

Tools for monitoring climate change adaptation



Regional training on NAPs
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Roland Sundstrom
Climate Change Specialist



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Results-based management: terms and definitions

“a management strategy focusing on performance and achievement of outputs, outcomes and impacts” (OECD 2002)

Results: Changes in a state or condition that derive from a cause-and-effect relationship. A development intervention can set three types of change into motion: output, outcome, and impact.

Goal: Higher-order objective to which a development intervention is intended to contribute

Impact: Positive and negative long-term effects produced by a development intervention

Outcome: Intended or achieved short- and medium-term effects of an intervention's outputs, usually requiring the collective effort of partners. Outcomes represent changes in development conditions that occur between the completion of outputs and the achievement of impact.

Outputs: Products and services resulting from the completion of activities within a development intervention

Assumptions (external factors or risks): expectations about external factors (or risks) that could affect the progress or success of a development intervention, but over which the intervention has no direct control

Theory of change



Applied to the NAP process: the causal pathways that lead to the **objectives** of the process, i.e. reduced vulnerability and integration of CCA into policies and plans

Goal	Increase resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change in vulnerable developing countries, through both near- and long-term adaptation measures in affected sectors, areas and communities; leading to a reduction of expected socio-economic losses associated with climate change and variability.
Objective 1	Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change
Outcome 1.1	Vulnerability of physical assets and natural systems reduced
Outcome 1.2	Livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations diversified and strengthened
Outcome 1.3	Climate-resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up
Objective 2	Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation
Outcome 2.1	Increased awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation
Outcome 2.2	Access to improved climate information and early-warning systems enhanced at regional, national, sub-national and local levels
Outcome 2.3	Institutional and technical capacities and human skills strengthened to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures
Objective 3	Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes
Outcome 3.1	Institutional arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes established and strengthened
Outcome 3.2	Policies, plans and associated processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures
Outcome 3.2	Systems and frameworks for the continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation established and strengthened

Indicator	Value	Number of projects	Number of countries
Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change			
Number of direct beneficiaries	8,815,673	81	43
Hectares of land better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	1,537,966	44	29
Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation			
Number of projects that expand access to improved climate information services	53		35
Number of projects that expand access to improved, climate-related early-warning information	36		27
Number of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	482,795	60	35
Number of regional, national and sub-national institutions with strengthened capacities	260	54	37
Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes			
Number of regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed and strengthened	117	51	35
Number of sub-national plans and processes developed and strengthened	799	55	32

Challenges for monitoring the NAP process



Climate **information**, institutional **capacity building**, **coordination**, and the **integration** of climate risks and adaptation into policies and planning process are consistent priorities. How do we define success and monitor the effectiveness of support provided?

Monitoring integration, coordination and institutional capacity (1/3)

Capacities of regional, national and sub-national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures

- (a) Does the institution have access to and does it make use of **climate information** in decision-making?
- (b) Are climate change risks as well as appropriate adaptation strategies and measures integrated into relevant **institutional policies, processes and procedures**?
- (c) Does the institution have adequate **resources** to implement such policies, processes and procedures?
- (d) Are there **clear roles and responsibilities** within the institution, and effective partnerships outside the institution to address adaptation?
- (e) Is the institution **equipped to monitor, evaluate and learn** from its adaptation actions?

Monitoring integration, coordination and institutional capacity (2/3)

Institutional arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes

- (a) Are there institutional arrangements in place to coordinate the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes?
- (b) Are those arrangements based on (a) clear and strong **mandate(s)** and supported by adequate budget allocations?
- (c) Do those arrangements include authority over **fiscal policy**?
- (d) Do those arrangements include broad **stakeholder participation** across relevant, climate-sensitive sectors?
- (e) Are those arrangements effective, i.e. is climate change adaptation coordinated across key national and sectoral decision-making processes?

Monitoring integration, coordination and institutional capacity (3/3)

Policies, plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures

- (a) Does the policy/ plan **identify** climate change risks and appropriate adaptation strategies and measures?
- (b) Are adaptation strategies and measures **prioritized and specified** with budget allocations and targets?
- (c) Does the policy/ plan assign clear **roles and responsibilities** for the coordination and implementation of adaptation strategies and measures?
- (d) Does the policy/ plan provide for the **continuous monitoring, evaluation, learning and review** of adaptation strategies and measures?
- (e) Is there **evidence of the effective implementation** of the policy/ plan?

Adaptation Fund results framework

Goal: Assist developing-country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of concrete adaptation projects and programs in order to implement climate-resilient measures.

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change.

7 strategic outcomes with associated outputs and indicators:
e.g. reduced exposure to climate-related hazards, strengthened institutional capacity, increased adaptive capacity within relevant development and natural resource sectors, diversified livelihoods, improved policies and regulation

Pilot Program for Climate Resilience: core indicators for programmatic and country-level approaches

1. **Degree of integration** of climate change into national including sector planning;
2. Evidence of **strengthened government capacity and coordination** mechanism to mainstream climate resilience;
3. Quality and extent to which climate responsive **instruments/investment models are developed and tested;**
4. Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services use **improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, activities** to respond to Climate Variability and Climate Change; and
5. **Number of people** supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change.

Some opportunities and challenges for mainstreaming CCA monitoring

IEG (2013): “Current results frameworks on resilience are not outcome-oriented and risk emphasizing spending over results. It is not possible to meaningfully measure spending on adaptation. [...] Create more sensitive and useful indicators that capture the following dimensions:

- **Institutional measures of adaptive capacity:** including the status of hydro-met. systems, disaster relief management systems, and agricultural extension systems; and the geographical coverage of vulnerability assessments;
- **Household measures of vulnerability and exposure:** based on household surveys that combine information on exposure to climate and other shocks with measures of consumption or food insecurity; and
- **Biophysical measures of resilience:** such as measures of water use sustainability and of recurrent urban flooding. Potential for South-South cooperation”

Thank you

GEF RBM framework, tracking tool and guidelines

(http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/GEF-LDCF.SCCF_.17-05%2C%20Updated%20RBM%20Framework%20for%20Adaptation%20to%20Climate%20Change%2C%202014-10-08.pdf)

Adaptation Fund results framework and baseline guidance

(<https://www.adaptation-fund.org/sites/default/files/Results%20Framework%20and%20Baseline%20Guidance%20final%20compressed.pdf>)

PPCR monitoring and reporting toolkit

(<https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/14652>)

Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD)

(<http://www.iied.org/tracking-adaptation-measuring-development>)

ksundstrom@thegef.org

www.thegef.org



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