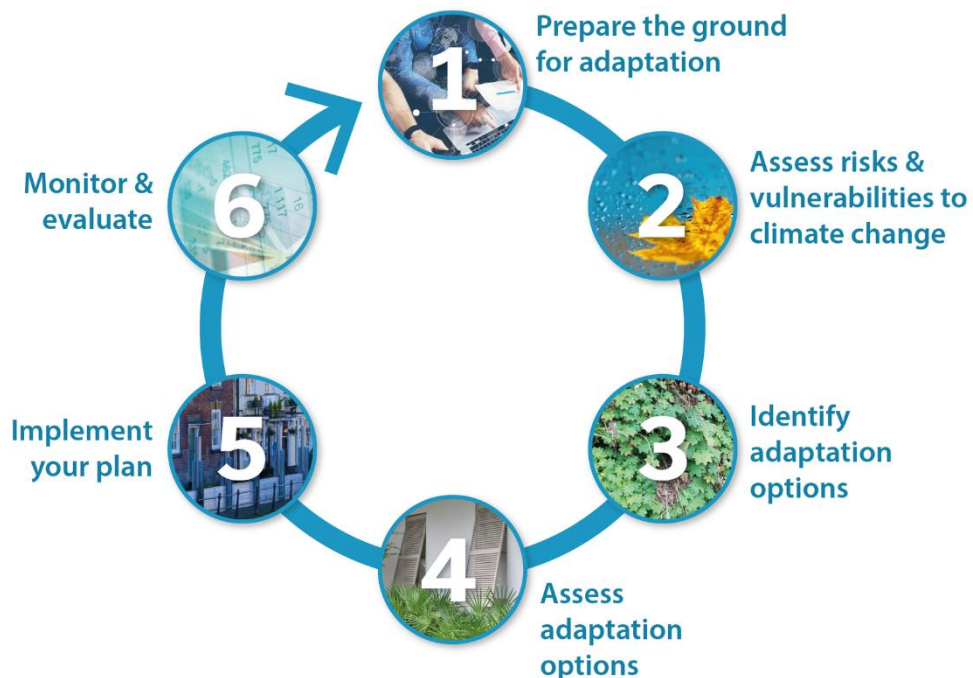


Wouter Vanneuville, EEA - Climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation

Eionet NRC CCIVA Workshop 6 June 2018, Copenhagen

Monitoring, reporting and evaluating Climate Change Adaptation





Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation (MRE):

- a key aspect of an iterative adaptation process;
- can help us to understand progress and performance;
- can help us to learn and communicate lessons;
- should inform future policy and practice.
- plays a critical role enabling adaptation to evolve and improve over time.

Indicators for adaptation to climate change at national level

- 2017 ETC working paper Indicators for adaptation to climate change at national level - Lessons from emerging practice in Europe
(<https://forum.eionet.europa.eu/nrc-climate-change-adaptation/library/eea-products-climate-change-adaptation-review/mre-indicators-climate-change-adaptation/indicators-monitoring-and-evaluation-adaptation-climate-change>)
- Based on MRE indicators available for 4 countries: Austria, Finland, Germany and UK
(<https://forum.eionet.europa.eu/nrc-climate-change-adaptation/library/eea-products-climate-change-adaptation-review/mre-indicators-climate-change-adaptation/adaptation-indicators>)
- Revised after Eionet consultation

Indicators for adaptation to climate change at national level



- Synergies at global level on adaptation: Paris Agreement, Sendai Agreement, SDGs
- Work at EU level: SDG indicators relevant for adaptation
- Country examples:
 - learning (differences in sectors, impacts, presentation, data collection, types of indicators, ...)
 - Possibilities and limitations of adaptation indicators

Indicators with relevance for CC impacts, initiatives and adaptation – EU SDG indicators

Nr.	European Indicators relevant for climate impacts, initiatives and adaptation	SDG
1.	Severely materially deprived people	1
2.	Self-reported unmet need for medical care	1, 3
3.	Population unable to keep home adequately warm	1, 7
4.	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor	1, 11
5.	Area under organic farming	2
6.	Mean near surface temperature deviation	13
7.	Climate-related economic losses	13
8.	Mean ocean acidity	13, 14
9.	Contribution to the 100 billion (*) international commitment on climate-related expending	13
10.	Population covered by the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy signatories	13
11.	Share of forest area	15
12.	Change in artificial land cover	15

(*) 1 billion = 1000 million

ETC/CCA, 2018

Global level: SDGs and Sendai Framework for DRR

Nr.	Indicators relevant for adaptation	Covered in SDG	Covered in SFDRR			
1.	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	1.5.1 11.5.1 13.1.1	A-1	10.	Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	13.2.1
2.	Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population (including population injured or ill, whose dwelling is damaged or destroyed, and whose livelihood is disrupted or destroyed)		B-1	11.	Total official international support, (official development assistance (ODA) plus other official flows), for national disaster risk reduction actions	
3.	Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	11.5.2		12.	Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	13.3.2
4.	Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters (including health and educational facilities damaged or destroyed and critical infrastructure units and facilities)		D-1	13.	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	13.3.1
5.	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global GDP (including losses from agriculture, housing sector, productive assets, critical infrastructure and cultural heritage damaged or destroyed)		C-1	14.	Number of countries that have multi-hazard early warning systems	
6.	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to GDP	1.5.2		15.	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	2.4.1
7.	Number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters (including educational, health and other basic services)		D-5	16.	Percentage of agricultural households using irrigation systems compared to all agricultural households	2.4.2
8.	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	13.1.2	E-1	17.	Change in water-use efficiency over time	6.4.1
9.	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction	13.1.3		18.	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	6.5.1
				19.	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	6.5.2
				20.	Progress towards sustainable forest management	15.5.1

Indicators with relevance for adaptation included in the SDGs and/or in SFDRR



https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/adaptation_gap_2017.pdf

THE ADAPTATION GAP

TOWARDS
GLOBAL
ASSESSMENT
REPORT

Table 4.1: Development stages of adaptation M&E systems with country examples

	Beginning → Fully operational			
	Monitoring			Evaluation
Development stage of the M&E system	Initial steps	Advanced stage, but not completely operational yet	Fully operational and regularly reporting	Explicit evaluations of national adaptation progress
Examples	Argentina, Australia, Albania, Brazil, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Grenada, Lithuania, Mozambique, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo	Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Kenya, Moldova, Netherlands, Philippines, South Africa, Uganda	Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Morocco (sub-national level), Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom	Chile, Finland, Switzerland, United Kingdom

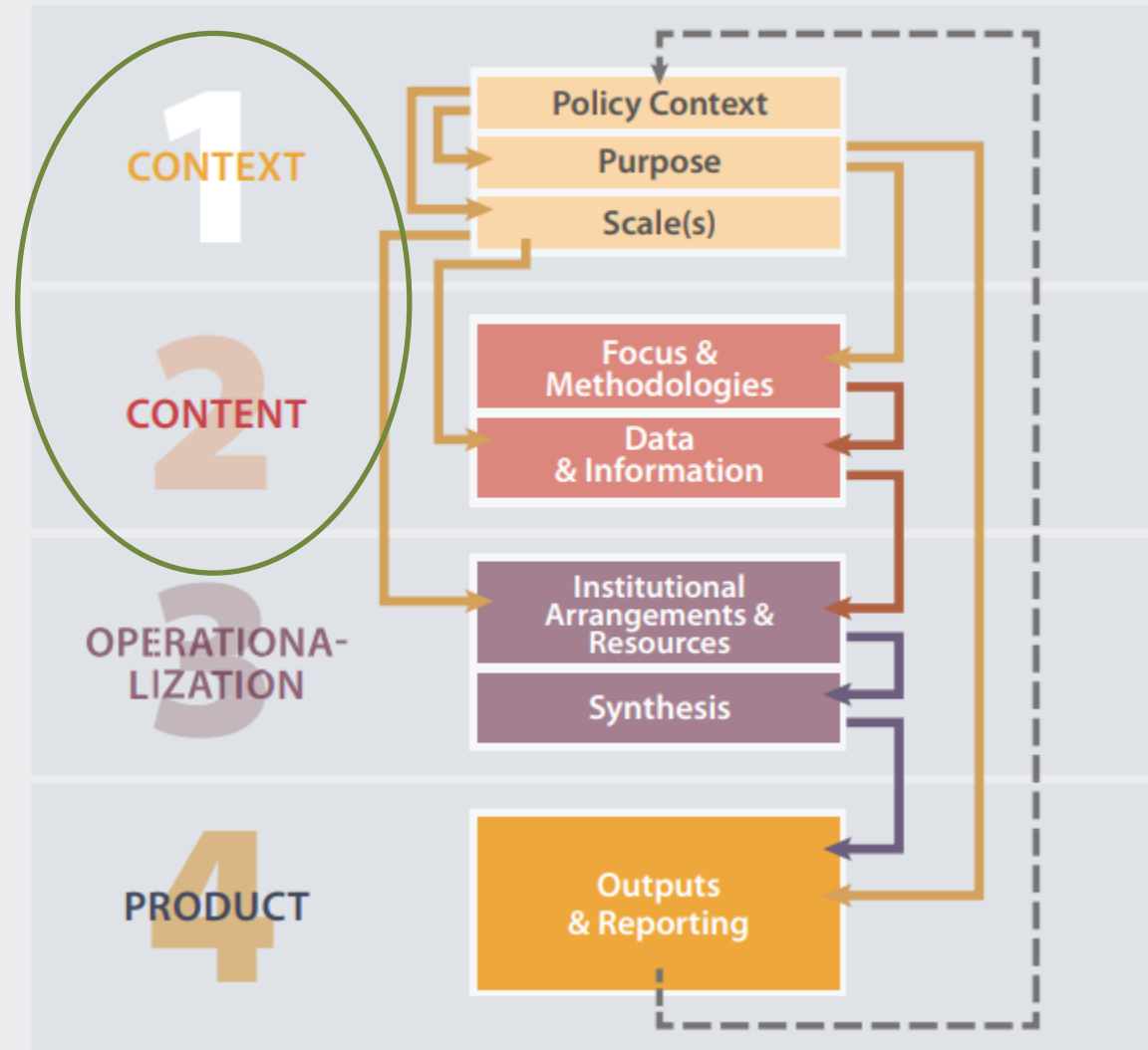


Note: The table is based on available literature but may not be exhaustive. Some countries may be missing, in particular those recently working on adaptation M&E as part of their NAP process and those that have not yet reached the stage of submitting their NAP to the UNFCCC.

Country specific:

- Mandate
- Purpose
- Content
- Scope
- Methodologies
- Institutional arrangements
- Types of output and reporting

Figure 4.1: Building blocks of national adaptation M&E systems



- Complementing and updating the database:
Germany, Netherlands, Scotland
Other countries?
- Updating the chapter 5 of the 2017 working
paper

EEA report 2019-2020: 'Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of climate change adaptation policies'

Process:

- 2018: annotated outline, detailed building blocks on 'content';
- 2019: report writing (context + content), Eionet consultation
- 2020: publication

EEA 2014 report: used for inspiration, "not an update"
no detailed questionnaire

ETC working paper "Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation of national level adaptation in Europe: Lessons and experiences from other policy domains"

EEA Report | No 4/2014

National adaptation policy processes
in European countries — 2014



ETC/CCA Working Paper - ETC/CCA 2017/3

Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation of national
level adaptation in Europe: Lessons and
experiences from other policy domains



Authors:
Patrick Pringle (UKCIP), Andrea Prutsch (EAA), Kirsi Mäkinen (SYKE),
Eleni Karali (Fondazione CMCC)



New information:

- Monitoring Mechanism Regulation Article 15 (reporting deadline March 2019)
- 7th National Communication to the UNFCCC
- EU and international policy evolutions:
 - EU Strategy on Adaptation to climate change
 - Governance of the Energy Union
 - Paris Agreement, SDGs, SFDRR, CBD

Building blocks

Content

- NAS/NAP and their update processes (policy frameworks)
- Knowledge generation and use, transfer and dissemination
- Stakeholder involvement
- Implementation of adaptation
- Monitoring, reporting and evaluation
- International aspects of adaptation
- Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA)
- Climate services / Adaptation services
- Land-use, urban and maritime planning

Not 'chapters'!

Context

- Adaptation and DRR
- Transformation and adaptation
- Influence of Paris agreement on the national level
+ links to other policy processes: Sendai, SDGs, CBD, sustainable finance, ...
- Economics of adaptation
- EU policy context



EEA report 2019-2020: 'Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of climate change adaptation policies'

Draft structure

Background and policy context

Report structure

PART I: National adaptation policies and planning

- Progress in national adaptation policy frameworks in European countries
- International aspects of adaptation / Emerging risks
- Stakeholder involvement in policy development and adaptation planning
- Knowledge use and needs in adaptation planning (incl. revision of policies)

PART II: Implementation of adaptation

- Implementation of national adaptation policies
- Experiences and practice of mainstreaming
- Adaptation options: focus on ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA)
- Stakeholder involvement in implementation of adaptation
- Knowledge generation and/or use

PART III: Understanding progress and effects

- Monitoring, reporting and evaluation
- Spotlight on key areas of interest
- Stakeholder involvement in monitoring and evaluation
- Knowledge generated by monitoring and evaluation

Future directions

Summary of progress and future directions for stakeholder involvement

Knowledge needs and key gaps

Emerging topics

Thank you!

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Question 1

- What phase are you in for MRE for adaptation nationally?
 - a. In which stage is the monitoring and reporting for adaptation in your country: not foreseen, in its initial steps, under development or finalised and fully operational?
 - b. In which stage is an explicit evaluation of your countries' NAS/NAP, based on monitoring and reporting: not foreseen, foreseen and under development or implemented?
 - c. Which methods are used for the evaluation of national climate change adaptation policies in your country?

Question 2

- Are you contributing to the coordination between national climate change adaptation indicators and the indicators required to report for the SDGs, the Sendai Framework, ...?
Do you have good examples of how this cooperation and coordination can be organised and how stakeholder involvement can be streamlined and increased?

Question 3

- What is your view on the EEA work on MRE and more specifically on adaptation indicators? Which elements are the most important for the potential report from the list mentioned above and are some elements missing?