

The Polish National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change by 2020 with the perspective by 2030 (NAS 2020)

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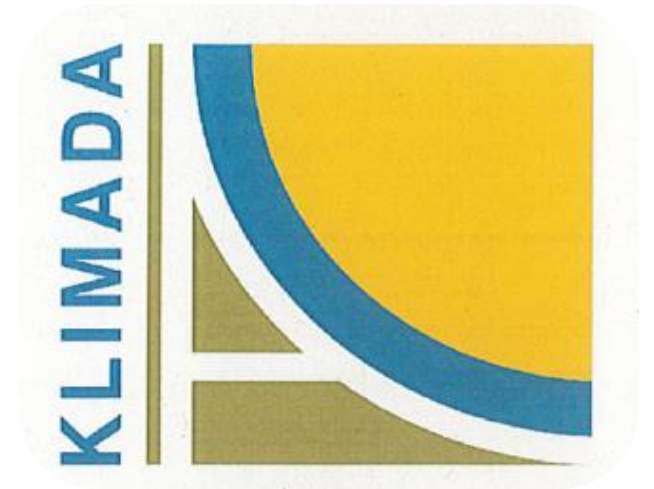


National Adaptation Strategy Background

KLIMADA Project

“Development and implementation of the Polish National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change – KLIMADA”

research project carried out by the **Institute of Environmental Protection – National Research Institute** financed by the **National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management**.



- Outcomes:

- climate change scenarios for Poland
- vulnerable sectors
- adaptation instruments
- preliminary cost estimation

Project was carried out in years 2010-2013 and create basis on substance for the NAS.

KLIMADA

- The project KLIMADA analyzed vulnerability and resilience of 17 economic and social sectors, and climate change scenarios by the end of 21 c.
- **Polish National Adaptation Strategy by 2020 with horizon 2030 (The NAS)** was based on KLIMADA results and was elaborated taking into account European White paper, Position Paper of the Governments as well as other European adaptation documents
- A new version is KLIMADA 2. -Knowledge Base

National Adaptation Strategy 2020 (NAS)

➤ Vulnerable sectors



Costruction



Coastal zone

➤ Climate change scenarios



Water management



Tourism

➤ Goals and actions



Forestry



Energy

➤ Actors responsible for implementation



Agriculture



Mountain areas

➤ Indicators for monitoring and evaluation



Health



Urban areas



Biodiversity



Transport

Project

Development of Urban Adaptation Plans for cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants in Poland

- Start date: January 2017
- Completion date: First half of 2019
- Project Beneficent: Ministry of the Environment
- Project partners: 44 largest cities
- The project was financed by the European Union from the Cohesion Fund under the Operational Program Infrastructure and Environment and from the state budget

Main Goals:

- ✓ Determination of vulnerability of the largest cities to climate change
- ✓ Planning for adaptation actions at the local level
- ✓ Raising awareness of the need for adaptation to climate change at the local level
- ✓ 30% of Polish population living in the areas that would be covered by the documents.

- Diagnosis - justification of the need to develop an adaptation plan for the city, summary and conclusions of the analysis (figures, maps),
 - vulnerability assessment – conclusions from comprehensive vulnerability assessment
 - risk assessment – conclusions from the analysis of the potential opportunities and risks
- Adaptation actions – on the basis of adaptation options,
- Implementation of MPA – timetable for implementation of adaptation measures, bodies responsible for implementation,
- Monitoring
- Financing
- Attachments (consultation reports, maps, projects lists)

One methodology

44 City Teams

Expert Team for every city

Tailored for the local needs:

Analysis, Assessments,
Revisions, Works

Constant cooperation with the
City Team at every stage of
work on the project.

132 Workshops:

- I. Vulnerability assessment
Identification of sensitive areas
Adaptation potential
- II. Risk analysis
- III. Consultation of the Adaptation
Options
Final adaptation options list
with responsible units and
timescale

Some results of this project

- ✓ Blue-green infrastructure development;
- ✓ Improving infrastructure management;
- ✓ Improving water management;
- ✓ Improving cooperation between cities;
- ✓ Building resilience of society and economy

Adaptation strategies adopted at subnational levels

- Projects:
 - CLIMCITIES - “**CLIMate change adaptation in small and medium size CITIES**”. The project provides training to local authorities and local leaders from NGOs, and interested stakeholders in 5 Polish cities and towns (with population from 50,000 to 99,000 inhabitants) The project started in 2017 and has ended in 2018, supported by the European Economic Area (EEA) Grants,
 - The “**Development of drought impacts prevention plans for the river basins**” was run between 2016 and 2020. The drought impacts prevention plans are developed by regional water management authorities. Flood risk management plans were adopted for three river basin districts in Poland (Odra River Basin, Vistula River Basin and Pregola River Basin).
 - Adaptation in **agriculture** is implemented by individual farmers and is related mainly with plant production and concentrates on field practices, plants protection, water retention and operational drought monitoring

Adaptation strategies adopted at subnational levels (cont.)

- Poland is involved in the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region that includes among its objectives vulnerability assessment with regard to Polish coastal zones, and amplified protection of Polish coast against, among other risks, floods, erosion, and cliff degradation.
- There are sporadic cases of structured stakeholder engagement, such as the ongoing public consultation of the Warsaw's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy or Radom water project.
- Many individual adaptation activities in cities including NGOs. Mainly to protect precipitation waters (including green roofs and rain gardens), flush floods and heat ways.

A non-comprehensive list of ongoing adaptation measures in Poland

- Developing and adopting flood and drought prevention plans for the river basins
- Capacity building of “Good climate for Counties”(local administration unit) project, supported by (2010 – 2015) engaging local actors in a series of climate adaptation actions including creating of County Network for Climate and Network of Local Civil Society Initiators, signing declarations, organizing debates and conferences
- Guidelines for Urban Adaptation Plans preparation
- Developing adaptation action plans for cities
- Projects are supported by the EU mainly through LIFE + and European Structural and Investment Funds
- As of January 2018, the Infrastructure and Environment OP 2014-2020 has financed 47 projects under Priority Measure

- Consideration of climate change adaptation has been included in the national frameworks for environmental impact assessments land use, spatial planning, urban planning and maritime spatial planning policies take into account the impacts of climate change Polish spatial policy should be “striving to increase space capacity to adapt to climate change impacts”.
- This is a national level document, covering spatial, urban and maritime areas. It notes that “expected climate change until 2030 will have only moderate impact on spatial planning in Poland”. The impacts are foreseen in settlement networks, agriculture, and several other sectors in the coastal areas, river valleys and mountain areas.

Final remarks

- Increased awareness of adaptation policies as an effect of above mentioned projects and activities on national and regional level.
- It influenced on implementation specific projects on local level.
- In cities mainly through buildings roofs and streets greening and increase effectiveness of rain water exploitation as well as reduce flash floods.
- In agriculture inter alia implementation of new varieties of cultivated plants better resistant on drought, new mineral fertilizers and new agrotechnics