



Adaptation preparedness scoreboard:

Draft country fiche for Cyprus

Disclaimer

This draft country fiche was prepared in the context of the implementation of the EU's Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (EUAS). The indicators were developed and agreed with experts from the Member States (MS). This draft version of the fiche is published as background information to the public stakeholder consultation about the evaluation of the EUAS running from early December 2017 to early March 2018. It constitutes work in progress, a particular stage of information collection and dialogue between the Commission and the Member States. It presents a snapshot of the status in the country as of September or October 2017. The fiches are planned to be finalised and published as an annex to the strategy's evaluation report in the fourth quarter of 2018, before which they will be further updated and modified. Should you have any specific comments on the draft fiche, please send it to the mailbox CLIMA-CLIMATE-CHANGE-ADAPTATION@ec.europa.eu

Please note that the assessments (yes/no/in progress) need to be read in conjunction with the narrative that accompanies them. They assess the state of play *within* each country. While all effort has been made to ensure the coherence across fiches in the assessment of the same indicator, it should not be directly compared across the MS. Two countries with a "yes" on the same indicator could have a different national situation leading to that assessment. Not all indicators have the "in progress" status, some can only be "yes" or "no". For a more detailed explanation of what each indicator means and how its value is determined, please refer to the description of the scoreboard, a document published alongside the country fiches.

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|---|
| POLICY FRAMEWORK | 2 |
| Adaptation strategies | 2 |
| A1. National adaptation strategy | 2 |
| A2. Adaptation strategies adopted at subnational levels..... | 2 |
| Adaptation action plans | 2 |
| B1. National adaptation plan | 2 |
| B2. Adaptation plans adopted at sub-national level | 2 |
| B3. Sectoral adaptation plans..... | 3 |
| SCOREBOARD | 3 |
| Step A: preparing the ground for adaptation | 3 |
| 1. Coordination structure | 3 |

DRAFT

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 2 | Stakeholders' involvement in policy development..... | 4 |
| | Step B: assessing risks and vulnerabilities to climate change | 5 |
| 3 | Current and projected climate change | 5 |
| 4 | Knowledge gaps..... | 7 |
| 5 | Knowledge transfer | 7 |
| | Step C: identifying adaptation options..... | 8 |
| 6 | Adaptation options' identification | 8 |
| 7 | Funding resources identified and allocated | 9 |
| | Step D: Implementing adaptation action | 10 |
| 8 | Mainstreaming adaptation in planning processes | 10 |
| 9 | Implementing adaptation | 11 |
| | Step E: Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation activities | 13 |
| 10 | Monitoring and reporting..... | 13 |
| 11 | Evaluation..... | 14 |
| | SUMMARY TABLE..... | 16 |

POLICY FRAMEWORK

Adaptation strategies

A1. National adaptation strategy

The adaptation policy process has been aided by the CYPADAPT¹ project, which was co-financed by the EU through the LIFE+ instrument. This project started in September 2011 and was completed in March 2014. The beneficiary was the Department of Environment of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment, the authority responsible for climate change in Cyprus. Cyprus prepared a combined National Adaptation Strategy and Plan (NAS/NAP) in 2014².

An updated NAS has been developed recently and formally adopted by the Cypriot Government in 2017³.

A2. Adaptation strategies adopted at subnational levels

For the time being there is no centralised information or evidence about adaptation strategies being developed at regional, sub-regional or local levels.

Adaptation action plans

B1. National adaptation plan

An updated National Adaptation Action Plan was adopted in 2017.⁴

B2. Adaptation plans adopted at sub-national level

¹ <http://cypadapt.uest.gr/>

² http://cypadapt.uest.gr/wp-content/uploads/20141219/deliverable_5.1_greek.pdf

³ [Cyprus National Adaptation Strategy 2017](#)

⁴ [Cyprus National Adaptation Plan 2017](#)

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No specific national or sub-national adaptation plans have been adopted. Some activities related to climate adaptation have taken place at the local level but not as part of a programmed/planned process under the framework of a NAP.

B3. Sectoral adaptation plans

No specific sectoral adaptation plans have been adopted.

After the publication of this fiche on 7 December 2017, the Commission services received the following text proposal from the Cyprus authorities, to replace the current section B3. The proposal will be analysed and used by the Commission services as appropriate in updating the fiche before its finalisation in the 2nd half of 2018.

"Sectoral adaptation plans have been included in the National Adaptation Action Plan."

SCOREBOARD

Step A: preparing the ground for adaptation

1. Coordination structure

1a. A central administration body officially in charge of adaptation policy making

Yes / No

The Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment is the central body coordinating the adaptation policy-making process and has led the preparation and adoption of a NAS.

1b. Horizontal (i.e. sectoral) coordination mechanisms exist within the governance system, with division of responsibilities

Yes / **In progress** / No

In Cyprus, the need for climate change adaptation has clearly reached the national political agenda and, aided by the momentum set by the development of the CYPADAPT project, there is demonstrated willingness to develop policies and to take national adaptation actions. Nevertheless, the ownership and coordination among different governmental institutions with regard to adaptation is unclear. The information available about the drafting of the national adaptation strategy does not describe or identify a governance system and an attribution of responsibilities.

A CYPADAPT Adaptation Steering Committee was established in November 2011 to facilitate and monitor the progress of the Strategy. The Committee was further divided into thematic sub-committees. The Environment Department was the coordinator, bringing together government departments, local authorities, universities, research institutions, consultants, NGOs and consumer organisations.

It has not been possible to obtain information on the state of horizontal coordination during and after the adoption of the National Adaptation Strategy.

After the publication of this fiche on 7 December 2017, the Commission services received the following text proposal from the Cyprus authorities, to replace the current section 1b (except for the first sentence). The proposal will be analysed and used by the Commission services as appropriate in updating the fiche before its finalisation in the 2nd half of 2018.

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"The responsible authority for the development and implementation of the National Adaptation Strategy and its Action Plan is the Department of Environment of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment. The responsibility for the implementation of specific sectoral actions lies with the responsible authorities for each specific action (e.g. Department of Agriculture for agricultural issues). In November 2017, meetings with all the stakeholders have taken place to assess the status of implementation of the activities included in the Action Plan."

"The responsible authority for the development and implementation of the National Adaptation Strategy and its Action Plan is the Department of Environment of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment. The responsibility for the implementation of specific sectoral actions lies with the responsible authorities for each specific action (e.g. Department of Agriculture for agricultural issues). In November 2017, meetings with all the stakeholders have taken place to assess the status of implementation of the activities included in the Action Plan."

1c. Vertical (i.e. across levels of administration) coordination mechanisms exist within the governance system, enabling lower levels of administration to influence policy making

Yes / In progress / **No**

There is not sufficient evidence that vertical coordination mechanisms are currently operational or planned, beyond the CYPADAPT Steering Committee that was established for the preparation of the NAS. It has not been possible to obtain information on the fate of the CYPADAPT Committee, neither on national or regional level coordination of cities, nor on the consideration of climate change impacts in River Basin Management Plans / Flood Risk Management Plans.

After the publication of this fiche on 7 December 2017, the Commission services received the following text proposal from the Cyprus authorities, to replace the current section 1c. The proposal will be analysed and used by the Commission services as appropriate in updating the fiche before its finalisation in the 2nd half of 2018.

"The responsible authority for the development and implementation of the National Adaptation Strategy and its Action Plan is the Department of Environment of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment. The responsibility for the implementation of specific sectoral actions lies with the responsible authorities for each specific action (e.g. Department of Agriculture for agricultural issues)."

2 Stakeholders' involvement in policy development

2a. A dedicated process is in place to facilitate stakeholders' involvement in the preparation of adaptation policies

Yes / No

Stakeholders are involved in a dedicated process. The active engagement of stakeholders and experts (relative ministerial departments, associations, non-governmental organizations, universities, research institutes, etc.) was recognised from the beginning of the NAS development as a key element for the assessment of vulnerability, the identification and evaluation of adaptation measures and most importantly, for the development of the NAS. Stakeholders were involved in several phases of the project and in particular during Phases 2 & 3: (respectively, assessment of

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current and future impact; adaptation and vulnerability assessment); Phases 4 & 5: (identification and assessment of the adaptation measures); and Phase 6 (development of the NAS).

The 6th National Communication to the UNFCCC⁵ informs that the outcome of the evaluation of adaptation proposed measures would, after public consultation, be finalised and used for the elaboration of the strategy. The Adaptation Strategy has gone through two different consultation phases before it was finalised.

The 1st phase presented the draft NAS to the sectoral Steering Committees of the LIFE project for comments. The 2nd phase consisted in a public consultation for a period of 2 months, aiming at receiving feedback on the evaluation criteria, the scoring system and the adaptation measures as well as to receive the evaluation of measures in order to incorporate them in the Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA) tool database.

2b. Transboundary cooperation is planned to address common challenges with relevant countries

Yes / **No**

There is little (mainly sectoral) evidence of transboundary cooperation to address common challenges with relevant neighbouring countries (cooperation between Mediterranean countries). The NAS states that Cyprus will be pursuing cooperation with neighbouring countries with the aim to prevent and tackle sea pollution, but no specific planned actions are described.

Step B: assessing risks and vulnerabilities to climate change

3 Current and projected climate change

3a. Observation systems are in place to monitor climate change, extreme climate events and their impacts

Yes / In progress / No

In Cyprus, there are a few organisations that are responsible for observing the impacts of climate change in various sectors (and monitoring of environmental variables). For example:

The Meteorological Service of Cyprus, which has a well-established database on the observed key climate variables (temperature, rainfall, sunshine) that could provide valuable information on climate change impacts studies.

The Cyprus Oceanographic Centre, which carries out ocean research and studies, and forecasts and monitors the deep sea water characteristics. It has developed and operates the Cyprus Coastal Ocean Forecasting and Observing System (CYCOFOS) and the online marine database Cyprus Oceanographic Online Database (BYTHOS) providing scientific data on Eastern Mediterranean.

The Department of Fisheries and Marine Research (DFMR), which carries out research and monitors marine ecology and biodiversity, the coastal/marine water quality and the marine aquaculture.

The Agricultural Research Institute (ARI), which conducts research in agriculture, plant and livestock science, proposes and evaluates new scientific and technological methods and suggests new procedures for the sustainable utilisation of natural resources and the improvement of animal and plant production.

5

[http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/application/pdf/cyp_nc6\[1\].pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/application/pdf/cyp_nc6[1].pdf)

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The State General Laboratory (SGL), which carries out research to support the development and application of policies and to provide solutions to existing or emerging problems mainly in the areas of food safety, environment and public health. Detailed analysis of observed and potential impacts has been included in the CYPADAPT project.

3b. Scenarios and projections are used to assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change, taking into account geographical specificities and best available science (e.g. in response to revised IPCC assessments)

Yes / In progress / No

The national meteorological service department has acquired the PRECIS model from the UK for running climatic forecasts, and has input data for various scenarios. Future climate changes were projected by using PRECIS16 as the main Regional Climate Model and the A1B scenario. The predictions of future climate change were examined in two future periods i.e. the near future period 2021-2050 and the distant future period 2071-2100. The derived values of various climatic parameters in Cyprus for both future stages were compared to the reference values during the period 1960-1990 (control period). The projected climate changes for the 2021- 2050 period were made by using 6 additional simulation models of the ENSEMBLES prediction system beside PRECIS16, whereas for the 2071-2100 period the emissions scenarios A2 and B2 were used in addition to the A1B. For scenarios and projections, the draft Strategy considers the future period 2021-2050. This has been chosen specifically and examined in detail for the needs of stakeholders and policymakers, in order to assist their planning in relation to adaptation measures, impacts and vulnerability assessment. Geographical specificities have been taken into account on a country-wide basis in some sectors, such as water resources. Geographical issues within Cyprus have also been considered for some sectors particularly in relation to biodiversity and forestry.

3c. Sound climate risks/vulnerability assessments for priority vulnerable sectors are undertaken to support adaptation decision making

Yes / In progress / No

A first vulnerability assessment on the most important economic sectors was made within the CYPADAPT project. Key climate change risks and priority policy areas were identified. Past research had already indicated that the sectors that would require priority attention on the design and application of adaptation actions for Cyprus would be water resources, coasts, biodiversity and tourism.

Cyprus's first detailed Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) was then published in 2016.⁶ It provides an overview of potential risks and opportunities of climate change for Cyprus until 2100 and its findings will inform the development of adaptation plans by the Government and the competent authorities. The vulnerability assessment⁷ has focussed on 11 priority sectors. These include water resources, land use, seaside areas, biodiversity, forestry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, energy, infrastructure and public health.

⁶[http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/environment/environmentnew.nsf/276491E82F8428E1C22580C30034ABF2/\\$file/Evidence-Report-v1_final.pdf](http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/environment/environmentnew.nsf/276491E82F8428E1C22580C30034ABF2/$file/Evidence-Report-v1_final.pdf)

⁷ See "Assessment of Cyprus' vulnerability to climate change and development of a national adaptation strategy" at: http://uest.ntua.gr/adapttoclimate/proceedings/full_paper/papadaskalopoulou_et_al_v.pdf

3d. Climate risks/vulnerability assessments take transboundary risks into account, when relevant

Yes / In progress / **No**

It is unclear how Cyprus will address climate risks transcending the country's frontiers (e.g. risks coming from warmer countries, changes in the Mediterranean, etc.). There is a mention to transboundary cooperation to tackle sea pollution in the NAS, but without specific mechanisms being planned.

4 Knowledge gaps

4. Work is being carried out to identify, prioritise and address the knowledge gaps

Yes / **In progress** / No

While some knowledge gaps were identified during the development of the NAS, it is not clear whether or how these will be addressed.

After the publication of this fiche on 7 December 2017, the Commission services received the following text proposal from the Cyprus authorities, to replace the first sentence of section 4. The proposal will be analysed and used by the Commission services as appropriate in updating the fiche before its finalisation in the 2nd half of 2018.

"Some knowledge gaps were identified during the development of the NAS, and the meetings with all stakeholders that took place after the adoption of the NAS."

The works carried out in preparation of the Cyprus NAS under the CYPADAPT project had two research institutions as key partners, the National Technical University of Athens (NTUA), and the Greece National Observatory of Athens (NOA), working together with the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment. The vulnerability assessment carried out to inform the NAS (see 3c) identifies abundant research needs to properly inform the country's adaptation policy.

At this stage, it is unclear how knowledge gaps are used to prioritise funding in the field of adaptation research. Some research into the assessment of existing and future impacts on vulnerable economic sectors is being financed and carried out through one-off projects.

After the publication of this fiche on 7 December 2017, the Commission services received the following text proposal from the Cyprus authorities, to replace the paragraph above starting with "At this stage". The proposal will be analysed and used by the Commission services as appropriate in updating the fiche before its finalisation in the 2nd half of 2018.

"Some research into the assessment of existing and future impacts on vulnerable economic sectors is being financed and carried out through one-off projects. It has been decided to assess all knowledge gaps related to climate change impacts and adaptation and identify possible sources of funding for their research."

5 Knowledge transfer

5a. Adaptation relevant data and information is available to all stakeholders, including policy makers (e.g. through a dedicated website or other comparable means)

Yes / In progress / **No**

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There are no updated sources of information available on climate change data and adaptation policy developments. During the development of its NAS, Cyprus developed a CYPADAPT portal⁸ to support the dissemination of information on climate change adaptation. The platform was designed to be a knowledge base and communication platform for adaptation, linked to Climate-ADAPT and other platforms. The potential users identified were the government, local authorities, universities, research institutions, NGO's and other stakeholders and citizens. The platform was expected to provide access and share information and views on many different issues concerning adaptation options, climate impacts, vulnerability, case studies, research activities, legislation, financing opportunities, tools for adaptation planning and useful links, but has not been updated since 2014.

The Ministry's Department of Environment launched an online blog in Greek (ClimateCY), where news, information and positions relating to adaptation are gradually being uploaded. However, the last news dates back to 2012.

As part of the CYPADAPT project, in the preparatory works to develop the NAS, there has been wide interaction between the academia and the policymakers, including through the steering committees and working groups arranged. It is not clear how NAS or NAP will facilitate the dialogue and exchange between academia, policy and decision-makers.

5b. Capacity building activities take place; education and training materials on climate change adaptation concepts and practices are available and disseminated

Yes / **In progress** / No

Education materials or specific training activities to build adaptation capacity or to help stakeholders to adapt to climate change are not yet available, but the NAP includes certain actions that support capacity building. More specifically, it includes provisions for a campaign to raise awareness among farmers on the importance of reserving water and the opportunities from using recycled water, as well as the appropriate plant and animal species for different climate conditions. It also includes an action to use the media to raise awareness among the general public on how to protect from heatwaves and a campaign including education materials and training activities on the effects of climate change on human health.

Step C: identifying adaptation options

6 Adaptation options' identification

6a. Adaptation options address the sectoral risks identified in 3c, the geographical specificities identified in 3b and follow best practices in similar contexts

Yes / No

Overall, over 200 measures for enabling adaptation to the climate change impacts on the eleven policy areas of Cyprus are included in the NAS. The various measures identified in the NAS aim at addressing the sectors and risks identified in the 2016 CCRA. These measures are of different character, ranging from policy plans, strategies, legislative actions, guidelines, economic incentives to new infrastructure, knowledge dissemination activities or research.

⁸ <http://cypadapt.uest.gr/>

DRAFT

6b. The selection of priority adaptation options is based on robust methods (e.g. multi-criteria analyses, stakeholders' consultation, etc.) and consistent with existing decision-making frameworks

Yes / No

In order to prioritise the options and facilitate the choices per sector, a Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA) tool was developed. The NAS development also involved opinion surveys for the qualitative prioritisation of adaptation options in all the 11 selected sectors.

The MCA tool covered all the identified adaptation measures. The criteria selected for the evaluation of the adaptation measures were:

- I. Efficiency of the measure
- II. Environmental concerns
- III. Supporting the prevention of climate change impacts
- IV. Urgency for implementing the measure
- V. Usefulness of implementation irrespective of climate change
- VI. Technical viability
- VII. Economic viability
- VIII. Public acceptance

The MCA tool processes stakeholders evaluations on the proposed adaptation measures and produces alternative adaptation scenarios, based on the degree of vulnerability of the system to climate change, the weights assigned to the evaluation criteria and the weights assigned to the different stakeholder groups (competent national authorities, relevant national authorities, research institutes, NGOs, sectoral unions and associations and civil society organisations). The adaptation measures with the highest performance against the evaluation criteria are identified and integrated into a National Adaptation Plan.

In the NAS, a "Sustainable Adaptation Scenario" is presented, according to which equal weight has been assigned to the technical, environmental and social criteria. Considering that the economic evaluation of measures is a more complicated process, it was decided not to take into account during this phase the economic criteria, but to conduct a separate cost-benefit analysis for the selected adaptation measures.

6c. Mechanisms are in place to coordinate disaster risk management and climate change adaptation and to ensure coherence between the two policies

Yes/ In Progress / No

No evidence has been found on how DRR planning is taking into account climate change impacts and projections, and if there are any institutional frameworks and/or procedures for coordination in place. The NAP does state that emergency preparedness plans should specify the responsibilities of health centres and social services around managing injuries and diseases that occur as a result of climate change.

After the publication of this fiche on 7 December 2017, the Commission services received the following text proposal from the Cyprus authorities, to replace section 6c. The proposal will be analysed and used by the Commission services as appropriate in updating the fiche before its finalisation in the 2nd half of 2018.

"DRR practitioners are involved in adaption planning."

7 Funding resources identified and allocated

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7. Funding is available to increase climate resilience in vulnerable sectors and for cross-cutting adaptation action

Yes / **In Progress** / No

The NAS mentions budgetary allocation to climate change adaptation actions, such as the development of a detailed risk assessment (see 3c) or the development of a national adaptation platform (see 5a). Other elements such as coordination, governance, capacity building, indicators and projections do not seem to have specific allocation of resources in the NAS yet.

Costs of climate change impacts and costs/benefits of adaptation in general have yet to be identified. The Cyprus Audit Office stressed that the CYPADAPT proposed measures should be prioritized according to a cost-benefit analysis, and those with the lower cost and the highest contribution to adaptation should be implemented first. According to the After-LIFE Communication Plan⁹ which complemented the NAS, the adaptation measures identified have been included under the funding priorities foreseen in the Partnership Agreement (PA) 2014-2020 of the Republic of Cyprus, a comprehensive strategic document for the utilisation of the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF).

Step D: Implementing adaptation action

8 Mainstreaming adaptation in planning processes

8a. Consideration of climate change adaptation has been included in the national frameworks for environmental impact assessments

Yes / **No**

As the revised EIA Directive¹⁰ is now in place, the Cypriot authorities are expected to start harmonising national legislation and mainstream adaptation in the near future. This is not yet the case. The deadline for transposition was May 2017.

8b. Prevention/preparedness strategies in place under national disaster risk management plans take into account climate change impacts and projections

Yes / **No**

Disaster risk reduction plans do not factor in projected climate extremes that may occur in the future, while the NAS does not mention specific disaster preparedness plans or how these account for climate change adaptation. The NAP does, however, mention that emergency preparedness plans in general should account for managing injuries and diseases that may occur as a result of climate change.

8c. Key land use, spatial planning, urban planning and maritime spatial planning policies take into account the impacts of climate change

Yes / **No**

⁹ http://cypadapt.uest.gr/wp-content/uploads/20141222/deliverable_6.6.pdf

¹⁰ Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment

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A description of land use, spatial or urban planning policies where adaptation is mainstreamed is lacking. There is a reported Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP-Cyprus) in the framework of the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Europe, but again there is no evidence whether it mainstreams the climate change impacts and vulnerability.

8d. National policy instruments promote adaptation at sectoral level, in line with national priorities and in areas where adaptation is mainstreamed in EU policies

Yes / **In Progress** / No

Specific measures have been included in the NAP so that future updates to water policy (such as the Cyprus River Basin Management Plan¹¹), spatial planning and infrastructure will take into account adaptation.

There is some initial progress in the forestry sector, as the Ministry's Forests Department has been developing a 10-year action plan regarding the adaptation of Cyprus forests to climate change. Moreover, the Cyprus Institute presented a Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Pedieos River Basin to the Environment Committee of the Cyprus Parliament on February 2017.

8e. Adaptation is mainstreamed in insurance or alternative policy instruments, where relevant, to provide incentives for investments in risk prevention

Yes / **No**

No evidence could be found that adaptation is mainstreamed in insurance policies or alternative policy instruments to provide incentives for investments in risk prevention.

9 Implementing adaptation

9a. Adaptation policies and measures are implemented, e.g. as defined in action plans or sectoral policy documents

Yes / In Progress / **No**

No implementation of adaptation measures has started taking place yet. Some autonomous adaptation actions are apparently being undertaken at sectoral level, but in the absence of further description, they seem to comprehend mostly management practices that would be equally implemented in the absence of climate change.

After the publication of this fiche on 7 December 2017, the Commission services received the following text proposal from the Cyprus authorities, to replace the first two sentences of this section. The proposal will be analysed and used by the Commission services as appropriate in updating the fiche before its finalisation in the 2nd half of 2018.

"The implementation of several adaptation measures has started taking place. Some autonomous adaptation actions are being undertaken at sectoral level."

¹¹[http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/wdd/wdd.nsf/all/1AE1F4E1B33E432CC22578AF002C0E71/\\$file/RBMP_EN.pdf?openement](http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/wdd/wdd.nsf/all/1AE1F4E1B33E432CC22578AF002C0E71/$file/RBMP_EN.pdf?openement)

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For example, the Institute of Agricultural Research and the Ministry's Department of Forests are undertaking projects which facilitate adaptation.

9b. Cooperation mechanisms in place to foster and support adaptation at relevant scales (e.g. local, subnational)

Yes / **No**

As implementation has not yet started in Cyprus, there are no active co-operation mechanisms yet.

After the publication of this fiche on 7 December 2017, the Commission services received the following text proposal from the Cyprus authorities, to replace the first sentence of this section. The proposal will be analysed and used by the Commission services as appropriate in updating the fiche before its finalisation in the 2nd half of 2018.

"Even though implementation has partly started in Cyprus, the co-operation mechanisms have not been fully developed yet."

However, the NAP sets out a few actions for different Government departments and other authorities such as the Ministries for Environment, Health, Agriculture, Public Infrastructure, Planning and Housing, local authorities and the National Meteorological Service.

There are also a number of instances of cooperation with wider regional authorities¹², municipalities, community groups and private local enterprises, including:

CAMP-Cyprus covers a local spatial dimension at the southern peri-urban coastal area of Larnaca town by implementing activities in four fields i) biodiversity, (ii) carrying capacity assessment, (iii) strategic environmental assessment and (iv) environmental economics and economic instruments. It involves the co-operation of Larnaca municipality and the communities of Pervolia, Meneou and Kiti.

The COASTANCE project for coastal zone adaptation includes an assessment of the coastal risks and management measures for the pilot case of Mazotos area in Larnaca District.

The MAREMED project on adaptation in coastal areas, with the Larnaca District Development Agency partnering with 14 regions from five countries.¹³

9c. Procedures or guidelines are available to assess the potential impact of climate change on major projects or programmes, and facilitate the choice of alternative options, e.g. green infrastructure

Yes / **No**

Apart from various guidelines issued by the European Commission, there were no specific procedures or guidelines issued or used by the Cyprus authorities for assessing the impact of climate change on major projects or programmes and for facilitating their adaptation.

9d. There are processes for stakeholders' involvement in the implementation of adaptation policies and measures

¹² Each wider region (District) comprise of a number of Municipalities

¹³ <http://www.maremed.eu/index.php?act=1,2,3>

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Yes / **No**

With the information currently available, it is unclear how Cyprus plans to implement the adaptation actions and measures in the NAS, and thus whether there will be any involvement of stakeholders. Stakeholders are for the moment not properly defined.

After the publication of this fiche on 7 December 2017, the Commission services received the following text proposal from the Cyprus authorities, to replace section 9d. The proposal will be analysed and used by the Commission services as appropriate in updating the fiche before its finalisation in the 2nd half of 2018.

"Stakeholders have been defined during the development of the NAS and NAP and involved throughout the process of their development. The Development of Environment continuous to involve all relevant stakeholders in the process of developing the implementation and the actual implementation of the NAS and NAP."

Step E: Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation activities

10 Monitoring and reporting

10a. NAS/NAP implementation is monitored and the results of the monitoring are disseminated

Yes / **No**

A Monitoring Strategy¹⁴ was developed to complement the NAS. In the Monitoring Strategy, and a Monitoring Team was suggested. The results of the Monitoring Strategy are expected to provide the basis for the preparation of the 2nd National Adaptation Plan. Monitoring reports are scheduled every year from 2017 to 2019 but nothing has been published so far. Although clearly present in the conceptual methodology, no link could be found between specifically identified key vulnerable sectors and monitoring of progress of implementation of adaptation measures.

After the publication of this fiche on 7 December 2017, the Commission services received the following text proposal from the Cyprus authorities, to replace the last two sentences of this section. The proposal will be analysed and used by the Commission services as appropriate in updating the fiche before its finalisation in the 2nd half of 2018.

"Monitoring reports are scheduled every year from 2017 to 2019. The work has started for the preparation of the 2018 update. All the stakeholders have been included throughout the process and particular monitoring of progress of implementation of adaptation measures."

10b. The integration of climate change adaptation in sectoral policies is monitored and the results of the monitoring are disseminated

Yes / **No**

¹⁴ http://cypadapt.uest.gr/wp-content/uploads/20141219/deliverable_5.2_english.pdf

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There is no evidence for monitoring of integration climate change adaptation in sectoral policies.

After the publication of this fiche on 7 December 2017, the Commission services received the following text proposal from the Cyprus authorities, to replace the section 10b. The proposal will be analysed and used by the Commission services as appropriate in updating the fiche before its finalisation in the 2nd half of 2018.

"Evidence for monitoring of integration climate change adaptation in sectoral policies has not been published yet."

10c. Regional-, sub-national or local action is monitored and the results of the monitoring are disseminated

Yes / **No**

There is no mention in the NAS or NAP to a requirement or expectation for sub-national organisations to report on their progress on adaptation to the national Government or the general public.

11 Evaluation

11a. A periodic review of the national adaptation strategy and action plans is planned

Yes / **No**

The NAS states that it will be reviewed regularly, but without giving details on the frequency or the mechanism to be used for the reviews. The NAP also states that some of the actions will be subject to regular reviews and updates but again there is no information on the planned frequency or review process.

After the publication of this fiche on 7 December 2017, the Commission services received the following text proposal from the Cyprus authorities, to replace the section 11a. The proposal will be analysed and used by the Commission services as appropriate in updating the fiche before its finalisation in the 2nd half of 2018.

"The Council of Ministers' decision that adopted the NAS and the NAP in May 2017, clearly states that the NAS will be review annually."

11b. Stakeholders are involved in the assessment, evaluation and review of national adaptation policy

Yes / **No**

The NAS states that future reviews will involve stakeholders, but it is not clear what mechanism will be used to achieve that.

After the publication of this fiche on 7 December 2017, the Commission services received the following text proposal from the Cyprus authorities, to replace the section 11b. The proposal will be analysed and used by the Commission services as appropriate in updating the fiche before its finalisation in the 2nd half of 2018.

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"Reviews involve all stakeholders coordinated by the Department of Environment, as stated in the Council of Ministers' decision that adopted the NAS and the NAP in May 2017."

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SUMMARY TABLE

| Adaptation Preparedness Scoreboard | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| No. | Indicator | Met? |
| Step A: Preparing the ground for adaptation | | |
| 1 <i>Coordination structure</i> | | |
| 1a | A central administration body officially in charge of adaptation policy making | <u>Yes</u> / No |
| 1b | Horizontal (i.e. sectoral) coordination mechanisms exist within the governance system, with division of responsibilities | Yes / <u>In progress</u> / No |
| 1c | Vertical (i.e. across levels of administration) coordination mechanisms exist within the governance system, enabling lower levels of administration to influence policy making. | Yes / In progress / <u>No</u> |
| 2 <i>Stakeholders' involvement in policy development</i> | | |
| 2a | A dedicated process is in place to facilitate stakeholders' involvement in the preparation of adaptation policies | <u>Yes</u> / No |
| 2b | Transboundary cooperation is planned to address common challenges with relevant countries | Yes / <u>No</u> |
| Step B: Assessing risks and vulnerabilities to climate change | | |
| 3 <i>Current and projected climate change</i> | | |
| 3a | Observation systems are in place to monitor climate change, extreme climate events and their impacts | <u>Yes</u> / In progress / No |
| 3b | Scenarios and projections are used to assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change, taking into account geographical specificities and best available science (e.g. in response to revised IPCC assessments) | <u>Yes</u> / In progress / No |
| 3c | Sound climate risks/vulnerability assessments for priority vulnerable sectors are undertaken to support adaptation decision making. | <u>Yes</u> / In progress / No |
| 3d | Climate risks/vulnerability assessments take transboundary risks into account, when relevant | Yes / In progress / <u>No</u> |
| 4 <i>Knowledge gaps</i> | | |
| 4 | Work is being carried out to identify, prioritise and address the knowledge gaps | Yes / <u>In progress</u> / No |
| 5 <i>Knowledge transfer</i> | | |
| 5a | Adaptation relevant data and information is available to all stakeholders, including policy makers (e.g. through a dedicated website or other comparable means). | Yes / In progress / <u>No</u> |

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| Adaptation Preparedness Scoreboard | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| No. | Indicator | Met? |
| 5b | Capacity building activities take place; education and training materials on climate change adaptation concepts and practices are available and disseminated | Yes / <u>In progress</u> / No |
| Step C: Identifying adaptation options | | |
| 6 Identification of adaptation options | | |
| 6a | Adaptation options address the sectoral risks identified in 3c, the geographical specificities identified in 3b and follow best practices in similar contexts | <u>Yes</u> / No |
| 6b | The selection of priority adaptation options is based on robust methods (e.g. multi-criteria analyses, stakeholders' consultation, etc.) and consistent with existing decision-making frameworks | <u>Yes</u> / No |
| 6c | Mechanisms are in place to coordinate disaster risk management and climate change adaptation and to ensure coherence between the two policies | Yes/ In Progress / <u>No</u> |
| 7 Funding resources identified and allocated | | |
| 7 | Funding is available to increase climate resilience in vulnerable sectors and for cross-cutting adaptation action | Yes / <u>In Progress</u> / No |
| Step D: Implementing adaptation action | | |
| 8 Mainstreaming adaptation in planning processes | | |
| 8a | Consideration of climate change adaptation has been included in the national frameworks for environmental impact assessments | Yes / <u>No</u> |
| 8b | Prevention/preparedness strategies in place under national disaster risk management plans take into account climate change impacts and projections | Yes / <u>No</u> |
| 8c | Key land use, spatial planning, urban planning and maritime spatial planning policies take into account the impacts of climate change | Yes / <u>No</u> |
| 8d | National policy instruments promote adaptation at sectoral level, in line with national priorities and in areas where adaptation is mainstreamed in EU policies | Yes / <u>In Progress</u> / No |
| 8e | Adaptation is mainstreamed in insurance or alternative policy instruments, where relevant, to provide incentives for investments in risk prevention | Yes / <u>No</u> |
| 9 Implementing adaptation | | |
| 9a | Adaptation policies and measures are implemented, e.g. as defined in action plans or sectoral policy documents | Yes / In Progress / <u>No</u> |
| 9b | Cooperation mechanisms in place to foster and support adaptation at relevant scales (e.g. local, subnational) | Yes / <u>No</u> |
| 9c | Procedures or guidelines are available to assess the potential impact of climate change on major projects or programmes, | Yes / <u>No</u> |

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| Adaptation Preparedness Scoreboard | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| No. | Indicator | Met? |
| | and facilitate the choice of alternative options, e.g. green infrastructure | |
| 9d | There are processes for stakeholders' involvement in the implementation of adaptation policies and measures. | Yes / No |
| Step E: Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation activities | | |
| 10 <i>Monitoring and reporting</i> | | |
| 10a | NAS/NAP implementation is monitored and the results of the monitoring are disseminated | Yes / No |
| 10b | The integration of climate change adaptation in sectoral policies is monitored and the results of the monitoring are disseminated | Yes / No |
| 10c | Regional-, sub-national or local action is monitored and the results of the monitoring are disseminated | Yes / No |
| 11 <i>Evaluation</i> | | |
| 11a | A periodic review of the national adaptation strategy and action plans is planned | Yes / No |
| 11b | Stakeholders are involved in the assessment, evaluation and review of national adaptation policy | Yes / No |