

ENVIROMIS 2006, Tomsk

ERA-Net CIRCLE

Climate Impact Research Coordination for a Larger Europe

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<1/17>



ERA-Net means I

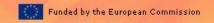


- ▶ ERA-Net stands for **Net**working the **E**uropean **R**esearch **A**rea and is financed by the European Commission's 6th EU research framework programme
- The ERA-Net scheme is/was thematically opened.
- ▶ ERA-Nets are networking national (and regional) research programmes, prepare and execute transnational activities among the partaking programmes/countries
- ▶ ERA-Nets is becoming an important research infrastructure complementary to the EU research framework programmes (7th EU-FP is now on the way with even stronger emphasis on ERA-Net) and national research programmes
- ▶ UBA-A successfully submitted CIRCLE SSA in 2004 and CIRCLE CA in 2005 as Coordinator

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<2/17>





ERA-Net means II



Step 1: Systematic exchange of information and best practice

SSA

enagement and communication

Step 2: Identification and Stepwise deepening of integration level analysis of common strategic issues

Step 3: Development of first joint activities between the programmes

CA

Step 4: Preparatory activities regarding the implementation of transnational research activities

Creating an ERA-NET CA with a structuring impact on the ERA

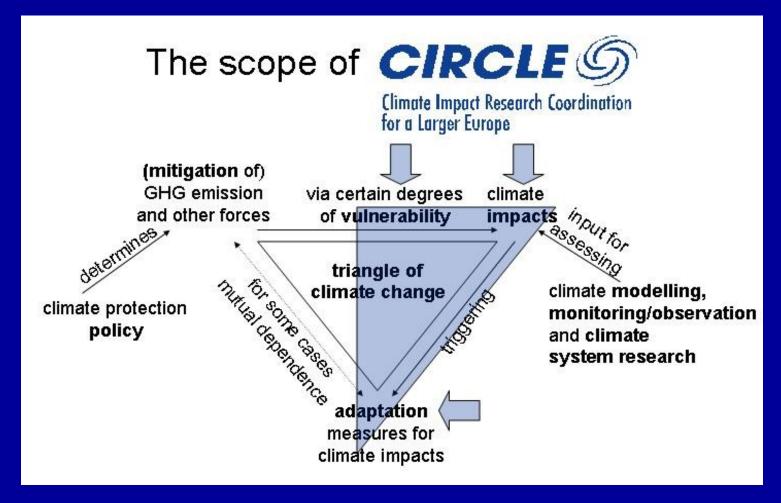
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<3/17>



Thematic scope of CIRCLE



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<4/17>

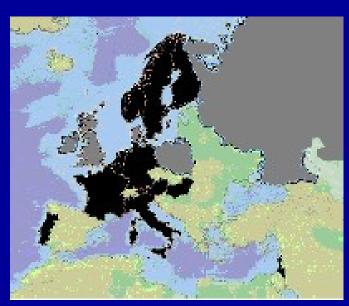


Partnership



- CIRCLE's partnership:
 - From seven partner countries in CIRCLE SSA to now
 - 25 partner institutions from 17 partner countries (including) observers) for CIRCLE CA
 - more countries might join as observers until 2009





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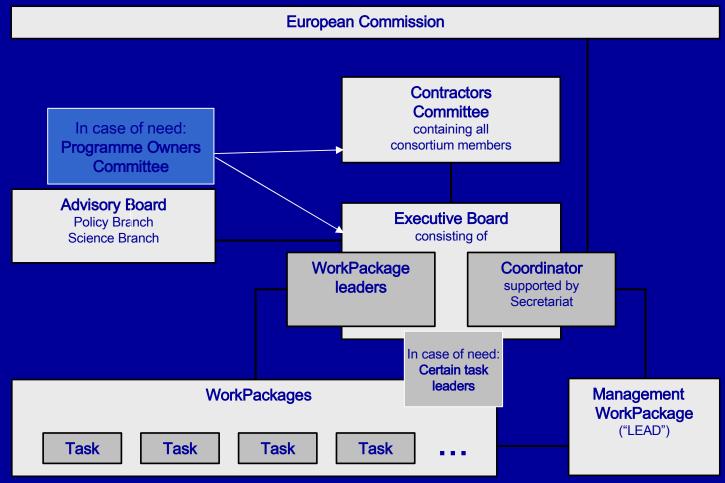
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<5/17>



CIRCLE bodies





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<6/17>



CIRCLE results so far I



Country Report

- One main base for our work
- available for all over Europe

In-depth information on:

- National research programmes, landscapes & contacts
- Vulnerabilities and driving forces
- Impact assessments
- Adaptation measures

National Programmes on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation							tion	
Country	N.	Name	Focus of research				Duration and Budget	
Country	Ν.	Name	Climate	Impacts	Adaptation	Other	Duration and	a Buaget
			CIRCLE	CONTRA	CTORS			
AUSTRIA	-1	proVision	×	×	×	×	(2004-2006)	7 M €
Į.	2	StartClim	×	×	×	×	(2003-2006)	790,000 €
	3	FloodRisk	×	×	×	×	(2003-2007)	1.4 M €
BELGIUM	1	SSD	×	×	×		(2005-2010)	65.4 M €
FINLAND	1	Finnish Project Programme for Global Change	×	×	×		(2004-2006)	8 M €
FRANCE	-1	GICC	×	×	×		(1999-2010)	~20 M €/vear
GERMANY	1	Research for Climate Protection and Protection from Climate Impacts	×	×	×		(2006-2009)	~30 M €
	2	DEKLIM	×	×			(2001-2006)	~39 M €
1	3	GLOWA		×	×		(2000-2009)	~75 M €
HUNGARY	-1	NKP II	×				(2003-2008)	2100 billion HUF
	2	JÁP	×	×		×	(2004-2008)	11 billion
ISRAEL		Name not				- ^ -	(2006-2008)	HUF
	-1	available yet	×		×		for 2005	~200,000 €
ITALY	1	Strategic Programme for Sustainable Development and Climate Change	×	×			(2006-onward) (2006-2009)	~54 M €
NORWAY	-1	NORKLIMA	×	×	×		(2004-2013)	~11 M €
PORTUGAL	-1	Climate Change	×	×			(2005-2007) CIF	1,030,000 € RCLE related
SWEDEN	1	Name not		×		×	(2006-2010/12)	~0,5 M
	2	Rossby Centre	×	×	}		(2006-onward)	€/year ? €
							(2004-2007)	10
	3	Climate 2004	×	×	×		(2004-2007)	MSEK/year
THE	-1	CCSP	×	×	×		(2004-2011)	80 M €
NETHER- LANDS	2	NRP-CC including: - Scientific assessments and policy analyses Programme - Vulnerability, Adaptation and Mitigation (VAM) programme - NWO Global change programme	×	×	×		(2002-2006)	?€
	3	Other Research Programmes	×	×	×		(?)	? €
			CIRCLE	OBSER	VERS			
DENMARK	1	DKC, Danish Climate Centre VO, Climate and	×				(1998-onward)	5.5 M DKK/year
		Energy	×			×	(2004-2007)	780,000 €
IRELAND	1	ERTDI, Environmental Research Technologies and Innovation	×	×	×		(2000-2008)	~ 7M €/year
POLAND	1							
RUSSIA	1							
UK	1	UKCIP, UK Climate Impacts Programme	×	×	×		(1997-2005);(20 800.000-90 from DEFR	0.000 €/vear

National Impact Scenarios						
Country	Sources used in this report	Content				
CIRCLE CONTRACTORS						
AUSTRIA	Partners' contribution + 3rd NC	mountain areas)				
BELGIUM	4th NC	Few Scenarios based on IPCC Scenarios for Belgian area and RCM for Europe				
FINLAND	Partners' contribution + Finland's Adapt. Strategy	Full assessment (RCM)				
FRANCE	4th NC	Some Scenarios (RCM for France, Western Europe and the Mediterranean)				
GERMANY	Info not available yet	Waiting for 4th NC				
HUNGARY	3rd NC	Only general global projections for agriculture				
ISRAEL	Partners' contribution + 1st NC	Some Scenarios (RCM) but need further research				
ITALY	3rd NC	IPCC Scenarios for the Mediterranean area				
NORWAY	Partners' contribution+ 3rd NC	Some Scenarios (RCM for Northern Europe, downscaling to Norway)				
PORTUGAL	Partners' contribution + 4th NC	Integrated comprehensive assessment (RCM for Southern Europe)				
SWEDEN	4th NC	Full assessment (RCM for Europe and the Baltic Sea)				
THE NETHERLANDS	Partners' contribution	Integrated assessment of 7 Scenarios (RCM for Western Europe)				
CIRCLE OBSERVERS						
ICELAND	3rd NC	Some (direct impacts) Scenarios (GCM, RCM)				
IRELAND	3rd NC	Some Scenarios (GCM, RCM for the North Atlantic Region)				
DENMARK	4th NC	Full assessment (GCM, IPCC TAR)				
POLAND	3rd NC	Few Scenarios (GCM)				
RUSSIA	3rd NC	Some Scenarios (GCM)				
UK	UKCIP Report 2005	Full assessment (GCM, RCM for Europe and UK)				

Adaptation measures							
Country	Sources used in the present report	Content					
	CIRCLE CONT	RACTORS					
AUSTRIA	Partners' contribution + 3rd NC	Environmental and natural hazards risks management (for forest ecosystems, avalanches, erosion, torrents control)					
BELGIUM	Partners' contribution + 4th NC	floods and water resources risk management, forestry					
FINLAND	Partners' contr. + Finland's Adaptation Strategy	forestry, infrastructure (transport, buildings) and hydropower generation					
FRANCE	Partners' contribution + 4th NC	natural hazards prevention, integrated natural and environmental resources management					
GERMANY	Info not available yet	Waiting for 4th NC					
HUNGARY	Partners' contribution + 3rd NC	adaptation measures against droughts damages					
ISRAEL	Partners' contribution + 1st NC	protection					
ITALY	Partners' contribution + 3rd NC	protection, coastal zone management					
NORWAY	Partners' contribution+ 3rd NC	forestry and infrastructure (buildings and roads)					
PORTUGAL	Partners' contribution + 4th NC	waves					
SWEDEN	Partners' contribution + 4th NC	physical planning and the built environment, forestry, management of ski resorts					
THE NETHERLANDS	Partners' contribution + 4th NC	coastal and riverine zones management, ecosystem management (nature, biodiversity), agriculture, spatial planning					
CIRCLE OBSERVERS							
ICELAND	3rd NC	infrastructure (e.g. harbour) design					
IRELAND	Partners' contribution + 3rd NC	forestry, Integrated Coastal zone management (ICZM)					
DENMARK	Partners' contribution + 4th NC	forestry, coastal protection					
POLAND	Partners' contribution + 3rd NC	coastal protection					
RUSSIA	3rd NC	flooding hazards					
uĸ	3rd NC UKCIP Report 2005	river flood risk management, coastal zone flood defence, building regulations, health, agriculture					

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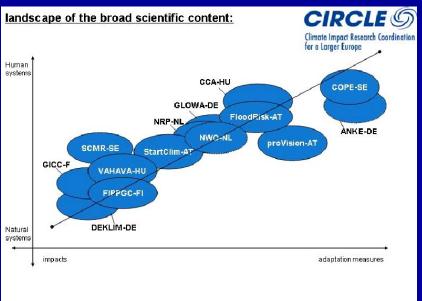
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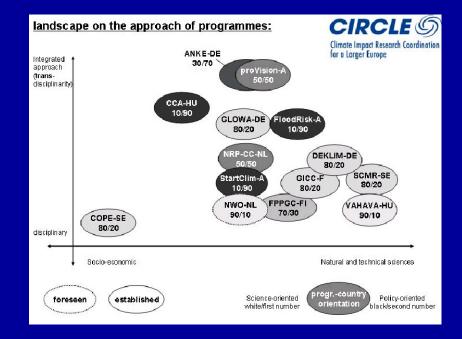
<7/17>



CIRCLE results so far II

Further analysis of the scientific content of the CIRCLE partner programmes





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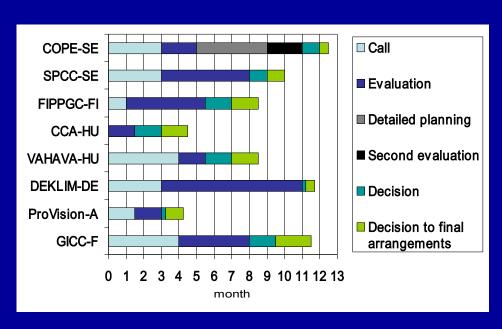
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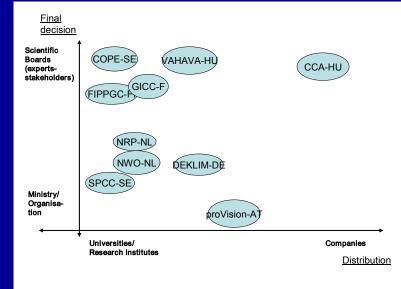
<8/17>



CIRCLE results so far III

 Analysis of national programmes/projects and their management/administration

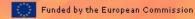




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<9/17>





Conclusion I



- ▶ 24 programmes detected and described (which means that CIRCLE covers almost ¾ of national funded CLIMA* programmes)
- all relevant contacts incorporated
- some regional gaps of national programmes are still existing (e.g. SE Europe)
- no information on regional programmes yet
- getting information was not always easy
- programmes average lifetimes are 3-5 years (regular updates are necessary!)

*stands for CLimate IMpacts and Adaptation

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<10/17>



Conclusions II



- different national research landscapes and geographical settings determine different scientific foci
- still the majority of programmes puts emphasis on natural sciences, BUT shift is visible, most new programmes embrace socio-economic sciences
- integration of adaptation measures gets more and more important
- builds base for "complementarity search" leading towards joint/transnational activities

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<11/17>



Conclusions III



- for most cases: administrative settings allow transnational cooperation
- some administrative problems to be solved for joint/transnational activities:
 - schedules of the programme (frequency of calls)
 - common evaluation procedure
 - mechanism on final decisions for funding
 - handling of common budgets,...
- ▶ BUT for most of the programmes an internationalisation via ERA-Net is most welcome, so that "hurdles" will be overcome

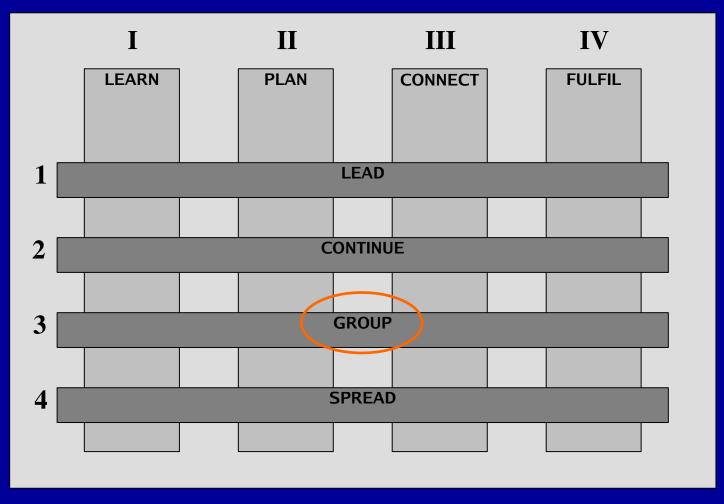
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<12/17>



Matrix of work planning



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<13/17>



WP GROUP and possible integration of RUS

- Within WP GROUP, CIRCLE implements the possibility to develop work programmes dedicated to specific sets of impacts and/or similar socioeconomic conditions
- Foreseen are: MED GROUP (cp. ppt Gérard BEGNI, Filipe Duarte SANTOS et al.), Nordic countries, Atlantic/coastal countries and Central and Eastern European States (CEES)
 - Note: concerning research cooperation, Europe extends from the shores of the Atlantic all the way to Wladiwostok!
- Within CIRCLE CEES close cooperation among central and eastern European countries should be envisaged (strong input from RUS is very much welcome!) and an "Eastern"/continental climate emphasis should be integrated into the CIRCLE work programme
- ▶ CIRCLE might be a very useful tool to stronger couple Russian research in the field of CLIMA to the "rest of Europe"

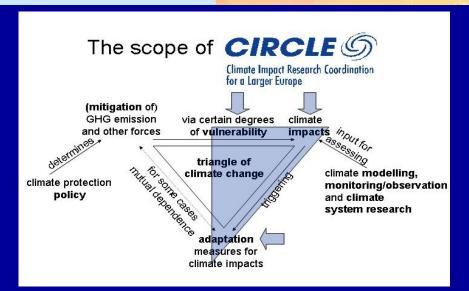
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<14/17>

CIRCLE in 2009





REPUTATION

- maintain CIRCLE as one of the "best-practice ERA-Nets"
- Co-operating with neighbouring ERA-Nets to the degree possible

HARD FACTS

◆ Having had staff exchange among CIRCLE partners
 ◆ Avoided some duplication in CLIMA research by aligning our research agendas
 ◆ Made use of some infrastructural synergies

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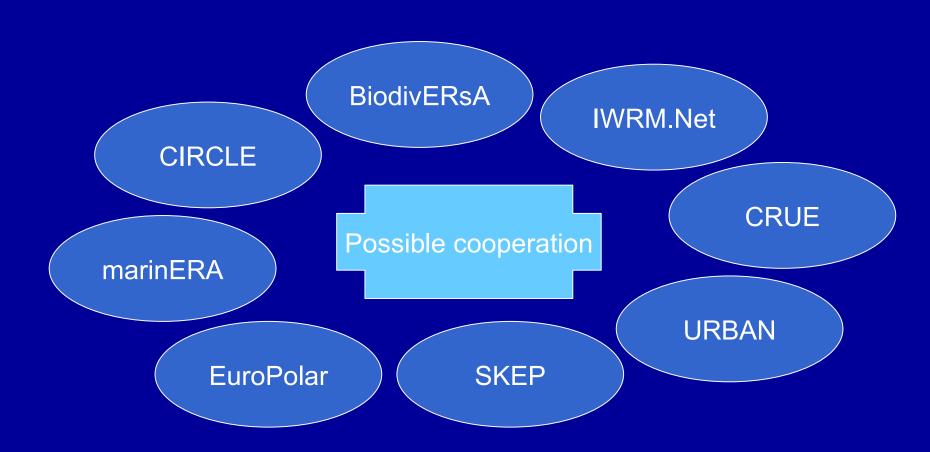
A lot+

<15/17>





CIRCLE-related ERA-Nets



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<16/17>



More information on CIRCLE



Climate Impact Research Coordination for a Larger Europe

Climate change is increasingly seen as one of the greatest issues facing he world in the 21st century, and Europe is taking a leading role in re sponding to its challenges. Whatever the success of mitigating climate change may be, certain impacts are unavoidable and European countries

The scope of CIRCLE S

will need to adapt to those impacts driven by certain vulnerabilities and exposures the regions of Europe. Their adaptaion response must be informed by a coherent is CIRCLE's prime objective to contribute to such efforts by aligning national research pro-

grammes. This process will be a strong support for the overall goal: Implementing a European Research Area (ERA) for the field of climate

CIRCLE started in summer 2004 and will extend its activities within the ERA-Net frame for 2005-2009

The research programmes taking part in CIRCLE have different scientific scope, background and administrative structure. To elaborate differences and similarities by analysing various national research programmes in the field of climate impacts and adaptation measures is one major goal of CIRCLE SSA. First results are now available.

These are the main basis for transnational cooperation within Europe in the field of climate change. CIRCLE SSA provided carefully derived suggestions for and examples on cooperation among the partaking programmes and thus paves the way towards CIRCLE CA which incorporates research programmes in 17 European countries (including Israel).

Joint activities will only lead us to success, if we keep the tools as flexible as possible. In this regard, CIRCLE CA will implement the possibilities to focus on regional groups and on designing different tool packages for multinational/transnational joint calls including options like the geographical return principle, partly and fully opened joint calls and precursor

First results



CIRCLE SSA has collected material about al important national research programmes or climate impacts and adaptation measures. This country report is available since late 2004 and is being updated on a regular basis. Furthermore CIRCLE SSA analysed programmes with respect to their sci-

entific content and their programme administration procedures. These two reports are available as well. Another concern of CIRCLE SSA is the special report on activities in eastern Europe has been produced, too.

EU Funding: ~ 3 Mio. EURO (2004-2009) from EU-FP6 ERA-Net scheme (SSA+CA)

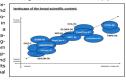




Adapting towards Europe's changing climate

Most national research programmes in Europe cover both impacts and adaptation to a certain degree. Whereas many of the impact focused programmes are anchored more in the natural sciences/systems, some adaptation focused programmes integrate socioeconomic sciences/systems

to a major degree. By exchanging experiences and information, the programmes integrated in CIRCLE already benefit a tion. Programme manageach programme are rep-resented in CIRCLE and transport CIRCLE results directly to their national



Belgium Israel Italy Norway Portuga

ssociated:

Denmark Ireland Poland

Adapting towards Europe's changing climate will be a major challenge for the European institutions, the national institutions as well as for Europe's regions and cities. Scientific evidence is given and communicated by various sources (cp. IPCC 2001, EEA 2004, project results of FP5/FP6 projects like ACACIA, ATEAM and PRUDENCE).

CIRCLE will support Europe's adaptation process by establishing a well functioning subsidiary level under the EU framework programme

CIRCLE partner institutions

- UBA-A: Umweltbundesamt (Federal Environment Agency), Austria (co-ordinator: Martin König, T +43 1 31304-5961; F +43 1 31304-3211)
- BMBWK: Federal Ministry for Education, Science and Culture, Austria AKA: Academy of Finland, Finland
- ADA: Academy of rimano, minand and academy, Sweden subcontracting RC. Rossby Centre, Sweden subcontracting RC. Rossby Centre (Rossby Centre) Rossby Centre (Rossby Centre) Rossby Central Rossby Centr

- BMBF: Sdofrill Mixture of Goodson and Research, Germany
 WRF: Sdofrill Mixture to Goodson and Research,
 Service of State of State

- PPS: Federal Public Planning Service Science Policy (BELSPO), Belgiu
- RCN: The Research Council of Norway, Norway FORMAS: The Swedish Council for Environment, Agric

- IME: Ministry of the Environment, Israel
- SYKE: Finish Environment Institute (FEI)



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Most important deliverables/reports from CIRCLE SSA under:

www.umweltbundesamt.at/circle

CIRCLE CA portal at: www.circle-era.net

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<17/17>

