

An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha agus Trádála Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Ireland's National Adaptation Framework

Case Study

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Case Study Parameters

- Initiate the process
- Establish effective mandate for the process
- Develop roadmap for the process
- Integrate adaptation into development planned
- Establish effective institutional arrangements
- Effectively engage stakeholders
- Assess and manage climate risk and vulnerability
- Address capacity gaps and needs

Initiate the process

- 2012 National Climate Change Action Framework
- National Adaptation Steering Committee 2014
- Early areas of good progress, eg mapping flood defences, assessments of agriculture sector, Met Éireann observations.
- Early draft of NAF peer-reviewed by Austria and UK

Establish Mandate

- Vision 2050: Ireland will be a competitive, low Carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy.
- Policy coherence across Paris, Sendai and SDGs.
- Statutory authority established: Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act (2015)
- Lead Ministry establishment: Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment
- Act compels action across sectors and local government, coordinated and supported by DCCAE

Develop a roadmap

- Principles identified: subsidiarity, minimise costs/ maximise opportunities, risk-based, consideration of wider sectors and levels of governance
- Appropriate balance between DRR and implementing a long term vision of development
- Considerations in identifying priorities; a) exposure of specific sectors/geographical areas, b) economy structure, c) potential uncosted impacts, and c) socioeconomic change.

Develop a roadmap (2)

- Design to be scaleable and iterative, 5 year review process
- An enabling environment approach: focus on spatial planning, capital spending, empower and support local government, sectoral guidelines and support mechanisms, engage with CSOs/PS, build research capacity
- Role of EU (common action, benchmarking, info/data Climate-ADAPT as adaptation platform)

Roadmap (3): taking a thematic approach

Theme	Sector level	Lead Department	
Natural and Cultural Capital	Seafood	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	
	Agriculture		
	Forestry		
	Biodiversity	Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht	
	Built and Archaelogical Heritage		
Critical Infrastructure	Transport Infrastructure	Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport	
	Electricity and Gas Networks	Department of Communications,	
	Communications Networks	Climate Action and the Environment	
Water Resource and Flood Risk Management	Flood Risk Management	Office of Public Works	
	Water Quality/ Infrastructure	Dept of Housing, Planning & Local Govt	
Public Health	Health	Department of Health	

Integrate into development planning

- 10-year Capital Plan must now reflect adaptation needs, crossreferenced against sector capital investment planning and regional planning. Overseen by Senior Officials Group across departments.
- Highlight is the Catchment Flood Risk Assessment Programme-€430m. 90% of at risk properties can be protected, 12,000 properties already under way- 10 flood defence schemes under construction, 25 more in pipeline
- Evaluation of public expenditure, review of public spending code (assessing climate impacts in Cost Benefit Appraisal).
- CC now incorporated into EIA process, for built environment, special provision for historic buildings.

Establish Institutional Arrangements

 Sectoral planning and support, combined with local planning and support

Since 2012, 4 sectoral plans have been developed:

- Flood Risk Management (OPW, 2015)- Interdepartmental group for implementation of CFRAM Programme.
- Adaptation Planning: developing resilience in the Irish Agriculture and Forest Sector (2017)
- Developing Resilience in the Transport Sector (2017)
- Adaptation Plan for Electricity and Gas Networks Sector (2017)

Establish Institutional arrangements (2)

- Local government key. Covenant of Mayors have embraced the *Mayors Adapt* programme. Seven local authorities have made firm commitments on adaptation.
- Support to local authority adaptation strategy development efforts, including training and capacity building.
- Local strategies feeding into, and being informed by Regional Centres of Excellence (centred around regional universities).

Establish Institutional Arrangements (3)

- National Adaptation Steering Committee (includes representatives across sectors, Environmental Protection Agency coordinating research, Climate Change Advisory Council secretariat, County and City Management Association).
- CC Advisory Council, independent watchdog, Adaptation Committee. Periodically reports against the Act.
- Sector and cross-sectoral (thematic) coordination committees

Engage Stakeholders

<u>National Dialogue</u>: to run for 2 years, informed by an advisory group (and overseen by Environment Protection Agency).

 Green Schools National CC Action and Awareness Programmefeeding in. Developing a Climate Ambassadors Programme- school and local community level.

<u>Citizen's Assembly:</u> 99 citizens met in 2017 and were presented with independent evidence. Government legally obliged to consider and act on key findings of the Assembly (e.g. critical assessment of vulnerable public infrastructure)

Engage Stakeholders (2)

Private Sector

Forfás (policy advisory board on enterprise) produced Adaptation to Climate Change: Issues for Business- risks and opportunities for the private sector. Each line agency obliged to reach out to the PS on adaptation issues.

Key areas of impact: market demand overall, logistics, premises, finance, productivity

Threats as well as opportunities part of the engagement

Assess and manage risk

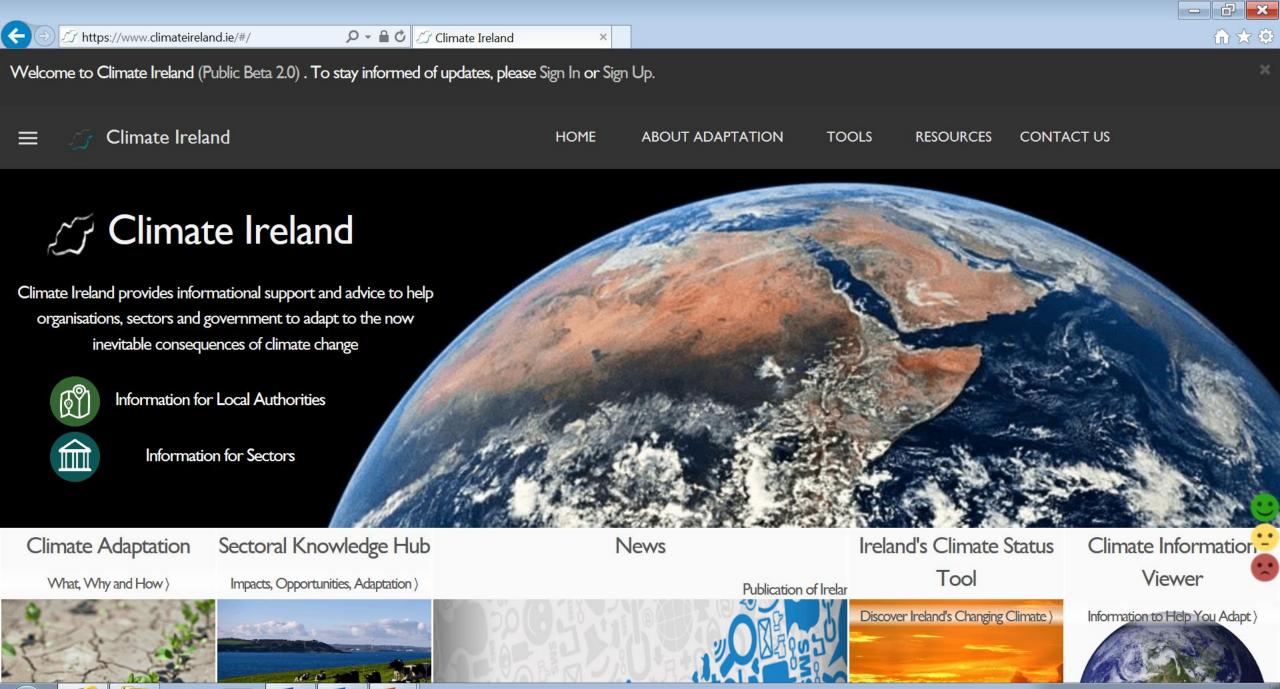
Key impacts identified:

Temperature increase, increased growing season, lower precipitation but more heavy rainfall events, more intense storms, intensified hydrological cycle, sea-level rise (including regional).

Key sectors affected: agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, coastal areas, critical infrastructure, marine and fisheries, water management, human health

Assess and manage risk (2)

- Resources/ decision support tools: Climate Ireland, Sectoral Planning Guidelines for CC Adaptation, Local authority climate adaptation strategy development guidelines
- Bodies undertaking research: ESRI, Teagasc, SEAI, Met Éireann. Horizon 2020 funding (EU) as well as participation in wider EU initiatives such as ERA NET for climate services.
- EPA has clear research priorities, National Climate Research Coordination Group



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Address Capacity Gaps

National Adaptive Capacity Assessment (2012, assessed 2016). Positives: (research gaps, laying the foundations for vulnerability assessments, land use policies reflecting adaptation), and Negatives: (identification of options, M&E, stakeholder involvement, sectoral action, systems for monitoring action including expenditure)

Other gaps: gender and vulnerable groups; public outreach focusing on behaviour change