

# CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN BULGARIA – PUBLIC AWARENESS AND CAPACITY BUILDING



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*Workshop Climate Change in Southeastern Europe: Causes,  
Impacts, Solutions, Graz, 26-27.03.2007*



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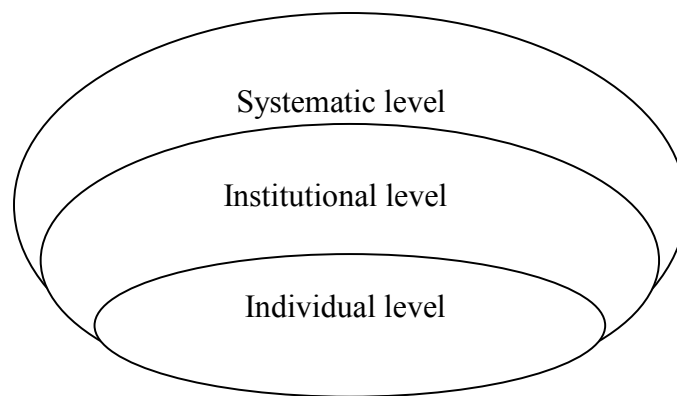
- Vulnerability and institutional capacity
- Actions performed by Bulgaria concerning UNFCCC and KP
- Capacity of institutions: government, business, research organisations, NGOs
- Conclusions



# Institutional capacity and climate change

- Vulnerability to CC =  
function (potential impact, adaptive capacity)
- Capacity (in general)  
the capability of the institutions, organisations, communities and people, working in a given system to define objectives and to work effectively for their achievement
- International documents  
capacity should be considered as an aggregate of resources for the effective and successful work for the implementation of the UNFCCC and the KP

# Levels of capacity



- *Individual level* - capabilities and conduct of personnel. Capacity building is achieved by relevant education, training courses for increasing of qualification and by improvement of management, which should lead to increasing of productivity;
- *Institutional level* - capacity includes the overall performance of organisations. It is an aggregate of human, administrative, financial and technical resources;
- *Systematic level* - the relationship between organisations, the legal framework and social standards and values.



# Importance of capacity building

- Instruments for addressing the climate issue is likely to be severely constrained in the short term.
- Given that little is likely to be done in the short term and given that climate change is an important issue  
*“the best strategy for addressing climate change in the short-run is to help build institutions that help set the stage for broad-based actions in the future”*

(Hahn, 1998)

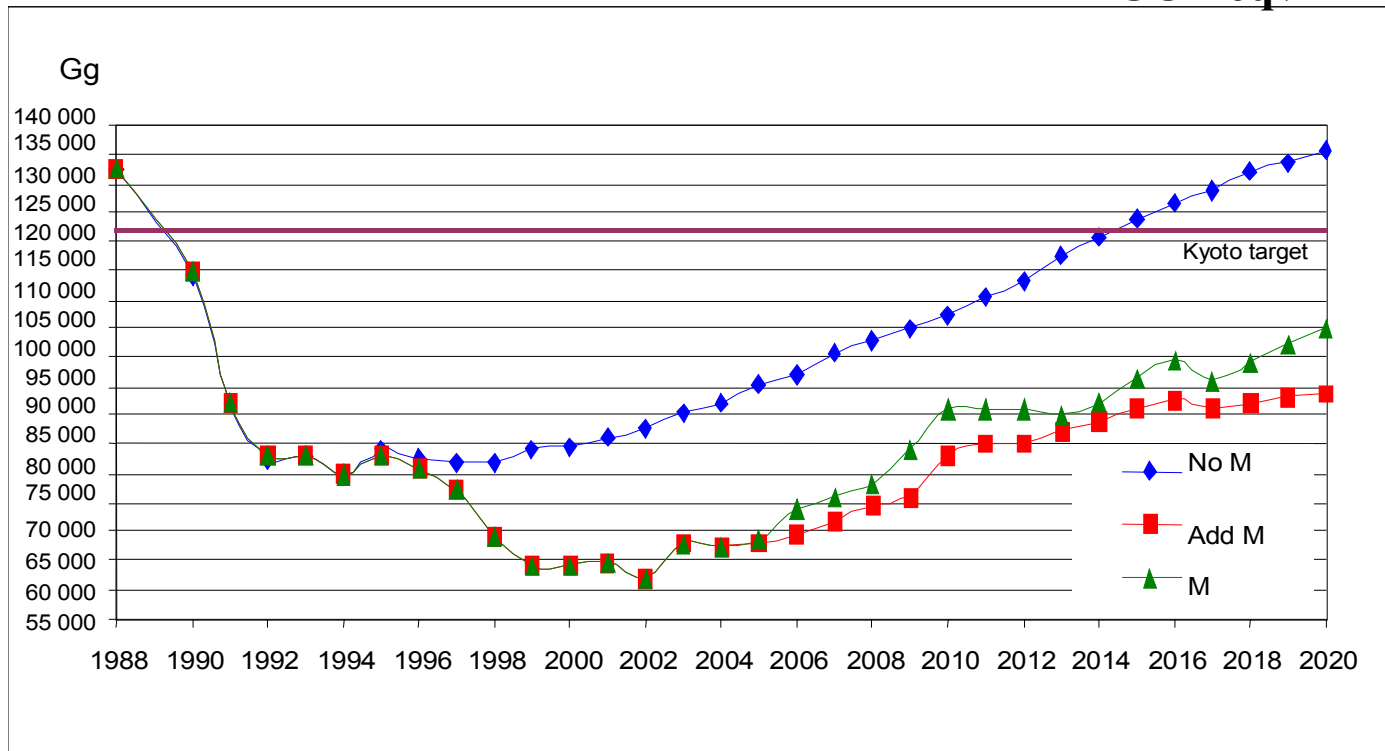


# UN Requirements and Bulgaria

- Requirements – UNFCCC and KP
- Actions performed by Bulgaria
  - Ratifications, adoptions of laws and regulations;
  - Regular preparation of national communications;
  - Application of flexible mechanisms, etc.
- Relevant legislation and basic policy documents, harmonised with the EU Acquis, have been adopted. Major problem: the enforcement of legislation and effective implementation of plans.
  - Therefore, *in the short run it is important to develop the capacity of institutions in Bulgaria*, so that they would be able to take preventive and mitigation measures according to the climate change policy in long run.

# Aggregate GHG Emissions

CO<sub>2</sub>-eqv



Source: MoEW, 2006

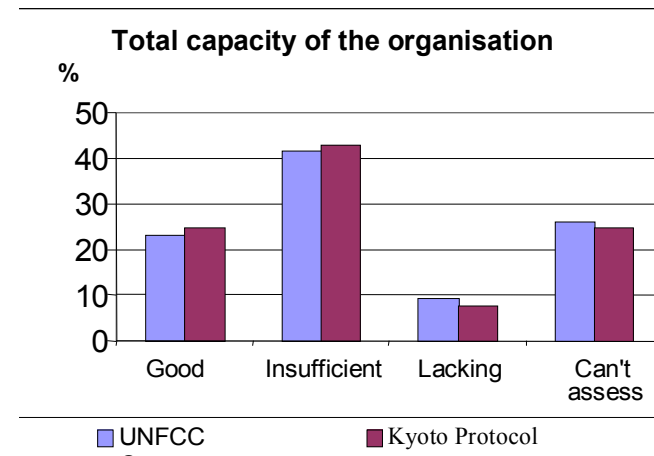
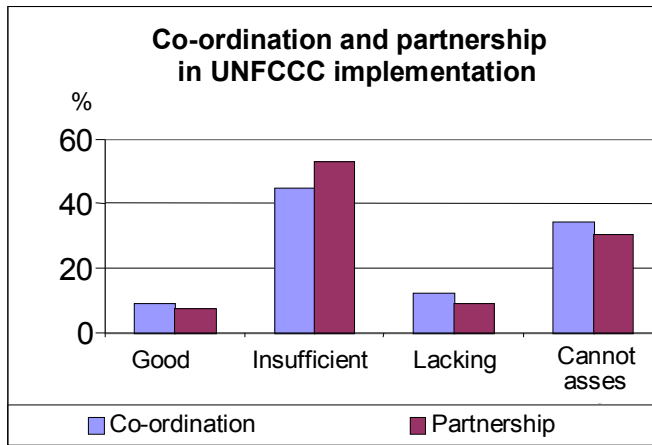
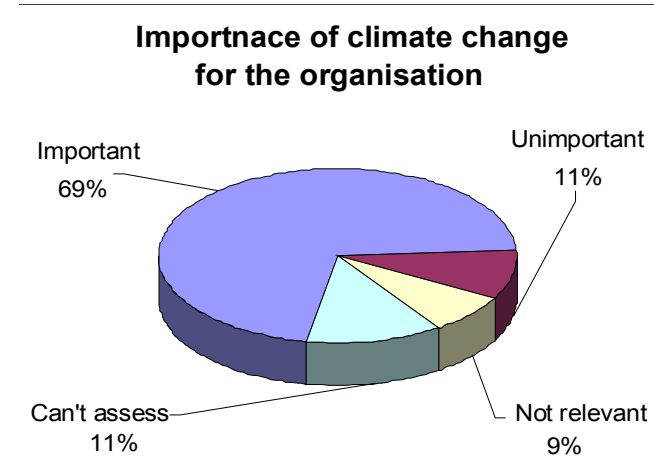
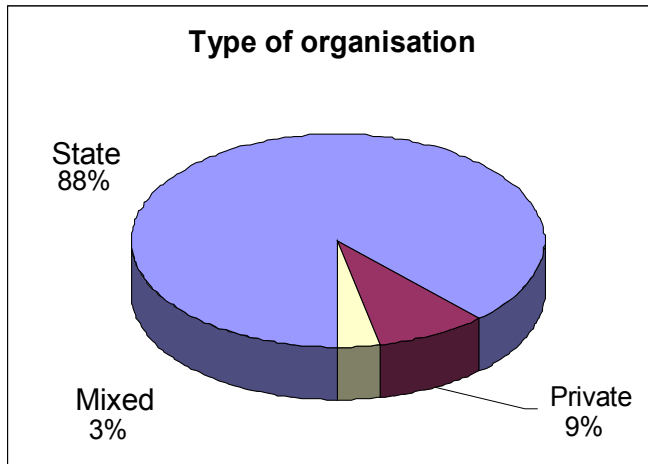
- Bulgaria is likely to have a 34 million tones yearly reserve
- In the long-run GHG are expected to increase

# Surveys of capacity

- NCSA project
  - 67 institutions: central and local authorities, business, NGOs and research organisations in 2003-2004
- Surveys of the IWRM project
  - 93 industrial enterprises, MoEW, basin directorates, municipalities: confirmed the results concerning the business sector in 2005-2006
- Research methods
  - questionnaires, interviews, and focus group discussions

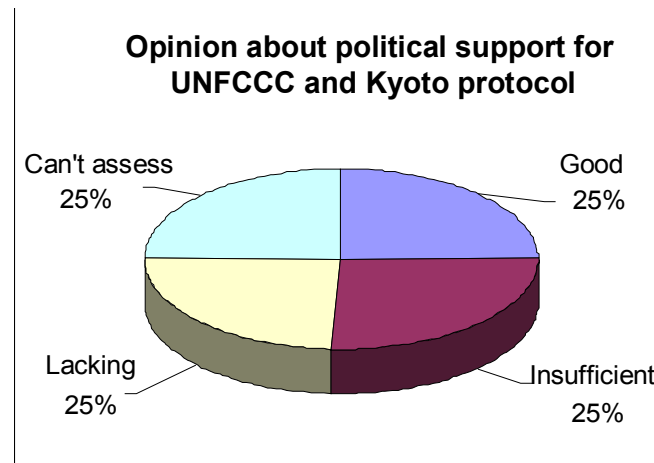
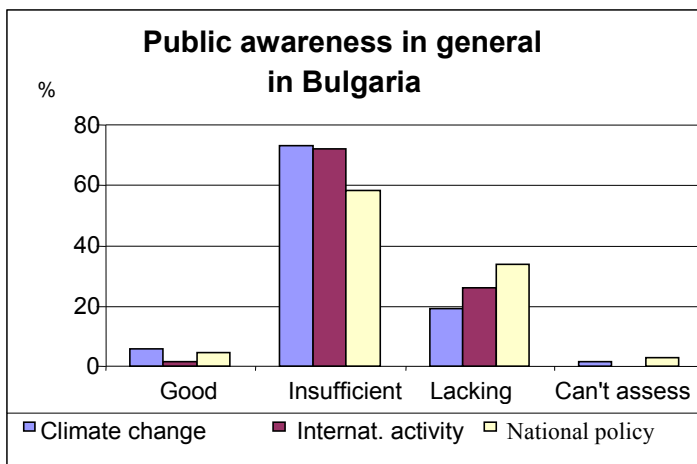


# General self-assessment



Source: Selected results from the NCSA project

# General self-assessment 2

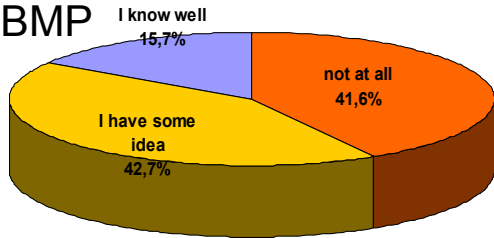


Source: Selected results from the NCSA project

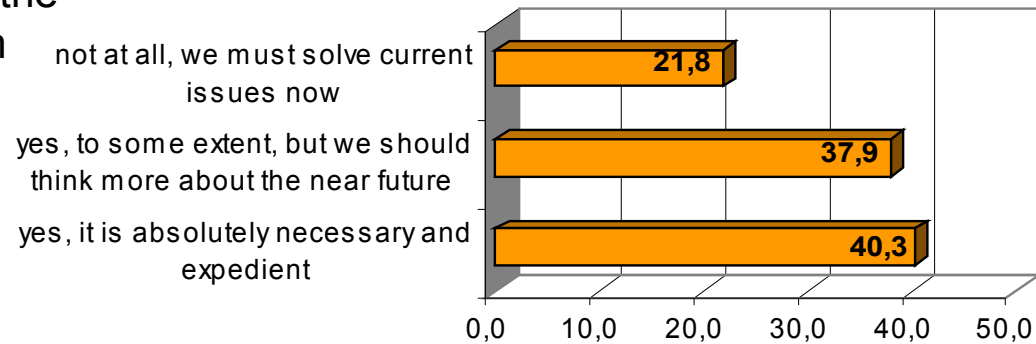
- Most organisations will be willing to participate in activities related to the prevention of climate change.
- Majority of the respondents point out that there is no special group for activities related to the UNFCCC implementation in their organisation.
- Most organisations consider that co-ordination and partnerships in the UNFCCC application are insufficient.
- Only about 20% of the respondents consider their available capacity sufficient. The majority (above 40%) estimates their total capacity as insufficient and about 30% can not make assessment.

# IWRM project

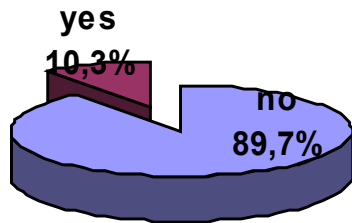
Awareness of the requirement for the elaboration of a regional long-term RBMP



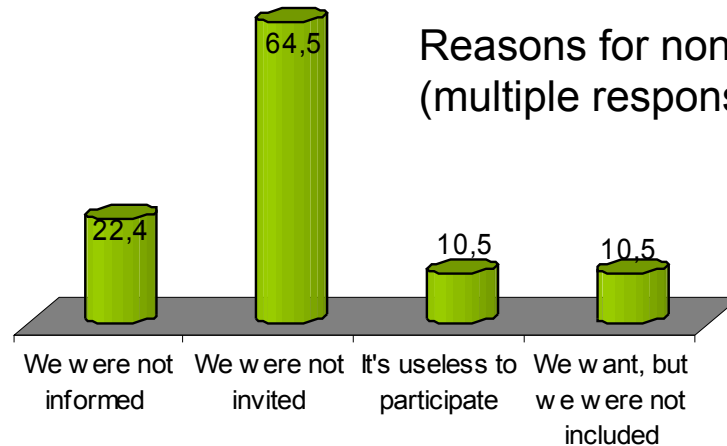
Respondents' attitude towards possible involvement in the development of a long-term RBMP



Companies' participation in public consulting bodies

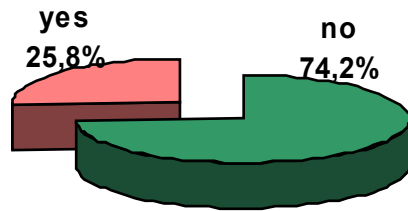


Reasons for non-participation (multiple response)

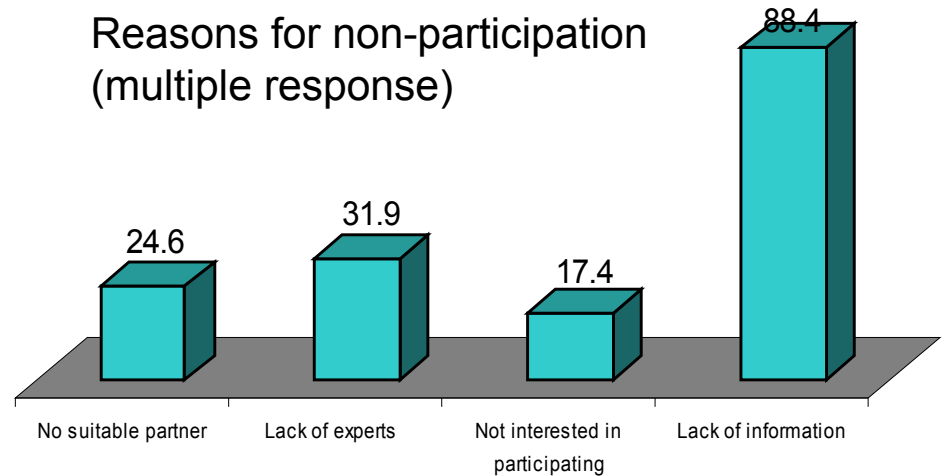


# IWRM project 2

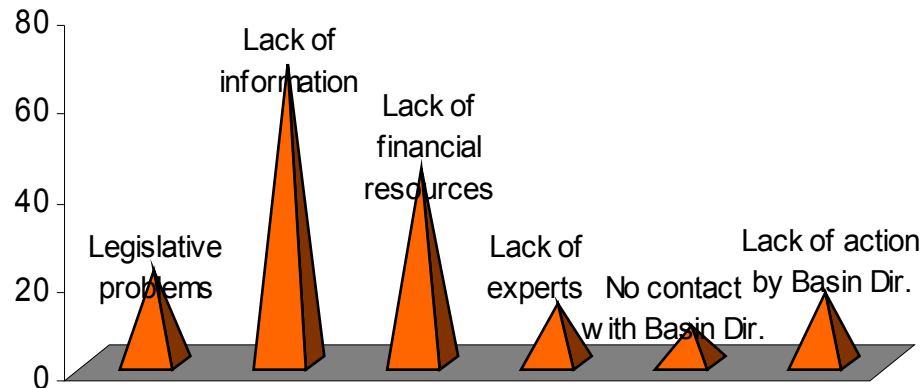
Have you ever participated in partnership projects?



Reasons for non-participation (multiple response)



Main obstacles for the industry to participate in the decision-making process (multiple response)



Source: Selected results from the IWRM project



# IWRM project 3

- Integration, as a new policy approach, detached from the previously prevailing fragmentarity, strongly depends on the efficient participation of all interested parties and the synergy among different sectors, legislative acts and policy instruments.
- Large industrial enterprises are not aware of the long-term objective of environmental protection; they do not participate actively in public-private consulting bodies, partnership projects and decision-making processes.
- Existing legislation does not provide economic incentives for effective management of natural resources by enterprises. Managers take advantage of the weaknesses in the laws and the judicial system. They prefer to pay non-compliance fees instead of investing in new technologies.
- Company managers share the vision of applying a complex approach to natural resources management, but they expect the change to begin from the national policy and the initiative to come from the "top".



# Conclusion

- In the short run the national climate policy of Bulgaria should aim at the development of institutions' capacity to cope with the climate change in the long run.
- Bulgaria has adopted most of the necessary legislation on climate change.
- Only few organisations, responsible for meeting the requirements under the UNFCCC and KP, have the necessary capacity on an individual, institutional and systematic level.
- Environmental protection concerns all spheres of policy, economy, social relations and education. It is imperative to apply a holistic approach to environmental management and develop coherent legislation.
- It is important to expand the capacity building process beyond central government administration and include the business sector, local authorities, NGOs.



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**Thank you for your attention!**

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