

Investing in Climate Action, investing in LIFE

Introduction to LIFE Climate Action

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Agenda

- Introduction to LIFE Climate Action
 - Objectives
 - Programme budget
 - Priority areas
 - Project types
- Opportunity for Q&A



Objectives of the Climate Action sub-programme

- Climate Change sub-programme focuses on three areas:
 - Climate Change Mitigation (CMM)
 - Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)
 - Climate Change Governance & Information (GIC)

Demonstration and pilot projects as well as governance and information projects

- The main objectives of the Climate Action sub-programme are to:
 - Contribute to the shift towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy;
 - Improve the development, implementation and enforcement of EU climate policy and legislation; and
 - Support better environmental and climate governance at all levels.



LIFE 2014-2020 Budget

 Total budget of €3,500 million, of which Climate Action is €864m (25%)

CLIMATE ACTION

- Action Grant Projects (including Fls): €690 million
 - 2014 Budget: Climate action sub-programme €79.2 million for projects
- Integrated Projects: approx €165m
 - No Integrated Projects in Climate Action in 2014
- Operating grants to environmental and climate NGOs: €63 million
 - 2014 Budget: Operating grants to environmental and climate NGOs €9 million



Priority areas - climate change mitigation (CCM)

Priority area 1: climate change mitigation (CCM)

Focus: reducing greenhouse gas emissions

- Integrated climate change mitigation projects implementing established Union, national or regional climate change mitigation plans (see LIFE Regulation and MAWP 2014-2017)
- Small scale pilot (innovative, but <u>not</u> research!) and demonstration projects
- Projects funded by the financial instrument Natural Capital Financing Facility (NCFF) and Private Finance for Energy Efficiency (PF4EE)
- Land use management (in context of LULUCF)



Topics of interest - climate change mitigation (CCM)

- Sectoral integration: mainstreaming mitigation activity
- <u>Land use sector:</u> e.g. landscape and land management strategies and practice which limit emissions, particularly organic soils, conservation of natural carbon sinks, development of local, regional or cross-regional projects which would mainstream a range of emission reduction and resource efficiency measures, champion and promote possible new economic land use activities while maintaining land carbon storage capacity
- Greenhouse gas monitoring and accounting of land use change and forestry: the monitoring and accounting of carbon stocks and fluxes for land resource managers, contribute to the preparation and/or maintenance of annual accounts of emissions and removals, improve the monitoring and communication about the loss of grasslands, degradation of former and existing peat lands; achieve a better understanding of social, economic and social benefits of climate change mitigation actions
- Sustainable use of solid biomass: explore the local value-chain and facilitate a low-carbon production, assess and implement the life cycle flows of carbon, support the deployment of new approaches, implement low-carbon forestry technologies into forestry.
- Agriculture: implementation of low carbon farming practices with a transformational impact, implementation of better farming practises that increase the carbon storage, low-carbon woodland land use management systems, provide for a comprehensive land-use analysis on farms and prepare and apply the incorporation of low carbon practices and analysis and development of improvements for existing climate measures under CAP.



Priority areas - climate change adaption (CCA)

Priority area 2: climate change adaptation (CCA)

Focus: increasing resilience to climate change

- Integrated climate change adaptation projects implementing established Union, national or regional climate change adaptation plans (see LIFE Regulation and MAWP 2014-2017)
- Traditional pilot (innovative, but <u>not</u> research!) and demonstration projects
- Projects funded by the financial instrument Natural Capital Financing Facility (NCFF)
- Emphasis on the implementation of adaptation strategies, especially in urban areas



Topics of interest - climate change adaptation (CCA)

- cross-border management of floods, fostering collaborative agreements based on the EU Floods Directive
- trans-boundary coastal management, with emphasis on densely populated deltas and coastal cities
- mainstreaming adaptation into urban land use planning, building layouts and natural resources management
- mountain and island areas, with emphasis on sustainable and resilient agricultural, forestry and tourism sectors
- sustainable management of water; combating desertification and forest fires in drought-prone areas
- green infrastructure and ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation
- innovative adaptation technologies
- vulnerability assessments/adaptation strategies, including those with cross-border nature
- awareness raising and exchange of good practice actions on adaptation indicators, options, risk communication and management



Climate change adaption in the urban environment

- developing and implementing local adaptation strategies in the framework of "Mayors Adapt";
- developing and deploying innovative adaptation technologies in urban areas, including in the water, energy and construction sectors;
- promoting and developing green infrastructure in cities, including combating the urban heat island effect (through green roofs or networks of green space as ventilation areas) and/or controlling flood risks (through multi-use retention areas);
- low carbon projects contributing at the same time to climate mitigation and adaptation as well as nature conservation and biodiversity objectives in urban areas.



Priority areas - climate change governance and information

Priority area 3: climate governance and information (CGI)

Focus: Increasing awareness, communication, cooperation and dissemination on climate mitigation and adaptation actions.

- Traditional information and awareness raising projects and projects facilitating knowledge sharing;
- Support for cooperation networks and best practices for the application of climate regulation and enforcement
- Promotion of a better governance and support for climate NGOs.



Topics of interest - climate change governance and information

- Knowledge of global emission reduction strategies and the consequences on the agricultural and land use sectors locally
- Awareness of biomass production in an integrated perspective (biodiversity, forest, other land)
- Dialogue with business on future energy and climate investments
- Evaluation of functioning of EU ETS and its impact on policy tools
- Awareness on best practice in the field of climate policy evaluation to support development of cost-effective climate action.
- Exchange of best practice on enabling mechanisms and innovative solutions for industrial processes and production methods to facilitate low carbon transition of industry, transport



Climate change governance and information - <u>better</u> governance by broadening stakeholder involvement

- assessment of the potential in the Member States for further mainstreaming climate and energy into macro-economic policies and evaluate their impacts (e.g. tax shift, phasing out of environmentally harmful subsidies, measures to increase energy efficiency)
- inclusion of monitoring of potentials for carbon storage, emission saving or adaptation policies and measures into e.g. public spatial planning



Project types

- Action grants: Traditional projects (TP) funded by action grants may include:
 - Pilot projects = CCM, CCA
 - Demonstration projects = CCM, CCA
 - Information, awareness and dissemination projects = GIC
- Integrated projects (IP)
- Technical assistance projects (TAP), to support IP projects
- Capacity building projects (CAP)
- Preparatory projects (PRE) (ENV only)



Project types – traditional projects: pilot projects...

- ...apply a technique or method that has not been applied or tested before, or elsewhere, that offers potential environmental or climate advantages compared to current best practice and that can subsequently be applied on a larger scale to similar situations
- monitoring, evaluating and dissemination are integral parts of the pilot approach
- innovative projects applying techniques/methods that:
 - have not been applied or tested before, or elsewhere,
 - offer potential climate advantages compared to current best practice,
 - can subsequently be applied on a larger scale to similar situations, and
 - have already been researched



Project types – traditional projects: demonstration projects...

- puts into practice, tests, evaluates and <u>disseminates</u> actions, methods or approaches that are to new or unfamiliar in the project's specific context and that could be applied elsewhere in similar circumstances.
- Monitoring, evaluating and <u>dissemination</u> are integral parts of the demonstration approach.
- Projects putting into practice actions/methodologies/approaches that
 - are new or unknown in the specific (e.g. geographical, ecological, socio-economic) context of the project,
 - could be applied elsewhere in similar circumstances, and
 - are tested, evaluated and disseminated during the project.



Project types – traditional projects: information, awareness and dissemination projects ...

- support communication, dissemination of information and awareness raising in the fields of the sub-programmes for Environment and Climate Action; and/or
- focus on support better environmental and climate governance at all levels, including better involvement of civil society, NGOs and local actors.



Opportunity for Q&A

