Regional conference on Climate Change Impacts and resilience of transport infrastructure

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CONTENT

- ▶ General overview
- Status
- ▶ Recommendations

OVERVIEW

PRECENTLY ADOPTED DOCUMENTS

- ► Energy strategy -2040
- ► 3 BUR
- ► Enhanced NDC-2030
- Long term strategy on Climate Action -2050

OVERVIEW

PROCESS OF PREPARATION

- ► Draft integrated energy and Climate Plan -2030
- Draft 5 years Program for implementation of the Energy Strategy
- ▶ Draft Law on Climate Action

LONG TERM VISSION AND OBJECTIVES

- ▶ THE LONG TERM VISSION The Republic of North Macedonia is, by 2050, a prosperous, low carbon economy, following sustainable and climate resilient development pathways, enhancing competitiveness and promoting social cohesion through action to combat climate change and its impacts.
 - Specific objective 5: To build solid systems for the regular and periodic collection data for the production and dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge.
 - Specific objective 6: To increase the resilience of climate change impacts of key socio-economic sectors and ecosystems

LEGAL STATUS-general

- ▶ Under the current Law on Environment, articles on preparation of a National CC Plan and the GHG Inventory reports exist
- ▶ Preparation of a Law on Climate Action and priority secondary legal acts is ongoing (focused on transposition on MMR, ESD and EU ETS)+other cross cutting issues
- ▶ The LCA transposes the Emission trading scheme (ETS Directive) to the extent possible. It provides rules for the GHG emission permit and the obligations for GHG monitoring and reporting by the operators (of industry and aviation).
- ► In addition, the proposed Law on Climate Action gives a legal basis for different policy instruments. (as carbon pricing)

LEGAL STATUS-EIA

- ► The Law on Environment and several secondary legal acts transposes EIA directive 85/337/EEC
- ▶ There is a need for further amendments of the Articles 76-94 of the EIA Chapter in the Law on Environment in order to incorporate climate change as an important element in the assessment of the effects of certain projects to climate change and in the decision-making process as prescribed by Articles 4-12 of Directive 2014/52/EU.
- ▶ To this regard, even in the phase of **scoping**, there is a gap in the definition of the need to assess the impact of projects on climate (for example greenhouse gas emissions) and assessment of the vulnerability of the proposed project to climate change.

Environment by the requirements avoid 'snapshot' analyses. **from of Directive 2014/52/EU and** To manage complexity.

To amend the existing Law on To consider long-term trends, with and without the proposed project, and

subsequent secondary legislation To consider the complex nature of climate change and biodiversity and the potential of projects to cause cumulative effects.

To take uncertainty into consideration.

To implement public consultation on climate change related issues in conducting EIA procedure.

To set criteria based on which determination whether the projects listed in Annex II of Directive 2014/52/EU should be subject to an EIA procedure are needed.

Revising the legislation on elaborates for environmental protection by limiting them to small activities out of the scope of the activities subject to Environment Impact Assessment and giving responsibility of issuing approval of decisions for elaborates to Local Self-Government Units.

To increase the number of employs in the department Implementation of this recommendation needs to technical background

on EIA at national and local level with relevant increase of the number of staff with relevant technical competencies in the EIA department in the MoEPP, and at the level of the local self-governments.

> In accordance with the current Act on systematization, there are 6 posts within the EIA department. There is a need for minimum 2 new employment with adequate technical background and to put a clear responsibility on public servants within EIA department (and other department involved) through the amendments of the act of systematization on dealing with climate related and EIA aspects.

To develop and provide training program on public servants (from one site) and consultant (authorized to prepare EIA studies-from the other site) to implement further legally binding climate related EIA requirement project. Solution can be to be inserted as an activity within the scope of the preparation of the National

within the scope of the preparation of the National communications. It would consist training on the new requirements which will be included in Amendments of the Law on Environment and subsequent secondary legislation and in accordance with the EU guide in incorporation on climate aspects into EIA procedures.

To encourage local self-governments to develop local When develop and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies and decentralizing disaster risk reduction strategies, the following elements need to be taken into activities locally

consideration:

- To timely update evaluations of all types of risks and hazards and adopting plans and developing scenarios for prevention and response to risks, natural disasters and climate risks;
- To integrate data from climate models into existing threat assessments of all types of risks and hazards;
- To ensure continued data collecting, monitoring, analysis and providing timely information about the exposure of citizens to risks;
- To develop the risk maps on the territory of the municipalities and the City of Skopje;
- To put in place system on registration and analysis of direct and long-term consequences and losses from natural accidents and disasters for people, communities, infrastructure, critical facilities and development

Drafting amendments of the Law on Waters and The Law on waters contains chapter on floods drafting relevant by-laws protection, but this subject needs to be further

protection, but this subject needs to be further developed in relevant sub laws in accordance with the Floods Directive 2007/60/EC. This Directive is approximately 20% transposed into the Law on Waters. Final date of full implementation of this Directive is not determined yet.

Preparation of the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments in accordance with the requirements of the EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC, Article 4 and Article 5 Development of preliminary flood risk assessment for each River Basin District Development of the methodology for assessment:

Collection and analysis of available or readily derivable information (such as data available under the state water monitoring network, records and studies on long term developments, in particular impacts of climate change on the occurrence of floods etc.);

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Preparation of the Flood Hazard maps and Flood Risk maps for all river basins in line with the requirements of the EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC, Article 6 Identification of areas where real risks of flood damage exist or might be considered likely to occur;

Exchange relevant information between competent authorities in case of international RBD;

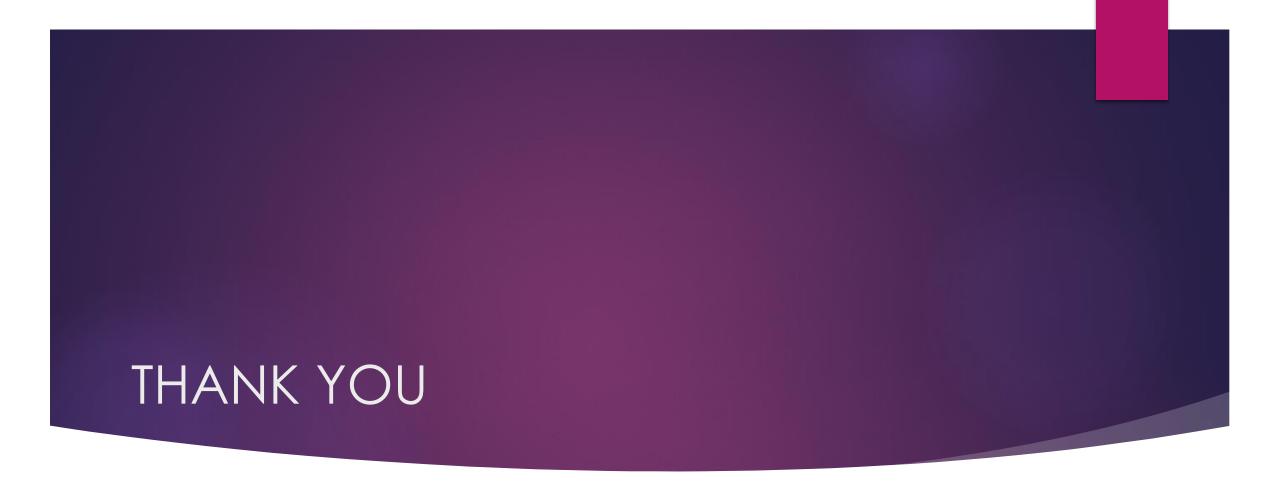
Preparation of the Flood Risk Management Plans for all river basins in accordance with the requirements of the EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC, Article 7

Analysis of institutional system, roles of various institutions for flood management at central and local level with recommendations for its improvement;

Identification of measures for coordinated application of this Directive and WFD (focusing on improving efficiency, information exchange and achieving common synergies and benefits regarding environmental objectives set in Article 4 of WFD);

Preparation and implementation of activities for capacity building for implementation of Flood directive

Analysis of institutional system, roles of various institutions for flood management at central and local level with recommendations for its improvement;



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