

Für Mensch & Umwelt

Umwelt
Bundesamt

KomPass
Kompetenzzentrum
Klimafolgen und Anpassung

Adaptation Futures 2016 - SC 8.7

Running an adaptation support tool for five years – looking back and forth

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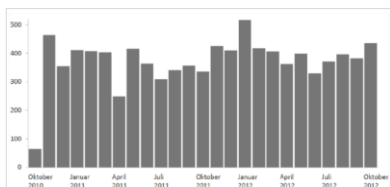
The story so far

Situation in 2008

- National adaptation process started
- National Strategy emphasises role of local actors
- less knowledge on local adaptation in practice
- Individual consultancy no business model for UBA

Solution

- Step by step guide to develop an adaptation strategy
- available for free (no cost, no barriers), no login
- target group: public and private 'organisations'
- Basically a website, online since 10/2010



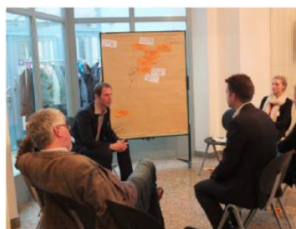
Some statistics

- 300-400 unique visitors per month
- Till 2011 more demand for infos on public organisation later equal with private
- Short version: 5-10 times less used
- Long version: 'picking' of issues

Review in 2014/2015

Update needed

- National Adaptation Action Plan, Progress Report 2015 incl. Vulnerability Assessment + 2nd AAP
- Research (e.g. cc®ions „Klimzug“)
- European Strategy and follow up



- Temporarily 30+ online tools and guidelines
- From 76 big cities, 52 have strategies or at least some measures implemented
- In contrast small and medium municipalities are way behind (making up 85 % of all municipalities)
- Similar situation with regards to private organisations
- Adaptation part of planning laws
- Public financing programmes

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UBA Klimalotse

What barriers are central to the implementation of adaptation at local level?

Limited resources

- limited allocations of financial resources for adaptation measures block or restrain decision processes
- grant funds often only for the development of adaptation concepts not for the implementation of adaptation measures
- lack of skilled and specialised employees especially in small municipalities
- lack of time resources

Scientific Report: **Decision Process on Adaptation in Municipalities**, UBA Climate Change 04/2015

<https://www.uba.de/publikation/en/entscheidungsprozesse-zur-anpassung-an-den>

Lack of support from politics and administration

- missing support of local politicians and authorities, often due to competitive objectives within the local administrative sector
- coordination among the involved offices and administrative bodies often difficult, especially when they are led by members of different political parties

Insufficient data basis, forecast uncertainty

- lack of high-resolution climate forecast data on a local level (e.g. local heat islands, flood areas, fire risk areas) as barrier to developing and planning adaptation measures

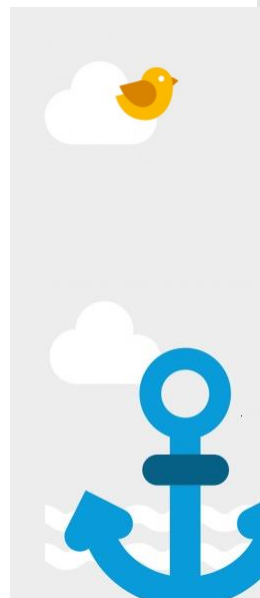


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Recommendations to take home

- **Modularity matters:** Using online tools takes time and effort, there will be no one-click solution => manage expectations, design to just use selected parts
- **Examples are king:** Tool should provide real life examples and cases, good practice and even worth practice is useful
- **Design for several needs:** Users have multiple, ever-changing needs, design the tool so that it can provide several outcomes suitable for different needs
- **Address engagement, foster participation:** an online-tool is normally used by one person at a time, addressing complex challenges requires multiple inputs from numerous people => foster input from different groups, gear the tool towards guiding participatory processes
- **From knowledge to action:** also address how to communicate results, and how to gather political support
- **Connect with further services:** Users demands are complex, online-tools however are usually static and to an extent fairly generic => if tools are accompanied by other services, e.g. consulting or peer-counselling, their effectiveness can be increased,.

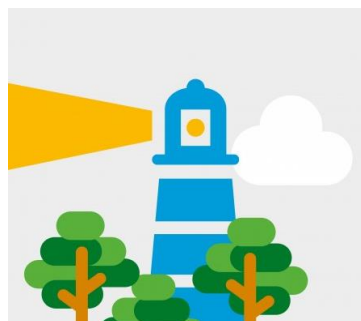


Implication for the Klimalotse (selection)

- Integrated adaptation strategies are not necessary better than sectoral strategies
- Good coordination between protagonists are often more important than responsibility (jurisdiction), (possible key role: Task Force, Planning Dept Environment Dept.)
- Adaptation Cycle as orientation, not obligatory, offer different entry points

Modified Concept

- Focus on municipalities (rather small and medium than large cities)
- Private companies are now addressed separately ("Climate Check" for SMEs – Min. Econom. Affairs)
- separate A-strategies seen as one approach, also other ways are considered
- encourage and support more cooperation
- Process character, packages instead of one unit



The New Klimatolte

Modules

1. Understand climate change
2. Identify and assess vulnerability
3. Develop and compare measures
4. Create strategy and foster integration
5. Monitoring and evaluation

Each module contains

- technical information
- Illustrative case studies
- documents from municipalities
- template documents
- links to other useful instruments and literature

Klimatolte

1. Klimawandel verstehen und beschreiben

1. Klimawandel

Im ersten von fünf Modulen legen Sie den Grundstein für den Umgang mit den Folgen des Klimawandels in Ihrer Kommune. Der Klimatolte erläutert, warum Kommunen sich frühzeitig mit Klimaveränderungen beschäftigen sollten. Sie werden erfahren, welche Klimafolgen bereits jetzt in Deutschland zu beobachten sind, wie sich das Klima weiter entwickeln wird und welche Aufgaben dabei auf Kommunen zukommen.

In diesem Modul unterstützt Sie der Klimatolte mit Vorlagen und Tipps bei der Erstellung von ...

- einem Zeitstrahl zu vergangenen Extremwetterereignissen in Ihrer Kommune,
- Steckbriefen zu den Folgen einzelner Wetterextreme,

1. Klimawandel

- 1.1 Warum sollen wir uns an die Folgen des Klimawandels anpassen?
- 1.2 Welche Folgen können Sie in Ihrer Kommune bereits beobachten?
- 1.3 Welche Klimaveränderungen sind zu erwarten?
- 1.4 Welche Aufgaben kommen auf Ihre Kommune zu?
- 1.5 Welche Akteure sollten Sie einbeziehen?
- 1.6 Wie bringen Sie Anpassung auf die Agenda?

Beobachtung & Bewertung → **Klimawandel** → **Verwundbarkeit**

Strategieerstellung & Integration ← **Maßnahmen**

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Conclusion

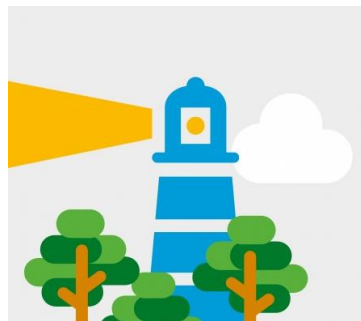
Special features, differences

- Considers the whole Adaptation Cycle: More than climate risks (maps, GIS) or adaptation measures (guidebook, database)
- Adaptation as a process, e.g. addresses also barriers of implementation
- Permanently available (no project) and free (no cost, no special requirements), updated regularly
- Environment Agency (recognized, neutral, no commercial interests)

www.uba.de/klimatolte

Outlook

- Establish the approach as “good practice“ of local adaptation
- Helpful to apply for gov. support (grants, research etc)
- Framework for third parties e.g. sectoral guides, advanced trainings, education



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