



## Adaptation Briefings

# Knowledge Products on Enhancing Climate Actions

*This Adaptation Briefing presents a compilation of selected knowledge products that have been funded by the GIZ “Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPA)”. The SPA project strengthens several global initiatives and networks co-founded or financially supported by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) that enhance partner countries’ capacities to successfully implement their climate policies, reduce greenhouse gases, increase their adaptive capacities as well as communicate this transparently. The Adaptation Briefings series has been launched under the SPA adaptation component. However, the publications presented in this issue follow a holistic and integrated view on NDC/NAP implementation and ambition raising.*

## Achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement

Under the Paris Agreement, the Parties agreed in 2015 to keep **global temperature rise well below 2°C** in comparison to pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase **even further to 1.5°C**, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change (Art. 2a). The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) clearly states that in order to achieve this goal, emissions must peak well before 2030 and reach net zero by 2050. To do so, leaders must adopt a long-term vision for phasing out emissions by 2050 and, on that basis, set mid-term targets, for which the **NDCs** provide a main avenue. Moreover, the Paris Agreement supports a balance of adaptation and mitigation action and established a global goal on adaptation. National Adaptation Planning (**NAP**) processes are important instruments to integrate adaptation to climate change into sectoral development planning. Thus, societies must strive for systemic transformation within planetary boundaries and aligned with the Sustainable

**SPA ADAPTATION BRIEFINGS** which provide concise and easy to digest information relevant for projects working on climate change adaptation:

- [Alignment to advance climate-resilient development – an introduction](#)
- [Financing adaptation to climate change – an introduction](#)
- [Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation – an introduction](#)

Development Goals (SDGs) and the findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

In cooperation with a consortium of international networks and institutions including the NAP Global Network and its Secretariat, the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), the International Institute for Environment and Development (iied) and adelphi, the SPA project identified numerous key thematic areas in the field of adaptation which pose central levers in NDC implementation. In June 2019, these were supplemented by the outcomes of the [Global NDC Conference](#), which aimed to inspire and enable policy-makers and practitioners to accelerate the pace and scale of transformational change. Thanks to the successful cooperation with World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF), UNIQUE Forestry and Landuse, Factor, Ideas for Change and other partners, further knowledge products could be developed to cover the wide range of thematic areas that are touched by NDCs. Regardless of the global COVID-19 crisis, 2020/21 will be the “super year(s)” for nature and climate, in which the NDC mechanism will be “switched on” and the global community establishes a post-2020 global framework on biodiversity. The current compilation intends to give an overview of SPA knowledge products covering a wide range of NDC/NAP implementation themes.

*Where to find **more information** on holistic NDC implementation and updating:*

- [Adaptation Community](#)
- [NDC Support Cluster](#)
- [Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement](#)
- [Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership](#)
- [NDC Partnership](#)
- [NAP Global Network](#)

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An inherent feature of holistic approaches to the climate crisis is that they cover a multitude of aspects. With the labeling below we tried to give orientation on the main focus of each publication:



**#coherence: Alignment of country-level policy processes** under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction can help **advance climate-resilient development**. It increases coherence, efficiency and effectiveness in country policy processes since these agendas share objectives to strengthen resilience, build adaptive capacity and reduce vulnerability to climate change and disasters.



**#finance:** All national and international spending and all infrastructure investment needs to be **aligned with climate and sustainable development**

**objectives** to avoid a carbon lock-in. Finance ministries, central banks and other major financial actors must be engaged. On the one hand, national planning and budgeting processes need to reflect NDCs, on the other hand NDCs have to be translated into investment plans to attract more investments, especially from the private sector. Strategies or operating principles are required to effectively channel funding to the local level to reach the poorest and most vulnerable. **Local actors and stakeholders** should be involved and empowered more to improve their access to climate finance and ensure the efficient implementation of climate actions.



**#multi-level governance:** To bridge the gap between ambitious national climate targets and the concrete actions required on the ground, **sub-national actors are key**. Therefore, climate action must merge top-down and bottom-up approaches. Clearly defined roles and responsibilities will help facilitate effective collaboration among stakeholders to accelerate NDC implementation.



**#nature-based solutions:** Nature-based solutions offer significant progress against multiple SDGs, including biodiversity conservation, as well as action towards achieving the Paris goals. Individual solutions can be found within all different sectors: **Sustainable Land Management** measures have simultaneous benefits for climate change mitigation, adaptation and food security, as well as soil protection. **Climate-Smart Nutrition** keeps daily food consumption within planetary boundaries, while **integrating both ecosystem services and climate change projections in infrastructure planning** helps to enhance climate resilience and mitigation objectives.



**#private sector:** The private sector can play different roles in and for adaptation. Actors can adapt to climate change, finance climate adaptation of others and support others through products and services for resilience. **Private sector investment** will be critical to reaching the scale of investment needed to address climate change and the adaptation finance gap. Regulations, blended finance instruments, corporate disclosure requirements and other instruments are all valuable in steering private investment. Diverse private sector actors play a key role in delivering the Paris goals by contributing expertise, entrepreneurship, innovation and leadership. Moreover, **joint action between the different actors of development cooperation** is highly important to ensure efficient use of available resources, take pressure from recipient countries and scale up NDC enhancement and implementation.



**#resilience:** It is evident that the line between mitigation and adaptation is becoming increasingly blurred as we better understand the **synergies and multiple benefits of adaptation and mitigation actions**. Because they are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, we need to reframe how we see and communicate mitigation and adaptation measures. Therefore, countries should be guided by **integrated, resilient long-term visions** as well as sectoral planning processes as they seek to achieve mid-term targets. Regional action, innovative ideas and decentralized solutions are components of a new narrative, which calls for a rethinking of how climate action can be **more holistic, effective, inclusive and ambitious**.




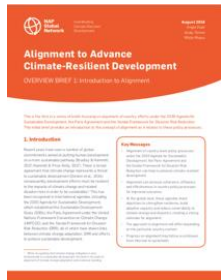


**#society:** Climate action must be designed to meet people's different needs. Women, indigenous people, ethnic minorities and other socially excluded groups are **powerful agents of change** and already play important roles in core sectors affected by climate change (such as energy, agriculture, water, forestry). Emerging good practice demonstrates how **gender-mainstreaming** enhances inclusive and effective NDC implementation. Moreover, **systemic leadership** is an important approach to explore and understand the inter-relationships and dynamics in a system to find potential intervention points where we can make our best contribution to positive change.


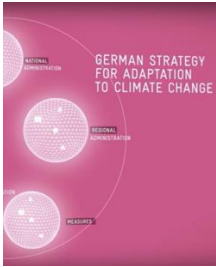







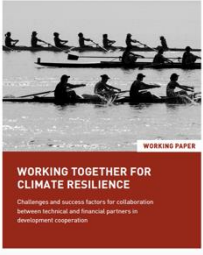



**#transparency:** Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV), alias transparency of mitigation, allows individual Parties to the Paris Agreement to understand how they are doing in achieving their mitigation targets of the NDCs and how they might update those NDCs or, every five years, produce new ones. It enhances trust and confidence amongst stakeholders, builds political ownership by accomplishing accountability and enables ambition raising. **Transparency of adaptation**, also known as **adaptation monitoring and evaluation (M&E)**, allows countries to **keep track of the implementation of adaptation plans and actions** and assess their effectiveness and outcomes. It supports **learning** about what works well and what does not, thereby helping to improve adaptation actions. Countries are not only enabled to report at the global level under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), but also to fulfil their commitments to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.











## Where to find more information and practical solutions?

The following table presents an overview of published knowledge products related to holistic and integrated NDC implementation and enhancement:




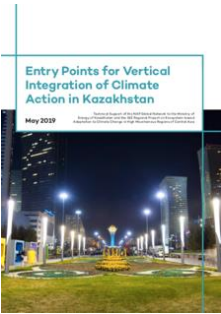





		Resource	Author	Purpose
 <b>#coherence</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <a href="#">Alignment to Advance Climate-Resilient Development – OVERVIEW BRIEF 1: Introduction to Alignment</a></li> <li>2) <a href="#">Alignment to Advance Climate-Resilient Development – OVERVIEW BRIEF 2: Getting started on Alignment</a></li> <li>3) <a href="#">Alignment to Advance Climate-Resilient Development – OVERVIEW BRIEF 3: Country Perspectives on Alignment of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)</a></li> </ol>	NAP Global Network (IISD)	<p>This is a series of briefs focusing on <b>alignment</b> of country efforts under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The three policy briefs are structured as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <b>Introduction</b> to the concept of alignment to advance climate-resilient development</li> <li>2) How <b>countries can get started</b> on aligning different policy processes by defining alignment objectives, identifying entry points and putting enabling factors in place</li> <li>3) <b>Country perspectives</b> on alignment of national-level policy processes under the Paris Agreement—specifically, NAPs and NDCs—as a basis for broader alignment towards climate-resilient development</li> </ol>
 <b>#coherence</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <a href="#">Country Case Study Colombia</a></li> <li>2) <a href="#">Country Case Study Kenya</a></li> <li>3) <a href="#">Country Case Study Sri Lanka</a></li> </ol>	NAP Global Network (IISD)	<p>Case study research on country experience with aligning NDC and NAP processes. Case studies will outline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perspective/Approach the country is taking on alignment</li> <li>• Governance and policy coherence: understanding and assessing structures and the level of integration across various plans, ministries in the context of development, climate plans and the sustainable development agenda</li> <li>• Supporting structures (what linkages are in place, how can they be strengthened)</li> <li>• Appraise the co-benefits, efficiencies and unintended positive outcomes of a more synergistic process</li> </ul>





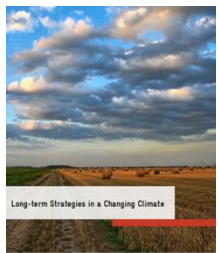
		Resource	Author	Purpose
 <b>#coherence</b>		<a href="#">Documentary on Alignment and intersectoral cooperation in the frame of the German Adaptation Strategy (Video)</a>	EDEOS	<p>International Agreements, such as the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, share objectives for a resilient and sustainable future. Their successful implementation requires collaboration, coherence and competent institutional settings on all levels of governance within a country. This short video illustrates the <b>successful alignment procedure on the country example of Germany</b>. Based on the experience from the German Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and the Regional Conferences, the opportunities of and barriers to coherent multi-level planning is showcased. This video was jointly produced with the BMZ disaster risk reduction program, as well as the BMU Agenda 2030 project.</p>
 <b>#finance</b>		<a href="#">Defining Adaptation – and Distinguishing it from other Development Investments</a>	IISD	<p>This scoping paper unpacks the latest debates and approaches to <b>defining adaptation and distinguishing it from other development investments</b>. It builds on an in-depth literature review of the ongoing dialogue regarding the distinction between adaptation and development, extensive desk-based research of publicly available frameworks and policies of international adaptation funds and bilateral donors, and interviews with representatives from the Adaptation Fund (AF), Climate Justice Resilience Fund (CJRF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and Green Climate Fund (GCF). It identifies common trends and good practices while also presenting any unanswered or lingering questions.</p> <p>Finally, the paper concludes with <b>recommendations to providers of support to adaptation</b>, such as Germany’s Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), in developing a strategic approach to funding adaptation action in developing countries.</p>
 <b>#finance</b>		<a href="#">Understanding and Increasing Finance for Climate Adaptation in Developing Countries</a>	CPI	<p>The study explores the <b>current state of finance for climate adaptation</b> and proposes practical, near term <b>solutions</b> to both <b>fill in knowledge gaps</b> and to <b>increase investment</b>. While many of the suggestions can also be applied in developed countries, which often face similar challenges in measuring and deploying adaptation finance, the report targets <b>developing country national governments and stakeholders</b> (such as development finance institutions, local governments, and civil society organizations including academic institutions).</p>

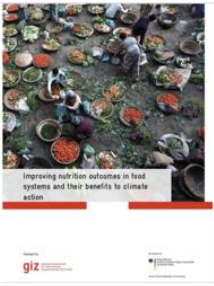

		Resource	Author	Purpose
 <b>#finance</b>		<a href="#">Working together for climate resilience – Challenges and success factors for collaboration between technical and financial partners in development cooperation</a>	adelphi	<p>Development as such is already complex. Development in line with all or most of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and country- or sector-specific objectives and frameworks is immensely challenging. International <b>technical and financial cooperation</b> can support countries and subnational entities such as cities, states and provinces, in developing capacities and accessing finance for development. The results of such cooperation are likely to be best if organisations work hand in hand to ensure effective and efficient use of available resources. However, actors in development cooperation often have heterogeneous and sometimes competing strategic perspectives, institutional set-ups and aid instruments, translating into high management costs for recipient governments. Acknowledging previous and on-going discussions on aid effectiveness, this working paper seeks to shed light on <b>challenges and entry points for practical collaboration</b> between technical and financial development partners in projects on the ground.</p>
 <b>#finance</b>   <b>#multi-level governance</b>		<a href="#">Steering International Adaptation Finance towards the local level</a>	adelphi	<p>Effectively steering adaptation finance to the local level, where it is most needed and is likely to have the greatest impact, is challenging, resulting in a lack of financial resources for local entities to plan and implement adequate adaptation measures.</p> <p>In this paper, the authors analyse several key challenges and potential solutions for <b>channelling money from the international to the local level</b>. The analysis sheds light on promising elements of so-called elevator functions (specific strategies or operating principles within programmes that aim to steer funding effectively through vertical administrative levels) in existing financing mechanisms from different sectors that are potentially suitable for adaptation finance. Furthermore, the scoping paper presents options and recommendations for action for adaptation finance practitioners, project managers and experts from donor agencies and multilateral finance institutions in order to improve the channelling of adaptation finance to the poorest and most vulnerable.</p>




		Resource	Author	Purpose
 #finance  #private sector		<a href="#">Translating Climate Risks into Investments for Resilience – Risk to Resilience (R2R)</a>	South North, IISD, adelphi	The methodology described in this concept note responds to the pressing need for NDC implementation action; for achieving the <b>active participation of the private sector in adaptation investments</b> by proposing a <b>multi-stakeholder, evidence-based approach</b> to co-producing adaptation and resilience projects that could result in private sector investment.
 #finance  #private sector  #multi-level governance		<a href="#">Bottom-up Innovation for Adaptation Financing – New Approaches for Financing Adaptation Challenges developed through the Practitioner Labs Climate Finance</a>	adelphi	<p><b>Small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)</b> are crucial stakeholders when it comes to climate change adaptation finance on the ground, but they face significant financing challenges in many developing and emerging economies, particularly with regards to climate change adaptation.</p> <p>This Innovation Brief presents <b>six innovative bottom-up adaptation financing approaches for SMEs</b> from the SEED Practitioner Labs Climate Finance 2018 in <b>India, Thailand and Uganda</b>, and shares <b>overarching learnings</b> about challenges and solutions. The Labs support creativity, innovation, and co-creation through their participative and collaborative <b>prototyping methodology</b>. The solutions for adaptation finance include among others micro-insurances, financing models for climate-smart irrigation systems as well as information platforms which make use of innovative technologies, digital solutions, and blockchain-based approaches.</p>
 #multi-level governance  #coherence		<a href="#">Facilitating the Implementation of NDC Adaptation Goals through enhanced Multi-level Governance</a>	GIZ	In the context of the Paris Agreement, the planning and implementation of adaptation action is central for countries to achieve the goals set in their NDCs. While it is the responsibility of national governments to achieve their goals, the implementation mostly occurs at the local level. This policy brief argues that implementing and strengthening a <b>multi-level governance (MLG)</b> approach is key to delivering climate resilience and hence to fulfil the adaptation commitments set in the NDCs. It is a synthesis of the findings of <b>three case studies from Colombia, Indonesia and Mexico</b> where an MLG approach has helped to advance the formulation and implementation of adaptation goals.


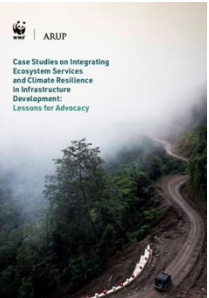








		Resource	Author	Purpose
 #multi-level governance  #finance  #coherence		<a href="#">Entry Points for Vertical Integration of Climate Action in Kazakhstan</a>	NAP Global Network (SPA provided advisory services but no funding)	<p>This study by the Government of Kazakhstan aims to identify and analyse potential ways to use existing institutional mechanisms <b>to strengthen subnational level adaptation planning capacities</b> to ensure the successful implementation of identified adaptation measures.</p> <p>Based on a NAP Global Network help desk request from Kazakhstan, an analysis of the climate services value chain to bring national climate information into subnational planning processes is conducted. General conclusions are produced and put in a climate service model.</p>
 #private sector  #finance		<a href="#">The role of the Private Sector in Climate Change Adaptation – An Introduction</a>	adelphi	<p>While the role and responsibilities of the public sector for supporting adaptation and building resilience have been in focus for a long time, awareness for the need to address and engage the private sector has steadily grown. This <b>explainer</b> shows that companies of any size, private associations and cooperatives, banks and investors as well as insurance companies can play <b>three different roles in and for adaptation</b>. They can adapt to climate change, finance climate adaptation of others and support others through products and services for resilience.</p>
 #resilience		<a href="#">Exploration of Adaptation – Mitigation Synergies</a>	GIZ, Factor	<p>This overview brief explains <b>mitigation and adaptation linkages</b> by applying the <b>Resilience Gap Model</b>. The <b>energy sector of Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS)</b> has been chosen as an example to study the practical applicability of the model's assumptions and predictions of the theoretical model, for instance that adaptation and mitigation action represent two sides of the same coin when climate action is aimed at building resilience. Regional action, innovative ideas and decentralized solutions are components of a new narrative, which calls for a rethinking of how <b>climate action can be more holistic, effective, inclusive and ambitious</b>. It is the objective of this brief to project these ideas into the ecosystems of impactful sectors (energy, land use, etc.), and to engage local change agents in finding lasting solutions.</p>








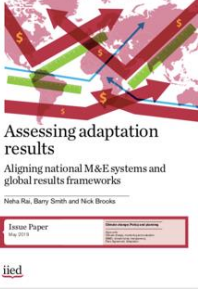
		Resource	Author	Purpose
 #resilience  #coherence		<a href="#">A New Narrative of Resilient and Climate Smart Societies - Aligning Adaptation, Mitigation and the SDGs</a>	GIZ, Factor	<p>This strategy paper refines the findings made in the policy brief “Exploration of Adaptation-Mitigation Synergies”. As a further development, this new paper introduces the “<b>Adapted Resilience Gap Model</b>”, which provides a conceptual point of departure for policy-makers and stakeholders to contemplate on where and how climate action and sustainable development can be complementary or even synergistic. Regional action, innovative ideas and decentralized solutions are components of a new narrative, which calls for a rethinking of how climate action can become a proactively integrated part of a holistic multi-benefit development agenda. Negotiators, funding bodies, ministries and multilaterals, as well as practitioners and project developers want to understand how to align better their key objectives. This paper considers recent analysis of related top-down approaches (Adaptation Committee, 2019) and combines those with a complementary review of theory arising from practical experiences. The objective is to project these ideas into the ecosystems of impactful sectors (energy, land use, etc.), to stipulate a theory of change, as well as the tools, that can strengthen change agents to drive a lasting paradigm shift.</p>
 #resilience		<a href="#">Long-term Strategies in a Changing Climate</a>	GIZ, P. Watkiss, R. Klein	<p>The Paris Agreement called on all Parties to ‘formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (<b>LT-LEDS</b>)’, which typically extend out to the year 2050. Moreover, the Parties agreed a global goal for adaptation and this raises the question of how to integrate adaptation goals into LT-LEDS, i.e. so that they are climate-resilient. This research review investigates and stimulates discussion on the technical and political economy issues with <b>long-term mitigation and adaptation planning</b>. It looks at the potential linkages between mitigation and adaptation in national and sector policy and planning and identifies priority areas for integration. Doing a review of LT-LEDS and National Adaptation Plans, the authors showcase barriers and entry points for integration since research shows that this linkage is rarely made in practice. It summarises the findings and sets out some initial recommendations and future priorities.</p>







		Resource	Author	Purpose
<p>∞ #resilience</p> <p>🌿 #nature-based solutions</p>		<p><a href="#">Improving nutrition outcomes in urban-rural food systems and their co-benefits to climate change</a></p>	<p>UNIQUE</p>	<p>Global population growth and climate change are major challenges, putting more pressure on natural resources and food production. However, the current <b>global food system</b> (production and consumption) does not operate in a way to solve the challenge, making a large-scale transition at all stages of global food supply chains indispensable. A range of possible interventions exist around food production and consumption, resulting in better nutrition, more climate resilience of food systems and less greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions – in other words, <b>climate-smart nutrition</b>.</p> <p>The first policy brief shows how so called “demand side measures” like reducing food loss and waste and <b>changes in human diets towards products that are less GHG intensive</b> offer multiple co-benefits for climate and nutrition outcomes. Strengthening urban-rural linkages and understanding the food system as one ecosystem, where nutritional requirements and resource use are balanced, helps to create and incentivise <b>land use practices that are within planetary boundaries</b>.</p>
<p>∞ #resilience</p> <p>🏢 #private sector</p>		<p><a href="#">The Planetary Health Diet in Theory and Practice</a></p>	<p>GIZ</p>	<p>The second policy brief builds on these results and focuses on <b>dietary shifts</b>, first conceptually, then by providing a case study from Kenya. Moreover, it gives practical advice on how policy-makers can integrate climate change considerations in nutrition agendas and nutrition considerations in climate change agendas.</p>

		Resource	Author	Purpose
<p>∞ #resilience</p> <p>🌿 #nature-based solutions</p>		<a href="#">Sustainable Land Management for Upscaled Climate Action</a>	GIZ	<p>There is growing evidence worldwide that many <b>Sustainable Land Management (SLM)</b> measures have simultaneous <b>benefits for climate change mitigation, adaptation and food security, as well as soil protection</b> as pointed out in these studies by GIZ and UNIQUE. Unsustainable land uses contribute to nearly 25% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, about half of this is due to agriculture. The amount of carbon stored in the world's soils is bigger than the carbon in all vegetation and the atmosphere combined. With proper management, soils and vegetation can sequester carbon, and contribute to mitigating further climate change. Furthermore, land management plays key roles in food provisioning, regulating water cycles and maintaining other ecosystem services. Sustainable land management (SLM) is thus a key measure in adapting to the effects of climate change.</p>
<p>∞ #resilience</p> <p>🌿 #nature-based solutions</p>		<a href="#">Enhancing Nationally Determined Contributions through Protected Areas</a>	WWF US	<p>With support from the German Ministry for the Environment (BMU), WWF US reviewed 151 Nationally Determined Contributions to the 2015 Paris Agreement to determine how Parties intend to utilise <b>protected areas</b> to contribute to their adaptation and mitigation commitments. Results show that of the 179 countries included in this analysis, only 67 identified protected areas as a means of attaining their adaptation and mitigation goals. Based on this study, WWF US has developed five recommendations to encourage Parties to <b>enhance climate ambition through protected and conserved areas as they revise their NDCs for 2020 and beyond.</b></p>
<p>∞ #resilience</p> <p>🌿 #nature-based solutions</p>		<a href="#">Enhancing NDCs through Nature-Based Solutions</a>	WWF US	<p>Nature-based solutions are ecosystem conservation, management and restoration interventions that address a wide array of societal challenges, while also benefiting biodiversity and human well-being. Recently, they have emerged as essential tools to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and build resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>This publication aims to help countries enhance climate action by <b>including the opportunities offered by nature-based solutions in their revised NDCs.</b> To this end, it presents eight simple recommendations, followed by an overview of various definitions of nature-based solutions for climate. Text examples from existing NDCs clarify how strong commitments to nature-based solutions could look like. A list of resources provides further guidance.</p>

		Resource	Author	Purpose
<p>∞ #resilience</p> <p>🌿 #nature-based solutions</p>		<p><a href="#">Visioning futures - Improving infrastructure planning to harness nature's benefits in a warming world</a></p>	WWF US	<p>While considerable progress is being made towards more low-carbon, resilient infrastructure development, there are still major gaps in current planning approaches to be addressed to make progress against multiple goals in critical global agreements on climate, biodiversity, and sustainable development. <b>Natural capital and ecosystem services</b> continue to be undervalued and poorly understood, especially the benefits they provide in <b>supporting resilience for people and infrastructure</b> in a rapidly warming world. This WWF report, with support from GIZ, outlines a new planning approach that integrates considerations of natural capital and ecosystem services, climate risks and resilience, and sustainable development needs to support <b>social-ecological system scale planning</b>. It provides key recommendations for global and local institutions influential in infrastructure development, from multilateral development banks and other funders to NGOs and the private sector, to address these gaps and facilitate an improved planning approach.</p>
<p>∞ #resilience</p> <p>🌿 #nature-based solutions</p>		<p><a href="#">Case Studies on Integrating Ecosystem Services and Climate Resilience in Infrastructure Development: Lessons for Advocacy</a></p>	WWF US	<p>With support from GIZ, WWF and Arup conducted a review of innovative practices across several regions of the world that <b>integrate both ecosystem services and climate change projections in infrastructure planning and design</b>. With 60% of the land expected to be urbanised by 2030 yet to be built on, alongside an estimated 25 million km of new roads by 2050, there is an urgent need to identify and replicate practices that preserve ecosystem services, enhance climate resilience and mitigate the expected effects of climate change. Reviewing more than 90 cases of infrastructure planning or design, this report presents <b>three brief case studies</b> in developing economies to highlight recent advancements in such <b>integrated approaches</b>: the Mexican water supply system, the LAPPSET development corridor and Lamu port in coastal Kenya, and the Shenzhen sea wall. It also highlights a number of innovative examples in the US and UK to learn from to inform improved infrastructure planning.</p>
<p>∞ #resilience</p> <p>🏢 #private sector</p>		<p><a href="#">Safeguarding NDC Implementation: Building resilience into energy systems</a></p>	IISD	<p>This short brief aims to enhance awareness and highlight the importance of <b>integrating weather and climate-related risk into the planning stages of energy infrastructure development</b>. As countries are developing long-term low-carbon development strategies and pursue mitigation measures as part of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), it is essential to increase understanding about the need to identify and assess climate-related risks when appraising new energy projects or managing infrastructure portfolios. Taking into consideration the potential risks of climate change will improve the response rate of the energy system to environmental stresses while safeguarding investments into mitigation efforts and the integrity of energy assets and systems.</p>

		Resource	Author	Purpose
 <b>#resilience</b>  <b>#transparency</b>		<a href="#">Next steps under the Paris Agreement and the Katowice Climate Package</a>	GIZ, Ricardo E&E	<p>As the window of opportunity to avoid the worst impacts of climate change is narrowing, it is crucial for countries to set ambitious plans to increase the pace and scale of the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy. This document provides guidance to policy-makers and practitioners on <b>key steps and challenges in the development, implementation and maintenance of NDCs</b>, as well as the <b>new transparency requirements</b> under the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>A sharp analysis of the current and future reporting rules provides a clear picture on what to expect from 2020 onwards. Special attention is paid to transparency in the NDC process, as mutual trust and confidence are not only a crucial factor in NDC implementation, but also a fundamental pillar of the Paris Agreement. Hence, the publication lists clear recommendations and key steps for policy-makers to prepare for the new transparency requirements, such as the development of a roadmap leading up to 2024 when the first BTR under the <b>Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)</b> is due.</p>
 <b>#society</b>		<a href="#">Lead the Change – Systemic leadership for NDC implementation and raising ambition</a>	GIZ, Edge Effects	<p>With the 2020 NDC updates around the corner, countries need to increase the rate of system innovation enabled by NDC implementation and raising ambition. The Global NDC Conference 2019 aimed to inspire and enable policy-makers and practitioners to accelerate the pace and scale of transformational change – via NDC implementation – to reach the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. Given the scale of the climate crisis and the NDC implementation challenges, the conference recognized the importance of <b>systemic leadership</b> by individuals, organisations and countries in responding effectively. This working paper is a first attempt to pull together current insights and raise awareness among climate practitioners and policy-makers on the importance of systemic leadership <b>as an approach for enhanced NDC implementation</b>. It gives an <b>introduction</b> on systemic leadership and how it can help in NDC implementation. Moreover, the paper suggests <b>first steps</b> on how a systemic approach can be implemented right away. Especially officers in funding and implementing agencies, but also decision-makers in partner countries are addressed.</p>

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 <b>#transparency</b>		<a href="#">How integrated monitoring and evaluation systems can help countries address climate impacts</a>	iied	<p>This briefing shows how governments will need to think differently about how they <b>monitor and evaluate their adaptation initiatives</b> if they want to keep sustainable development on track.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If adaptation and development measures are to succeed, governments will need robust MEL mechanisms, which could improve national planning.</li> <li>• Governments could streamline the evaluation process by integrating these adaptation monitoring systems with existing sustainable development frameworks.</li> <li>• There is an urgent need to better understand how to build on and benefit from these systems and maximise the contribution that adaptation can make towards sustainable development.</li> </ul>
 <b>#transparency</b>  <b>#coherence</b>		<a href="#">Framing and tracking 21st century climate adaptation. Monitoring, evaluation and learning for Paris, the SDGs and beyond</a>	iied	<p>Current trends suggest global warming is likely to exceed 2°C by mid-century. The Paris Agreement and the 2030 deadline for meeting the SDGs provide a framework for adaptation action in the short term. Beyond that, incremental approaches will need to be complemented by transformational adaptation, involving the radical restructuring, replacement or abandonment of systems, processes and practices that are no longer viable under new climatic conditions. There is an urgent <b>need for frameworks</b> to help countries meet their adaptation obligations under the Paris Agreement while preparing for warming that breaches the Paris temperature thresholds. Countries will need to <b>track their adaptation activities</b> to determine what does and does not work, <b>identify good practice</b>, and capture lessons that can inform adaptation planning, design and implementation. They will also need to <b>report</b> on these activities at the global level. We have created a <b>framework for developing climate adaptation monitoring, evaluation and learning systems</b>, or CAMELS, that can support countries in all of these tasks.</p>
 <b>#transparency</b>  <b>#coherence</b>		<a href="#">Assessing adaptation results: Aligning national M&amp;E systems and global results frameworks</a>	iied	<p>The Paris Agreement provides a foundation for the most robust climate change transparency system to date, requesting countries to provide information on their progress to adaptation targets. Linking up country-led and global M&amp;E systems can be mutually beneficial. It would help streamline workflows and reduce reporting burdens, minimise resource wastage and win ‘buy-in’ from the people responsible for making sure these systems work. This paper looks at the <b>M&amp;E approaches of major climate funds and national frameworks</b> to draw lessons for <b>aligning country systems and fund-level results frameworks</b> in order to assess adaptation success more effectively.</p>

		Resource	Author	Purpose
 #transparency   #multi-level governance		<a href="#">How bottom-up M&amp;E insights can inform national adaptation planning and reporting</a>	iied	<p>The briefing explores how local-level planning and reporting can inform the national level, highlighting the value of bottom-up adaptation assessments. Drawing on experiences in Mali, Senegal, Morocco and Kenya, it unpacks how effective <b>vertical integration of subnational and national M&amp;E can improve national planning</b> and lead to more robust reporting while saving time and resources by making use of existing data collection mechanisms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learning from robust local-level evidence can improve the contribution climate adaptation interventions make to achieving sustainable development now and in the future.</li> <li>• Integrating climate adaptation into national planning will lead to more resilient development and help achieve synergies in climate actions delivery. To leave no one behind, we must know what works where, when and for whom.</li> <li>• Developing bespoke climate adaptation M&amp;E that ensures learning from the local level informs national-level planning and reporting will make national and global assessments more robust.</li> </ul>
 #transparency   #nature-based solutions		<a href="#">Monitoring Climate Benefits of Sustainable Land Management</a>	GIZ, UNIQUE	<p>Sustainable land management (SLM) activities are listed as priority actions for climate change mitigation in 60% of all submitted NDCs and for adaptation in 40% of NDCs. The Paris Agreement has introduced an enhanced transparency framework (ETF) to assess progress towards global mitigation and adaptation objectives. International and domestic monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes are distinct but closely related. M&amp;E refers to monitoring, evaluation and learning systems used by governments, international organisations, NGOs and other project-implementing agencies for their own policy purposes. Common challenges include weak linkages between M&amp;E systems at different levels and limited coherence among sectoral M&amp;E systems, including between SLM initiatives and systems that monitor and report climate benefits at national level. This information brief by GIZ and UNIQUE uses examples from Kenya to illustrate <b>the value of multi-purpose, multi-level M&amp;E systems</b>, and <b>proposes steps towards developing such systems based on existing M&amp;E systems for SLM</b>.</p>



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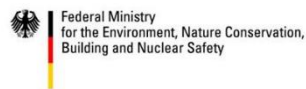
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