

Mestrado em Engenharia do Ambiente / *Master on Environmental Engineering*
Gestão e Políticas de Ambiente e Território/
Environment and Territory Management and Policies 4/P4

Climate change

Territorial vulnerability

Adaptation and mitigation

EU and Portugal Climate Change policy

Prof. Doutora Maria do Rosário Partidário

Bibliography

EEA – European Environment Agency (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/>)
(https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications#%C3%A2=C3=9C7=en&C3=9C11=25&b_start=0&C3=9C13=climate+change)

Report n° 7/2005 – Vulnerability and Climate Change in Europe

Report n° 12/2020 - Urban adaptation in Europe: how cities and towns respond to climate change (<https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/urban-adaptation-in-Europe>)

European Commission Combating Climate Change

https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/eu-climate-action_en

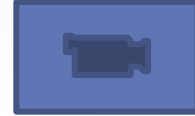
European Commission communication ‘A clean planet for all: strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate-neutral economy by 2050’ [COM (2018) 773 final]

IPCC Reports (<https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>)

6th assessment cycle (<https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-cycle/>)



Global Warming 101 | National Geographic
(3:03) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oJAbATJCugs>



Are we ready for climate change? (1:41)
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate-change-adaptation>



Coronavirus: nitrogen dioxide emissions drop over Italy
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ARpxtAKsORw>



NASA | A Year in the Life of Earth's CO2 (3:10)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x1SgmFa0r04>

Territorial vulnerability to CC

Definition:

Territorial vulnerability to climate change is the degree to which a territory is susceptible to, and unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes.

Is function of the character, magnitude and rate of climate change and variation to which a system is exposed, its sensitivity and its adaptive capacity. (IPCC, 2007)

Key issues to assessing the vulnerability of ecosystems:

- Ecosystems resilience
- Human-induced pressures
- Time-lags in ecosystem responses
- Species extinctions

Causes of territorial vulnerability



Impermeabilization, occupation of vulnerable areas



Causes of territorial vulnerability



Scarcity and excessive consumption of water resources



Causes of territorial vulnerability



**Streams
occupied**



**Inappropriate management of
natural spaces and forest**



Consequences of vulnerability



Natural systems over pressure – non-sustainable

Consequences of vulnerability



Extreme heat



Consequences of vulnerability



Fires



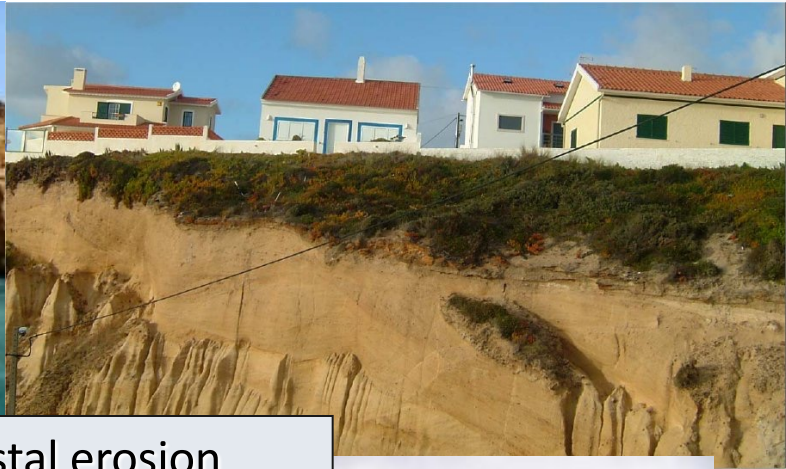
Consequences of vulnerability



Floods



Consequences of vulnerability



Coastal erosion



Consequences of vulnerability



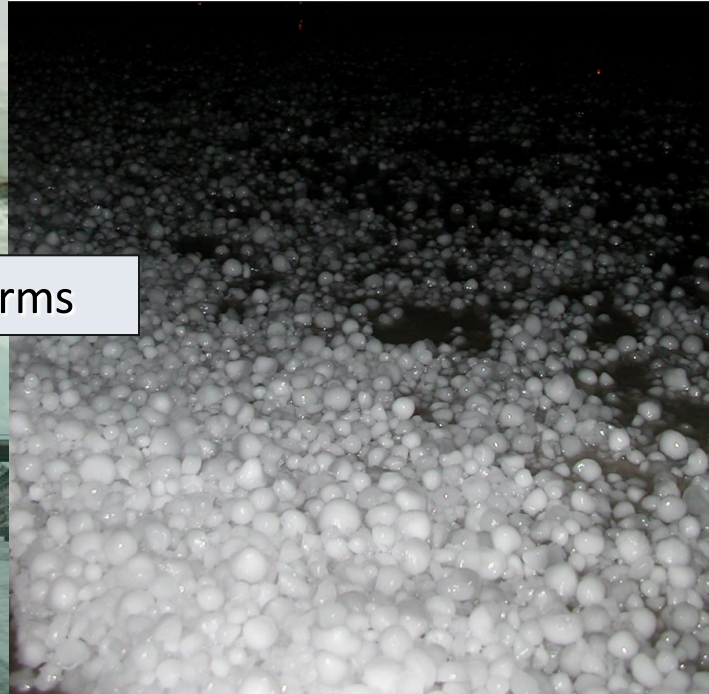
Desertification



Consequences of vulnerability



Storms



Consequences of vulnerability



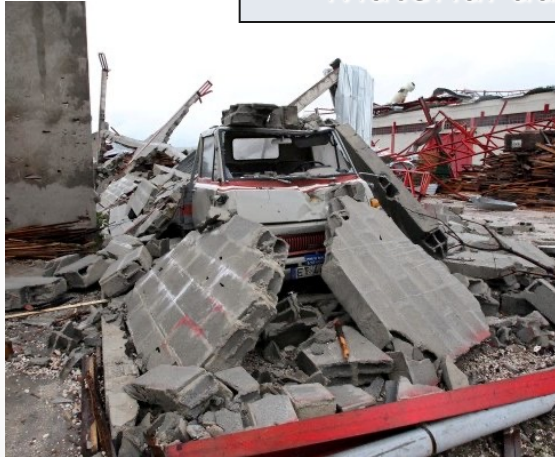
Material damages



Consequences of vulnerability



Material damages



Consequences of vulnerability



Vulnerable groups / areas:

Children

Elderly

Disadvantaged groups

Coastal areas

Water streams

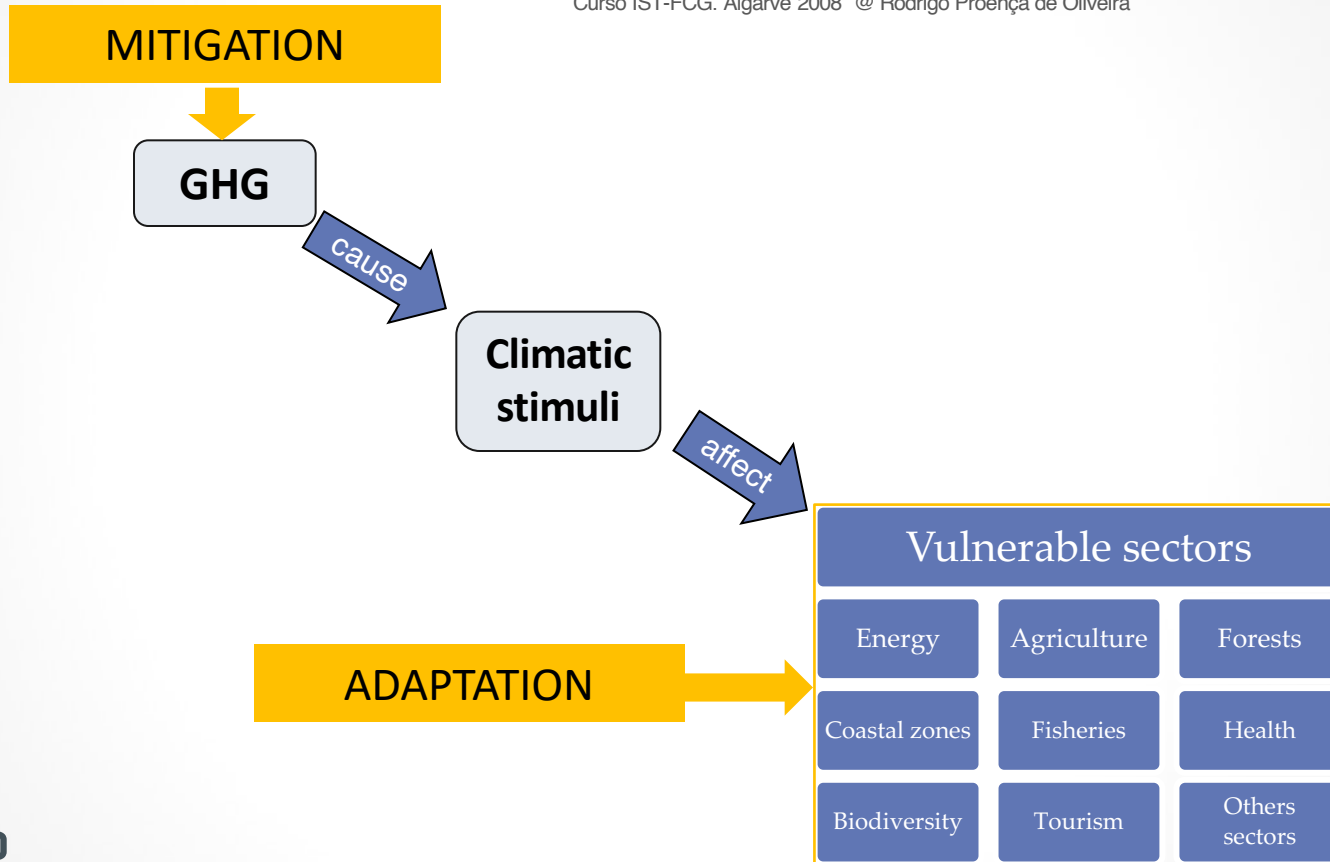
Flood plains



Laluff 2003

Mitigation and Adaptation

Adapted from "Vulnerabilidade e adaptação local às alterações climáticas, Curso IST-FCG. Algarve 2008" @ Rodrigo Proença de Oliveira



Types of actions

Adapted from "Vulnerabilidade e adaptação local às alterações climáticas,
Curso IST-FCG. Algarve 2008" @ Rodrigo Proença de Oliveira

MITIGATION ACTIONS – LIMITING CC

- Reduce energy needs, ex. reduce travel needs
- Improve energy efficiency
- Reduce carbon emission
- Increase % of renewable energies
- Improve land use practices
- Increase carbon sequestration by natural means
- Reduce carbon loss from peat and organic soils

ADAPTATION ACTIONS – LIVING WITH CC

- Integrated water management
- Water demand management
- Population awareness on climate change and its impacts on water resources, forest, natural and coastal areas
- Agriculture policy and food safety compatible with CC
- Water basin strategies and spatial planning
- Integrated coastal zone management

Type of measures

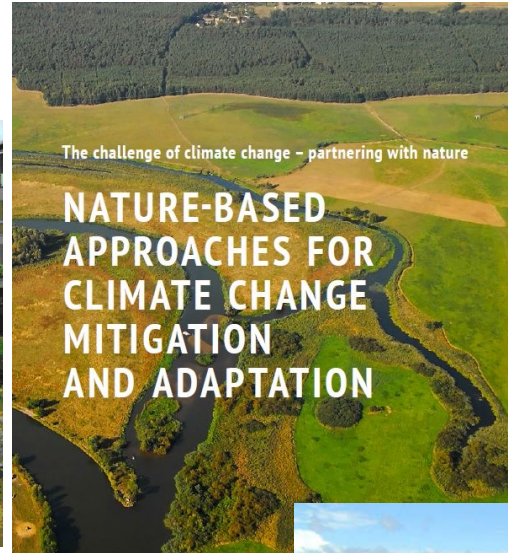
Adapted from "Vulnerabilidade e adaptação local às alterações climáticas, Curso IST-FCG. Algarve 2008" @ Rodrigo Proença de Oliveira

Types of measures	Exposure reduction	Strengthen robustness	Strengthen resilience	Increase knowledge
Prevention – aim at avoiding negative impacts of CC	●	●		●
Improve resilience – aim at increase capacity of natural, economic and social systems in recovering from the impacts of CC			●	
Preparedness – aim at implement prediction and alerts to extreme situations				●
Response – aim at reducing the impacts of extreme events after its occurrence			●	●
Restoration – aim at restoring natural, economic and social systems after the occurrence of extreme events				●

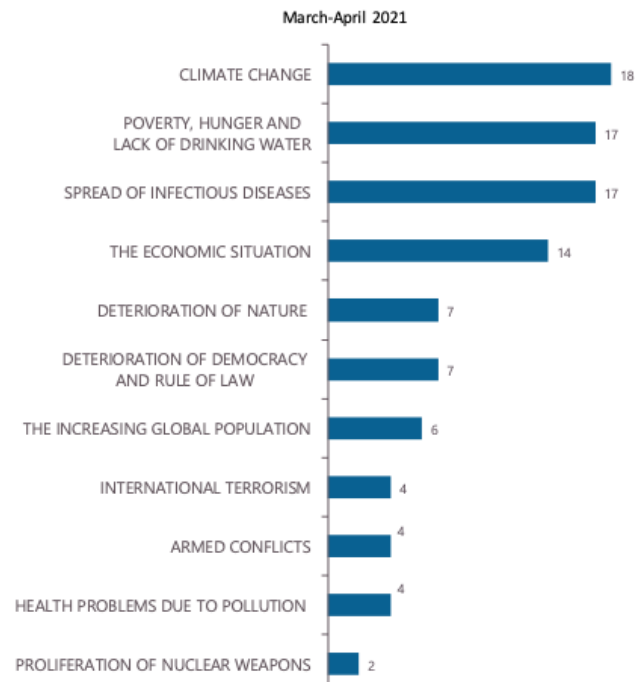
Need to act

- Who are and where are the vulnerable groups/areas?
- What is their degree of vulnerability?
- What are the sources and emissions of CO2 and other GHG? How to mitigate?

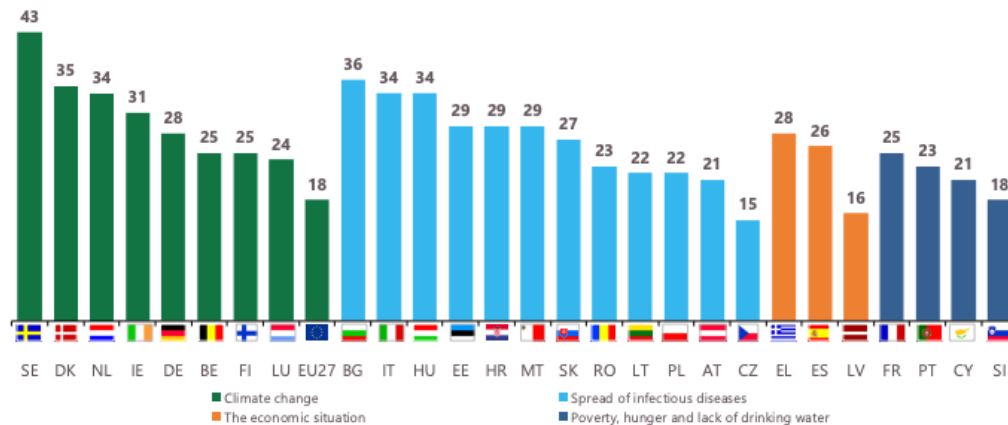
Need to act



QB1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
(% - EU27)



QB1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



EU Barometer, 2021

European Policy orientations

- European Green Deal, 2019 (https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en)
 - European Green Deal (https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/european-green-deal-communication_en.pdf)
 - European Climate Law (https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/commission-proposal-regulation-european-climate-law_en)
 - European Climate Pact
- European Commission COM(2018) 773 final - A Clean Planet for all A European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52018DC0773&from=EN>
- European Commission Adaptation to Climate Change, 2014
https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/docs/factsheet_adaptation_2014_en.pdf
- https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/adaptation_en
- EU adaptation strategy, 2013
(https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/docs/eu_strategy_en.pdf)
(https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/adaptation/what_en#tab-0-1)

A strategy towards a climate neutral EU economy

1. Energy efficiency;
2. Deployment of renewables;
3. Clean, safe and connected mobility;
4. Competitive EU industry and circular economy;
5. Infrastructure and interconnections;
6. Bioeconomy and natural carbon sinks;
7. Tackling remaining emissions with Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS).

EU, 2019. Going Climate neutral by 2050

Adaptation Policies

United Nations Framework Convention on CC (1992)

- Reports on Climate Action summit 2019

National adaptation strategies

Sector adaptation strategies (eg water sector)

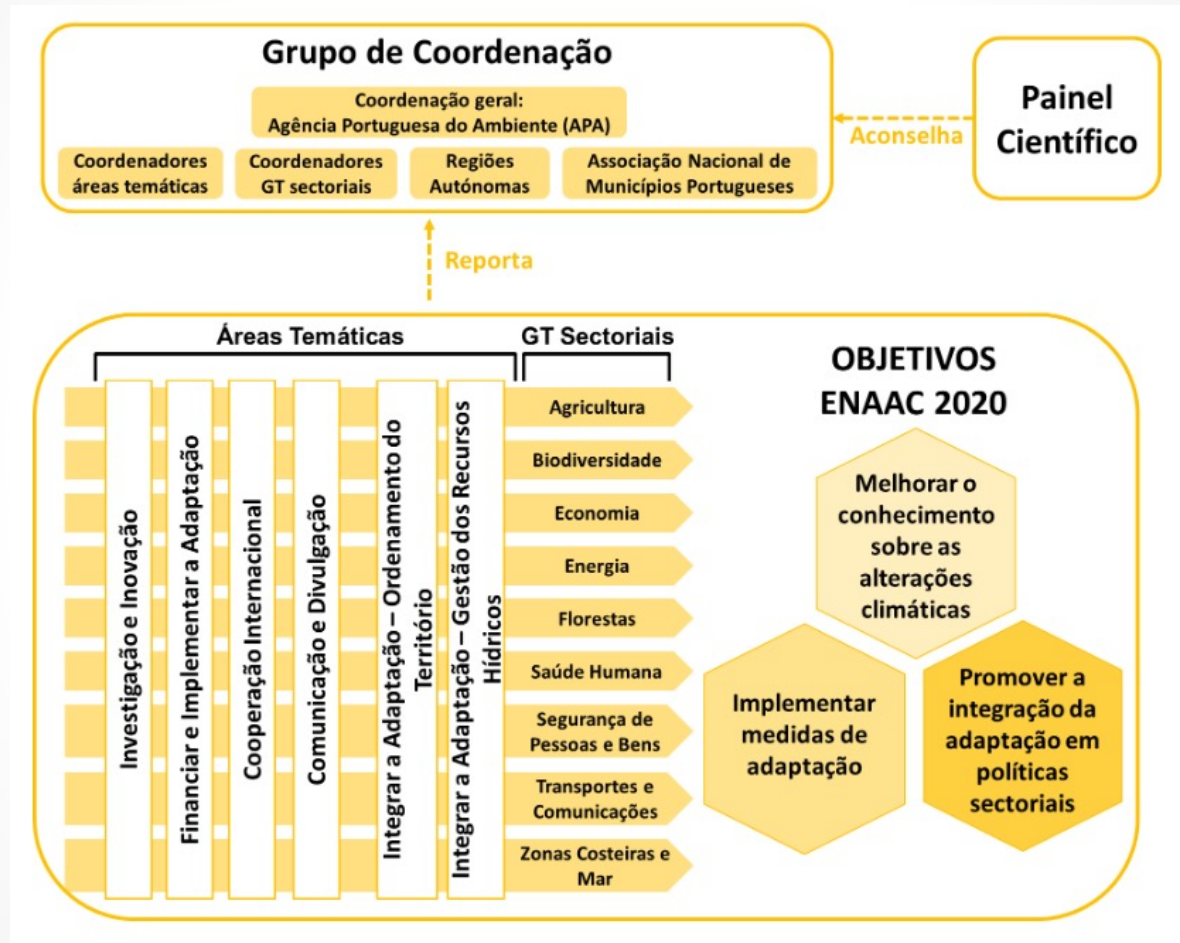
European Union (previous slide)

Portugal

- Estratégia Nacional Adaptação à Alterações Climáticas (ENAA) 2025
- Programa Nacional para as Alterações Climáticas 2020/2030



Portugal



PROMOVER A DESCARBONIZAÇÃO DA ECONOMIA E A TRANSIÇÃO ENERGÉTICA VISANDO A NEUTRALIDADE CARBÓNICA EM 2050, ENQUANTO OPORTUNIDADE PARA O PAÍS, ASSENTE NUM MODELO DEMOCRÁTICO E JUSTO DE COESÃO TERRITORIAL QUE POTENCIE A GERAÇÃO DE RIQUEZA E USO EFICIENTE DE RECURSOS

PORTUGAL

PLANO NACIONAL ENERGIA E CLIMA 2021-2030 (PNEC 2030)

Portugal, dezembro de 2019

Tabela 1 - Evolução dos principais indicadores energia e clima em Portugal [Fonte: APA, DGEG]

INDICADOR	2005		2017	VARIAÇÃO
EMISSIONES TOTAIS DE CO ₂ (sem LULUCF)	85,8 Mton	--	70,8 Mton	-17,5%
CONSUMO DE ENERGIA PRIMÁRIA	27,1 Mtep	--	22,5 Mtep	-17,0%
RENOVÁVEIS NO CONSUMO FINAL	19,5%	--	30,6%	+11,1 p.p.
RENOVÁVEIS NA ELETRICIDADE	27,4%	--	54,2%	+26,8 p.p.
DEPENDÊNCIA ENERGÉTICA	88,8%	--	79,7% 77,8% ¹	-9,1 p.p. -11,0 p.p.

Tabela 3 - Metas e contributo nacional para as metas da União

METAS 2030	CONTRIBUTO NACIONAL PARA AS METAS DA UNIÃO
Redução de emissões de CO _{2e} (sem LULUCF) (Mt CO _{2e}), face a 2005	-17%
Reforçar o peso das Energias Renováveis	47%
Aumentar a Eficiência Energética ²	35%
Interligações Elétricas	15%

Tabela 2 - Metas nacionais de Portugal para o horizonte 2030

EMISSIONES (sem LULUCF; em relação a 2005)	EFICIÊNCIA ENERGÉTICA	RENOVÁVEIS	RENOVÁVEIS NOS TRANSPORTES	INTERLIGAÇÕES ELÉTRICAS
-45% a -55%	35%	47%	20%	15%

Figura 4 - Evolução das emissões totais de CO₂ no horizonte 2030 (Mton CO₂)

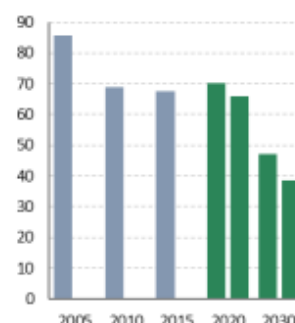


Figura 5 - Evolução do consumo de Energia Primária - meta EE (Mtep)

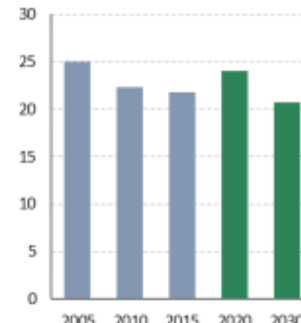


Figura 6 - Evolução do contributo das renováveis no consumo final de energia

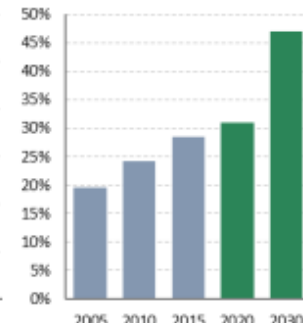


Figura 7 - Evolução do contributo das renováveis na eletricidade

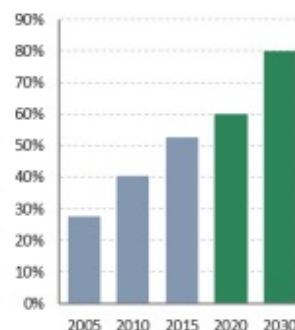


Figura 8 - Evolução do contributo das renováveis nos transportes

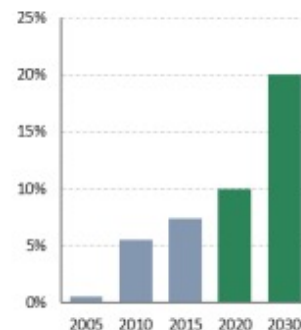
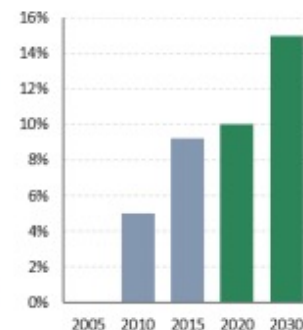


Figura 9 - Evolução da capacidade de interligação PT-ES



Portugal

Figura 10 - Objetivos nacionais para o horizonte 2030



1. DESCARBONIZAR A ECONOMIA NACIONAL

Assegurar uma trajetória de redução de emissões nacionais de gases com efeito de estufa (GEE) em todos os setores de atividade, designadamente energia e indústria, mobilidade e transportes, agricultura e florestas e resíduos e águas residuais, e promover a integração dos objetivos de mitigação nas políticas sectoriais (*mainstreaming*)



2. DAR PRIORIDADE À EFICIÊNCIA ENERGÉTICA

Reduzir o consumo de energia primária nos vários setores num contexto de sustentabilidade e custo eficaz, apostar na eficiência energética e no uso eficiente de recursos, privilegiar a reabilitação e a renovação do edificado, e promover edifícios de emissões zero



3. REFORÇAR A APOSTA NAS ENERGIAS RENOVÁVEIS E REDUZIR A DEPENDÊNCIA ENERGÉTICA DO PAÍS

Reforçar a diversificação de fontes de energia através de uma utilização crescente e sustentável de recursos endógenos, promover o aumento da eletrificação da economia e incentivar I&D&I em tecnologias limpas



4. GARANTIR A SEGURANÇA DE ABASTECIMENTO

Assegurar a manutenção de um sistema resiliente e flexível, com diversificação das fontes e origens de energia, reforçando, modernizando e otimizando as infraestruturas energéticas, desenvolvendo as interligações e promovendo a integração, a reconfiguração e a digitalização do mercado da energia, maximizando a sua flexibilidade



5. PROMOVER A MOBILIDADE SUSTENTÁVEL

Descarbonizar o setor dos transportes, fomentando a transferência modal e um melhor funcionamento das redes de transporte coletivo, promovendo a mobilidade elétrica e ativa e o uso de combustíveis alternativos limpos



6. PROMOVER UMA AGRICULTURA E FLORESTA SUSTENTÁVEIS E POTENCIAR O SEQUESTRO DE CARBONO

Reduzir a intensidade carbónica das práticas agrícolas e promover uma gestão agroflorestal eficaz contribuindo para aumentar a capacidade de sumidouro natural.



7. DESENVOLVER UMA INDÚSTRIA INOVADORA E COMPETITIVA

Promover a modernização industrial apostando na inovação, na descarbonização, digitalização (indústria 4.0) e na circularidade, contribuindo para o aumento da competitividade da economia



8. GARANTIR UMA TRANSIÇÃO JUSTA, DEMOCRÁTICA E COESA

Reforçar o papel do cidadão como agente ativo na descarbonização e na transição energética, criar condições equitativas para todos, combater a pobreza energética, criar instrumentos para a proteção dos cidadãos vulneráveis e promover o envolvimento ativo dos cidadãos e a valorização territorial

Portugal

Figura 11 - Relação entre os objetivos nacionais e as dimensões do PNEC

OBJETIVOS	DIMENSÃO PNEC	DESCARBONIZAÇÃO	EFICIÊNCIA ENERGÉTICA	SEGURANÇA ENERGÉTICA	MERCADO INTERNO	INVESTIGAÇÃO, INOVAÇÃO E COMPETITIVIDADE
1. DESCARBONIZAR A ECONOMIA NACIONAL		●●●●●	●●●●○	●●●○○	●●●○○	●●●●○
2. DAR PRIORIDADE À EFICIÊNCIA ENERGÉTICA		●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●○○	○○○○○	●●●●○
3. REFORÇAR A APOSTA NAS ENERGIAS RENOVÁVEIS E REDUZIR A DEPENDÊNCIA ENERGÉTICA DO PAÍS		●●●●●	○○○○○	●●●●○	●●●○○	●●●●○
4. GARANTIR A SEGURANÇA DE ABASTECIMENTO		●●○○○	○○○○○	●●●●●	●●●○○	●●●○○
5. PROMOVER A MOBILIDADE SUSTENTÁVEL		●●●●○	●●●●○	●○○○○	●○○○○	●●●○○
6. PROMOVER UMA AGRICULTURA E FLORESTA SUSTENTÁVEIS E POTENCIAR O SEQUESTRO DE CARBONO		●●●●○	●●○○○	○○○○○	○○○○○	●●●○○
7. DESENVOLVER UMA INDÚSTRIA INOVADORA E COMPETITIVA		●●●●○	●●●○○	○○○○○	○○○○○	●●●○○
8. GARANTIR UMA TRANSIÇÃO JUSTA, DEMOCRÁTICA E COESA		●●●●○	●●●○○	●○○○○	●●●○○	●○○○○

Other Policy orientations

- Human Development Reports (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/>)
- The Green Economy Initiative (<http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/>)
- IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (<http://www.ipcc.ch/>)
- EEA – European Environment Agency (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/>) EEA Technical report No 7/2005 – Vulnerability and Climate Change in Europe
- International Institute for Sustainable Development (<http://www.iisd.org/>)
- Programa Nacional para as Alterações Climáticas (PNAC)
- Estratégia Nacional para a Energia
- Plano Nacional de Acção para a Eficiência Energética 2015
- Política Europeia de Transportes 2010

White paper on Adapting to climate change: towards a European framework for action

COM (2009) 147 final – Adaptation strategy for 2013

Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience of the EU to the
impacts of CC

Invest on an economy of energy efficiency and low carbon
through green products (Green Economy)

Need to develop guidelines

Climate Adapt

<https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/eu-adaptation-policy/landing>

February 2021

International activity

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION ACTIONS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Report by UNEP, Analysis by the Sustainable Communities Office, Department of the Environment and Heritage, Australia

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brevets, 20.6.2007
COM(2007) 354 final

GREEN PAPER
FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT,
THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE
COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

Adapting to climate change in Europe – option for EU action

[SEC(2007) 849]

Finland's National Adaptation Strategy
An Program of the National Energy and Climate Centre

Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation: A Canadian Perspective

Government of Canada

Canada

menu of strategies for managing ground conditions

The diagram summarizes the range of actions and techniques available to increase adaptive capacity. Detail is given in the text on the preceding pages.

Key	
Red	Continental/wholesale scale
Blue	Neighbourhood scale
Green	Building scale

menu of strategies for managing water resources and quality risks

The diagram summarizes the range of actions and techniques available to increase adaptive capacity. Detail is given in the text on the preceding pages.

Key	
Red	Continental/wholesale scale
Blue	Neighbourhood scale
Green	Building scale

menu of strategies for managing flood risks

The diagram summarizes the range of actions and techniques available to increase adaptive capacity. Detail is given in the text on the preceding pages.

National Climate Change Adaptation Policy and Implementation Plan for Guyana

By Marlon Khan, Dip. Tech., Dip. Mech., C.Eng. (Agric.)

Consultant to the NOAA, Angkor, 2001

Caribbean: Planning For Adaptation to Global Climate Change

CPACC COMPONENT 4

Prepared for the National Climate Action Unit of Guyana Hydro-meteorological Service.

Climate Change Issues, Adaptation Planning and Management Mechanisms.

Room for the river

The Netherlands

Room for the river



- The area protected by the dykes is increasingly urbanized by infra-structures and services of increasing value;
- During the 1993 and 1995 floods, the Rhine stayed in its bed but ...;
- If the dykes would break, consequences would be catastrophic;
- Current model of land occupation is not viable;
- Increase and reinforce the dykes is not a solution; It is necessary to revert the trend.

Room for the river: The risk is unsustainable



Room for the river: Solution

- Open space for the Rhine;
- Objectives:
 - Reduce the flood risk;
 - Improve water quality
- Goals:
 - Up to 2015: Ensure a flow capacity of 16'000 m³/s;
 - Up to 2020: Reduce the levels of max flood by 70 cm.

