



REGIONS FOR
SUSTAINABLE
CHANGE



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PROJECT OVERVIEW AND FIRST EXPERIENCES

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WHAT LIES BEHIND RSC?

„To promote an EU-wide shift to climate-friendly economies by developing the potential of regional development programmes.”

Partnership:

12 partners from 8 countries

Duration:

Oct 2008 – Sep 2011

Total budget:

2,099,980.64 €

Co-funded by:

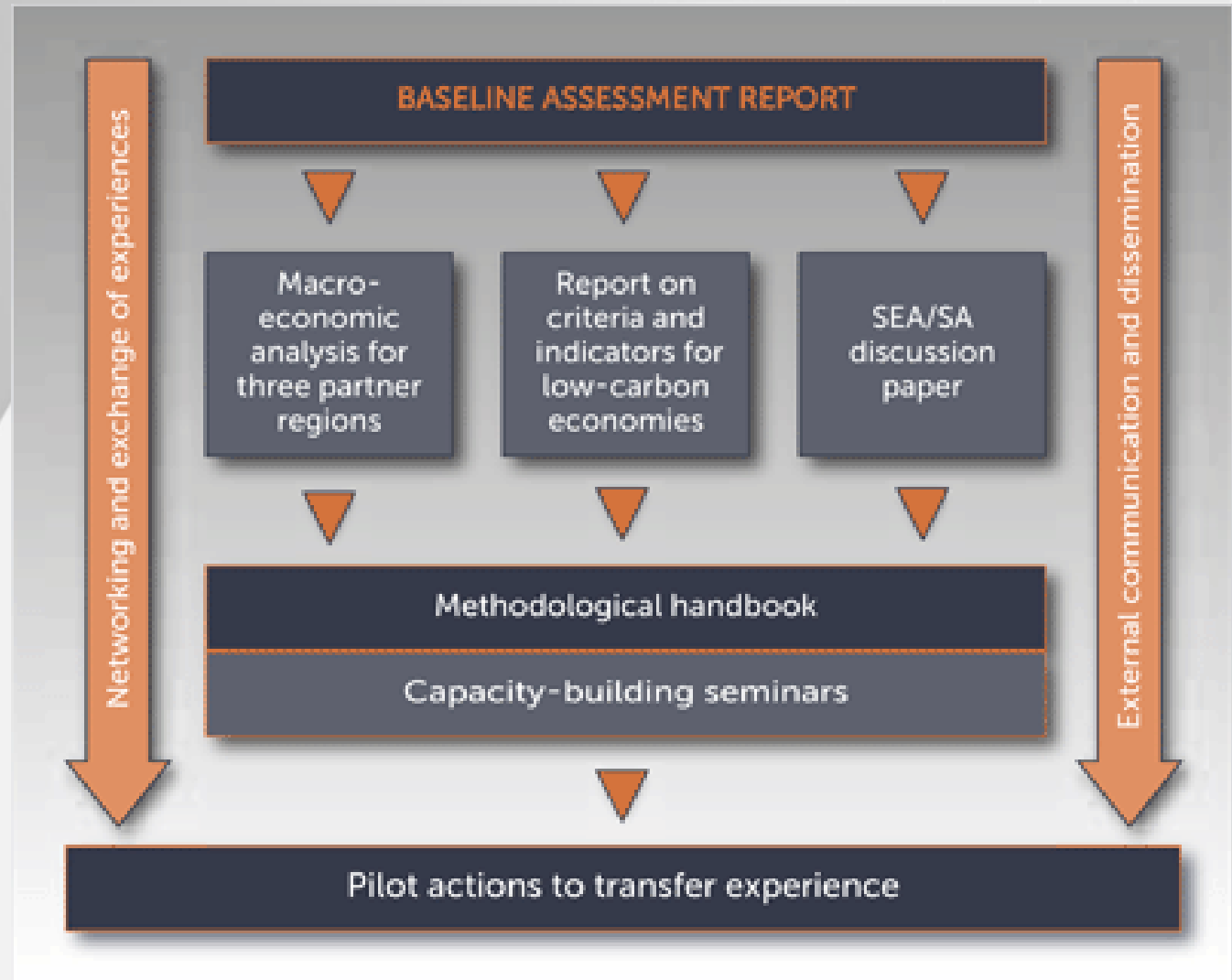
INTERREG IVC

Lead partner:

REC for CEE



PROJECT OUTPUTS





THE REGIONAL CLIMATE CONFIDENCE INDEX COVERS SEVEN ISSUES

1. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

- GHG emissions per capita
- GHG intensity (ratio of GHG emissions to GDP)

2. Energy Consumption

- Final Energy Consumption (FEC) per capita
- Energy intensity (ratio of energy consumption to GDP)

3. Renewable Energy

- In energy production capacity
- In consumption

4. Policy Frameworks

- Measures the extent to which policy and planning processes for climate change are in place

5. Institutional Capacity

- The capacity and effectiveness of the regional authorities to manage climate change issues

6. Socio-Political Aspects:

- Awareness and readiness of the population and key stakeholder groups for climate change related actions

7. Financial Instruments

- For financing climate change-related measures





Partner Region	1. GHG Emissions	2. Energy Consumption	3. Renewable Energy	4. Policy Frameworks	5. Institutional Capacity	6. Socio-Political Aspects	7. Financial Instruments	Total
Central Hungary*	5,50	5,41	2,46	1,67	5,00	7,50	5,33	32,87
Cornwall (UK)	3,70	4,85	2,66	10,00	2,50	6,67	9,33	39,71
North Great Plain , Hungary *	5,50	5,41	2,46	1,67	5,00	7,50	5,33	32,87
Burgenland, Austria	6,61	1,91	10,00	6,67	6,67	9,17	8,00	49,02
La Rioja, Spain	2,96	4,28	6,69	9,17	6,67	5,83	6,00	41,60
South West Bulgaria *	3,25	4,80	6,11	0,83	4,17	3,33	2,67	25,16
Marche, Italy	8,31	6,04	1,47	5,00	7,50	5,83	7,33	41,49
Liguria, Italy	3,22	6,42	4,25	5,00	8,33	6,67	6,67	40,55
Piedmont, Italy	6,38	3,25	2,17	8,33	8,33	5,83	6,00	40,31
Malta*	7,33	9,57	0,00	5,83	3,33	5,83	8,00	39,90
Lower Silesia, *	2,71	5,28	5,01	3,33	6,67	6,67	4,00	33,68
Average Score	5,04	5,20	3,94	5,23	5,83	6,44	6,24	37,92



ISSUE 4: POLICY FRAMEWORKS



- The following issues were analyzed:
 - The extent to which climate change vulnerability and adaptation planning are considered in the overall policy framework.
 - The existence of comprehensive and quantified climate change policy at regional level.
 - The extent to which climate change factors are addressed by the regional sectoral framework.
 - The scope and ambition of regional-level policy objectives and targets.



FURTHER ANALYSIS ON CLIMATE CONFIDENCE: POLICES (1)

- Wealthier regions are more likely to be further advanced in the development of climate change policy frameworks at the regional level (Exceptions: Cornwall)
- Clearly wealth is not the only driving force. Other issues such as institutional capacity, political will and awareness, and readiness of the population are critical factors
- Regional-level targets for overall GHG reductions in some regions are more ambitious than the EU target.



FURTHER ANALYSIS ON CLIMATE CONFIDENCE: POLICES (2)

- Integration of CC issues into sectoral policies has focused mainly on the energy sector, with some progress in agriculture/forestry and housing.
- Integration of climate change issues into the sectoral policies for transport is limited.
- More attention is given to CC mitigation in policies. Adaptation measures receive less consideration at the regional level.



ISSUE 5: INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

- This issue covers the capacity of the regions' institutions to deal with climate change adaptation and mitigation issues.
- The results must be viewed as a self-evaluation, i.e. the regions' own perceptions of their institutional capacity.
- Partners evaluated their own institutions for each of the following criteria:
 - Dedicated staff
 - Financial means
 - Regulatory mandate
 - Access to research capacity



FURTHER ANALYSIS ON CLIMATE CONFIDENCE: INSTITUTIONS (1)

Regions	Type of institution responsible for CC
Cornwall, Malta	Specialized institution(s) in place at the regional level are primarily responsible for CC policy-making and implementation.
Burgenland, Liguria, Marche, Piedmont, Lower Silesia	A department within the regional authority is primarily responsible for CC policy-making and implementation.
Central Hungary, La Rioja, North Great Plain, South West Bulgaria	A local/regional branch of environment ministry, inspectorate or other national-level institution has primary responsibility for managing CC for the region. Regional authorities have a limited role in policy-making and may or may not be responsible for implementation.



FURTHER ANALYSIS ON CLIMATE CONFIDENCE: INSTITUTIONS (2)

- Most of the regions which reported higher levels of capacity, financing, regulatory mandate are those in which the regional authority itself has primary responsibility for CC (Group 2).
- Some regional authorities receive technical assistance from external regional bodies (Liguria)
- In Cornwall responsibilities are further divided: adaptation and mitigation issues are tackled by different units



FURTHER ANALYSIS ON CLIMATE CONFIDENCE: INSTITUTIONS (3)

- Some of the challenges reported by the regions include:
 - absence of a sound national strategy to comprehensively address climate change;
 - lack of a clearly delineated institutional responsibility for climate mitigation and adaptation;
 - shortage of human resources;
 - insufficient financial resources;
 - poor access to research capacity for developing scientifically-sound policy models and scenarios.



Capacity Building Within the RSC Project Context

- One of the objectives of RSC project:
“To provide expertise and capacity-building to partner regions on climate change, carbon emissions, social equity, SEA/SA, and the tools and methodologies developed by the partnership.”
- 3 capacity building/thematic seminars to be organized in 2010-11



rsc

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Thank you for the attention!

For more about the project, visit: www.rscproject.org
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