

Eionet NRC CCIVA Workshop 6-7 June 2018, Copenhagen

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Reporting in plenary from breakout groups

Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation strategies and plans



Discussions and outcomes

- Little quantitative information available, mostly qualitative indicators based on surveys, expert judgement and workshops, etc.
- Monitoring only makes sense when using a set of indicators
- Process indicators are “easier” to define and monitor, but real added value comes from outcome and impact indicators
- Challenging to find indicators that show an increase of resilience
 - e.g. a few examples can be found in sectors like health, energy, insurance
- Indicators to monitor social aspects of adaptation are seen the most difficult to define

Suggestions and recommendations

- for countries:
 - Have regular monitoring cycles and specify them (e.g. as part of the NAS/NAP)
 - Define a clear timeline and build in flexibility for Evaluation of NAS/NAP

(Q2) Coordination between adaptation, SDGs, Sendai Framework etc.

Discussions and outcomes

- Currently mostly on an ad-hoc basis related to requests from other “national” actors and/or in an informal way
- Ongoing research that starts providing a framework for these indicators
- Adaptation preparedness scoreboard reflected upon indicators from SFDRR

Suggestions and recommendations

- for EEA / at European level: ...
 - Ensuring that adaptation information is also considered in other SDGs than SDG13
- for countries:
 - Being involved in the national DRR platform helps to increase collaboration and cooperation between actors

Discussions and outcomes

- Focus on Mainstreaming (e.g. providing sectorial experience and different ways of doing things)
- Not only looking at good practices, but also showcasing examples that did not work or happen?
- Importance of a clear leading actor, institutional arrangements and responsibilities

(Q3) main topics for EEA work on MRE and adaptation indicators

Suggestions and recommendations

- for EEA:
 - Classify indicators (e.g., process, output and outcome indicators) and look more into indicators of the economics of adaptation
 - Accept that indicator sets have its limits and need to be manageable
 - Assess how data form Eurostat can be used for adaptation purposes
- for EEA, EU and countries:
 - Assess the potential role of SEA to mainstream adaptation
 - Identify the relevant actors to **get involved in the public consultation for the SEA directive** (opened till 23th July 2018 - https://ec.europa.eu/info/consultations/public-consultation-evaluation-strategic-environmental-assessment-directive_en)
- for countries:
 - “Train-the-trainer” can be a way to increase vertical coordination (reaching sub-national levels)
 - Keep an overview of sub-national of progress of adaptation



Discussions and outcomes

- ...
- ...
- ...

Suggestions and recommendations

- for EEA / at European level: ...
- for countries: