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PART 2/5

# COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

## European Integrated Framework for Climate Resilience

*Accompanying the document*

**Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

**establishing a framework to enhance climate resilience and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 European Climate Resilience Law)**

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# ANNEX 7: INDICATORS PROPOSED FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INITIATIVE

As stated in chapter 9 ('How will actual impacts be monitored and evaluated?'), this annex describes the proposed key performance indicators (KPIs) for monitoring the implementation of the initiative.

Monitoring of progress of the preferred option will rely on a limited set of KPIs, covering both process and progress aspects. It needs to be designed to be proportionate and based primarily on information reported in existing processes and those under development to avoid additional reporting obligations as much as possible. The baseline for each KPI will be established at the start of the implementation of the package, based on the latest available reporting (if any) and other relevant data sources. The Commission will carry out an evaluation of the effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, proportionality and subsidiarity of the initiative and present a report on the main findings to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions six years after the entry into force of the legislative act, which may result in a proposal to review it.

Some general caveats in monitoring and evaluating climate resilience and adaptation policies, which will affect monitoring and evaluation of the initiative, need to be pointed out. The main constraint is shortage and quality of data. At Union level, the evidence base on uptake of climate resilience and adaptation policies and actions is not fit-for-purpose and is evolving. At MS level, the main data source is reporting under Article 17 and 19 of the Governance Regulation. Beyond that, data sources remain limited: international indicators are currently under development, EU-level indicators are not yet established, and national indicators are not comparable and scalable to Union level. Additional data will be obtained from related Union monitoring and reporting processes, although these do not always capture climate resilience. This points to the need to agree on KPIs that can already be operationalised with additional, new KPIs to be developed over time.

The proposed set of KPIs has been designed with due regard to the interaction between the proposed Regulation, the Governance Regulation and the European Climate Law. The planned review of the Governance Regulation offers an opportunity to streamline and improve the reporting requirements and strengthen the evidence base. The European Climate Law provides for five-yearly assessments by the Commission of Union and national progress on climate adaptation, while leaving flexibility as regards the data sources, methods and scope to be applied. It can be used for the needs of the monitoring of the initiative but would benefit from more uniform data.

The KPIs proposed below are meant to be used to monitor the implementation of the initiative and are subject to developments in the relevant data collection and reporting processes.

**Table 1 KPIs for monitoring the implementation of the initiative**

| **General objective/ To make EU and its Member States more resilient to current and future climate risks** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Indicator* | | *Unit of measurement* | *Data source* | *Frequency of measurement* |
| Annual economic losses caused by weather-and climate-related events in the Member States, disaggregated by sectors and themes as feasible | | M EUR | EEA | Annual |
| Share of climate-related economic losses uninsured | | % | EIOPA | Annual |
| Climate-related contingent liabilities and fiscal costs in the Member States | | M EUR | Published by Member States under the budgetary processes according to Council Directive 2011/85/EU Article 14.3 | Annual and multiannual |
| Number of deaths caused by weather and climate-related events | | Number | EEA / EM-DAT (international disaster database) / National Health registries | Annual |
| **Specific Objective 1/ Climate risk ownership is clarified at EU and Member States across all governance levels and sectors** | | | | |
| *Operational Objective* | *Key Performance Indicator* | *Unit of measurement* | *Data source* | *Frequency of measurement* |
| EU&MS adaptation strategies and plans (AS/AP) identify public authorities that are responsible for addressing climate risks identified in climate risk assessments | Share of climate risks addressed in adaptation strategies and plans (AS/AP) with clearly assigned responsible public authorities | % | To be established (Governance Regulation does not cover this at present) | Biennial |
| EU&MS adaptation strategies and plans (AS/AP) identify expected level of residual risks, based on the estimated benefits of the measures in AS/AP | Number of adaptation strategies and plans (AS/AP) that include an explicit consideration of residual risk | Number | To be established (Governance Regulation does not cover this at present) | Biennial |

| **Specific Objective 2/ Policy and implementation decisions of climate risk owners consider current and future climate risks and support climate resilience** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Operational Objective* | *Key Performance Indicator* | *Unit of measurement* | *Data source* | *Frequency of measurement* |
| The Commission and MS integrate reference warming trajectory in policy decisions | Number of Member States applying the reference warming trajectory in national adaptation strategies and plans (NAS/NAP) and climate risk assessments | Number | To be established (Governance Regulation does not cover this at present) | Biennial |
| | Share of Commission policy initiatives supported by impact assessments that apply the reference warming trajectory | % | Internal review of Commission impact assessments' climate consistency checks | Biennial |
| EU&MS adaptation planning considers principles of good governance | Adopted adaptation strategies and plans (AS/AP) aligned with the common parameters and requirements for planning | Number | To be established (Governance Regulation does not cover this at present) | Biennial |
| | Number of Member States whose adaptation strategies and plans (AS/AP) include thematic and horizontal objectives | Number | To be established (Governance Regulation does not cover this at present) | Biennial |
| | Number of Member States whose adaptation strategies and plans (AS/AP) set quantified targets | Number | To be established (Governance Regulation does not cover this at present) | Biennial |
| Public authorities/risk owners integrate climate resilience in policies | Number of published sectoral risk assessments and adopted sectoral plans at MS level that respectively assess and address climate risks | Number | To be established (Governance Regulation does not cover this at present) | Biennial |
| EU&MS monitoring and evaluation frameworks and assessments provide an overview of progress on individual measures in adaptation strategies and plans (AS/AP), their | Share of identified measures in adaptation strategies and plans (AS/AP) with defined indicators to assess progress | % | To be established (Governance Regulation does not cover this at present) | Biennial |

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| effectiveness, and of collective progress | | | | |
| Increased climate resilience investments in line with the climate resilience by design principle | Value of EU funded projects having undergone climate resilience proofing | M EUR | Multiannual Financial Framework | Annual |
| | Value of economic losses of EU funded projects caused by weather- and climate-related events. | M EUR | Reporting by MS during the durability period of completed projects under the MFF | Annual |
| Policies, capacity and tools developed to increase awareness of risks, impacts and climate resilience solutions | Number of accesses to EU climate risk and resilience tools | Number | Web analytics and surveys of Climate-ADAPT, Climate Viewer and Navigator | Annual |
| | Number of Member States with identified primary open-access tool providing climate risk related information for public sector decision-making | Number | To be established (Governance Regulation does not cover this at present) | Biennial |
| **Specific objective 3/ Private sector actors are aware and enabled to better identify and manage their current and future climate risks** | | | | |
| *Operational Objective* | *Key Performance Indicator* | *Unit of measurement* | *Data source* | *Frequency of measurement* |
| Increase awareness of physical impacts of climate change and their consequences | Share of EU companies taking measures to address physical impacts of climate change | % | EIB investment survey | Annual |
| Improve access to knowledge/ data on climate risks that is easy to understand and applicable to own situation | Share of EU companies using climate risk/ resilience tools | % | EIB Investment survey, SME Envoy network reports | Annual |
| | Number of European infrastructure/management/other standards updated to include requirements on climate risk assessments or standardising climate services and technical solutions for climate resilience | Number | Data reported by European Standardisation Organisations | Annual |
| **Specific Objective 4/ The EU population is aware and enabled to better identify and manage its current and future climate risks** | | | | |
| *Operational Objective* | *Key Performance Indicator* | *Unit of measurement* | *Data source* | *Frequency of measurement* |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Improve individual awareness/perception of climate risks and awareness of appropriate climate resilience solutions | Eurobarometer indicator on climate awareness and perception | % | Eurobarometer surveys | Every 2 years |