



Supported by



Federal Ministry
of Education
and Research

The logo for MONARES, featuring the word 'MONARES' in a large, bold, yellow, sans-serif font. The background is a blue silhouette of a city skyline with various buildings and trees.

MONARES

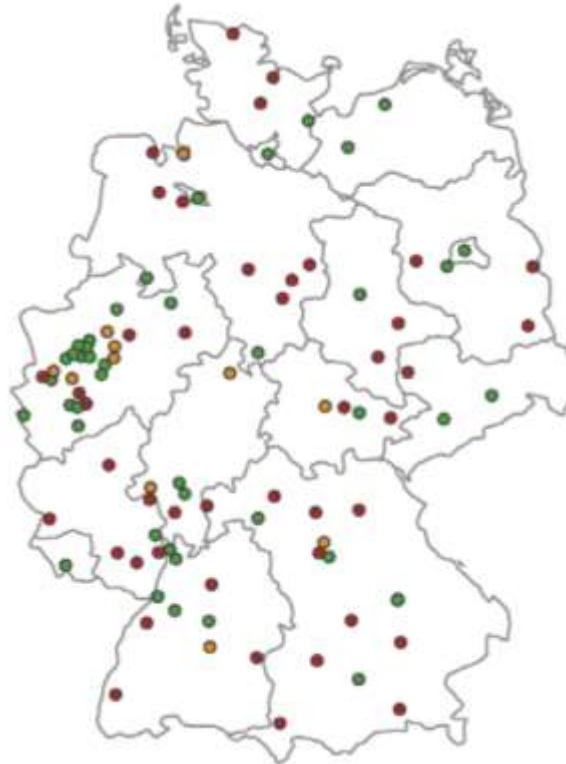
Monitoring adaptation measures and climate resilience in German cities

Resilient Cities 2018, Bonn




Christian Kind, Senior Project Manager, adelphi

Adaptation activities in German cities

- Adaptation plans and related strategies (43%)
- Participation in applied research activities
- Measures against heat and heavy rain event



Adaptation plans in German cities

			
	yes	in prep.	no
Large cities	11	2	2
Medium-sized cities	29	8	22
Small cities	2	0	21
Sum	42	10	45

Data and map from Thieken et al. 2017; analysis from June 2017; independent cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants

Impact of these activities I



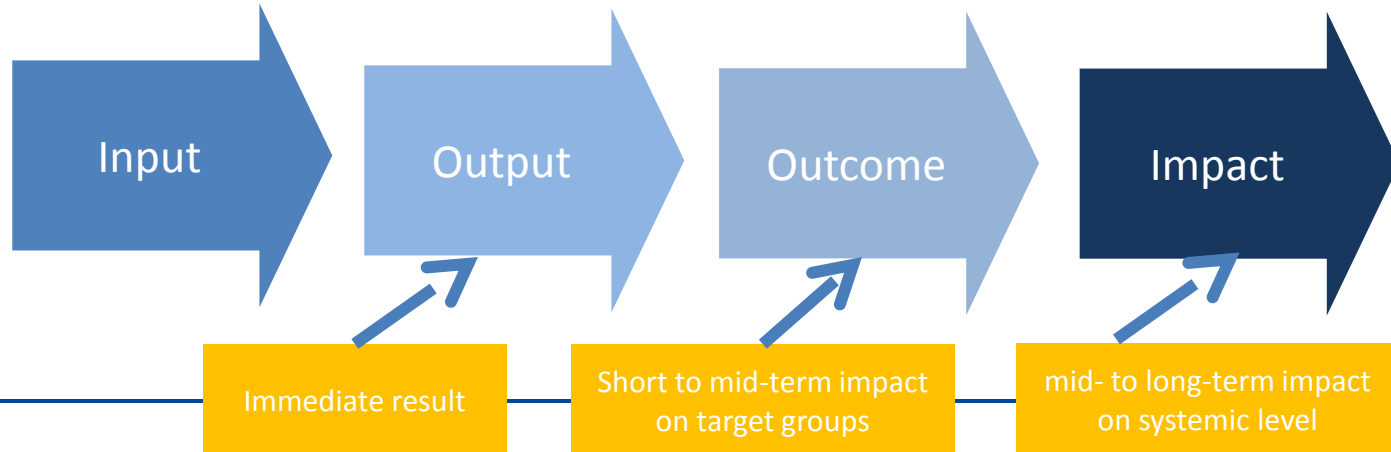
- Are German cities more resilient to impacts of climate change now than in 2008?
- Have cities adapted adequately to impacts of climate change?



Impact of these activities II



- Overarching evaluation of activities: e.g. evaluation of the National German Adaptation strategy, EU scoreboard
- Little focus in municipal strategies on monitoring and evaluation
- Anecdotal evidence on evaluation of individual measures



Challenges and benefits of assessing progress in adaptation



- Blind spot on impacts not unique to German municipalities

Challenges

Long time frames

Uncertainty and attribution

Diversity of key concepts and definitions

Data availability

Challenges and benefits of assessing progress in adaptation



- Blind spot on impacts not unique to German municipalities

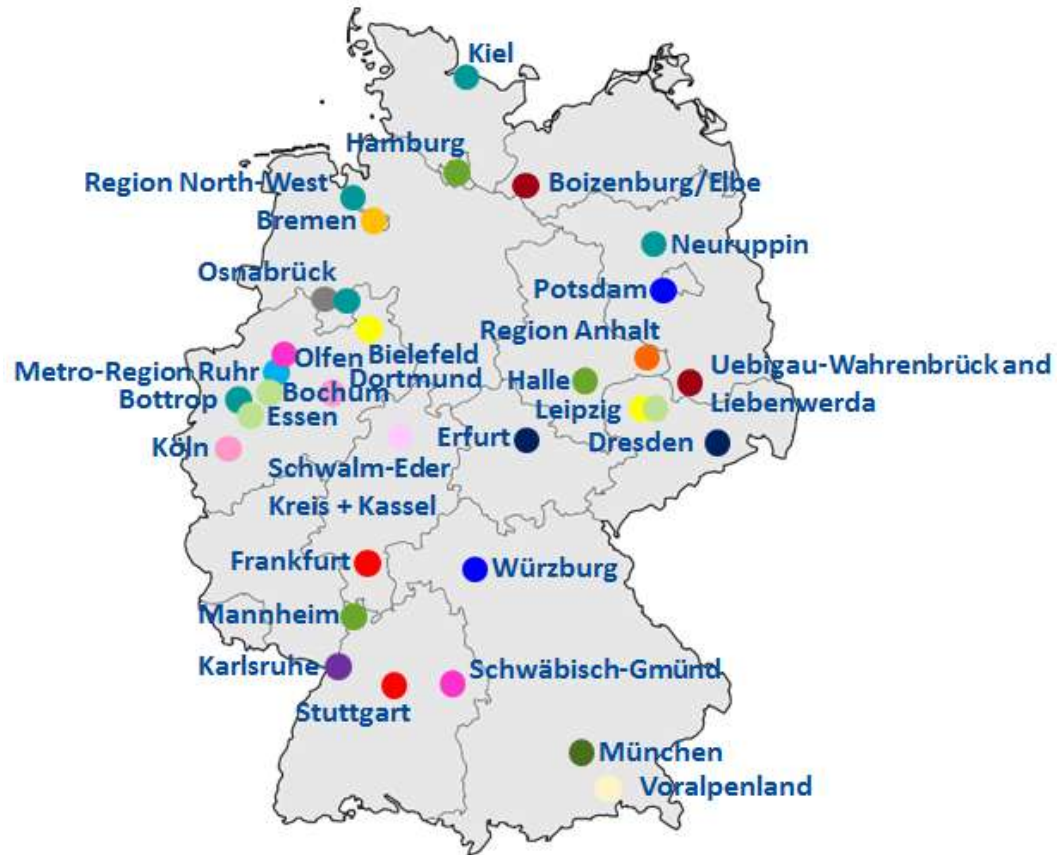
Challenges	Benefits
Long time frames	Learning what works
Uncertainty and attribution	Increasing transparency
Diversity of key concepts and definitions	Increasing legitimacy
Data availability	Increasing motivation and support

The MONARES project



- Goals
 - Developing methods for monitoring urban climate resilience and for evaluating impacts of urban adaptation measures
 - Using these methods to support circa 15 applied resilience research projects in urban areas to approximate their impact
- Duration: 2017-2020
- Partners: adelphi, University of Stuttgart, University of Gießen, Dialogik
- Funding: German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)
- Applied research projects are also funded by BMBF under the funding programme „Umsetzung der Leitinitiative Zukunftsstadt“

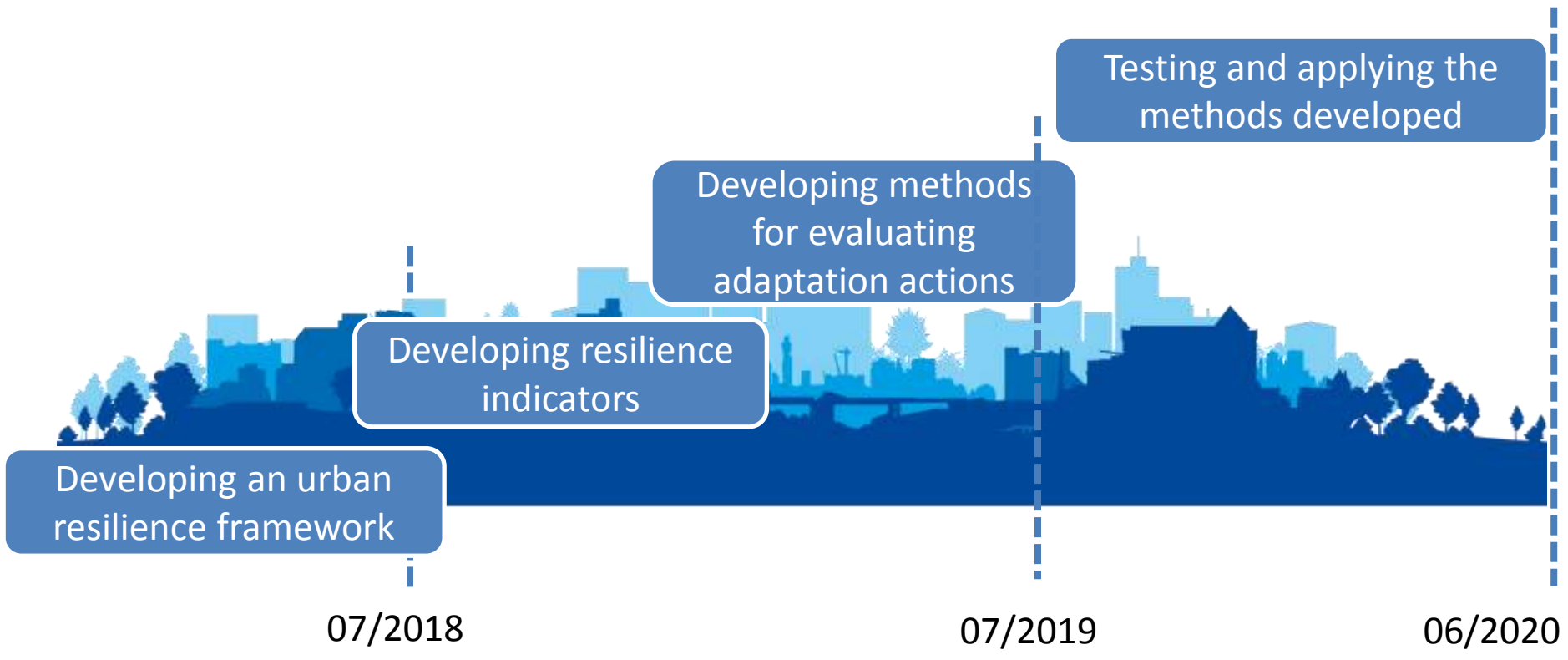
Cities involved



Topics covered in the projects



Activities planned for MONARES



Thoughts on next steps



- Framework needs to be flexible to cover different topics in differing depths
- Build on available data
- Establish links and synergies with other monitoring activities, e.g. processes related to the SDGs, Sendai Framework, ISO 37120/3
- Demonstrate value of monitoring and evaluation
- ...challenging task, collaboration beneficial, please get in touch:
kind@adelphi.de



MONARES

Christian Kind, adelphi

Senior Projektmanager

kind@adelphi.de / 030-89 000 68-78 / www.monares.de

Thielen, A., Walz, A., Lipp, T., Kern, K., Niederhafner, S., Hetz, K., Strate, L., Kern, J., Lippert, C., Rohrbacher, C., Göpfert, C., Meves, M. (2017): Urbane Resilienz gegenüber extremen Wetterereignissen – Typologien und Transfer von Anpassungsstrategien in kleinen Großstädten und Mittelstädten; Poster presented on 13/14 December 2017 at BMBF Conference „Vernetzungstreffen Zukunftsstadt“ in Frankfurt am Main.

EEA (2015): National monitoring, reporting and evaluation of climate change adaptation in Europe. Technical report No 20/2015. EEA: Copenhagen