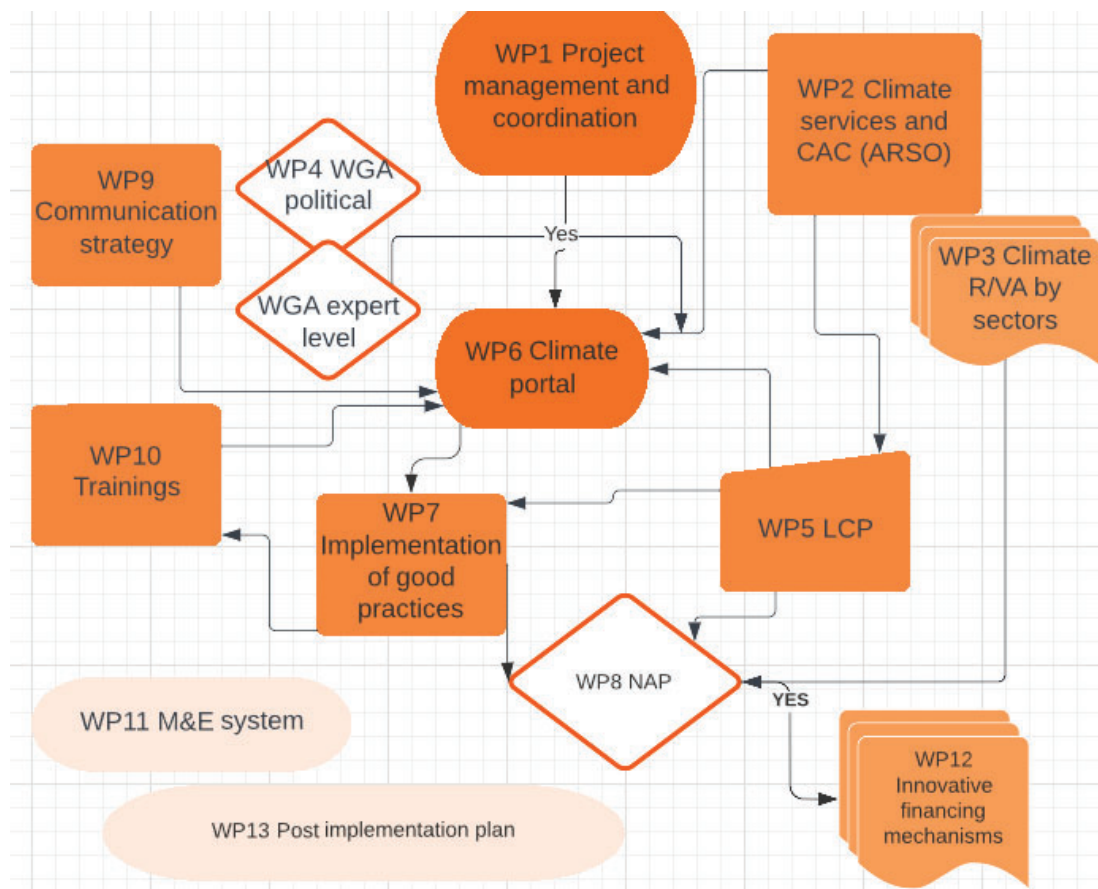
main activities.

A work package (WP) means a major sub-division of the project. The number of work packages should be proportionate to the scale and complexity of the project. WP1 should cover the project management and coordination activities. WP2 (and further WPs) should be used for the other project activities. You can foresee as many work packages as needed.

The work packages should be designed in a way to follow the progress in the implementation of the targeted plan/strategy/action plan (biunivocal linkages as far as possible between work packages and plan/strategy/action plan components/pillars).

Fill in the the Implementation overview for the targeted plan/strategy/action plan (annex). You may adapt the table, as long as it gives the overall picture on how the plan/strategy/action plan will be implemented.

Work plan is divided into 13 work packages that follow chronological order and complement each other, building on the groundwork done in WP2 and WP3.



WP1 Project management and coordination activities

The coordinating beneficiary (MESP) will be responsible for the overall management of the project and coordination with associated beneficiaries (project partners). The project will be managed by a Coordination Unit where all leaders of work packages will meet on a regular basis. The Coordination Unit will be led by Project Leader, assisted by Project Manager and Financial Project Manager.

The project Coordination Unit will also work on mobilising and streamlining additional funding sources for complementary measures and establish sub-groups as needed to serve as Coordination task forces for exchanges with key stakeholders, working on assuring funding sources have added value and additionality, that there are regular exchanges on progress of measures and will provide updated overview of the additional funding sources throughout the project on a regular basis.

WP2 Climate services upgrade and Climate adaptation Center (CAC)

The Slovenian Meteorological Service at ARSO is providing quality climate services for the Slovenian territory. In the framework of this work package, the existing climate services will be upgraded or complemented. The existing services are useful mostly for general purposes. However, to promote adaptation to climate change, more sector-specific data and information is needed. Together with the relevant sectors, we will develop new, more sector-specific, understandable and usable tailored climate data and services.

An important climate service for climate change adaptation purposes are climate projections. Although climate projections for Slovenia have already been prepared for a range of climate variables, these are already outdated as they follow the greenhouse gas emission scenarios methodology of the IPCC AR5. Within this work package, we will update the climate change projections for Slovenia. We will prepare climate projections that follow the latest IPCC GHG emissions scenarios from AR6. These projections will be based on simulations of state-of-the-art climate models from the CMIP6 Global experiment. The projections of changes for basic climate variables (temperature, precipitation, etc.) will be prepared as well as sectoral oriented derived variables that will be directly useful for sectoral risk and vulnerability assessments and analyses.

An important feature of climate services is the format of data. It should be generally recognised and applicable, and above all user-friendly. A lot of effort will therefore be put into designing and compiling all the results into a suitable, user-friendly format. For special purposes, such as project planners, building and design engineers, tailor made guidelines on use of climate scenarios and other data as well as expert opinions will be produced (at least 5 in different areas).

In addition to the numerical results, which will be essential for further use by experts and researchers, the results will also be presented in the form of reports, graphical material and interactive applications.

The results are only useful in case users are aware of them. To this end, workshops will be organised to present the results to different stakeholders and sectors. Help to interested experts and wider public will be provided through the Climate adaptation Center (CAC) that will be established at the Slovenian Environment Agency.

WP3 Climate risk and vulnerability assessments (CR/VA) by sectors as well as other research activities

Based on the updated climate services sectoral risk assessments will be prepared. In the first step, sectors with highest climate change vulnerability will be identified through mobilisation of and communication with sectoral experts at targeted workshops. Following the state of the art risk assessment methodology from IPCC AR6, sectoral risk assessments for the most vulnerable sectors will be upgraded, redesigned or newly established (at least 5 in different sectors). They will be done in cooperation with relevant sectoral experts at workshops. Based on the work undertaken within the climate risk and vulnerability assessment process, further research needs will be identified and proposed to be funded by the Slovenian Research Agency within the system of Target research programmes (CRP). Five such CRP will be undertaken by the end of the project to address further knowledge gaps needed to address climate risks in particular sectors, which is in line with the measure on research activities foreseen in the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP).

ARSO and the CAC will work with sectors to identify major climate risks in their sectors as well as measures to address identified risks in the future. The work will be presented at the meetings of the WGA, which will contribute to raised awareness across sectors on the need to address risks also within the actions from the state or local governments budgets. Furthermore, risk and vulnerability assessments will be further discussed with LCP and this information will help municipalities with particular vulnerabilities, for example high coverage of forests or more agricultural land, to address sector specific risks with the help of the work of LCP and implementation of pilot measures.

WP4 Assuring interministerial cooperation and mainstreaming of climate change through Working group on Adaptation (WGA)

This work package will aim at strengthening climate change management and governance through the establishment and functioning of a new Working group on Adaptation (WGA) that will operate on two levels – political and technical, to assure policy coherence horizontally across sectors. To improve the level of involvement and commitment of the relevant competent authorities and stakeholders the WGA will hold regular meetings at both levels and discuss the climate services and products prepared for sectors, sectoral policies and measures to ensure compliance with the climate proofing guidelines as well as laws and by-laws in line with the recently developed application to screen their impacts on climate change considerations. The expert level group will meet at least 4 times per year in order to ensure coordination of sectoral policies, measures and plans and mainstreaming of climate change adaptation across the sectors while political level will have 2 high level meetings per year with participation of ministers or relevant state secretaries in order to give strategic guidance on how to approach climate resilience across the board. The meetings and minutes will be published at the CP, with some possibly open to public and done in cooperation with local and regional levels of government. It will be possible to organize special task forces if needed in order to resolve specific sectors' barriers to action on climate change. The WGA will also discuss the NAS progress report, proposed adaptation measures in the NAP and other activities of the project in order to assure the contribution to mainstreaming climate change action across different policy areas. It will offer an opportunity to share the work done in other spheres, such as the OECD Task force on Adaptation or the EU Mission on Adaptation, as well as connect to the EU level activities within the Climate Change Committee and the EOINET group at the European Environment Agency.

WP5 Local contact point for climate action in regions and municipalities

Local contact point (1 LCP) for regions and municipalities will be carried out by an association of municipalities to support regions and municipalities with knowledge, tools and capacity building that will help them shift towards a low emission and climate-resilient economy. LCP will serve as a helpdesk and offer the cities, local communities and regions workshops to use the knowledge and the tools available through the project and complementary funds and implement solutions already identified as good practices. It will also cooperate with other key actors such as local energy centres, regional development agencies and natural parks on specific topics, such as protected natural areas, integrated water resources management, urban green infrastructure and energy resilience. The actions and results will be published on the Climate portal. Concrete results will be more municipalities (at least 2 per year) joining the Covenant of Mayors leading to developing, upgrading or implementing SECAPs. There will also be more regions (at least 6 overall) joining the EU Mission on Adaptation, transferring practices across the regions. There will be support for twinning programs to help more advanced regions and municipalities transfer their know-how to regions in municipalities at the beginning stage (especially in the eastern part of Slovenia). Support for institution-to-institution partnerships and peer relationships will promote professional exchanges and mentoring for the effective sharing of information, knowledge, and technology for climate action as well as help implement pilot projects. There will be regular exchanges of good practices with field trips using sustainable transport options, building upon programs already developed in LIFE and other projects providing capacities and information sharing.

WP6 Setting up and maintaining an online Climate portal

Climate Portal (CP) will be an online interactive and information sharing web page which will be established and managed by the MESP to be able to offer a one-stop-shop for all climate related information, data and tools, provide space for exchanges among experts and practitioners through a forum for exchange and be accompanied by a social media centrally managed accounts and groups for awareness raising and exchanges among wider public. It will possibly offer a tool for mobilizing complementary funds through the possibility for raising fees on accessing tailor made solutions and for online advertisement of good practices by private companies, NGOs and local and regional levels and thus be able to finance activities

beyond the scope and timeframe of what is funded by LIFE. It will promote good practices by municipalities and regions, targeted climate measures that can be applied by citizens, authorities and enterprises alike, enhancing contribution from companies by setting up list of activities they can support or undertake. It will also translate relevant content from the EEA ClimateADAPT portal, global news portals and other relevant content and be accompanied by a monthly newsletter that will offer inspiration, guidance, best practices and relevant news from the government, the EU and globally.

WP7 Selection and implementation of good practices

Work package on good practices will contribute to full implementation of the Identification, exchange, dissemination and further development of good practices part of the NAS. It will contribute to developing and deploying innovative adaptation solutions in urban and rural areas that include biodiversity, water, energy and other sustainable development related goals. It will focus on developing blue and green infrastructure for tackling major climate risks identified in municipalities through previous activities in WP2, WP3 and by complementary funds such as flood risks, heat waves and sustainable living. The measures will address major identified climate risks and vulnerabilities but also strive to avoid maladaptation and increase co-benefits and contributions to other sustainable development goals. Special focus areas will deal with (1) practices contributing to nature conservation, water and biodiversity objectives, especially in urban and protected areas; (2) support to vulnerable groups of people during the transition and changing climate (such as employees in sectors that will have to be phased out or are working outside during heat waves, elderly people living alone, refugees and women victims as well as perpetrators of domestic violence especially during heat waves), and (3) contributions of private sector with the help of sustainability reporting helping them disclosure and communicate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) goals as well as a company's progress towards them and implementing public-private partnerships on climate change resilience such as developing practices that companies can support (team buildings that help nature restoration and reforestation, fitness at local farmers, developing IT solutions for better energy efficiency in transport etc.).

WP8 Preparation of an Action plan on adaptation

Preparation of an Action plan of measures for climate change adaptation was foreseen already in the SFCCA and later in the ReNPVO20-30, adopted by the Parliament in March 2020. With ReNPVO20-30 it was recognized that it is necessary to continue and upgrade knowledge on the impacts of climate change on individual sectors (as planned in the ReNPVO20-30 through the preparation of sectoral vulnerability assessments), and to plan priority measures on this basis. With the help of the project we would be able to do sectoral risk and vulnerability assessments that were now only partially started (e.g. risk assessment for forest fires, risk assessment for public health) or not yet started even though they were foreseen in sectoral policies (e.g. tourism strategy from 2017) or plans (e.g. agriculture). On the basis of such assessments and with a help of a functioning WGA, selection of best practices and other project and complementary activities it will be possible to prepare an action plan of measures for climate change adaptation. That would also address the requirement in the European Climate Law on the need to prepare a NAP. Developing NAP will offer a possibility for further devising calls for funding action by sectors and municipalities in the Slovenian Climate Change Fund Programme of Measures as well as plan measures for funding from European funds.

WP9 Communication strategy and activities

Within this work package, development of a comprehensive climate communication strategy to support the implementation of the NAS and NAP is foreseen. On the basis of the strategy, targeted awareness raising campaign will be conceived and carried out (1 per year), one high-level conference to present the progress of the project and other activities in climate adaptation sphere will be organized per year, as well as at least 2 workshops per year for exchanges among practitioners, policy makers and researchers.

Other activities within this work package include meetings with other LIFE projects in Slovenia and abroad to exchange experience and lessons learnt. Special section will be dedicated on the CP to projects that are ongoing and share similar goals, as well as meetings and workshops organized with the aim to align priorities across the projects.

WP10 Education, training and certification activities

Within this work package, different educational and training programs and activities will be devised and implemented. Together with communication strategy, good practices and the work of LCP and CP training programmes will be set up for different target groups. Among them there will be training programs complementing other complementary funds activities for e. g. farmers' advisers on the need to implement resilient and environmentally friendly agricultural practices, for civil, building and design engineers for the uptake of provided tailor made guidelines on use of climate scenarios and other data provided by the CAC at ARSO, and for companies doing environmental reports for the SEA or IEA. Special focus will be devoted to developing activities for training the trainers, teachers and major decision makers in institutions of primary and secondary level education. There will also be training program for experts in various fields that will provide the ministry with a list of certified experts in the field of climate change related topics and attest to the level of knowledge needed for assessing climate impacts at the project level, at the level of plans or at the level of individual call for selection of good practices.

WP11 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System

Slovenia is in a process of developing a Vulnerability Indicator at the level of municipalities that will be used as a measure of vulnerability and progress of municipalities towards the goal of climate resilient development. However, indicators can account only for a limited picture of overall adaptive capacity, as they will be developed on the basis of existing data that can be assessed in light of climate signal. We need to gather more and better data hand in hand with developing adaptation measures. It is therefore necessary to develop separate system on a wider scale that will allow to track progress of individual measures, projects and policies and their contribution to addressing climate risks. Such system will be developed alongside NAP, experiences from implementation of measures and report on progress of NAS. Basket of approaches will be used, combining qualitative (e. g. expert assessments and surveys) and quantitative (e. g. indicators of damage), process side as well as with regard to inputs, outputs and outcomes, contribution to assessing the progress on the EU and global level within the future assessments in line with the European Climate Law and Global Stocktake within the UNFCCC process.

WP12 Development of innovative financing mechanisms

This work package will include work on development of innovative financial instruments and mechanisms as well as on mobilisation of other sources of financing. Financial instruments such as green bonds for adaptation will be developed, financial mechanisms such as calls for further implementation of adaptation measures in municipalities devised and mobilisation of especially private sector and citizens funds will be sought after. Demonstration call for implementation of good practices will be developed within this project to be financed with the help of complementary funds (especially the Slovenian Climate change fund). Groundwork will be further developed for issuing green bonds for adaptation to climate change, best ODA projects and processes and using EU taxonomy as a list of activities for companies to support or undertake in order to contribute to ESG goals.

WP13 Post-after LIFE implementation plan

After LIFE project post-implementation plan will be prepared that will assure continuous and increasingly ambitious activities to contribute to CRD.

3.2 Work packages and activities *(n/a for concept note)*

WORK PACKAGES <i>(n/a for concept note)</i>	
Work packages	<p>This section concerns a detailed description of the project activities in work the work packages. For each work package, enter an objective (expected outcome) and list the activities, milestones and deliverables that belong to it. The grouping should be logical and guided by identifiable outputs.</p> <p>The number of work packages should be proportionate to the scale and complexity of the project. WP1 should cover the project management and coordination activities (meetings, coordination, project monitoring and evaluation, financial management, progress reports, etc) and all the activities which are cross-cutting and therefore difficult to assign to just one specific work package (do not try splitting these activities across different work packages). WP2 (and further WPs) should be used for the other project activities. You can create as many work packages as needed by copying the structure of WP1.</p> <p>Each WP should describe the tasks for each phase of the project. For the first phase of the project tasks should be described in detail. Tasks in later phases of your project may include fewer details, but overall you still need to demonstrate how the WP objectives will be achieved through the implementation of all phases. You will be able to add additional information through amendments.</p> <p>Include in addition 2 mandatory work packages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sustainability, replication and exploitation of project results. – only for Strategic Integrated Projects (SIP ENV & SIP CLIMA): Complementary funds monitoring, coordination and mobilisation – only for Strategic Nature Projects (SNAP): Complementary funds monitoring, coordination and mobilisation, and mainstreaming with other policies (see Call Document) <p>In addition, ensure that your work packages cover also the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – dissemination and communication, including networking with other LIFE projects – impact monitoring and evaluation – reporting of (estimated and actually achieved) key performance indicators (KPIs) in the LIFE KPI web tool within the first 9 months from grant signature, at mid-term and at the end of the project <p>Work packages covering financial support to third parties (⚠️ only allowed if authorised in the Call document) must describe the conditions for implementing the support (for grants: max amounts per third party; criteria for calculating the exact amounts, types of activity that qualify (closed list), persons/categories of persons to be supported and criteria and procedures for giving support; for prizes: eligibility and award criteria, amount of the prize and payment arrangements).</p> <p>Mandatory deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – dedicated project page on beneficiary's own website – capacity building plan – After-LIFE Plan – extract of the project data from the LIFE KPI webtool (month 9, mid-term and end of the project <i>(n/a for Clean Energy Transition)</i>)

<p>— in case of land purchase, include digital copies of the land register (with 'conservation clause')</p> <p> Enter each activity/milestone/output/outcome/deliverable only once (under one work package).</p> <p> Ensure consistency with the detailed budget table/calculator (if applicable). (n/a for prefixed Lump Sum Grants)</p>
<p>Objectives and results</p> <p>List the specific objectives to which the work package is linked and expected results.</p>
<p>Activities and division of work (WP description)</p> <p>Provide a concise overview of the work (planned tasks). Be specific and give a short name and number for each task. The tasks should be numbered continuously, linked to the WP they relate to (e.g. T.1.1, T.1.2, T.2.1, etc.).</p> <p>Show who is participating in each task: Coordinator (COO), Beneficiaries (BEN), Affiliated Entities (AE), Associated Partners (AP), indicating in bold the task leader.</p> <p>Add information on other participants' involvement in the project e.g. subcontractors, in-kind contributions.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>The Coordinator remains fully responsible for the coordination tasks, even if they are delegated to someone else. Coordinator tasks cannot be subcontracted.</p>
<p>Milestones and deliverables (outputs/outcomes)</p> <p>Milestones are control points in the project that help to chart progress (e.g. completion of a key deliverable allowing the next phase of the work to begin). Use them for major outputs or achievements expected during the project time, and not only at the end. Please limit the number of milestones by work package.</p> <p>Means of verification are how you intend to prove that a milestone has been reached. If appropriate, you can also refer to indicators.</p> <p>Milestones have a continuous numbering not linked to their WP (e.g. MS1, MS2, etc).</p> <p>Deliverables are project outputs which are submitted to show project progress (any format). Refer only to major outputs. Do not include minor sub-items, internal working papers, meeting minutes, etc.</p> <p>For deliverables such as meetings, events, seminars, trainings, workshops, webinars, conferences, etc., enter each deliverable separately and provide the following in the 'Description' field: invitation, agenda, signed presence list, target group, number of estimated participants, duration of the event, report of the event, training material package, presentations, evaluation report, feedback questionnaire.</p> <p>For deliverables such as manuals, toolkits, guides, reports, leaflets, brochures, training materials etc., add in the 'Description' field: format (electronic or printed), language(s), approximate number of pages and estimated number of copies or publications (if any).</p> <p>Deliverables a continuous numbering linked to their WP, (e.g. D1.1 in WP1, D2.1 in WP2, etc).</p> <p>For each deliverable you will have to indicate a due month by when you commit to upload it in the Portal. The due month of the deliverable cannot be outside the duration of the work package and must be in line with the timeline provided below. Month 1 marks the start of the project and all deadlines should be related to this starting date.</p> <p>The labels used mean:</p> <p>Public — fully open  automatically posted online on the Project Results platforms</p> <p>Sensitive — limited under the conditions of the Grant Agreement</p> <p>EU classified — RESTREINT-JE/EU-RESTRICTED, CONFIDENTIEL-JE/EU-CONFIDENTIAL, SECRET-JE/EU-SECRET under Decision 2015/444. For items classified under other rules (e.g. national or international organisation), please select the equivalent EU classification level.</p>

Work Package 1

Work Package 1: [Name, e.g. Project management and coordination] (n/a for concept note)						
Duration:	M X - M X	Lead Beneficiary:	1-Short name			
Objectives and results						
▪						
Activities and division of work (WP description)						
T.1.1 [Task Name] (Participant X, Participant Y, etc): Description...						
T.1.2 [Task Name] (Participant X, Participant Y, etc): Description...						
Milestones and deliverables (outputs/outcomes)						
Milestone No	Milestone Name	WP No	Lead Beneficiary	Description	Due Date (month number)	Means of Verification
MS1		1				
MS2		1				
Deliverable	Deliverable Name	WP No	Lead Beneficiary	Type	Dissemination Level	Description (including format and language)

No					number)
D1.1	1	<p>[R — Document, report]/[DEM — Demonstrator, pilot, prototype]/[DEC — Websites, patent filings, videos, etc]/[DATA — data sets, microdata, etc]/[DMP — Data Management Plan]/[ETHICS]/[SECURITY]/[OTHER]</p>	<p>[PU — Public]/[SEN — Sensitive]/[R-UE/EU-R — EU Classified]/[C-UE/EU-C — EU Classified]/[S-UE/EU-S — EU Classified]</p>		
D1.2	1	<p>[R — Document, report]/[DEM — Demonstrator, pilot, prototype]/[DEC — Websites, patent filings, videos, etc]/[DATA — data sets, microdata, etc]/[DMP — Data Management Plan]/[ETHICS]/[SECURITY]/[OTHER]</p>	<p>[PU — Public]/[SEN — Sensitive]/[R-UE/EU-R — EU Classified]/[C-UE/EU-C — EU Classified]/[S-UE/EU-S — EU Classified]</p>		

Work Package ...

To insert work packages, copy WP1 as many times as necessary.

Timetable (n/a for concept note)

ACTIVITY	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6					
	M 1	M 4	M 7	M 10	M 13	M 16	M 19	M 22	M 25	M 28	M 31	M 34	M 37	M 40	M 43	M 46	M 49	M 52	M 55	M 58	M 61	M 64	M 67	M 70		
WP1 - ...																										
Task 1.1 - ...																										
Task 1.2 - ...																										
Task ...																										

Timetable (projects of more than 2 years) (n/a for concept note)

Fill in cells in beige to show the duration of activities. Repeat lines/columns as necessary.

Note: Use the project months/years instead of calendar months/years. Month 1 always marks the start of the project. In the timeline you should indicate the timing of each activity per WP. You may add additional columns if your project is longer than 6 years.

3.3 Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder engagement

Identify any key stakeholders outside the consortium that are required to ensure the success of the project. How will you mobilise them to contribute to your project activities or participate in these?

Annex letters of support to demonstrate the type and level of commitment already secured (if any).

A detailed identification of stakeholders will be performed for the second stage proposal and at the beginning of the implementation of an individual activity and will further be refreshed and deepened prior to the individual stages of the implementation, in order to identify key stakeholders who will be influenced by a proposed solution as well as those who, due to their (expert) knowledge and experience, can contribute to forming the solution.

Besides project partners, the first stage proposal identifies the following key stakeholders:

- Local communities: the project builds on many existing projects and initiatives by the EU and national government such as in the field of agriculture (measures under Rural Development Programme on cooperation or community-led local development), managing risks of natural disasters (local risk management plans) and energy (local energy concepts, sustainable urban mobility plans), prepared and implemented at the level of all local communities across Slovenia; municipalities will be directly included in the project in implementation of pilot measures within WP7, in the work of WGA (WP4) through task forces and the work of LCP (WP5) and indirectly in various activities of the CAC (WP3), CP (WP6) and development of NAP (WP8). They will be targeted in communication and training activities. Their contribution will be assured through the involvement of the partner, association of municipalities.
- Other ministries, public institutions and agencies (such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy, Agency for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development, regional development agencies, etc.) are one of the main stakeholders that will participate in the project under the expert level WGA under the guidance of the MESP, assuring coordination, mainstreaming and upgrade of climate action across the sectors, they also represent important contributors to the transfer of project results within WP7 onto the work in other institutions in their sector; they will benefit from climate services developed in WP2 and products of the WP3 and the tools and information gathered in the Climate portal within WP6; in the scope of the integrated project activities, meetings at the level of inter-ministerial WGA will be organized and their inclusion assured through trainings, workshops, conferences and public discussions organized in the framework of the WP9 and 10.
- Educational and research institutions (such as the Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Biotechnical Faculty, etc.), as sources and users of information, data and knowledge, provide the project with important technological, educational and research support; they will be involved in substantive discussions with experts and as supporters in inter-ministerial WGA and its task forces (WP4), in development of NAP (WP8), M&E system (WP11), in planning and implementation of trainings within WP10 and their work promoted through the Climate portal (WP6).
- Households/citizens/building and property owners: with targeted implementation of CS focused on informing the public about climate change impacts and raising public awareness of measures to tackle climate change, the awareness of this group of the measures for reduction of exposure and vulnerability to climate change impacts, increased energy and material efficiency and the use of renewable resources, which result in increased resilience and lower GHG emissions, as well as their awareness of the possibilities for funding the implementation of said measures, will increase; also foreseen is their inclusion in public debates on Climate portal, implementation of good practices and in surveys of public opinion (direct or indirect via online or public workshops, conferences and forums), partially also within the scope of awareness-raising and educational trainings in the WP10.
- Public sector employees will be included in the project through various trainings and educational activities, but also in the scope of targeted information and awareness-

raising activities in the field of climate change for the public sector, devised in the WP9 within communication activities, in WP10 within trainings and in other relevant work packages dealing with improving the use of SEA/IEA instruments, cooperation among sectors and levels of government. They will be participating directly in WP4 in the work of WGA and in be supported in the WP5 through the LCP.

- Corporations, SMEs and associations of enterprises: the project aims to directly involve the private sector, it will strengthen climate change impacts awareness with regard to small and medium-sized enterprises through the CR/VA work of the CAC in WP3, include them in carrying out implementation measures within WP7, in the development of measures in NAP within the WP8, various trainings are foreseen for the civil engineering specifically in WP10; thereby, this group will receive guidance and support to include climate change impact and risk assessment in their work, as well as targeted training for these purposes, they will be involved in consultations on the development of Innovative financing mechanisms within WP12, and in devising post-implementation plan within the WP13. Climate portal will gather good practices in private sector and offer them opportunities for exchanges, promotion and further contribution to wider application of good practices.
- The media play an important part in raising awareness and informing the public about climate change impacts and possible adaptation; at the same time, they also transfer important information from the suppliers/operators of measures to potential users; they will form an integral part of the Communication strategy’s plan of actions. More effort will be devoted to streamline also communication activities of sectors within the work of WGA (WP4).
- European institutions (JRCs, EEA, EUROSTAT, etc.) will not be directly involved in this project; nevertheless, their work will be promoted on Climate portal (WP6) and used in preparing the trainings (WP10), and they will be encouraged to participate in project activities (e. g. invited to expert workshops and exchanges on M&E systems (WP11), to conferences organized within the WP9).

#@PRJ-MGT-PM@#

3.4 Impact monitoring and evaluation (n/a for concept note)

Impact monitoring and evaluation strategy (n/a for concept note)

Describe your overall approach to monitor and evaluate the impact indicators during your project. Ensure that you include specific tasks to monitor, evaluate and report impacts in the work plan.

Insert text

#§PRJ-MGT-PM§# #@COM-DIS-VIS-CDV@#

3.5 Communication, dissemination and visibility (n/a for concept note)

Communication, dissemination and visibility of funding (n/a for concept note)

Define your target audience(s). Describe the planned communication and dissemination activities to promote the action and its results and maximise the impact (to whom, which format, how many copies, etc.). Clarify how you intent to reach each target audience, relevant stakeholders, policymakers and the public and explain the choice of the dissemination channels. Describe the methods and indicators (quantitative and qualitative) to monitor and evaluate the outreach and coverage of the communication and dissemination activities and results.

Describe how the visibility of EU funding will be ensured.

Insert text

#§COM-DIS-VIS-CDV§# #@CON-SOR-CS@#

4. RESOURCES

Fill in **only** section 4.1 at stage 1 (concept note). Fill in **all sections** at stage 2 (full proposal).

4.1 Consortium set-up

Consortium cooperation and division of roles (if applicable)

Describe the consortium composition. How will all the partners together bring the necessary expertise?

In what way does each of the participants contribute to the project? Show that each has a valid role and adequate resources to fulfil that role.

Is the coordinating beneficiary an authority responsible for the implementation of the targeted plan/strategy/action plan? If not, is the responsible authority part of the project consortium and have they mandated the coordinator to implement the SIP/SNAP project on their behalf?

For stage 2 (full proposal), fill out the participant information (annex) with more details on the participants and their project teams (key staff).

Consortium consists of the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) and the Slovenian Environment Agency (ARSO) as the two main identified beneficiaries. Consortium will further consist of partners that will be able and willing to carry out the tasks specified in the application form. We will invite partners in the selected fields in the second stage proposal. There are three associations of municipalities in Slovenia that could support the work of LCP, many NGOs that work in the area of climate change awareness and capacity building trainings, a few Chambers of Commerce and companies that could carry out good practices and Social Work Centers (SWC) able to conduct and implement good practices in the selected fields within the WP7. Similarly, several academic institutions exist in Slovenia that are able to provide the expertise and knowledge required for carrying out trainings within the WP10. Communication strategy development and activities will be carried out by a private sector partner with expertise in this area. As the online form does not allow for indicative division of budget per non identified partners, a copy of proposed budget is below:

No.	Name of beneficiary	Country	Role	Personnel costs - without volunteers	Personnel costs - volunteers	Subcontracting costs	Purchase costs - Travel and subsistence	Purchase costs - Equipment
1	MESP	SI	coordinating beneficiary	5.000.000		2.000.000	150.000	150.000
2	ARSO	SI	associated beneficiary	2.500.000		1.000.000	100.000	100.000
3	association of municipalities	SI	associated beneficiary	1.500.000		1.000.000	50.000	25.000
4	NGO	SI	associated beneficiary	1.000.000		500.000	50.000	50.000
5	private sector partner	SI	associated beneficiary	1.000.000		500.000	50.000	25.000
6	SWC	SI	associated beneficiary	1.000.000		500.000	50.000	25.000
7	PR agency	SI	associated beneficiary	1.000.000		1.000.000	50.000	25.000
8	academic partner	SI	associated beneficiary	1.000.000		500.000	50.000	50.000

				14.000.000		7.000.000	550.000	450.000
								22.000.000

The project team at the MESP will consist of overall 15 additional staff who will be responsible for carrying out the work in the WP1, WP4, WP6, WP8, WP9, WP11, WP12 and WP13. WP2 and WP3 will be carried out by the Slovenian Environment Agency (ARSO) led by existing staff but with the help of new additional employees (10). WP5 will be implemented by an association of municipalities that will prove interest and capacity in carrying out the tasks with the help of newly employed people (up to 5). WP7 will be carried out by partially by an NGO, partially by a consortium or an enterprise and Social Work Centres that will be able to build capacity and provide the necessary experience, expertise and know-how on selection and implementation of best practices in their respective environments. WP9 will be carried out by the selected public relations and communications agency in cooperation with Government Communication Office. WP10 will be carried out by a partner in academic sector, integrating partners with expertise in the areas of foreseen trainings.

#§CON-SOR-CS§# #@PRJ-MGT-PM@#

4.2 Project management (n/a for concept note)

Project management, quality assurance and monitoring of progress (n/a for concept note)

Describe the management structures and decision-making mechanisms within the consortium. Explain how decisions will be taken and how regular and effective communication will be ensured.

Describe the measures and methods planned to ensure good quality, monitoring, planning and control of project implementation.

Insert text

4.3 Green management (n/a for concept note)

Green management (n/a for concept note)

Describe the measures proposed to reduce the environmental impact of your project, for example through the use of green procurement, environmental management systems, etc.

Insert text

#§PRJ-MGT-PM§# #@FIN-MGT-FM@#

4.4 Budget (n/a for concept note)

Estimated budget — Resources (n/a for concept note)

See detailed budget table/calculator (annex 1 to Part B).

#§FIN-MGT-FM§# #@RSK-MGT-RM@#

4.5 Risk management (n/a for concept note)

Critical risks and risk management strategy (n/a for concept note)

Describe critical risks, uncertainties or difficulties related to the implementation of your project, and your

measures/strategy for addressing them.

Indicate for each risk (in the description) the impact and the likelihood that the risk will materialise (high, medium, low), even after taking into account the mitigating measures.

Describe any barriers/obstacles and framework conditions (such as regulation and standards) that may be a risk for the achievement of the project's objectives/impacts.

Include also the main risks concerning complementary actions that would have an impact on the SIP/SNAP itself.

Note: *Uncertainties and unexpected events occur in all organisations, even if very well-run. The risk analysis will help you to predict issues that could delay or hinder project activities. A good risk management strategy is essential for good project management.*

Risk No	Description	Work package No	Proposed risk-mitigation measures

#§RSK-MGT-RM§# #§QUA-LIT-QL§#

5 COMPLEMENTARY FUNDING

Fill in this section at stage 1 (concept note) and stage 2 (full proposal).

Complementary measures

List actions and measures complementary to the SIP/SNAP project that are necessary for the implementation of the targeted plan/strategy/action plan. For each of these actions or measures indicate the potential source of funding and clarify whether it has already been confirmed.

Indicate which of the complementary measures and actions will be closely linked to the project and which are more general measures that will just facilitate the implementation of the targeted plan/strategy/action plan. Provide details on the measures that will be closely linked.

Describe the coordination mechanisms with the managers of different funding instruments in order to ensure most effective use of the funding for the complementary measures.

Describe project activities to mobilise additional funds for the implementation of the targeted plan/strategy/action plan (if any).

Annex the complementary funding plan.

Note: *The SIP/SNAP project and the complementary measures and actions should lead to the full implementation of the targeted plan/strategy/action plan. Therefore the list of complementary measures should be comprehensive and include also future activities or and measures for which there are not yet any sources of funding.*

Complementary funds are listed in the annex. Among most important are the Slovenian Climate change fund, Eco fund and European funds such as EU Cohesion Fund, European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), REACT-EU, European agricultural fund for rural development (EAFRD), Just Transition Fund and Horizon Europe.

The most important measures that will be closely linked of these complementary funds are measures in the subsequent programmes of the Slovenian Climate Change Fund. The MESP who is in charge of developing multi-annual programmes of measures of the Slovenian Climate Change Fund will be able to develop measures to be funded by the Climate Change Fund in the future on the basis of the work carried out in relation to CR/VA (WP3), work of the LCP (WP5) and pilot measures implementation within WP7. On the other hand, analysis on the vulnerability of municipalities to climate change, currently underway with financing from the state's budget, will be able to feed in work of the LCP (WP5) and also later on in relation to developing NAP (WP8), M&E system (WP11) and other work packages. Climate change unit within the MESP is responsible for both carrying out the project and devising measures to be funded by the Slovenian Climate Change Fund, so both are done in cooperation which is usually very close or even overlapping (meaning one person both leads the project and devises the measures to be funded for climate change adaptation).

For coordination with other EU and Slovenian funds (those listed in the first paragraph, but also others such as European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund, Slovenian Water Fund and state budget) special task forces of the project Coordination Unit and the WGA will

be established within the WP1 and WP4. They will be tasked with coordination, mobilization and mainstreaming of climate change action across sectors.

The project will enable overall capacity building in crucial areas and sectors where major risks will be identified in the WP3 and thus be able to lead to better use of complementary funds in the future, greening the whole of state and municipal budgets as well as EU funds measures programming. Established coordination mechanisms through the work of WGA (WP4) and LCP (WP5) will allow for development of conditions that are necessary for the accelerated, efficient and effective implementation of the climate goals, and other activities within WP10 on training, WP9 on communication and WP12 on M&E system will contribute to ensuring continuous improvement of the competencies and capacities of experts, key stakeholders and wider public in Slovenia to assure uptake of principles and measures developed within the project. The project will also encourage and help implement and promote best practice for key target groups through the WP7. Due to the comprehensive approach, supporting actions on communication in WP9 will encourage dialogue between various stakeholders. In parallel, work within WP12 on innovative financing mechanisms will contribute to devising instruments for further mobilising new, engaging old and streamlining additional funding sources for both complementary measures and measures foreseen in the project after the project end.

#@ETH-ICS-EI@#

6. OTHER

6.1 Ethics

Ethics
Not applicable


#§ETH-ICS-EI§# #@SEC-URI-SU@#

6.2 Security

Security
Not applicable

#§SEC-URI-SU§# #@DEC-LAR-DL@#

7. DECLARATIONS

Double funding	
Information concerning other EU grants for this project	YES/NO
 Please note that there is a strict prohibition of double funding from the EU budget (except under EU Synergies actions).	
We confirm that to our best knowledge neither the project as a whole nor any parts of it have benefitted from any other EU grant (including EU funding managed by authorities in EU Member States or other funding bodies, e.g. EU Regional Funds, EU Agricultural Funds, etc). If NO, explain and provide details.	yes
We confirm that to our best knowledge neither the project as a whole nor any parts of it are (nor will be) submitted for any other EU grant (including EU funding managed by authorities in EU Member States or other funding bodies, e.g. EU Regional Funds, EU Agricultural Funds, etc). If NO, explain and provide details.	yes

Financial support to third parties (if applicable)

If in your project the maximum amount per third party will be more than the threshold amount set in the Call document, justify and explain why the higher amount is necessary in order to fulfil your project's objectives.

Insert text

Seal of Excellence (if applicable) (n/a for concept note)

If provided in the Call document, proposals that pass the evaluation but are below the budget threshold (i.e. pass the minimum thresholds but are not ranked high enough to receive funding) will be awarded a Seal of Excellence.

In this context we may be asked to share information about your proposal with other EU or national funding bodies.

Do you agree that your proposal (including proposal data and documentation) is shared with other EU and national funding bodies to find funding under other schemes?

[YES] [NO]

#§DEC-LAR-DL§#

ANNEXES

LIST OF ANNEXES

Standard

Detailed budget table/Calculator (annex 1 to Part B) — *mandatory (n/a for concept note)*

Annual activity reports (annex 3 to Part B) — *not applicable*

Special

Other annexes (annex X to Part B) — *mandatory, if required in the Call document*

HISTORY OF CHANGES		
VERSION	PUBLICATION DATE	CHANGE
1.0	15.04.2021	Initial version (new MFF).
2.0	01.05.2022	Clarifications in the Important Notice (language, font size, concept notes, etc). Minor adaptation of structure (section 3.2 becomes section 3.3). Minor clarifications regarding other sections. Addition of declaration on SoE. Consolidation, formatting and layout changes. Tags added.

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

December 2016

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Foreword

This document offers a strategic framework and guidelines for adaptation to climate change in Slovenia. We are witnessing today considerable changes in climate variables, which are being particularly evident in Slovenia. The most striking aspect is the rise in air temperature, there are considerable changes in precipitation patterns, more extreme weather events are occurring. Climate change is becoming more pronounced, and scientists estimate that, with the policies currently in force, we will almost certainly not be able to meet the goal of the Paris Agreement of limiting the global temperature rise to well below two degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels by 2050.

Considering the predictions regarding the scale of climate change impacts, Slovenia, with its diverse landscape and various climate types, faces ever greater uncertainty. Nonetheless, special challenges are achieving more effective implementation of the applicable legislation and the development of knowledge and new approaches for climate change adaptation. This is why this strategic framework includes, first and foremost, guidelines on integrating adaptation to climate change into policies, measures and actions to a greater extent. Many sectors, operators and individuals have foreseen or are already implementing climate change adaptation activities. An example of this are efforts in the agricultural and forestry sectors, which are most exposed to the impacts of climate change and which as early as in 2008 developed a sectoral adaptation strategy, followed by an action plan of measures.

Next, the Framework proposes in more detail individual horizontal measures or activities that may contribute to adaptation to climate change, thereby reducing Slovenia's exposure, sensitivity and vulnerability to climate change impacts and increasing its climate resilience and adaptive capacity. The terms used (exposure, sensitivity, adaptive capacity and vulnerability) have been defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to help countries in climate change adaptation processes. In order to define the baseline, it is necessary to lay the appropriate expert groundwork, which is a considerable challenge for smaller countries, which tend to have limited resources and capacities. Slovenia, following the lead of certain other European countries, has thus adjusted the determination of impacts, risks, opportunities, exposure, threats, adaptive capacity and vulnerability. On the basis of expert groundwork, which has been carried out over several years, sectors have now been presented with guidelines on mainstreaming climate change impacts and climate change adaptation methods. If sectoral policies, which are mostly derived from mutually agreed European policies, are implemented in good time and in their entirety, the adaptation process in Slovenia will run largely automatically and without any major additional costs. This can be illustrated by the example of flood defence measures, with respect to which it has been estimated as part of a European project that each euro spent on flood protection could save six euros in the future. **In the long term, the implementation of adaptation activities also in other sectors will undoubtedly result in savings, greater security and health for residents, less damage due to disasters, new jobs, new business opportunities, and a greater security of investments taking full advantage of certain opportunities,** particularly in the tourism, agricultural and construction sectors: we need to recognise this and therefore promote such implementation.

It is thus crucial to continuously invest in the strengthening of knowledge about climate change impacts and adaptation methods, foster wider cooperation and integration, raise levels of education, competence and awareness, and provide better information about climate change impacts and the necessary measures they imply. Activities for successful adaptation to climate change impacts also require more efforts to provide funding, in particular funds for developing and implementing individual key measures, and to exploit the synergies between individual policies and measures in the field of climate change or, in broader terms, sustainable development. Also important in this respect is timely, comprehensive and quality implementation of applicable legislation, well-established

procedures, and funding of state's decisions, supported by political will, to ensure the long-term security and prosperity of its citizens. This document aims to direct the coordinated efforts of the state towards this end.

Vision, purpose, objectives and guidelines

Vision

By 2050 Slovenia should become a society adapted and resilient to climate change impacts and characterised by a high quality of life and a high degree of safety of life, while taking full advantage of the changed climate on the basis of sustainable development.

Purpose

To strengthen capacities for climate change adaptation, management of risks and for taking advantage of the opportunities presented thereby.

Objectives and guidelines

General objective

To reduce Slovenia's exposure, sensitivity and vulnerability to climate change impacts and increase the climate resilience and adaptive capacity of society.

Indicator: the degree of Slovenia's vulnerability at the national and municipal levels.

Horizontal guidelines

- ✓ Climate change impacts are comprehensively incorporated into the development and implementation of all policies, measures and activities at the national and regional levels and at the levels of local communities, economic operators and individuals. It is particularly important to take climate change impacts into account when undertaking development and spatial planning.
- ✓ Broader cooperation, integration, and the exchange of experience and examples of good practice.
- ✓ The continuous improvement of knowledge about climate change impacts and climate change adaptation methods.
- ✓ An appropriate level and quality of education, competence, awareness, information and broader communication about climate change impacts are achieved. The target public is made aware of the impacts of climate change on society.

Besides, it is necessary to emphasize the importance of the adequate and timely provision of funding for climate change adaptation activities and measures both in Slovenia and in developing countries.

The comprehensive implementation of guidelines (the steps and methods for their implementation are set out below) will be monitored on a regular basis by an inter-ministerial climate change adaptation working group, which will also report on their implementation. To this end, the group will produce a biennial report and update the steps and guidelines on a regular basis.

Key findings of expert groundwork

- With climate change a major challenge faced by humanity in the 21st century, the complex science of climate change has been developing rapidly. Accordingly, new terms are emerging to describe unprecedented phenomena and processes which have not been faced before, or at least not to such an extent. When developing climate change adaptation policies and measures, it is thus necessary to clearly define key terms to be used in this field. Annex 1 contains a glossary of terms in the field of adaptation to climate change, which is intended for general and professional use in texts in this field.
- The climate in Slovenia has already changed noticeably. The Slovenian Environment Agency has provided an overview of trends in individual climate variables in Slovenia over the last 50 years, which is available on the web portal [Meteo](#). In the period 1961–2011, the most significant changes were seen in the average annual air temperature, which on average increased by 1.7 degrees Celsius.

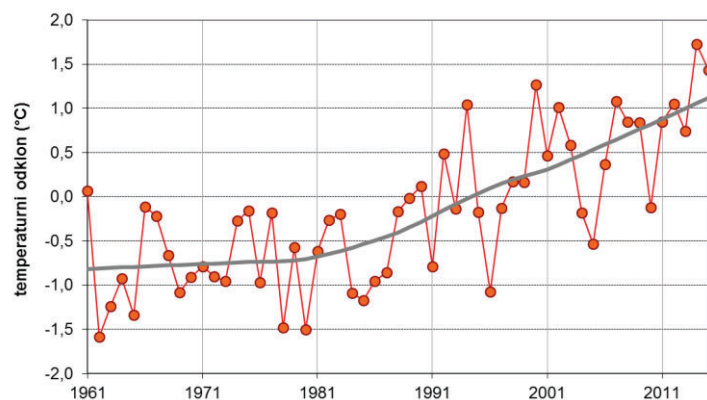


Figure 1: Average annual air temperature deviation in Slovenia in the period 1961–2015

- Climate change scenarios by 2050 show that the air temperature in Slovenia will continue to rise, increasing on average by two degrees Celsius all over the country. Climate scenarios are being produced to estimate climate change by the end of the 21st century, including changes in other climate variables and, in turn, extreme weather events. A detailed project description is provided in Annex 2.
- The expert groundwork, which has been carried out as part of the climate risk and vulnerability assessment process and is the first step towards comprehensive climate change adaptation planning, is available at the website of [the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning](#). The related processes are equally important in this regard, for example the assessment of risks and capabilities for disaster risk management (for more see [the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief](#)). It is vital that we continuously improve our knowledge and acquire new information, considering the changing vulnerability parameters (social and economic parameters, such as the challenges of population ageing and refugee crises, on the one hand and the physical exposure to new risks of natural and other disasters on the other).
- International comparison (an overview of selected European countries is provided in Annex 3) shows a variety of approaches to assessing vulnerability and developing climate change adaptation activities. Approaches and measures differ across the European Union; the web portal [ClimateAdapt](#) offers an overview of activities by country and a selection of tools and information in support of climate change adaptation processes.

- This strategic document provides a framework for the priority consideration of horizontal themes which are of crucial importance for all sectors on the path of adaptation to climate change. It will be followed by a detailed implementation plan of measures and activities by sectors, defining the methods for transposing the strategic guidelines in the fields of planning, use of knowledge, research and methods, communication and awareness-raising, education and training, and cooperation processes.

Steps and guidelines to achieve the set objectives

An overview of the expert groundwork shows that there is considerable uncertainty about climate change, as well as gaps in knowledge about forecasting climate change and estimating climate change impacts. This should not be a reason for inaction, however, but should rather constitute the starting point for planning long-term and comprehensive adaptation measures.

Climate change affects all sectors and economic activities. It is reflected in the gradual change of environmental conditions and the increasing occurrence and extent of damage due to natural disasters and other phenomena. Because of the multifaceted and interrelated effects of climate change, it is difficult to artificially break down climate change by individual sectors of social activity or consider it only within a particular field. Taking account of climate change impacts and integrating them into activities, policies and measures at all levels – the levels of the state, the local community, companies and individuals – is an important step towards increasing the climate resilience and adaptive capacity of society.

In order to fully take into account horizontal guidelines, it is important to undertake the following activities, organised into four chapters, which should take place before or run parallel to the implementation of individual climate change adaptation measures in sectors:

1. **Mainstreaming**
2. **Broader cooperation**
3. **Research and knowledge transfer**
4. **Education and training, awareness-raising, and communication**

Mainstreaming

The horizontal guideline "**Climate change impacts are comprehensively included in the development and implementation of all policies, measures and activities at the national and regional levels and at the levels of local communities, economic operators and individuals. It is particularly important to take climate change impacts into account when undertaking development and spatial planning.**" includes the implementation of the following two key steps:

1. The effective coordination of the contents and processes of development and spatial planning, including taking account of capabilities for disaster risk management.

As part of the adaptation process, it is necessary to outline the state's vision for development and strategic guidelines, with consideration of climate change impacts. Besides the national strategic document, there are also sectoral development planning documents, which outline visions for development and provide strategic guidelines in their respective fields, and they should do so while considering climate change impacts. In all planning processes that follow,

particularly in regional and local spatial planning processes, it is necessary to ensure the harmonisation of plans and their compliance with the state's development guidelines and the comprehensive implementation of environmental impact assessment procedures, including climate change impacts.

Regional spatial planning and the coordination of public interests, or decision-making in the event of a discrepancy between public interests, are two key tools for adapting to climate change and redirecting the development of settlements away from areas at risk from natural and other disasters and for developing activities adapted to climate change impacts at the regional level (such as tourism and agriculture).

The key challenge will be to ensure that spatial development and spatial processes in the country will not deviate from the set development strategic guidelines. Such coordination requires establishing the following: a mechanism for integrating development and spatial planning, disaster risk management coordination, and a body for the assessment of the consistency of themes and whether one public interests dominates others; such an authority may be the proposed Government Council for Spatial Planning Issues.

2. Strengthened use of environmental impact assessment instruments

In the area of environmental impact assessment, it is necessary to further strengthen activities to ensure integration, assess the consistency of themes, and horizontally integrate climate change impacts into transboundary, strategic and project environmental impact assessments. In the area of strategic environmental impact assessment, the attainment of the environmental objective "resilience and adaptation to climate change" should be included in the assessment of all programmes, plans, and spatial and other acts and amendments thereto. The environmental report should include a chapter on climate change, the proposed professionally relevant variants and mitigation measures, which should be presented to the public and included in the programme/plan in assessment procedure. In the area of project environmental impact assessment, special attention should be devoted to technical adaptation measures, which should be described in the chapter on climate change and proposed in the project for obtaining approval.

In the long term, it is important to establish and upgrade on a regular basis a database of specific climate data and ensure the availability of the expert groundwork in the field of adaptation to climate change and their incorporation in environmental impact assessment procedures. It is also essential to continue the processes of transferring knowledge, upgrading methodologies and databases, and exchanging experience and examples of good practice as part of regular training and of improving the competence of external service providers in making environmental reports and developing mitigation measures.

Broader cooperation

Adaptation to climate change is at its core a dynamic process, requiring inclusion and integration at all levels and among all stakeholders. The guideline "**broader cooperation, integration and the exchange of experience and examples of good practice**" includes the following aspects:

- ✓ the inclusion of stakeholders and the participation of the wider interested expert public in the development of policies and the planning and implementation of measures are guaranteed;
- ✓ active integration into European and international cooperation processes and cooperation networks is underway;

- ✓ mechanisms of cooperation at the local and regional levels and with the private sector (partnerships) are in place;
- ✓ cooperation and the search for synergies between policies and players which are not directly linked to or affected by climate change impacts are strengthening.

Steps contributing to the implementation of guidelines in the field of broader cooperation:

1. Ensuring appropriate inter-ministerial cooperation

Appropriate inter-ministerial cooperation in the field of climate change adaptation will ensure that sectors make concerted efforts in the development and implementation of strategic and implementing documents, that themes are coordinated among and within sectors, and that the general and expert publics are involved. While inter-ministerial cooperation had already been established at an informal level, an inter-ministerial climate change adaptation working group was officially appointed for the first time in September 2016.

2. Proactive participation in European and international activities

Climate change is one of the key global challenges; its effects go beyond the borders of individual countries and are economic, social and environmental. Adaptation to climate change is therefore closely linked to sustainable development and the enforcement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Paris Agreement, which entered into force on 4 November 2016, is an important step in the global response to climate change. International cooperation is of paramount importance for the enforcement of commitments arising from the agreement. The challenges of climate change have become increasingly intertwined with other issues, including the issue of stability: climate change impacts may, among other things, destabilise less resilient parts of the world (including in the vicinity of Slovenia), which may, in turn, threaten security, increase the inflow of climate refugees and so on. Slovenia must thus actively and constructively participate in international processes and contribute to finding well-thought-out humanitarian solutions in this area.

The efforts will be directed towards providing the conditions and support for the participation of Slovenian partners in European projects (transboundary, transnational and other) and international projects at all levels. At the national level, it is necessary to identify priorities regarding the level of participation of the most vulnerable activities/sectors in climate change adaptation with a view to promoting the exchange of knowledge, experience and examples of good practice. The climate web portal will provide an overview of the existing and previous international programmes and projects in the field of adaptation to climate change and related international activities.

In the long term, it is necessary to increase the scope of funding, including increasing bilateral and multilateral official development assistance to developing countries for adaptation to climate change, which may significantly contribute to reducing the scope of funds that will be required for addressing the consequences of changing climate. It is also important to participate in the transfer of knowledge to developing countries where Slovenia's contribution may have a significant impact on the reduction of risks (e.g. by improving the water regime in the region) and vulnerability to climate change impacts (e.g. the adaptation of crops in agriculture) or on the transfer of general management knowledge and skills to increase climate resilience (e.g. the management of forests in forest-rich countries). Certain mechanisms that are already in place in this field (e.g. the Drought Management Centre for Southeastern Europe) will continue to be maintained and strengthened.

3. Integration between the local and regional levels and the private sector

In Slovenia, there are 212 municipalities (11 of them urban municipalities), which are grouped into 12 statistical regions and other networks according to the needs. Municipalities carry out a wide variety of tasks in fields that significantly contribute to exposure to climate change impacts and have the levers to strengthen resilience to such impacts; this is why it is important to direct the efforts of municipalities towards adopting adaptation strategies and implementing adaptation measures and to support and encourage them in so doing. Municipalities are already participating in various international cooperation networks and are exchanging experience, which should be further encouraged. In laying down the expert groundwork and making strategic and implementing adaptation plans, municipalities and regions are provided with support in the form of relevant groundwork, guidelines and funds. A national contact point for the coordination and promotion of the implementation of measures at the local and regional levels needs to be established.

The challenges of adaptation to climate change will be addressed within various networks of stakeholders, partnerships and consultation groups in this field, such as the Council for Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection.

4. Looking for areas of common ground with other policies and actors

We will seek ways to further strengthen mechanisms for coordinating policies and measures, particularly in the field of climate change, and promote the long-term integration and participation of various stakeholders, including the private sector, in the implementation of measures to adapt to climate change in both Slovenia and developing countries.

Research and knowledge transfer

In order to implement the guideline "**the continuous improvement of knowledge about climate change impacts and climate change adaptation methods**", we will promote the following:

- ✓ the continuous improvement of knowledge about climate change in the future;
- ✓ research and development in the field of monitoring climate change impacts;
- ✓ dissemination of research results, the latest findings, information on innovations, examples of good practice, etc.

We will constantly increase the scope and depth of expertise in developing efficient policies and measures and in so doing integrate knowledge with experience gained in the field and past experience.

Steps that will contribute to the implementation of this guideline:

1. Providing climate services (producing long-term climate scenarios and regularly updating, upgrading and adapting the climate groundwork)

The steps include the preparation of a database of daily data for future reference (including T, Tmin, Tmax, precipitation, ETo, wind, and energy from solar radiation) according to two scenarios (RCP4.5 and RCP8.5) and the preparation of the climate information derived from

this database and of adapted databases for individual users of climate services (policymakers, infrastructure projects, disaster risk assessments, etc.).

We will make the results of climate scenarios publicly available at a resolution that enables an accurate assessment of climate change impacts on a municipality level and establish a climate web portal by way of the GIS portal (a viewer that enables access to spatial data).

The long-term regular updating and provision of climate services and cooperation within research projects at the European and international levels are also foreseen.

2. Upgrading and linking databases and processes in support of decision-making

The long-term upgrading and linking of the existing databases and making them available within one single portal, for example the e-prostor portal, are foreseen. Data on water sources, for example, need to be complemented with better estimates of impacts on the good water status, and individual databases should be linked with data from other fields and between different planning units (municipalities, regions and the state).

In view of the importance of the economic development and population growth projections for adaptation to climate change (scenarios of social and economic changes, including health impacts), it is important to link the processes of preparation and use of data.

3. Establishing regular cooperation between researchers and decision-makers

We will strive to ensure cooperation between researchers and decision-makers on a regular basis through organisation of meetings and workshops, which will be aimed at the exchange of knowledge and good practices and the presentation of the newest findings, databases and research results and will be held at least once a year.

Furthermore, it is necessary to establish and regularly update a climate web portal, which will contain all information on and results of previous research projects and plans for future ones. The climate web portal will at the same time also enable two-way communication between the key stakeholders in this field.

Education and training, awareness-raising and communication

The steps to implement the guideline "**An appropriate level and quality of education, competence, awareness, information and broader communication about climate change impacts are achieved. The target public is made aware of the impacts of climate change on society.**" are the following:

1. The analysis of the situation, the establishment of system-wide comprehensive monitoring and evaluation regarding the modernisation of the adopted guidelines, curricula, programmes and other curricular documents, and their quality, systematic and effective implementation, particularly through the integration and upgrading of existing high-quality practices, projects, initiatives and other capabilities and through implementing recommendations.

Curricula, programmes and other curricular documents already enable, to a large extent, the integration of objectives, themes and methods for the purpose of adaptation to climate change within the wider framework of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). It is necessary to ensure the appropriate implementation of ESD, and the continuous evaluation of such implementation, in all areas of education and training, from interdisciplinary curricula (which build on environmental education already in place) to competence for sustainable development (as part of professional standards) and adult education. It is essential to establish the continuous training of individuals – i.e. all participants in education and training processes and teaching, professional and managerial staff in this field – with a view to improving their knowledge and skills for successful adaptation to climate change impacts. A cross-sectoral approach and the participation of other stakeholders – from civil society organisations, public services and the economy to local communities – are also essential.

ESD is not only one of the (new) curricular subjects, but instead it represents the strategic development guideline for the education system, requiring a change in the paradigm of knowledge and values. It is important to regularly analyse and evaluate the situation by individual levels and areas of upbringing, education and training in terms of both the content of adopted curricular documents and their implementation and, on the basis of such analysis and evaluation, to complement the content of the adopted or updated curricula, programmes and other curricular documents as appropriate and ensure that they are implemented in a quality, systematic and effective manner, particularly through the integration and upgrading of the existing high-quality education and training practices and through implementing recommendations.

The integration of new subjects, work methods and activities into curricular documents and the day-to-day life of kindergartens and schools with a view to contributing to the objectives of awareness-raising and the assimilation of knowledge, values and skills for sustainable development (including new requirements for adaptation to climate change, transition to a green economy, etc.) is part of the regular process of renewing and updating curricula, programmes and other curricular documents and the system for establishing and ensuring quality in upbringing and education.

2. Identification, exchange, dissemination and further development of good practices

At the global level, in Europe and in Slovenia, various practical approaches to education, training and communication about adaptation to climate change have been increasingly developed in recent years. Accordingly, it will be necessary to provide an overview of good practices in the field of education, training and communication about adaptation to climate change, and support for the development of such practices, with an emphasis on innovative models and dissemination, including the establishment of a web portal of good practices in all the aforementioned fields.

3. Planning and conducting communication campaigns and working with the media

We will plan and conduct communication campaigns and closely cooperate with the media to support objectives and measures in the field of adaptation to climate change and, more broadly, to achieve the purpose of informing the target audience of climate change impacts. The campaigns will be tailored to the target audience and will contribute to the goal of increasing awareness among the wider public.

To support the planning and implementation of measures and the attainment of adaptation objectives, it is essential to raise the awareness of all stakeholders and increase their participation in the continuous process of education, training and information-provision in the

long term. We will develop permanent cooperation with non-governmental and private sectors for the purposes of raising awareness and continue our efforts to strengthen and improve the quality of themes largely pertaining to adaptation to climate change and of the processes of providing information about such themes.

Funding

In planning the implementation of a comprehensive cross-sectoral process of adaptation, it is necessary to draw attention to the importance of the adequate and timely provision of funding for climate change adaptation activities and measures in Slovenia and developing countries. We will plan the objectives of the adequate financing of climate change adaptation measures while developing adaptation measures by individual sectors.

The financing of climate change adaptation measures requires a considerable mobilisation of funds. In preparing the EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change, the European Commission made certain cost estimates. According to these estimates, the cost of not adapting to climate change could reach at least EUR 100 billion a year by 2020, rising to EUR 250 billion a year by 2050. The European Commission has supported these data with the finding that, between 1980 and 2011, direct economic losses in the EU due to flooding alone amounted to more than EUR 90 billion, and this amount is expected to increase. Although there is as yet no comprehensive overview of adaptation costs in the EU, additional flood protection measures are estimated at EUR 1.7 billion a year by the 2020s and EUR 3.4 billion a year by the 2050s. Such measures can thus be very cost-effective.

Improved access to funding will be a key factor in strengthening resilience to climate change. It will be necessary to mobilise funds at all levels, including private investments. With regard to public finance resources, there are a number of sources available, different funds from the EU budget, the national budget and the budgets of local communities.

In the current financial perspective, the EU budget, in addition to providing funds for adaptation from structural funds, provides support for adaptation programmes and projects within the programmes Horizon 2020 and LIFE. Furthermore, adaptation measures are also supported by several other EU funds and international financial institutions, such as the European Investment Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The role of the national budget and the budgets of local communities is to co-finance the aforementioned European and international sources and to independently finance measures in Slovenia and developing countries. Since climate change adaptation measures often overlap with climate change mitigation measures, sustainable energy and transport policy measures, and measures of the policy aimed at improving the quality of the environment, it is necessary to seek ways of addressing areas of common ground, which may facilitate the mobilisation of funds. In 2016, the contribution within the provision of international financial aid in the area of climate change was for the first time financed from the funds of the Climate Change Fund, and the implementation of this measure is also foreseen for 2017 and 2018. Like other developed countries that are parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Slovenia has undertaken to provide appropriate climate change finance and, within the framework of the Paris Agreement, endorsed an increase in climate funds for developing countries, an objective to which it will contribute within the limits of its financial capabilities.

Special attention should also be devoted to the mobilisation of investments made by the private sector, for instance insurance companies. Furthermore, it is necessary to promote the participation of the private sector in the implementation of climate change adaptation measures in Slovenia and developing countries; we will look for adapted solutions to this issue as part of the preparation of the implementation plan of climate change adaptation measures.

Monitoring

With a view to monitoring the general objective, we will establish an indicator of vulnerability to climate change; to that end, we have selected a range of variables that will enable monitoring the degree of vulnerability as a function of exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity, taking into account key climate change impacts and the identified risks and opportunities. Selecting variables is a crucial part of this process, in the framework of which it is essential to evaluate the availability, admissibility and comparability of databases. In the process of assessing vulnerability, we have included only data that are publicly available, have been verified, cover the entire country and are verifiable at a lower spatial level. The end result, the indicator of the degree of vulnerability to climate change, is obtained by combining the analysed degrees of exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity.

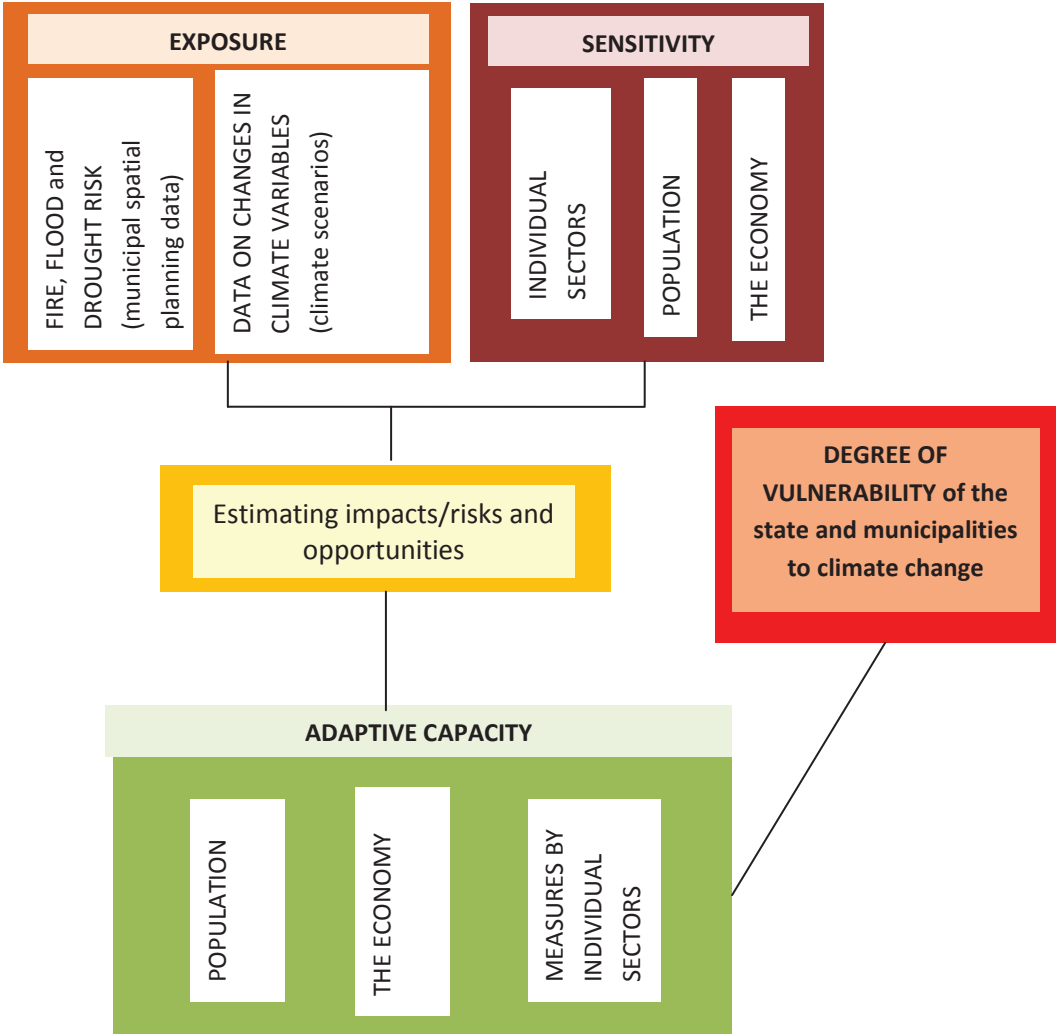


Figure 2: Schematic depiction of the structure of the indicator of the vulnerability of the Slovenian state and municipalities

Annex 4 contains a description of the indicator and the selection of variables (including sources of data) for monitoring exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity.

Individual climate change adaptation measures by sector, including the implementation of sectoral activities in the fields of development, research transfer, cooperation and education, will be defined in more detail in the implementation plan of guidelines for medium-term adaptation measures, which will be prepared following the approval of the strategic document.

List of annexes and sources

Annexes

Annex 1: Glossary of terms in the field of adaptation to climate change

Annex 2: Assessment of climate change by the end of the 21st century

Annex 3: International comparison of adaptation processes

Annex 4: Indicator of the vulnerability of Slovenia

Sources

"The expert groundwork for preparing the assessment of the risks and opportunities that climate change presents for Slovenia", final report, the Biotechnical Faculty, November 2014, available at:

http://www.mop.gov.si/fileadmin/mop.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocja/podnebne_spremembe/pr_ipr_podl_prip_ocene_tvegani.pdf.

"Climate change in Slovenia – The expert groundwork for preparing the assessment of the risks and opportunities that climate change presents for Slovenia", 1st report, the Slovenian Environment Agency, December 2014, available at:

http://www.mop.gov.si/fileadmin/mop.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocja/podnebne_spremembe/p_rocilo_podnebne_spremembe1_2.pdf.

EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change, DG Clima, 2013, available at:

http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/adaptation/what/documentation_en.htm.

Strategy for adapting Slovenian agriculture and forestry to climate change, 2008, available at: <http://agromet.mkgp.gov.si/Publikacije/STRATEGIJA%20prilagajanja.pdf>.

COMPLEMENTARY FUNDING PLAN

(To be filled in and uploaded as part of the application, together with the Complementary funding declaration from the managing/competent authority confirming funding to complement the LIFE SIP/SNAP proposal.)

COMPLEMENTARY FUNDING PLAN				
Project name and acronym:		[Slovenia's Strategic Integrated LIFE Project for Adaptation] – [SLOVE LIFE4ADAPT]		
SOURCES OF FINANCING				
Name of financing source	Actions / measures to be financed	Amount of funding (EUR)	Status <i>(Granted on [date]/To be granted on [date]/Not yet granted)</i>	Granting authority / Co-financer/ entity managing the fund
LIFE SIP/SNAP project				
EU contribution		10.000.000,00		
Contribution of beneficiaries		12.000.000,00		
Contribution of co-financers				
Sub-total		22.000.000		
Other EU funds				
Recovery and Resilience Plan	Renewable energy sources and energy efficiency (strengthening electricity distribution network)	146.000.000,00	Granted with the approval of the RRP on 1. 7. 2021, but not yet granted to final beneficiaries	
	Natural disaster management activities, flood and other risks measures, centre for forests	365.100.000,00	Granted with the approval of the RRP on 1. 7. 2021, but not yet granted to final beneficiaries	
	Circular economy centre and resource efficiency in wood processing	48.000.000,00	Granted with the approval of the RRP on 1. 7. 2021, but not yet granted to final beneficiaries	
	Sustainable development of tourism	127.000.000,00	Granted with the approval of the RRP on 1. 7. 2021, but not yet granted to final beneficiaries	
	Reform of higher education for a green and resilient transition	264.360.000,00	Granted with the approval of the RRP on 1. 7. 2021, but not yet granted to final beneficiaries	

ERDF OP 2021-2027	Adaptation flood defense measures, including green infrastructure and response measures to extreme weather events	49.730.000,00	To be granted on the date of OP approval	
	Measures for EE and RES, energy security	57.470.000,00	To be granted on the date of OP approval	
	Upgrading of the weather-related emergency warning and awareness-raising and adaptation system in a changed climate and measures to respond to climate-related disasters	11.480.000,00	To be granted on the date of OP approval	
CAP strategic plan 2023-2027	Agri-environment-climate payments	117.676.780,50	To be granted on the day of Strategic plan approval	
	Measures for improving irrigation, ecological farms, forests and wood production	36.124.000,00	To be granted on the day of Strategic plan approval	
EU Mission on Adaptation	Support for regions		Not yet granted	
Sub-total		1.222.940.780,5		
Other public funds				
Climate Change Fund Programme of Measures for years 2022-2023	Measures for climate change adaptation and mitigation in agriculture and forestry sectors	10.220.000,00	Granted on April 7 2022	
	Measures for EE and RES, including for reducing energy poverty	207.695.000,00	Granted on April 7 2022	
	Multisectoral measures, awareness raising and research	31.605.000,00	Granted on April 7 2022	

	Adaptation to climate change related measures	41.549.000,00	Granted on April 7 2022	
Eco Fund, Slovenian Environmental Public Fund (programme for 2022)	Measures for EE and RES	29.000.000,00	To be granted (Committed on 13. 5. 2022)	
	Loans for different purposes	47.000.000,00	To be granted (Committed on 13. 5. 2022)	
	Awareness raising, information, energy consulting programs	1.420.000,00	To be granted (Committed on 13. 5. 2022)	
Slovenian Research Agency call for Target research programmes in 2022	Research project on different themes, among other climate neutral economy, dressing poverty and good governance	3.164.500,00	To be granted in September 2022 (Committed in the call from 10. 3. 2022)	
[etc.]				
Sub-total:		371.653.500		
Other private funds				
[Private programme X]				
[Private fund Y]				
[etc.]				
Sub-total				
Other international funds				
[International fund x]				
[International fund y]				
[etc.]				
Sub-total				
TOTAL				

HISTORY OF CHANGES		
VERSION	PUBLICATION DATE	CHANGE
1.0	15.04.2021	Initial version (new MFF).



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