"Climate Policy Integration: Government Programmes and Strategies in Spain"

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1. European Environmental Policy

- Evolution of European Environmental Action Programmes
- European Climate Change Programme's Working Group on Impacts and Adaptation
- White Paper "Adapting to climate change: Towards a European framework for action"





The concept of integration (Underdal, 1980): "all significant consequences of policy decisions are recognized as decision premises, where policy options are evaluated on the basis of their effects on some aggregate measure of utility, and where the different policy elements are in accord with each other"





Definition of Environmental policy integration (Lafferty and Hovden, 2002):

- "the incorporation of environmental objectives into all stages of policymaking in non-environmental policy sectors, with a specific recognition of this goal as a guiding principle for the planning and execution of policy;
- accompanied by an attempt to aggregate presumed environmental consequences into an overall evaluation of policy, and a commitment to minimize contradictions between environmental and sectoral policies by giving principled priority to the former over the latter."



- Mickwitz et al. (2009) define climate policy integration:
- "the incorporation of the aims of climate change mitigation and adaptation into all stages of policymaking in other policy sectors;
- complemented by an attempt to aggregate expected consequences for climate change mitigation and adaptation into an overall evaluation of policy, and a commitment to minimize contradictions between climate policies and other policies."

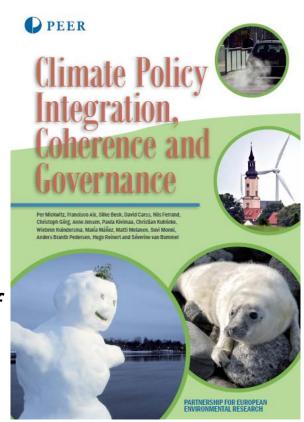






Table 1. Summary of the criteria that will be used to assess policy integration (Based on Kivimaa and Mickwitz 2006).

Criterion	Key question
Inclusion	To what extent are direct as well as indirect climate change mitigation and adaptation impacts covered?
Consistency	Have the contradictions between the aims related to climate change mitigation and adaptation and other policy goals been assessed and have there been efforts to minimise revealed contradictions?
Weighting	Have the relative priorities of climate change mitigation and adaptation impacts compared to other policy aims been decided and are there procedures for determining the relative priorities?
Reporting	Are there clearly stated evaluation and reporting requirements for climate change mitigation and adaptation impacts (including deadlines) ex ante and have such evaluations and reporting happened ex post? Have indicators been defined, followed up and used?
Resources	Is internal as well as external know-how about climate change mitigation and adaptation impacts available and used and are resources provided?





3. Finland

- First European country to agree an adaptation strategy to climate change in 2005.
- Emerging issue: Lack of vertical integration of policies and levels of governance in general.
- Although horizontal cooperation exists and some levels between administrative sectors and stakeholders, it was difficult to assess crosssectoral integration and adoption of measures within the different administrations.
- Final analysis based in five factors: inclusion, consistency, weighting, reporting, resources.





4. United Kingdom

- Comprehensive strategy from 80s, and especially since Blair Government in 1997.
- Establishment of the Department for Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR), a Sustainable Development Unit, and the Environmental Audit Committee.
- In 2001 the DETR was merged with MAFF to form the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).
- Climate Change Act (2008)



5. Germany

- 2007, Chancellor Angela Merkel and Environment Minister Sigmar Gabriel used the "window of opportunity", to made climate change "a matter for the boss" and demonstrated a willingness to take political leadership and to push climate policies.
- German Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change, gave support to the possibility to pursue an integrated approach to assessing risks and action needs.
- The Strategy integrates, inter-sectoral assessment, with a generally accepted need of inter-sectoral, non-assetspecific criteria for the assessment and prioritisation of adaptation measures.



5. Spain

- Comisión de Coordinación de Políticas de Cambio Climático/Commission of Coordination of Climate Change Policies (CCPCC)
- Consejo Nacional del Clima/National Climate Council(CNC)
- Comisión Delegada del Gobierno para el Cambio
 Climático/Goverment Delegate Commission for Climate Change
 (CDGCC)
- •Grupo Interministerial de Cambio Climático/Joint Ministries Group of Climate Change (GICC)
- Red Española de Ciudades por el Clima/Climate Cities Spanish Network (RECC)
- Comisión Mixta Congreso-Senado sobre Cambio Climático/Joint Commission Congress/Senate on Climate Change





5. Spain

- Estrategia de Movilidad Sostenible/Sustainable Mobility Strategy
- Estrategia Española de Cambio Climático y energía Limpia, horizonte 2007- 2012- 2020/Spanish Strategy on Climate Change and Clean Energy, Horizon 2007-2012-2020
- Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático/National Adaptation Plan on Climate Change (PNACC)
- Quinta Comunicación Nacional de España. Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático/Fifth National Communication of Spain. United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change.



Conclusion

- In Europe, responsibility of the climate policy is not allocated properly at the different levels of administration or remains centralized.
- In Spain, responsibility is blurred due to a complex political and administration structure in spite of efforts in coordinate regional and local administrations.
- Lack of research and synergy with the main European countries. No term "climate policy" in Spanish Administration.
- Possible changes in Political Power, not viewed as a positive change.



Thanks for your attention,

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