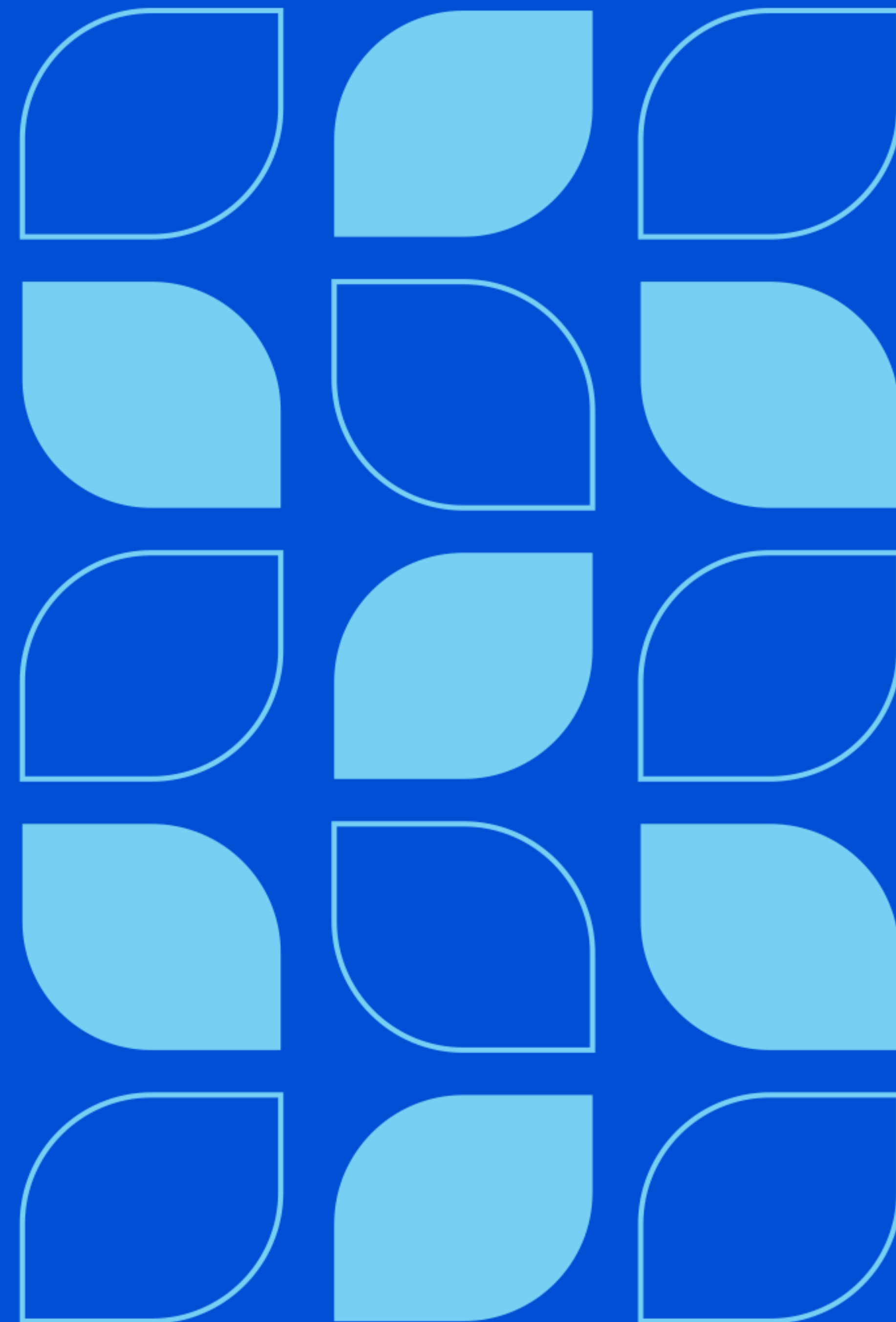


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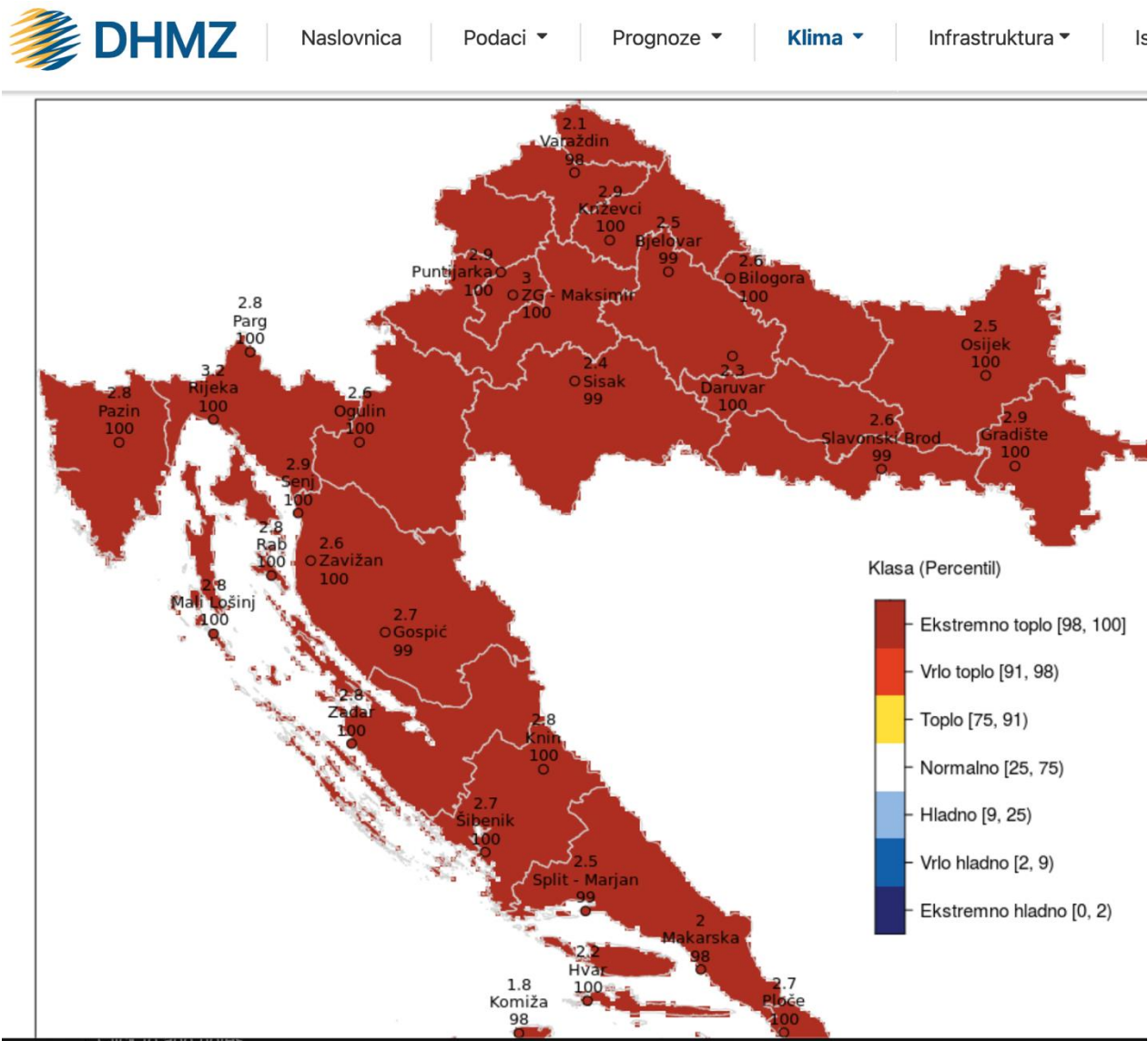




WHY?

City of Rijeka, 29.9.2022. – 288 l rain/single day

■



Drought damage Croatia 2022 –
800 mil EUR

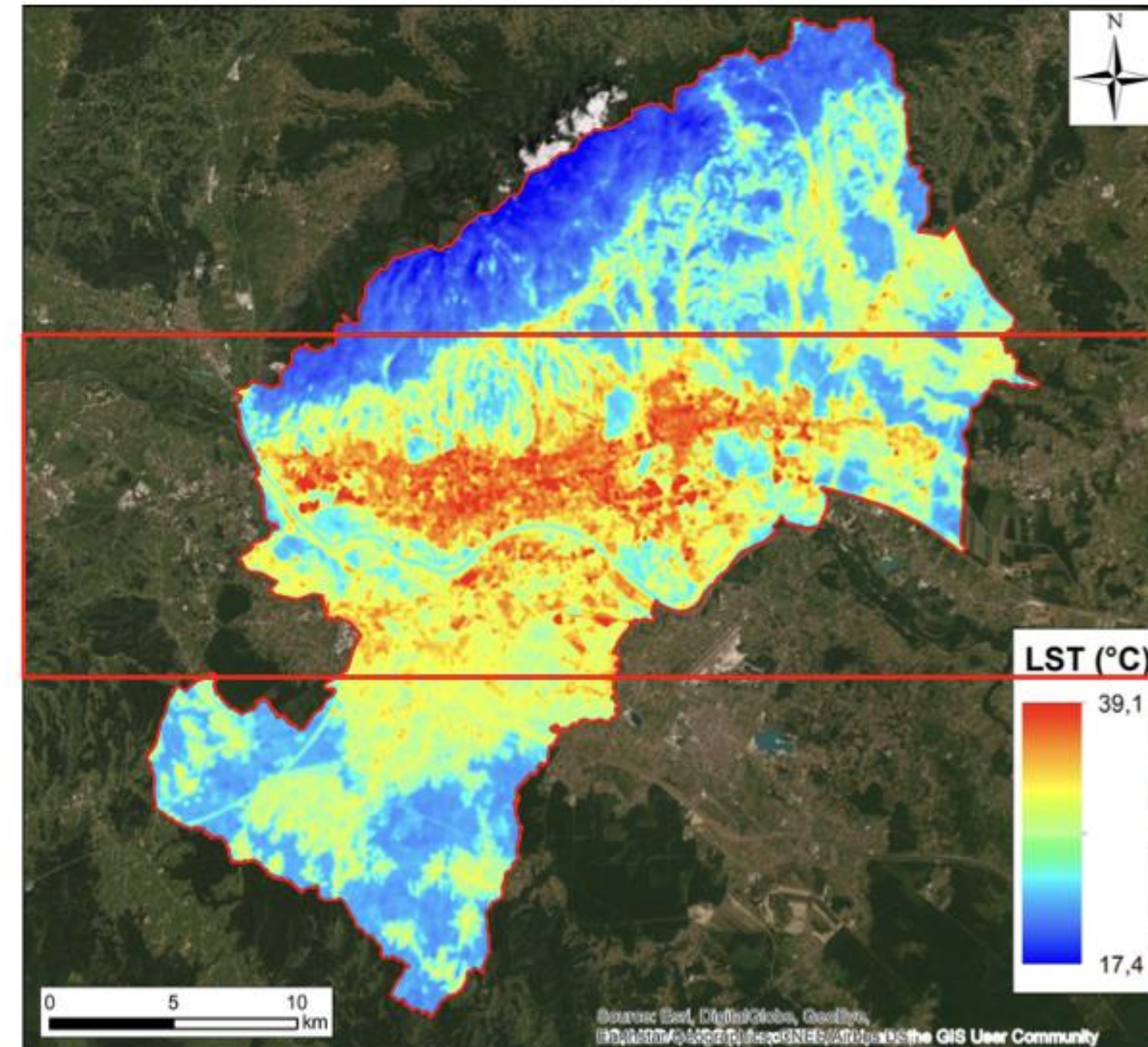
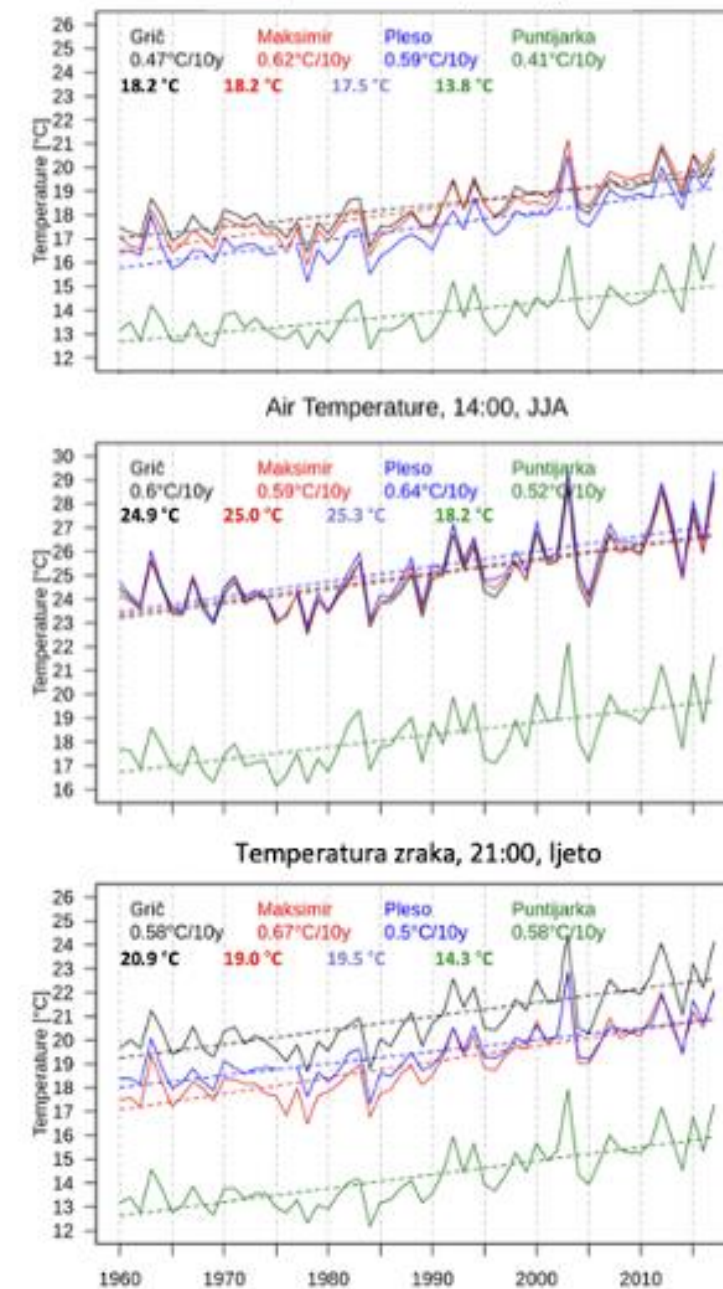
February 2022: Eunice storm Belgium, Germany, Ireland,
Netherlands, Poland, Great Britain, **4,3 bilion USD**;

June – September 2022: EU Drought, **20 billion USD**;

Sectorial analytics – of an extreme importance



Slika 3.1: Grad Zagreb i položaj meteoroloških postaja



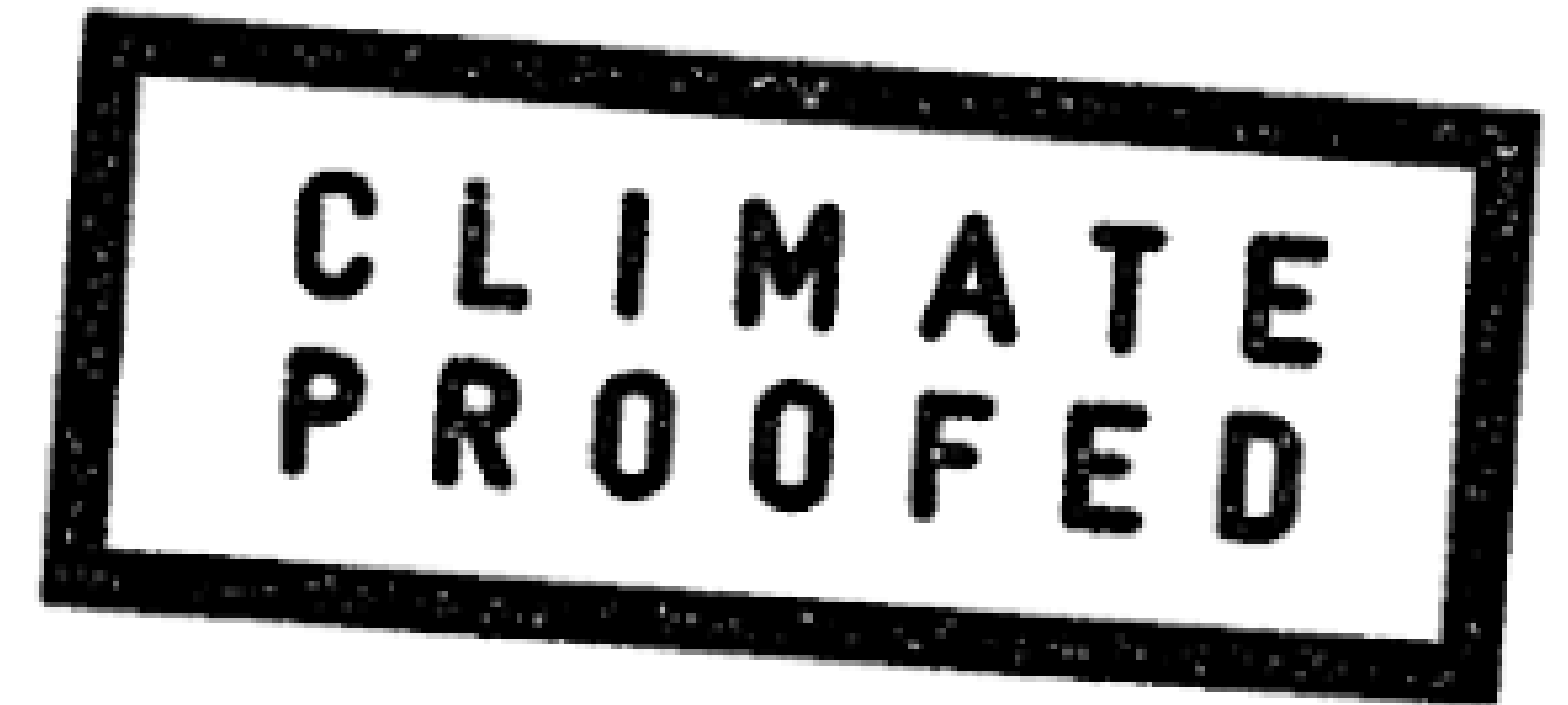
City of Zagreb case – Official reclassification of climate classes – Zagreb now has climate class that is close to the Mediterranean cities

Climate proofing – what and why?



Climate proofing is a process that should contribute to the resilience of infrastructure on climate change effects

It is a process that addresses mitigation and adaptation activities in the development of the infrastructure projects



Cost vs benefit

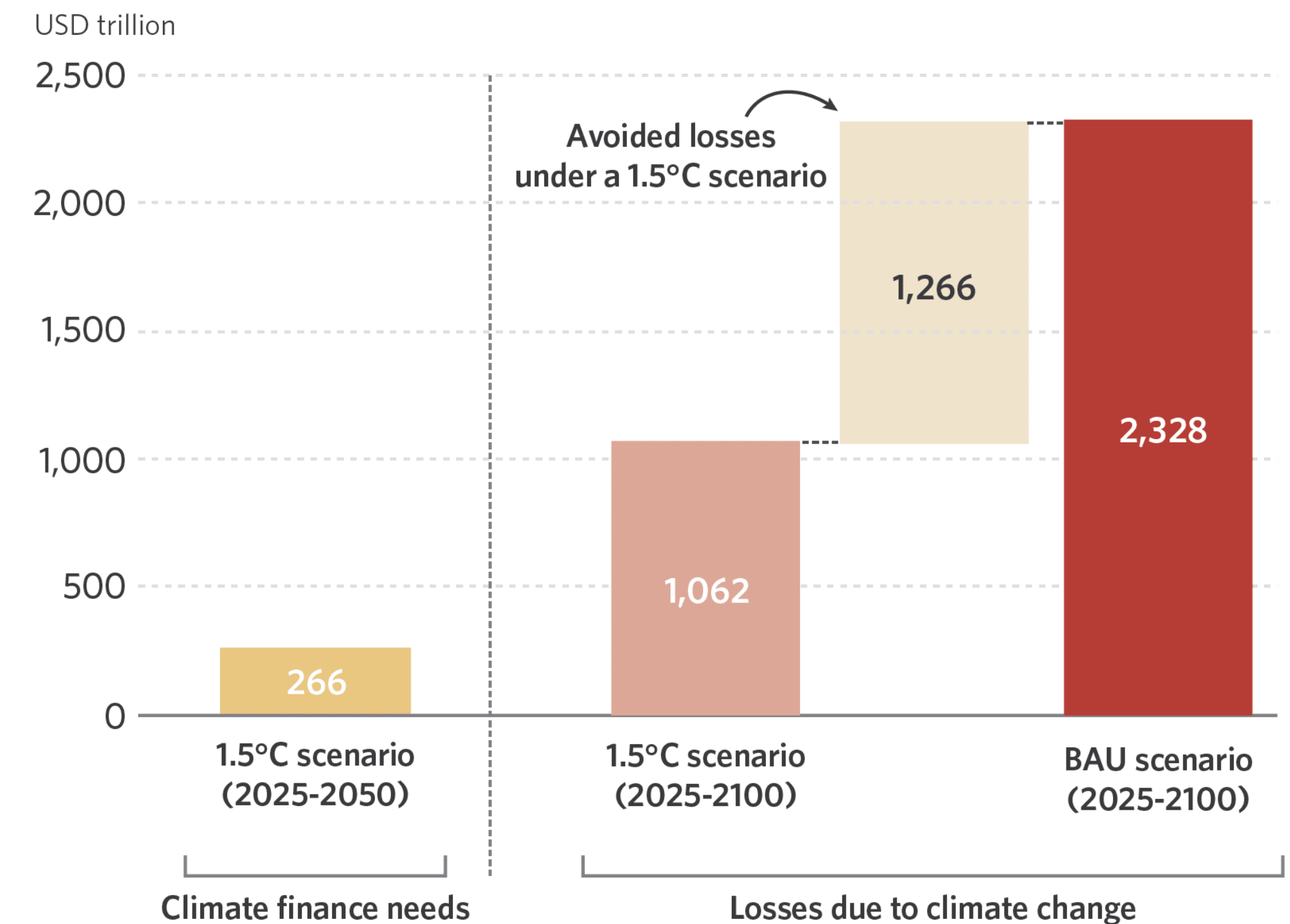


Cost of climate proofing is still considered to be relatively low, especially in relation to benefits (avoided costs if climate proofing was not done)

Costs of climate proofing in later stages of project phases are significantly more expensive, technically often impossible (**timing of the process is crucial**)

Set of options for climate proofing includes in most cases at least one option to mitigate risks and it also brings other benefits – social, environmental and economic (win-win climate proofing)

Figure ES4: Cumulative climate finance needs vs. losses under 1.5°C and BAU scenarios



Source: Climate Policy Initiative

Background...

- Majority of infrastructure has a long life-span and is built to be used for long time. The one built now will be used in the second part of the century, or even longer.
- The economy will be carbon net zero by 2050 – achieve climate neutrality in line with Paris agreement and EU climate regulations
- However, effects of climate change will remain, will get more extreme, more frequent and harsher. EU needs to become resilient to climate change effects and decrease its vulnerability

Climate proofing 2021-2027



Climate Neutrality

*Screening
Phase 1 (mitigation)*

*Detailed analysis
Phase 2 (mitigation)*

The climate proofing process is divided into two pillars (mitigation, adaptation) and two phases (screening, detailed analysis)

Climate Resilience

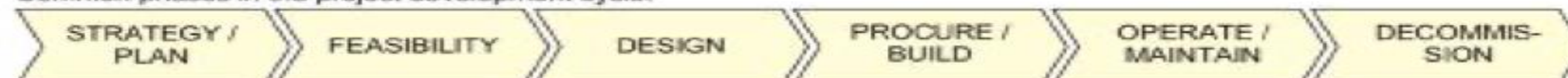
*Screening
Phase 1 (adaptation)*

*Detailed analysis
Phase 2 (adaptation)*

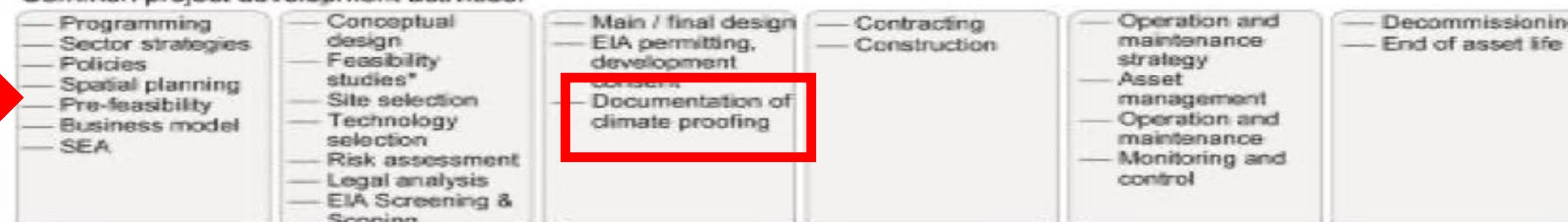
Positioning of climate proofing

Climate proofing & environmental assessments

Common phases in the project development cycle:

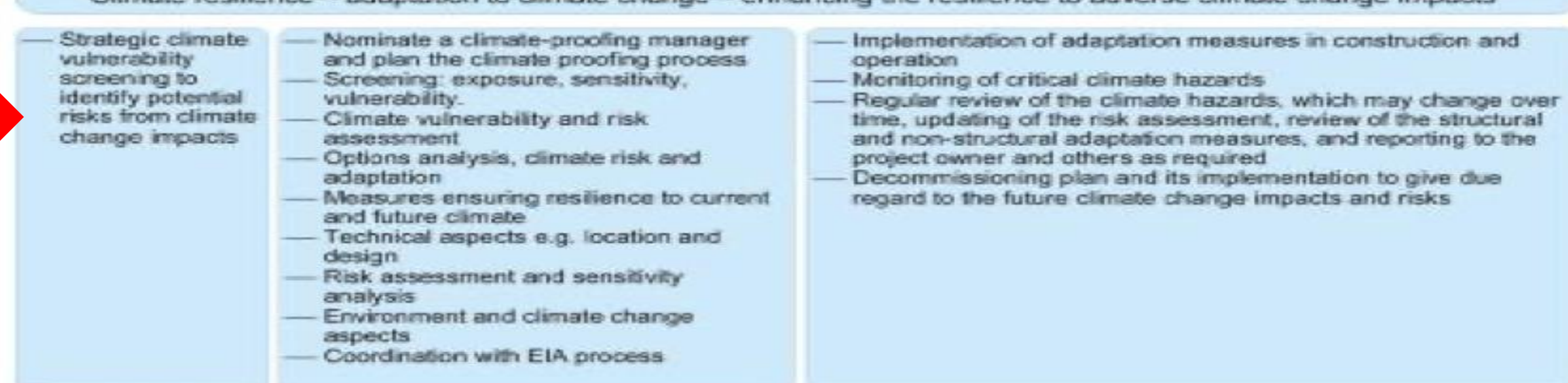


Common project development activities:

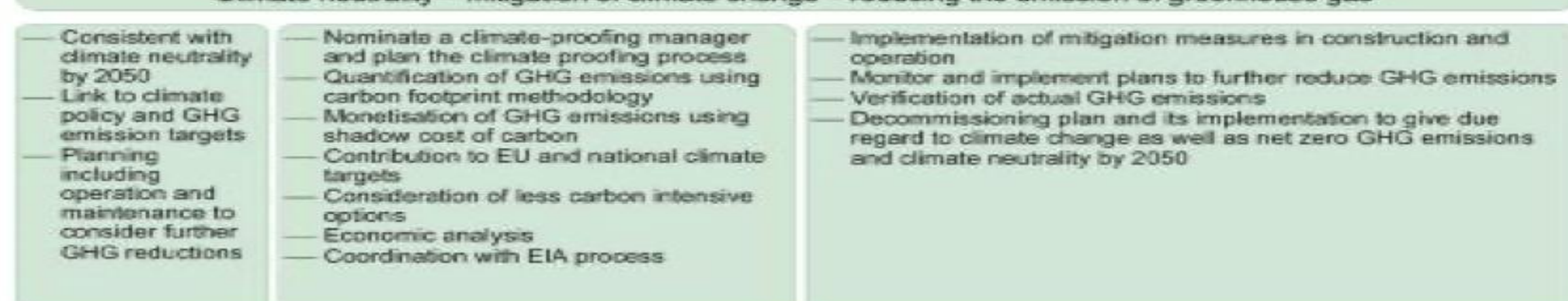


Where feasibility studies* may include various types of analysis e.g. demand, financial, economic, options and cost benefit analysis.

Climate resilience – adaptation to climate change – enhancing the resilience to adverse climate change impacts



Climate neutrality – mitigation of climate change – reducing the emission of greenhouse gas

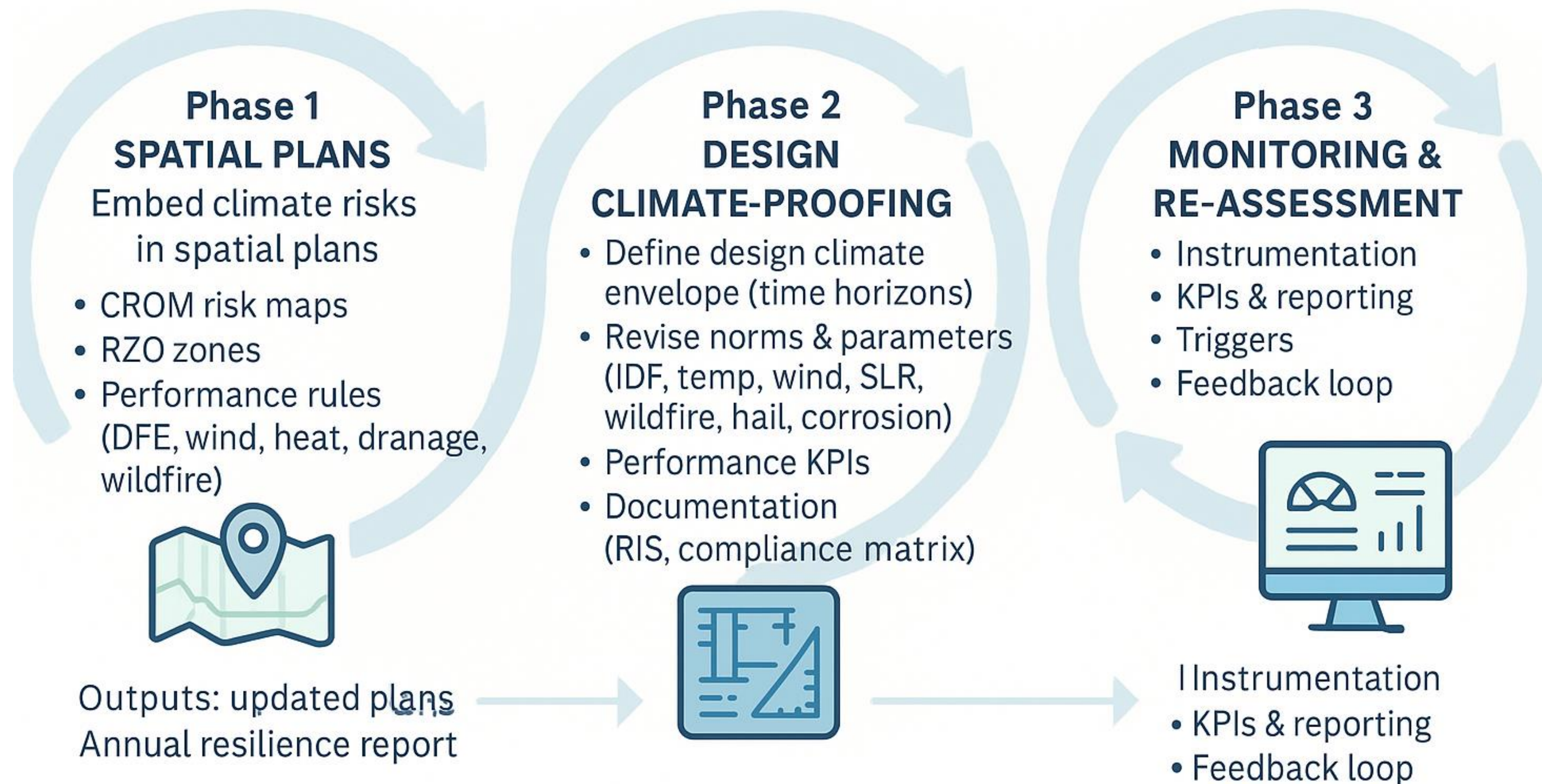


Don't think only on projects, basis should be in:

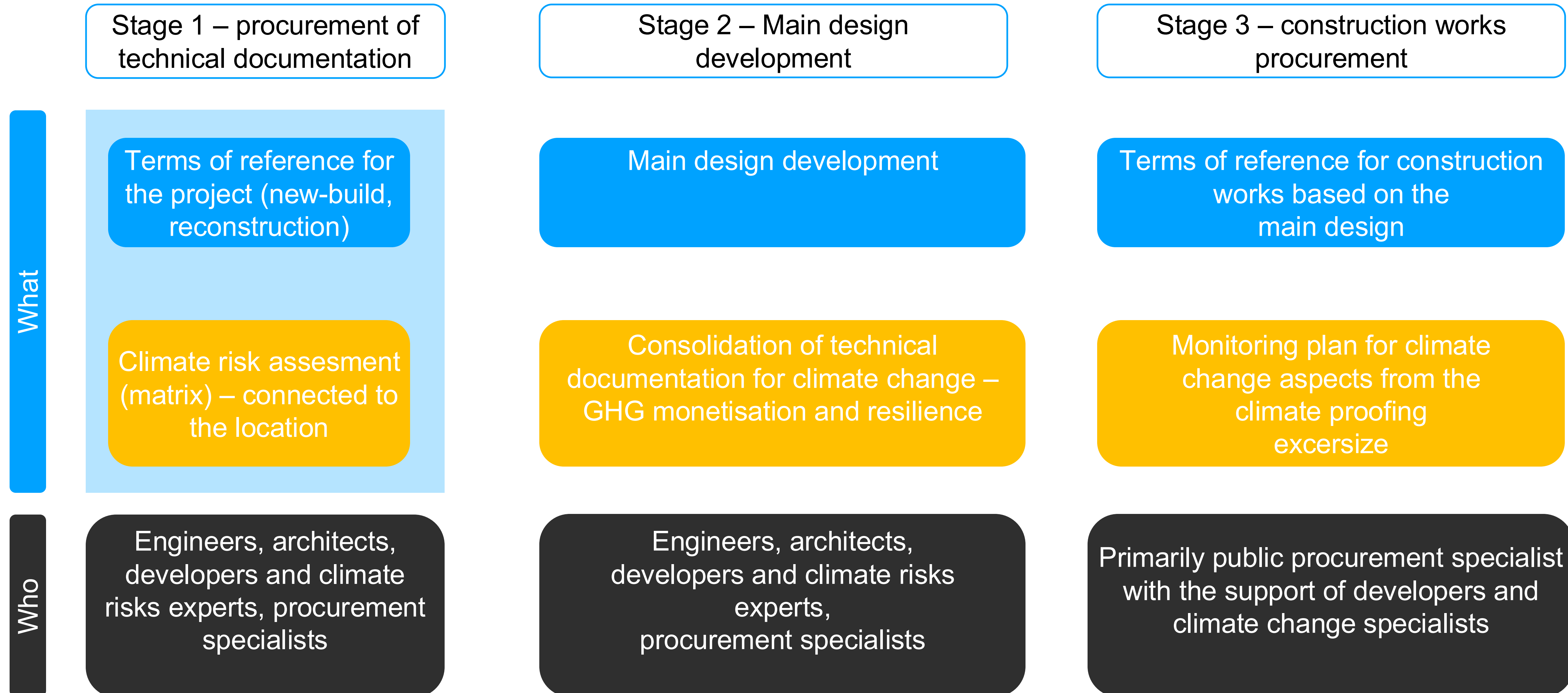
- Development strategies
- Spatial plans
- Budgets

Resilient by design

Resilience by Design: Energy Infrastructure



Connection to the public procurement process



City of Zagreb experience and challenges

Climate proofing was introduced as **standard for all infrastructure projects** (political decision as it is not mandatory yet)

Climate proofing is introduced through the so called “New Green Deal Guidance for buildings construction and reconstruction”, as a **mandatory step at first, followed by all other types of infrastructure**

Buildings sector is tackled primarily, but mobility and other infrastructure, especially energy one, are already addressed as well

Key challenges

Data (climate related) availability

Willingness for cooperation and understanding of the importance

Standards and norms are outdated

Perception issues

Key learnings

- **Design for tomorrow, not yesterday.** Standards and investments must reflect future, compound extremes—not historic averages.
- **Resilience starts in planning.** Embed climate-risk layers in spatial plans and permits so resilience is the default, not an add-on.
- **Keep people at the center.** Prioritise critical services and vulnerable users in preparedness and restoration.
- **Finance resilience up front.** Make resilient design eligible and rewarded in funding, tariffs and public investment.
- **Learn, don't repeat.** Mandate after-action reviews and update codes, procurement and training accordingly.

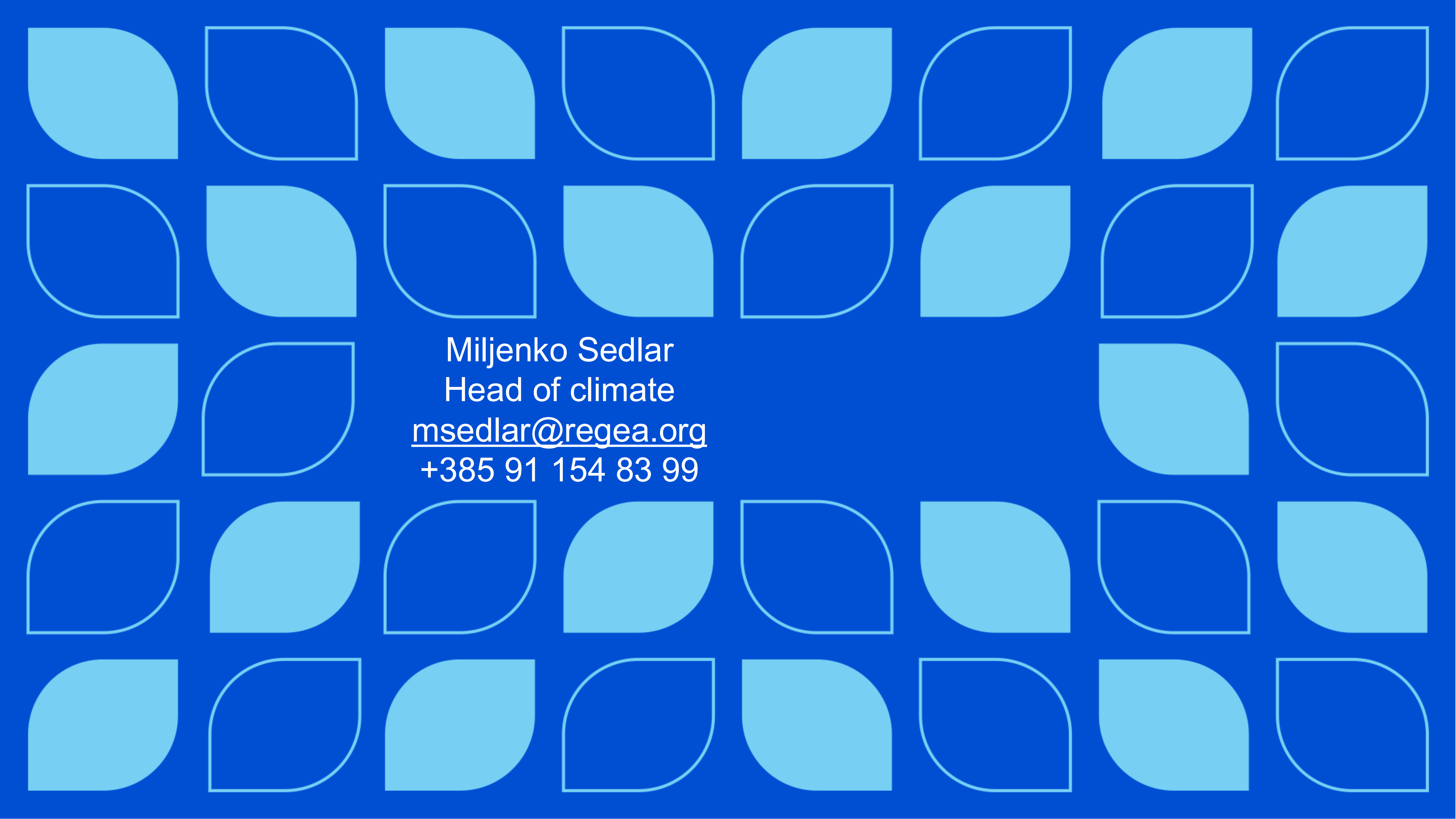


Paromlin building



First 100% climate action project according to the EIB methodology

2,7% of CAPEX is related to climate change adaptation



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