

The communication of National Adaptation M&E Systems

NAP Global Network Targeted Topics Forum

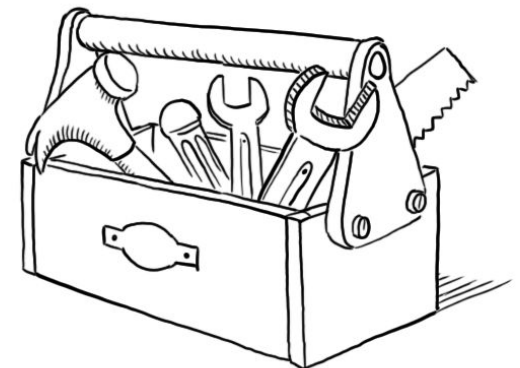
Lilongwe, 8 February 2017

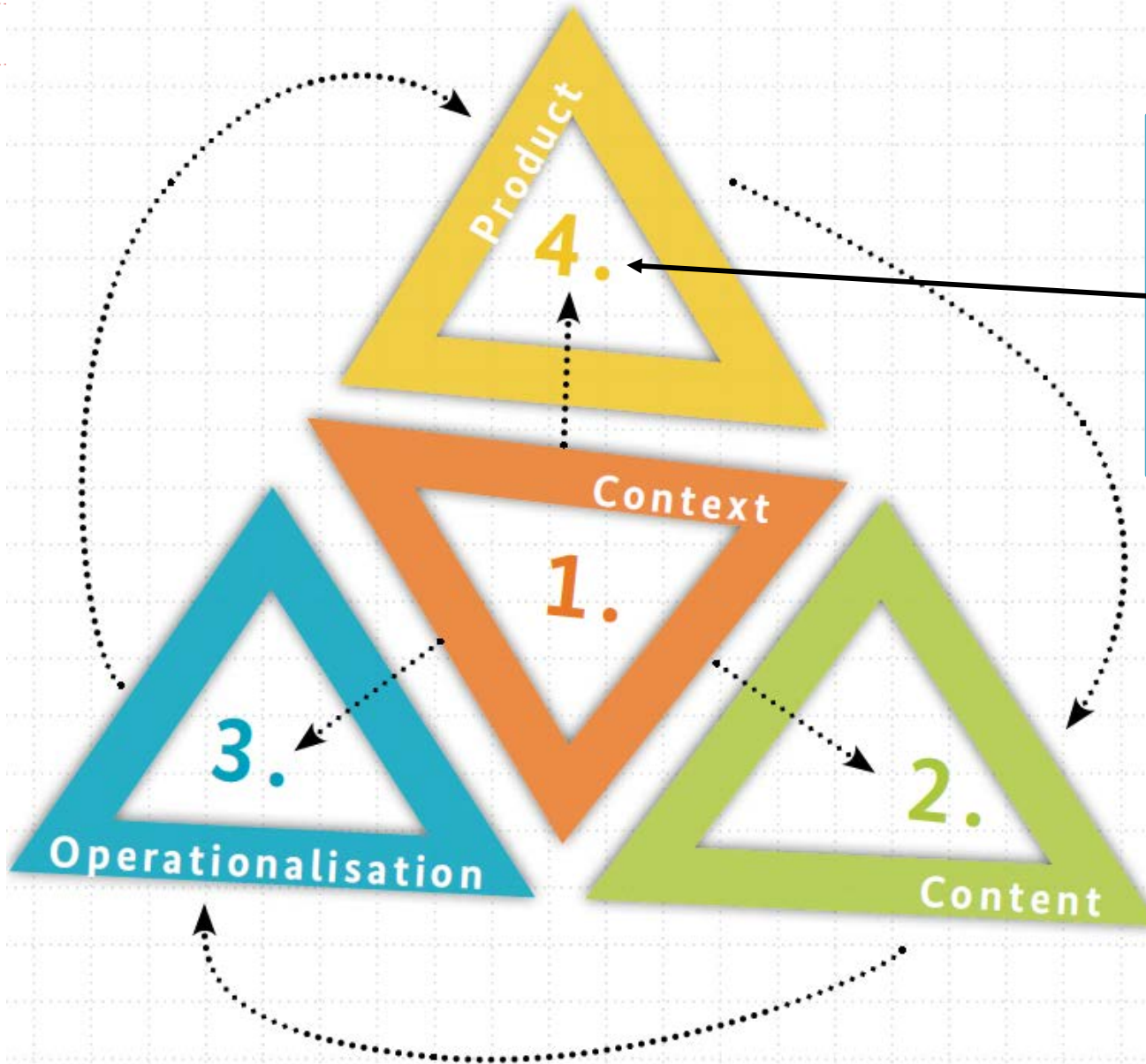
Timo Leiter, GIZ

On behalf of



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development





- **Dissemination of M&E findings**
- **Target audience**
- **Communication formats**



4. Product / Communication

4. Product

4.1 Outputs & Reporting

- How can the information help achieve the purpose of M&E?
- How can the **target audience(s)** be reached?
- Which **communication formats** are effective?
 - Report? Social media? Online platform?
- How can **reporting** be linked to relevant policy processes?
- How can the **information be shared internationally?**

How can
**learning be
incentivised?**





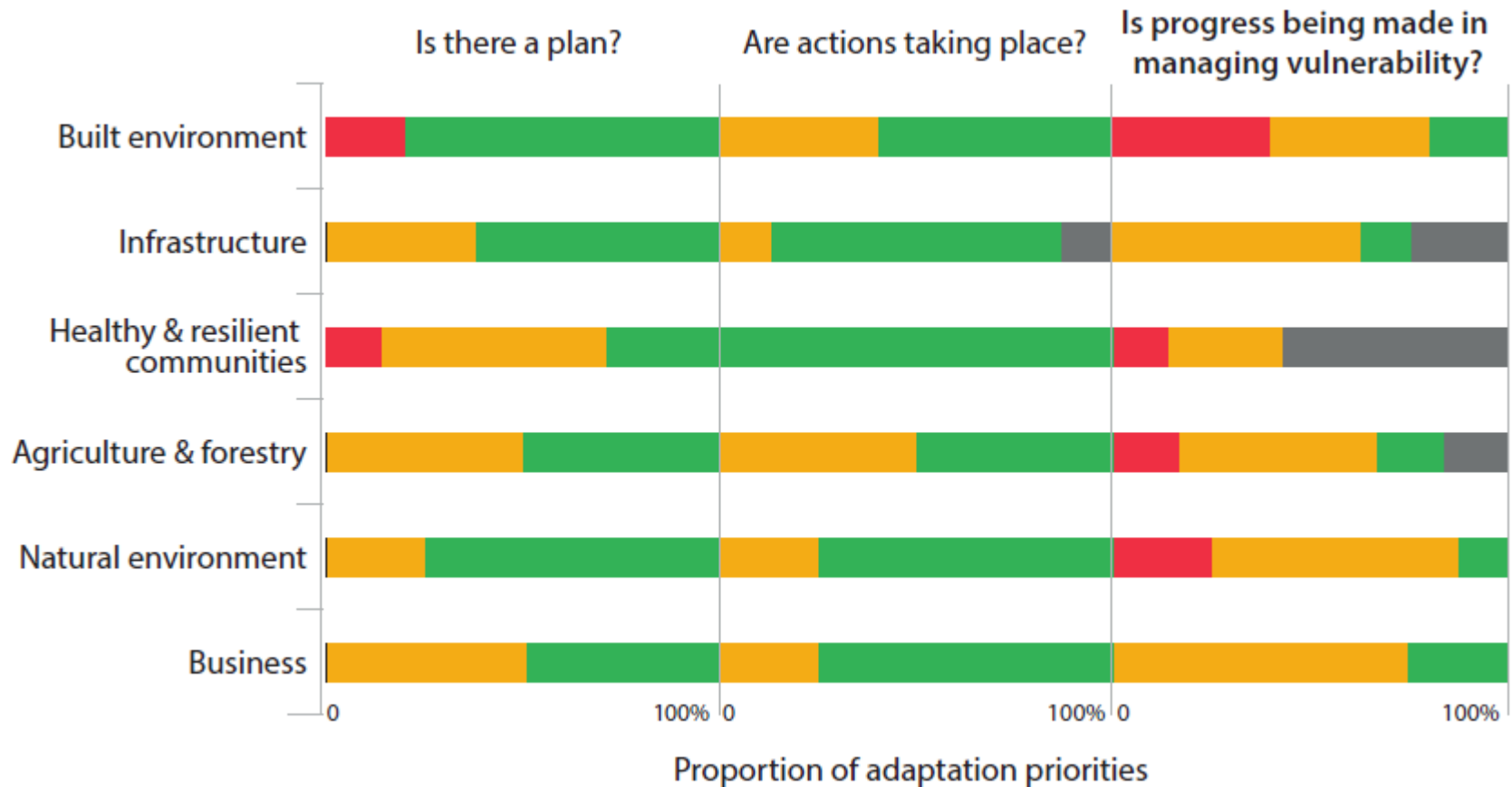
Adaptation reporting in the UK

- Every 2 yrs: **report to Parliament** on adaptation progress
- Since 2011 **annual report**, different focus topics:
 - Flooding, health, infrastructure
- Every 5 years: **national climate risk assessment**



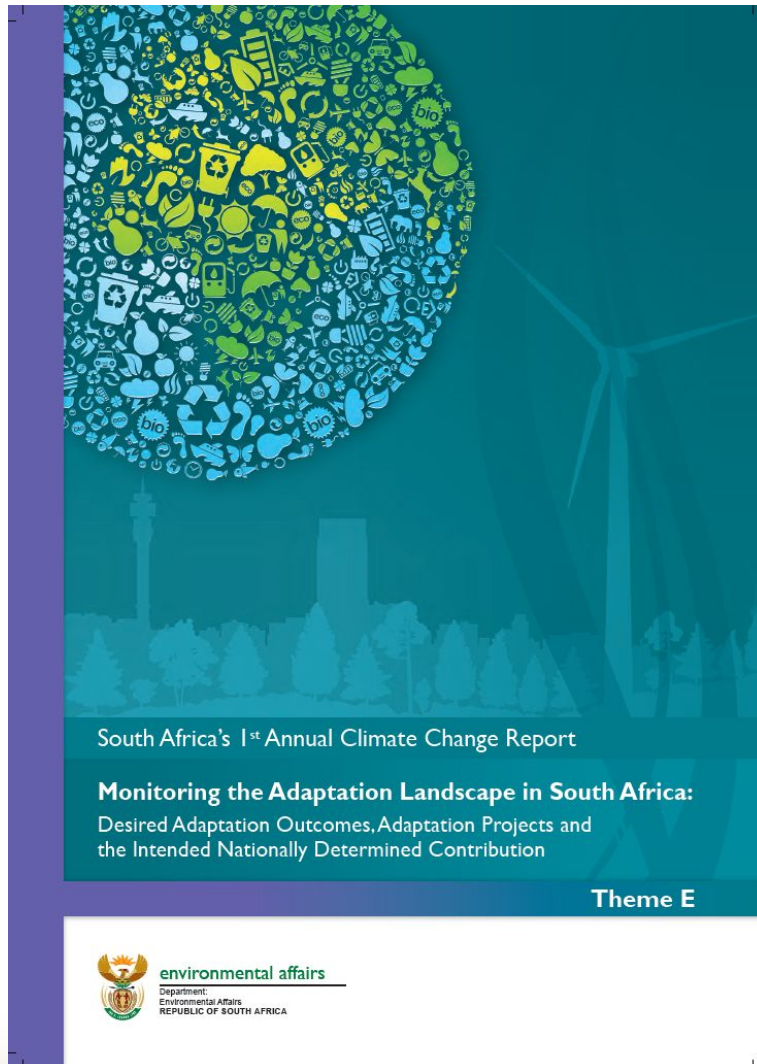


UK's 2015 adaptation progress report to Parliament





Adaptation reporting in South Africa



Annual climate change report

- Multiple parts covering both adaptation and mitigation
- 1st report 2016:
 - Adaptation policies
 - Adaptation projects
 - Method of Desired Adaptation Outcomes
- Coordinated by MoE



Adaptation reporting in Germany



Monitoring report (~ 100 indicators)

- Each indicator on double page:
 - Explanation of the indicator
 - Trends (Graphic)
 - Interpretation
 - Aims (partly qualitative)
- Most of the data is gathered already (>85%)
- Report every 5 yrs
- **Online portal with indicators**

Großstädte im Hitzestress

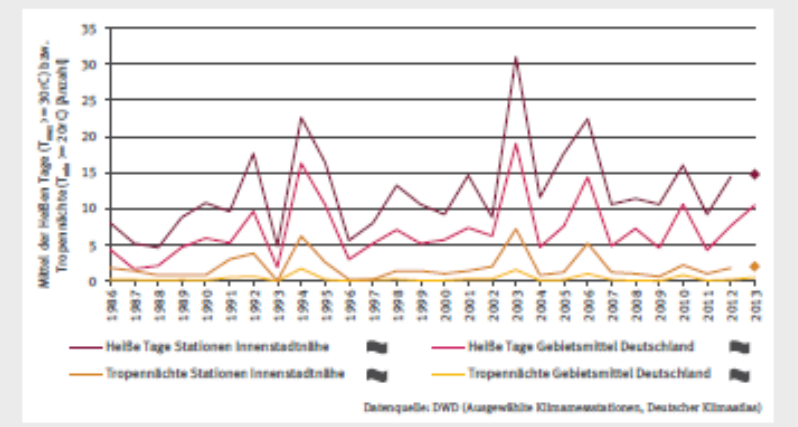
In großen Städten ist Boden in aller Regel ein knapper und teures Gut. Die zur Verfügung stehende Fläche ist daher dicht bebaut und in großen Teilen durch Straßen, Plätze und Wege versiegelt. Für städtisches Grün, Vegetations- und Wasserflächen findet sich häufig nur wenig Raum. Angesichts dieser Bedingungen unterscheidet sich das Stadtklima vom Klima der umgebenden Landschaft: Die mittleren Temperaturen liegen höher, die relative Luftfeuchte ist geringer. Klimatologen sprechen in diesem Zusammenhang von der „städtischen Wärmeinsel“. Ob und in welchem Umfang sich die Temperaturunterschiede zwischen Stadt und Land ausprägen, hängt vor allem von der Größe der Stadt, ihrer Dichte, der Höhe der Bebauung, dem Grünflächenanteil sowie den verwendeten Baumaterialien ab. Auch die Wollenbedeckung und die Windverhältnisse spielen eine wichtige Rolle.

In heißen Sommermonaten können aus der Überwärmung der Städte gesundheitliche Belastungen für die Bevölkerung entstehen, wenn sich die Stadträume wegen ihrer spezifischen Charakteristika tagüber stark aufheizen, ohne sich in der Nacht im gleichen Maße wie das Umland abzukühlen. Diese Situationen können sich zukünftig häufiger. Klimaprojektionen für Mitteleuropa zeigen, dass die mittleren Temperaturen ansteigen werden und sich die Wettercharakteristika insgesamt ändern wird. Erwartet werden unter anderem mehr austauschbare Wetterlagen und häufigere thermische Extremwerte. So können z. B. die sogenannten „Heißen Tage“ zunehmen, an denen die maximale Lufttemperatur 30 °C erreicht oder überschreitet. Belastend für die Bevölkerung sind zudem die sogenannten „Tropennächte“, in denen das Thermometer nicht unter 20 °C fällt und eine erholsame Nachtruhe nur noch eingeschränkt möglich ist.

Das Beispiel der Städte Berlin, Saarbrücken, Stuttgart (bis 2012), Frankfurt am Main und München belegt die besondere Situation in den Großstädten. Sowohl „Heiße Tage“ als auch „Tropennächte“ treten hier deutlich häufiger auf als im bundesweiten Mittel. Besonders ausgeprägt sind die Unterschiede in Jahren, in denen die Sommermonate überdurchschnittlich warm waren, z. B.

BAU-I-1: Wärmebelastung in Städten

Vor allem in Jahren mit überdurchschnittlich warmen Sommermonaten können sich in Großstädten Situationen, die zu Wärmebelastungen der Bevölkerung führen können. Signifikante Trends zeichnen sich in den vergangenen 25 Jahren aber noch nicht ab.



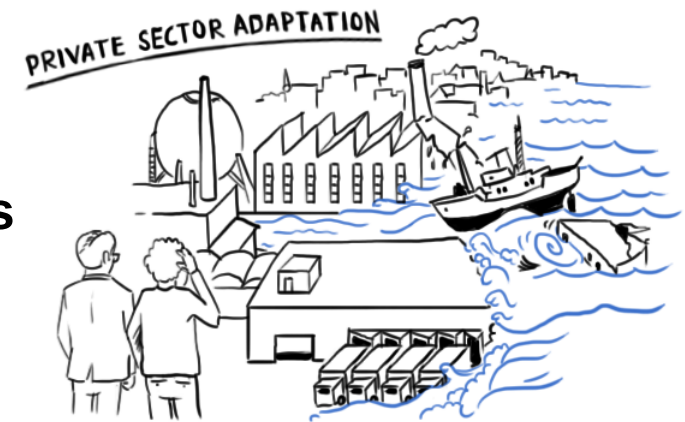
Example: Urban heat island effect



Adaptation reporting by the private sector

UK's Adaptation Reporting Power

- UK's Climate Change Act of 2008
- Mandatory for utilities to report on
 - **climate risks to their organisations**
 - **measures taken**
- Utilities submitted reports to the govt.
 - First round: 2011; Second round: 2015/2016
- Sectors covered: **water, energy, gas, road and transport**
- Reports are **publicly available**.



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Well-being is the state of being happy, healthy, successful and prosperous.





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International information sharing

Paris Agreement calls for information on adaptation progress

- Information on progress towards achieving NDCs (Article 13)
- Adaptation Communications (Article 7)
- Global Stocktake (Article 14)

Need to enhance information gathering & sharing

- Potential for countries to learn from each other
- So far, very few information available on adaptation actions and effectiveness
- Information is not gathered or not available online





National adaptation M&E and the Paris Agr.



- National adaptation M&E systems can provide information that is useful for reporting under the Paris Agreement

This policy brief ...

The Paris Agreement calls for enhanced transparency of adaptation action and an assessment of collective progress via a Global Stocktake. This policy brief outlines how country-specific monitoring and evaluation (M&E) can provide valuable information on adaptation actions and results and how this supports the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Based on good practice examples from pioneering countries, recommendations are provided how to develop national adaptation M&E systems that can track progress and inform decision making.

Country-specific Monitoring & Evaluation of adaptation provides essential information needed to fulfil the Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement calls for enhanced transparency of adaptation action and stipulates a Global Stocktake of collective progress. Yet, information on adaptation actions and effectiveness is often lacking. In light of the increasing risks posed by climate change, it is important to understand the progress in implementing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the results achieved by adaptation policies and actions, including the NAP process. To do so, several countries have started developing or are already operating adaptation monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems.¹ Often based on existing data and monitoring mechanisms, they serve to obtain a more comprehensive view of adaptation progress. The resulting information informs planning and policy making and can assist in meeting provisions of the Paris Agreement regarding transparency, including on adaptation, and regarding the Global Stocktake.

The Paris Agreement requires information on adaptation progress

The Paris Agreement requests countries to provide information necessary to track progress made in achieving Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and also information related to climate change impacts and adaptation (Article 13). In addition, Article 7 commits countries to submit Adaptation Communications which may include information on adaptation plans and actions. Such information could serve as input to the Global Stocktake which assesses the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement (Article 14).

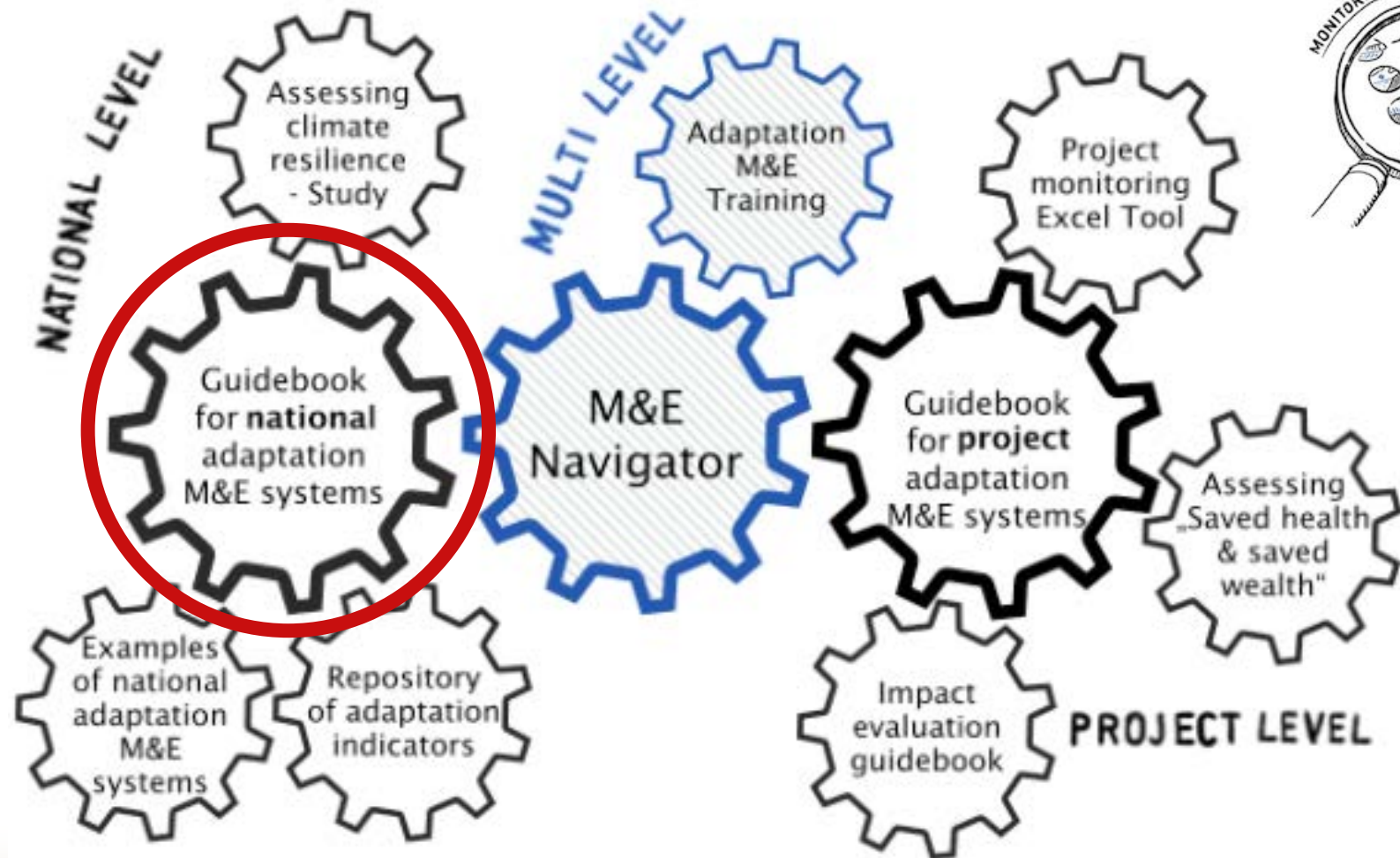
The Global Stocktake shall, inter alia, review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided, and the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group have been mandated to develop methodologies for this purpose.

Further action is needed to fulfil transparency provisions of the Paris Agreement

To date, the information needs stipulated by the Paris Agreement, particularly on adaptation actions and effectiveness, are rarely met.² Whilst almost half of all (10)NDCs with adaptation component make reference to



GIZ's Adaptation M&E Toolbox

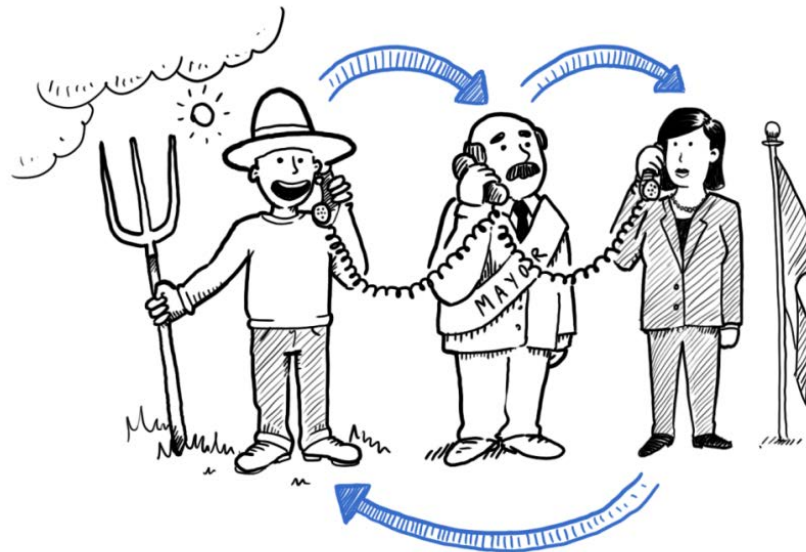




Thank you very much for your attention!

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Exercise

Characteristics	Type of information	Communication format