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Short Update for EEA

International Organization for Standardization (ISO) on Climate Change Adaptation

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What is ISO

- ISO is an independent, non-governmental **international organization** with a membership of 163 national standards bodies.
- Through its members, it **brings together experts to share knowledge and develop voluntary, consensus-based, market relevant International Standards** that support innovation and provide solutions to global challenges.
- ISO Standards are specifications not only for products but **also for services and systems** (e.g. **Standards on Environmental Management**)
- ISO Strategy incorporates **addressing environmental challenges** like climate change
- Strategic Liaison **with UNFCCC**, e.g. COP21 event on “next-generation standards collaboration”

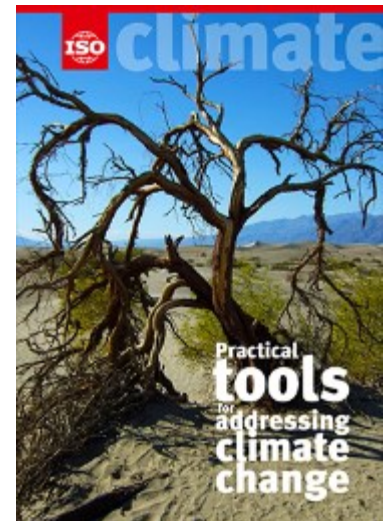
www.iso.org/about-us.html



ISO TC 207 on climate change

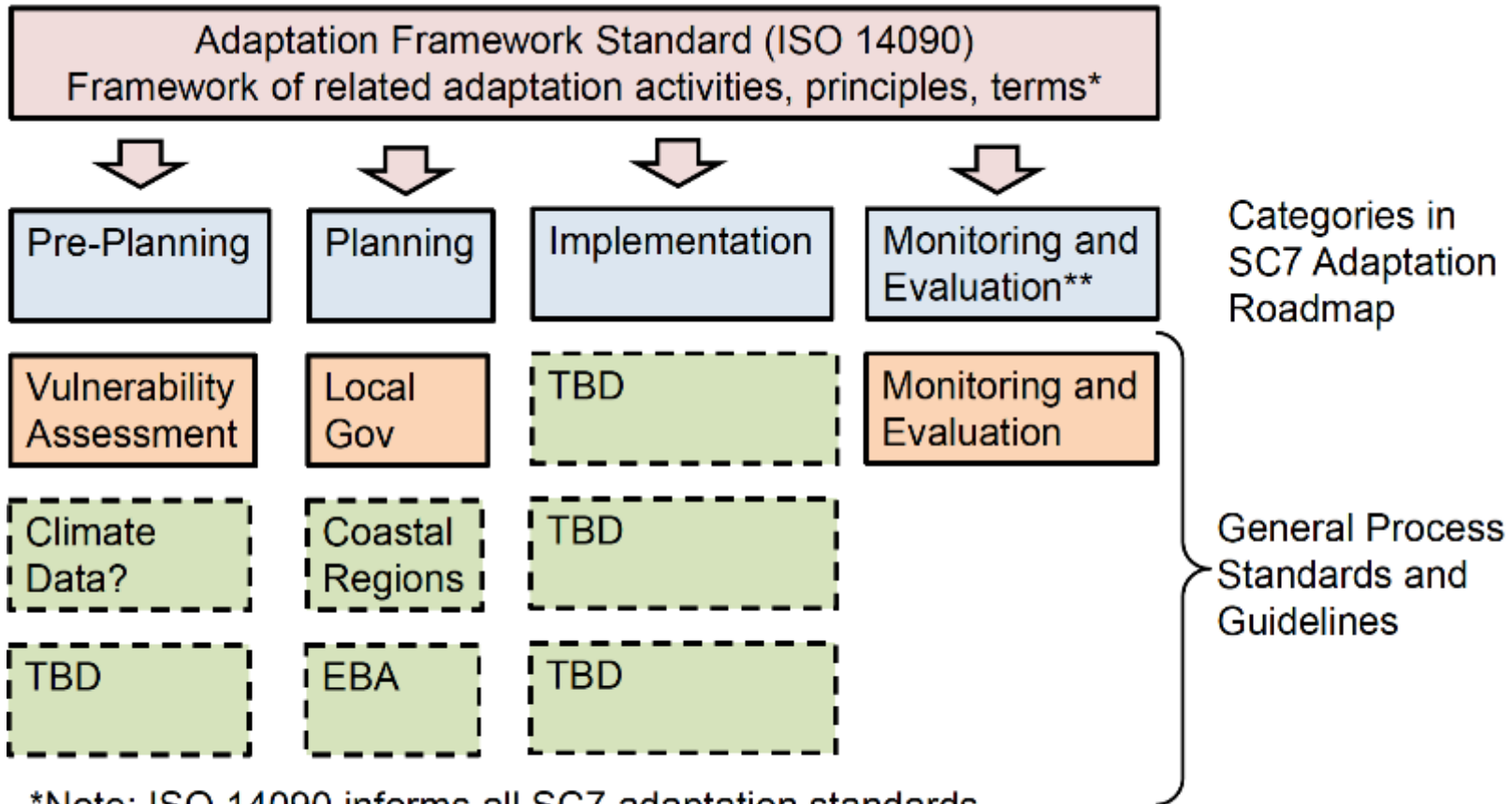
- ISO Technical Committee 207 on Standardization in the field of **environmental management systems and tools**
- Responsible for the family of ISO 14000 Standards
- Since several years **standards on mitigation**, e.g. quantification and reporting of GHG emissions, monitoring and reporting of GHG reductions or removal, carbon footprint etc. Ongoing work.
- **Strategic Plan to address mitigation and adaptation as well.**
- Adaptation is part of Subcommittee seven (ISO/TC207/SC7)
- Assessment of market demand, national needs and scientific advice led to an “adaptation roadmap” (see next slide)
- SC7 started with a standard on “Framework and principles for methodologies on climate actions” that for the first time addressed mitigation and adaptation. (ISO 14080)

www.iso.org/publication/PUB100067.html



The strategic framework for adaptation in ISO/TC 207

Roadmap for an umbrella of adaptation standards (Source ISO/TC 207/SC7 chair)



*Note: ISO 14090 informs all SC7 adaptation standards

**Note: Monitoring and Evaluation activities start at the start of the intervention and continue during the intervention and at the end of the intervention

ISO current work on adaptation

- **Framework and principles for methodologies on climate actions (14080)**
“... to support countries and other stakeholders (e.g. non-state actors, industry associations, jurisdictions) [...] on all mitigation and adaptation initiatives [...] for a better understanding of nationally determined contribution”, Started 2015, Lead by JAP (JISC)
- **Adaptation Framework Standard (14090)**
“provide organizations with the fundamentals of climate change adaptation: principles, operational framework and definitions”, Started 2016, Lead by UK (BSI)
- **Vulnerability Assessment (14091)**
“guidance for conducting a vulnerability assessment, targeted at non-state actors (private organization as well as local and regional public organizations)”, Started 2017, Lead by GER+KOR (*see next slides*)
- **Climate Finance (14097)**
“assessing and reporting investments and financing activities” (mitigation and adaptation), Started 2017, lead by FR (AFNOR)
- *Note: A regular ISO-project has 2 years time for expert work plus one year formal approval*

ISO/TC 207/SC 7:

Greenhouse gas management
and related activities

www.iso.org/committee/546318.html

ISO planned work

- **Adaptation Planning**
Requirement and guidance for organizations, including local governments and communities, approved, expected to start in autumn 2017
- **monitoring and Evaluation**
Not yet decided, a coordinated proposal expected in summer 2018
- *Other proposals possible, see adaptation roadmap*

ISO/TC 207/SC 7:

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Standard on Vulnerability Assessments (ISO 14091)

- guidance for conducting a vulnerability assessment
 - Approved by ISO members, April 2017
 - ISO Working group established, May 2017
 - Lead by Germany and Korea
 - Pre-Draft distributed
 - 1st meeting in Canada, June 2017
- 18 Participants (Germany, Korea, UK, Canada, USA, Tanzania, Sweden, Japan, El Salvador, Spain, Denmark (ECOS)) plus further expression of interest

www.iso.org/standard/68508.html



ISO 14091: 1st meeting results (draft)

The standard aims to provide a solid basis for:

- improving adaptation planning
- enhancing the development of adaptation measures and
- supporting monitoring and evaluation of adaptation

Discussion on primary target groups, main purpose and subject:

- **Primary target groups are non-state actors**, especially regional and local governments and business.
- **Governments at national level are not a primary target group**. They might use the standard, the same way as regional governments use it.
- The standard will **emphasize regular implementation of VAs**, but also allow for a one time application.
- The standard should include a pre-screening phase to identify the relevant areas and to allow for focusing the VAs on those areas.
- The standard **shall provide guidance and allow to ensure a common understanding** of the relevant actors.
- The implementation of the standard does provide for awareness raising.

Draft key results from first meeting, June 2017.

Will be discussed further in the Working group.

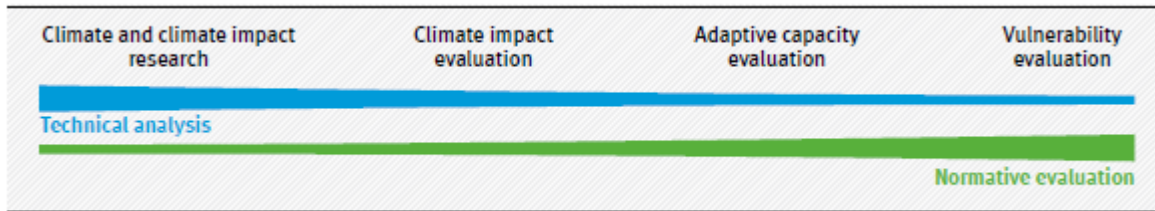
Subject to change!

ISO 14091: Workplan (preliminary)

- 2nd meeting November 2017 in Germany
- 3rd meeting expected for spring 2018 in Korea
- 2-3 further meetings
- Draft International Standard till end of 2018
- Publication scheduled for late 2019/early 2020

Guidelines: Key Concepts

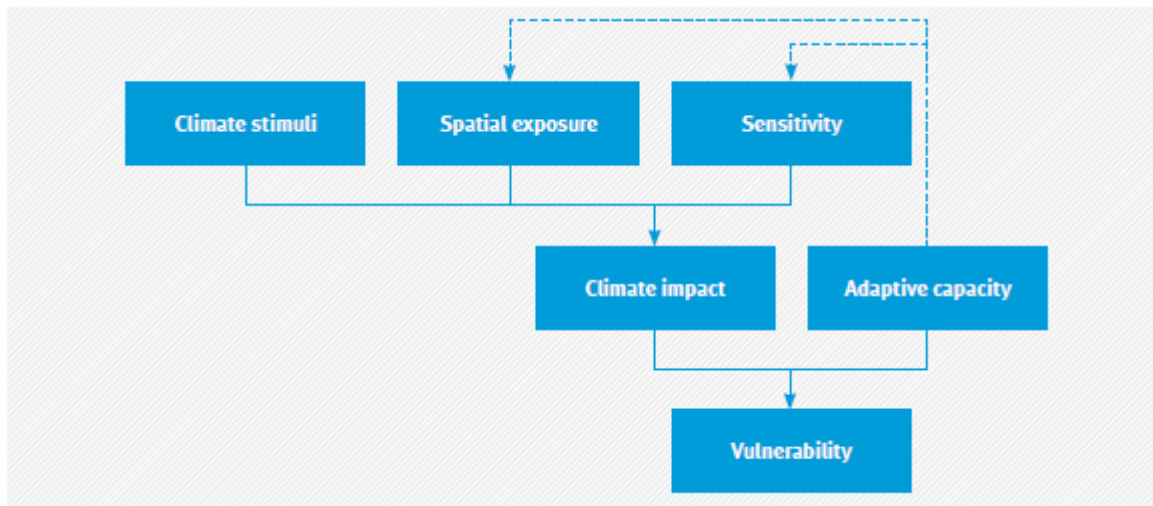
Extent of vulnerability assessment



Own source, German Environment Agency 2017

Assessing Vulnerability is not only a technical analysis but also a normative evaluation

Concept of vulnerability assessment in the guidelines



Own source, German Environment Agency 2017

Offers a bridge between IPCC AR4 and AR5 concepts of vulnerability and risk assessment.

“Making AR5 operational”

Outline of the Pre-Draft

1. **Scope**
2. **Normative references**
3. **Terms and definitions**
4. **Principles: The conceptual framework of vulnerability assessments**
 - 4.1 What is climate change vulnerability?
 - 4.2 How is vulnerability assessed?
5. **Preparing a vulnerability assessment**
 - 5.1 Prepare the vulnerability assessment
 - 5.2 Develop impact chains
 - 5.3 Identify indicators
6. **Executing a vulnerability assessment**
 - 6.1 Data acquisition and management
 - 6.2 Normalize and aggregate indicators
 - 6.3 Aggregate vulnerability components to vulnerability
 - 6.4 Evaluate the results
 - 6.5 Ensure quality and assess the confidence level
 - 6.6 Analyse cross-sectoral interdependencies and hot spots
7. **Report a vulnerability assessment**
 - 7.1 Prepare a vulnerability assessment report
 - 7.2 Describe the vulnerability assessment
 - 7.3 Illustrate findings
 - 7.4 Report findings to allow for appropriate adaptation planning

Annex 1-4 (informative)

Bibliography

First Input for further discussion in ISO, developed by Germany (UBA+Adelphi) and based on the national approach.

Subject to change!

Further Engagement ?

- **Engagement** of adaptation experts is welcome, they need to coordinate with national standard bodies in charge
- **National standards bodies set up national groups of experts** to comment on drafts and send delegates to working groups
- *In the case of EEA need to coordinate with CEN, maybe also possible to engage as international liaison? (ask ISO)*
- chair and secretary of SC7

<https://committee.iso.org/sites/tc207sc7/home/contact.html>

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