

Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation strategies and plans

(break-out session 5)

Evaluation of the EU Adaptation Strategy

Published 12/11/2018

- COM(2018) 738 - [Report on the implementation of the EU Adaptation Strategy](#)
- SWD(2018) 461 - [Evaluation of the EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change](#)
- SWD(2018) 460 - [Adaptation preparedness scoreboard – Country Fiches](#)

Other recent sources of country information

MMR Art. 15 (deadline 15/03/2019)

- Available on [reportnet](#)
- Climate-ADAPT [country fiches](#)

UNFCCC NC7

- Not analysed in detail
- [UNFCCC platform](#) and direct links available on Climate-ADAPT

Selected lessons from the Evaluation of the EUAS

- **Knowledge gaps:** time now to switch focus from generating knowledge to applying it for decision-making under uncertainty, particularly in economic sectors or regions that are potentially more vulnerable.
- **Integration:** links between actions did occur spontaneously, but could be better identified and exploited.
- **International dimension:** synchronise with global collective policy and actions on sustainable development, biodiversity and disaster risk reduction.

→ **Mainstreaming**

Selected lessons from the Evaluation of the EUAS (2)

- **Implementation:** the strategy was less effective on the carrying out and monitoring of adaptation plans.
- **Ecosystem-based adaptation:** multifunctionality should be better embedded in the assessment of adaptation options and could be mainstreamed in capital raising and investments.
- **(private) investment:** accompanied by the development of tools such as technical standards on climate resilience and cost-benefit analyses that highlight the economic advantages of adaptation.

Selected lessons from the Evaluation of the EUAS (3)

- **MRE:** work towards an enhanced EU-wide monitoring framework of national and/or regional and/or local strategies, which in turn could more effectively flag areas for enhanced action and cooperation, common challenges or shared uncertainties.

“Updating” the 2014 report + emerging issues

- **Stakeholders:** how are stakeholders involved throughout the adaptation policy cycle and changes in approach when NAS/NAP are updated
- **Adaptation pathways:** from concept to implementation
- **International context:** Paris Agreement, Sendai Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals
- **Adaptation finance**

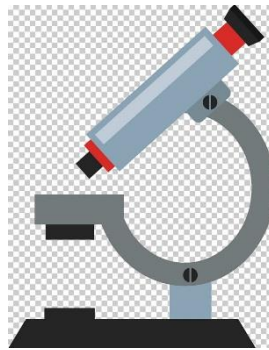


Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation (MRE)

One common lens to look at the issues described: why, what, by whom and how to monitor, report and evaluate to decide whether national adaptation policies are successful

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.



Report structure

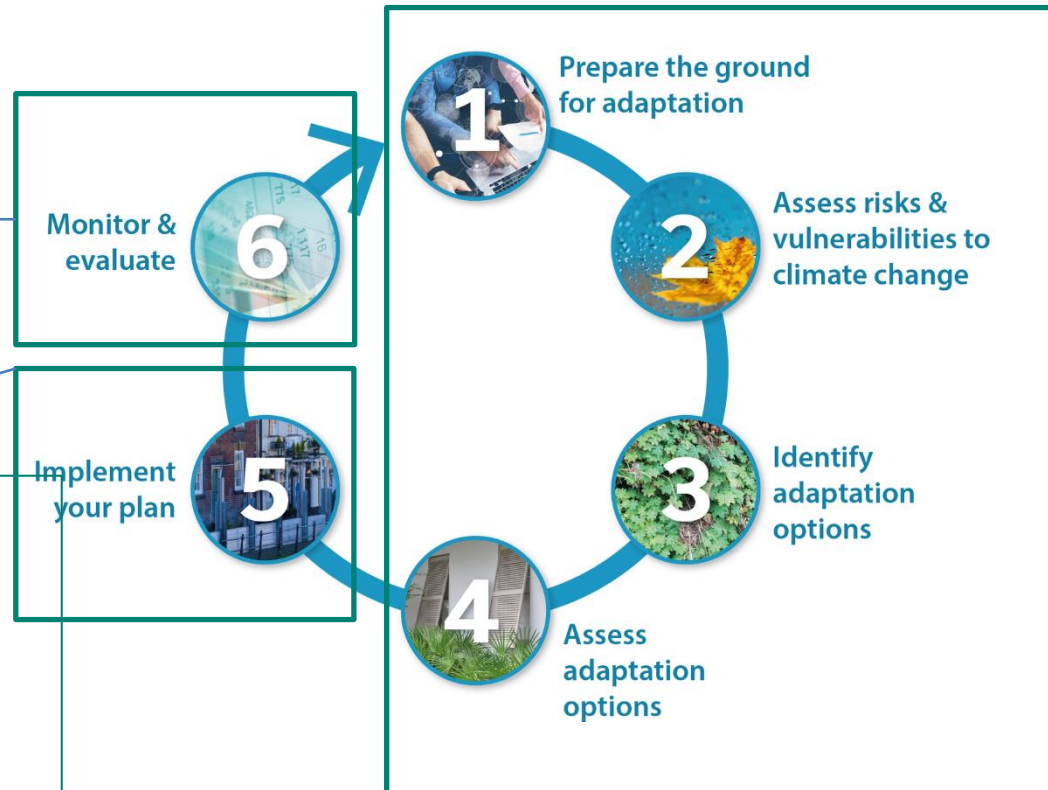
Part 0 – setting the scene: policy context (global – European – national) | changes over time

Part 3 – Adaptation MRE:

- MRE conceptual approach
- Adaptation indicators
- Lessons learned from other sectors
- Stakeholder involvement
- Knowledge

Part 2 – Adaptation implementation:

- Adaptation pathways
- Mainstreaming adaptation
 - SEA/EIA
 - Key sectors (incl. Planning)
- Adaptation finance
- Barriers and enablers for EbA
- Stakeholder involvement
- Knowledge (incl. Climate services)



Part 1 – Adaptation planning:

- Updates since 2014
- Adaptation in a cross-border and international context
- Stakeholder involvement
- Knowledge

Part 4 – conclusions, lessons learned and further needs

Timeline

- **2019 Q4: draft report ready**
- **2020 Q1: Eionet consultation**
- **2020 Q2-Q3: publication**

Discussion

- Which methods are used for monitoring and evaluation of national climate change adaptation policies in your country?
 - How is MRE organised for your NAS and NAP?
 - How is this MRE framework build-up during the implementation of the actions described in the adaptation policies and/or used in the evaluation and revision phase of NAS/NAP?
 - Do you have good examples of recent MRE activities?
 - Do you have good examples of mainstreaming of adaptation that supported implementation?
- Are you using national adaptation indicators to monitor, report and evaluate your adaptation policies and plans? If not, do you plan to do so in future?
Do you make use of other indicators available on global or European level (e.g. developed in the context of the SDGs or Sendai Framework)?
- How do you involve stakeholders in the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of your adaptation policies and plans?
- What is your view on the EEA report on MRE of national climate change adaptation policies?



Thank you!

Questions?

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